

8

Imagine!

Conditionals
Time clauses
would
Making suggestions

Test your grammar

1 Look at the pictures. Put the words under each picture in the right order to complete the sentences.

a I usually get the bus to school, but ...



get I if up late lift me Dad gives a my
if _____

b I've got my driving test next week, and ...



pass I test the if buy I'll car a new
if _____

c I don't have any money at all, but ...

million won I a if
round I'd the pounds
travel world



if _____

- 2 Which situation ... is always true?
... expresses a future possibility?
... is possible but improbable?

PRESENTATION (1)

First conditional and time clauses



- 1 T.53a Jim is going to fly to Istanbul, and then he's going to backpack around the world with his friend, Anthony. His mother is very worried! Listen to their conversation. Put the words from the box in the gaps.

will you do	won't get	'll be	'll get
'll ask	won't do	get	'll be

- Mum Oh, dear! I hope everything will be all right. You've never been abroad before.
- Jim Don't worry, Mum. I _____ OK. I can look after myself. Anyway, I _____ with Anthony. We _____ anything stupid.
- Mum But what _____ if you run out of money?
- Jim We _____ a job of course!
- Mum Oh. What about if you get lost?
- Jim Mum! If we _____ lost, we _____ someone the way, but we _____ lost because we know where we're going!
- Mum Oh. All right. But what if ...?

Practise the dialogue in pairs.

2 Make similar dialogues about other things that Jim's mother is worried about. Use *you* and *I*.

Oh dear! What will you do if you get food poisoning?

Don't worry, Mum. I'll ...

- get food poisoning
- lose your passport
- meet a girl who you fall in love with
- get sunburnt
- are homesick
- are mugged
- don't like the food
- don't understand the language
- don't get on with Anthony



3 T.53b Listen to the next part of their conversation. Put the verb into the correct tense.

Mum But how will I know that you're all right?
 Jim When we _____ (get) to a big city, I _____ (send) you a postcard.
 Mum Oh. But Jim, it's such a long flight to Istanbul!
 Jim Mum! As soon as we _____ (arrive) in Turkey, I _____ (give) you a ring!
 Mum I _____ (be) so worried until I _____ (hear) from you.
 Jim It'll be OK, Mum. Honest!

Grammar questions

- Which sentence expresses a future possibility, and which a future certainty?

If we run out of money, we'll get a job.

When we get to a big city, I'll send you a postcard.

- Tick (✓) the one that is right. Cross out (✗) the one that is wrong.

- If we get lost, ...*
- If we'll get lost, ...*
- When we go ...*
- When we'll go ...*
- As soon as we arrive, ...*
- As soon as we'll arrive, ...*

PRACTICE

1 Completing a conversation

1 Joe (J) is saying goodbye to his wife, Sue (S), who is going for a job interview. Put *if*, *when*, or *as soon as* into each box. Put the verb into the correct tense.

- J Goodbye, darling! Good luck with the interview!
 S Thanks. I'll need it. I hope the trains are running on time. _____ the trains _____ (be) delayed, I _____ (get) a taxi. _____ I _____ (be) late for the interview, I _____ (be) furious with myself!
 J Just keep calm! Phone me when you can.
 S I will. _____ I _____ (come) out of the interview, I _____ (give) you a ring.
 J When _____ you _____ (know) _____ you've got the job?
 S They _____ (send) me a letter in the next few days. _____ they _____ (offer) me the job, I _____ (accept) it, and _____ I accept it, we _____ (have to) move house. You know that, don't you?
 J Sure. But we'll worry about that later.
 S OK. What are you doing today?
 J I can't remember. _____ I _____ (get) to the office, I _____ (look) in my diary. I don't think I'm doing much today.
 S Don't forget to pick up the children _____ you _____ (get) back from work.
 J I won't. You'd better go now. _____ you _____ (not hurry), you _____ (miss) the train.
 S OK. I _____ (see) you this evening. Bye!
 J Bye, my love. Take care, and good luck!

T.54 Listen and check your answers.

2 In pairs, ask and answer questions about Joe and Sue's conversation.

Example

What/Sue/do/if/trains/delayed?

What will Sue do if the trains are delayed?

She'll get a taxi.

- a How/she/feel/if/late for the interview?
- b When/Sue/phone/Joe?
- c When/know/if/she's got the job?
- d What/she/do/if/they/offer her the job?
- e What/they/have to do/if/she/accept/job?
- f What/Joe/do/when/get/office?
- g What/happen/if/Sue/not hurry?

PRESENTATION (2)

Second conditional and *would*

- 1 Is there a national lottery in your country?
How much can you win?
In Britain you can win more than £10 million a week!

T.55 Look at the pictures and listen to some people saying what they would do if they won £2 million. Try to guess who says what and write a number in the box. Write notes on what they would do with it. Practise some of the sentences.

- 2 Complete these sentences from the interviews.

- a 'I _____ on a boat trip around the world.'
'Oh, I _____. I _____ so bored.
I _____ fly. It _____ so much quicker!'
- b 'I _____ taking things easy for a bit, but then I _____ to just get on with my life, 'cos I'm very happy, really, with what I've got.'

Practise some of the sentences with *would*.
Notice the contraction *it'd* /ɪtəd/.



● Grammar questions

- Read the example below. Do we use the past tense forms *had* and *would* to refer to past time, or to show unreality?

If I had £2 million, I would go round the world.

- *I'd rather* (= I would rather) + infinitive means the same as *I'd prefer to* ...

I don't like studying. I'd rather be outside playing tennis.

- *I wouldn't mind* + noun or *-ing* means *I would (quite) like* ...

I wouldn't mind a cup of tea.

I wouldn't mind having a few weeks off work.

PRACTICE

1 Discussion

What would *you* do with two million pounds?
Work in groups. Ask and answer questions.

- What ... buy?
- How much ... give away? Who ... give it to?
- ... go on holiday? Where ... to?
- What about your job? ... carry on working or ... give up your job?
- ... go on a spending spree?
- How much ... invest?
- ... be happier than you are now?

2 Various conditional forms

1 Match a line in **A** with a line in **B** and a line in **C**.

	A	B	C
a	If Tony rings,	don't wait for me.	It would be really useful for work.
b	If you've finished your work,	I might do an evening class.	He can get hold of me there.
c	If I'm not back by 8.00,	you have to have a visa.	Keep warm and have plenty of fluids.
d	If you've got the 'flu,	you must give me a ring.	But you must be back here in fifteen minutes.
e	If you're ever in London,	tell him I'm at Andy's.	We could go out somewhere.
f	If you go to Australia,	you can have a break.	I'd love to be really good at photography.
g	I'd buy a word processor	you should go to bed.	You can get one from the Embassy.
h	If I had more time,	if I could afford it.	Go without me. I'll join you at the party.

T.56a Listen and check your answers. Practise some of the sentences. Look at the lines in **A** and **B**. What are the different possible verb forms?

Notice that when we have a conditional sentence with two present tenses, it expresses a situation that is always true. *If* means *when* or *whenever*. This is called the **zero conditional**.

If you boil water, it evaporates.

2 T.56b You will hear some questions. Say if they are examples of the first, second or zero conditional. In pairs, practise the questions and answer them.

3 Dialogues with *will* and *would*

Work in pairs.

Look at the following situations. Decide if they are ...

... possible;

... imaginary and probably won't happen.

Ask and answer questions about what you *will do* or *would do* in each situation.

Example

There's a good film on TV tonight. (*Possible*)

What will you do if there's a good film on TV tonight?

I'll watch it.

You find burglars in your flat. (*Imaginary*)

What would you do if you found burglars in your flat?

I'd phone the police.

- You can't do this exercise.
- The weather's good this weekend.
- A good friend invites you out tonight.
- You are the president of your country.
- You don't have any homework tonight.
- Your teacher gives you extra homework tonight.
- You can speak perfect English.

LANGUAGE REVIEW

First conditional

First conditional sentences express real possibilities. Notice that we do not usually use *will* in the *if* clause.

If I see a nice jumper in the shops, I'll buy it.

What will you do if you don't have enough money?

Second conditional

Second conditional sentences express unreal or improbable situations. We use past tense forms to show 'unreality' and distance from the present.

What would you do if you saw a ghost?

If I were Prime Minister, I'd increase income tax.

Both first and second conditional sentences refer to the present and future. The difference is not about time but probability.

If I win the tennis match, I'll ... (I think it's possible)

If I won £5 million, I'd ... (but I don't think it'll happen)

Zero conditional

Zero conditional sentences refer to 'all time', not just the present or future. They express a situation that is always true. *If* means *when* or *whenever*.

If I read too much, I get a headache.

If you drop an egg, it breaks.

Time clauses

We do not usually use *will* in time clauses.

I'll give you a ring before I go.

as soon as I get back.

when I know the time of the train.

 **Grammar Reference: page 152.**

READING AND A SONG

Pre-reading task

- 1 Look at the title of the magazine article. It is based on a well-known song from a 1950s' American musical.

T.57 Listen to one or two verses of the song. What *don't* the singers of the song want to do? What *do* they want to do? The tapescript is on page 135.

- 2 The article is about people who win huge amounts of money in a lottery or on the football pools, and how this affects their lives. Which of the following do you think are good suggestions (✓) or bad suggestions (✗) for such people?

If you win a lot of money, ...

... you should give up work.

... you should buy a new house.

... you mustn't let it change you.

... it's a good idea to keep it a secret.

... you should give money to everyone who asks for it.

... you should go on a spending spree.

What suggestions would *you* give to someone who has won a lot of money?

- 3 The words in **A** are in the article. Match a word in **A** with a definition in **B**.

A	B
envy	a sum of money you receive unexpectedly
to fantasize	an aim, a reason for doing something
a jigsaw	a feeling of discontent because someone has something that you want
a windfall	to spend money foolishly on small, useless things
a purpose	to imagine, to dream
to fritter away money	a picture cut into pieces that you have to put together again

Reading

Read the article. The following sentences have been taken out of the text. Where do you think they should go?

- a They were furious!
- b we feel at home
- c It is tempting to move to a bigger house
- d 'nothing but misery'
- e what the money would do to us!
- f it seems fantastic!
- g most of their money will be frittered away
- h if you lent him some money,

WHO WANTS

We do!



The National Lottery creates a millionaire every week in Britain.

Maybe this turns you green with envy, but what is it actually like to wake up one day with more money than you can imagine?

Nearly all of us have fantasized about winning the big prize in The National Lottery. We dream about what we would do with the money, but we rarely stop to think about (1) _____.

- 10 For most of us, our way of life is closely linked to our economic circumstances. The different parts of our lives fit together like a jigsaw: work, home, friends, hobbies, and the local pub make our world. This is where we belong and where (2) _____.

A sudden huge windfall would dramatically change it all and smash the jigsaw. For example, most people like the idea of not having to work, but winners have found that without work there is no purpose to their day, and no reason to get up in the morning. (3) _____ in a wealthy neighbourhood but, in so doing, you leave old friends and routines behind.

Winners are usually advised not to publicize their address and phone number, but charity requests and begging letters still arrive. If they are not careful, (4) _____ on lawyers' fees to protect them from demanding relatives, guards to protect their homes and swimming pools, and psychotherapists to protect their sanity!

People who get it wrong

- 30 There are many stories about people who can't learn how to be rich. In 1989, Val Johnson won £850,000 on the pools. Immediately, she went on a spending spree that lasted for four years and five marriages. She is now penniless and alone. 'I'm not a happy person,' she says. (5) _____
- 35 'Winning money was the most awful thing that happened to me.'

Then there is the story of Alice Hopper, who says that her £950,000 win four years ago brought her (5) _____. She walked out of the factory where she worked, and left a goodbye note for her husband on the

TO BE A MILLIONAIRE?

kitchen table. She bought herself a villa in Spain, and two bars (one a birthday present for her eighteen-year-old son). After three months, her son was killed while driving home from the bar on the motorbike which his mother had also bought for him. She found the bars more and more difficult to run. She now sings in a local Karaoke bar to earn money for groceries. 'I wish I was still working in the factory,' she says.

'It won't change us!'

That's what all winners say when they talk to reporters and television cameras as they accept the cheque and the kisses from a famous film star. And some winners, like Malcolm

Price, really mean it. He refused to change his way of life when he won £2.5 million. The next Saturday night, he went to his local pub as usual, and as usual he *didn't* buy his friends a drink.

(6) _____ . He, too, is a lonely man now.

Imagine you are an average family and you have just won £1 million. At first (7) _____. Just by picking up the phone you can get the toilet seat fixed, and the leak in the roof repaired — all the problems that have been making your life miserable. 'But, it won't change us, darling,' you say to your wife. 'Yes, it will!' she insists. 'I want it to change us. It will make life better! It'll be brilliant!'

Already the children are changing. Just this morning they were ordinary, contented kids. Now they are demanding computer games, CD players, motorbikes ... 'Hold on!' you shout. 'Let me answer the door.'

It is your neighbour, with a bunch of flowers and a loving smile on her face. 'Congratulations!' she shouts. 'I was wondering if you could lend me ...' You shut the door.

In the first week you receive two thousand letters advising you how to spend your money, either by investing it or giving it to good causes. Your son comes home with a music system that is bigger than the living-room, your sixteen-year-old daughter books a holiday to Barbados with her boyfriend, and your wife buys a Rolls-Royce.

'But darling,' you say, 'we haven't received one penny of this money yet! What about the broken toilet seat? What about the leaking roof? What about me?'

'I haven't forgotten you,' says your wife. 'I've bought you a racehorse!'

The next day you get a begging letter from a man who won the lottery a year ago. He tells you how he spent £2,000,000 in three weeks. He says (8) _____, he could start his life all over again. You begin to think that winning a fortune brings more problems than it solves! You realize that you are quite fond of the broken toilet seat and the leaking roof after all.



← Paul Maddison and Mark Gardiner celebrate with their wives

▼ David Caldwell splashes out with Joanna Lumley



A final thought

When you next buy your lottery ticket, or do the football pools, just stop for a minute and ask yourself why you're doing it. Do you actually want to win? Or are you doing it for the excitement of thinking about winning?

Comprehension check

- 1 Look back at the suggestions in the Pre-reading task. Have you changed your mind about any of them?
- 2 Answer the questions.
 - a Does the magazine article talk more about the positive side of winning a lot of money, or the negative side?
 - b How can a large amount of money affect ...
... our work? ... our home? ... our friends?
 - c How does the article say money can be 'frittered away'?
 - d The following groups are mentioned in the article: charities, relatives, lawyers, security guards, psychotherapists.
Which of them is speaking in the following lines?
'Tell me about your relationship with your father.'
'Twenty pounds will feed a family for a month. Please give generously.'
'Now, John, you know you've always been my favourite nephew.'
'Sorry, sir. You can't go any further without permission.'
'I strongly advise you to take them to court.'
- e Give three facts each about the lives of Val Johnson, Alice Hopper, and Malcolm Price. Why are they all mentioned?
- f In the imaginary family that has won £1 million, who says, 'It won't change us'? Who says, 'I want it to change us'?
- g What do the children want to have? What does the neighbour want?
- h Who in the family doesn't buy anything? What do the others buy?

What do you think?

- 1 In what way is our life like a jigsaw?
- 2 How does winning a large amount of money smash the jigsaw?
- 3 Why do we need work in our lives?
- 4 In the story of the family that has won £1 million, what is the joke about the toilet seat?
- 5 What does he mean when he says, 'It won't change us'? What does his wife want to change?
- 6 What for you are the answers to the questions in the last paragraph of 'Who wants to be a millionaire?'?

Vocabulary

Find a word or words in the text that mean the same as the following definitions. They are in the same order as they appear in the text.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a not often | g a time when you go to the shops and spend a lot of money |
| b very big | h having not a penny |
| c break violently | i basic things to eat like bread, sugar, vegetables |
| d area around your house | j a hole through which water gets in |
| e asking (for something) very strongly | |
| f keep (something) safe, defend | |

SPEAKING

A maze

Work in groups and read the role card below.

Congratulations! Or is it? You have won five million pounds. What are you going to do with it? Talk together until you all agree on what to do next. Your teacher will then give you a card with more information, and another decision to make.

Carry on talking until you come to the end. The aim is to spend your money wisely without going mad!

Congratulations!

~

You have won
£5 MILLION!

~

Now you have to make some decisions.

Are you going to keep your win a secret, or will you go to a big London hotel to receive your cheque from a famous film star?

Of course the press will be there, and your photo will be in all the newspapers.

If you want to remain anonymous,

go to

10

If you want to go to the hotel and the press conference,

go to

15

VOCABULARY

Base and strong adjectives

- 1 Some adjectives have the idea of *very*. Look at these examples from the article on pages 80–81.

a huge windfall *huge* means *very big*
it seems fantastic *fantastic* means *very good*
It'll be brilliant! *brilliant* means *very good*

- 2 Put a base adjective from the box next to a strong adjective.

good	bad	cold	frightened
funny	tasty	angry	tired
pretty/attractive	interesting	hot	
surprised	clever	dirty	

Base adjective

Strong adjective

<i>big</i>	enormous, huge
	boiling
	exhausted
	freezing
	delicious
	fascinating
	horrid, horrible, awful, terrible, disgusting
	perfect, marvellous, superb, wonderful, fantastic, brilliant
	filthy
	astonished, amazed
	furious
	hilarious
	terrified
	beautiful
	brilliant



We can make adjectives more extreme by using adverbs such as *very* and *absolutely*.

Their house is very big.

But their garden is absolutely enormous.

Careful! We cannot say **absolutely big* because *absolutely* only goes with strong adjectives, and we cannot say **very enormous* because *enormous* already means *very big*.

The following adverbs can be used:

<i>very tired</i>	<i>absolutely exhausted</i>
<i>quite good</i>	<i>absolutely freezing</i>
<i>really cold</i>	<i>really wonderful</i>

3 T.58 Listen to the dialogues. Complete them, using an adverb and an adjective.

Example

What did you do last night?

We went to the cinema.

What did you see?

Murder in the Park.

Was it good?

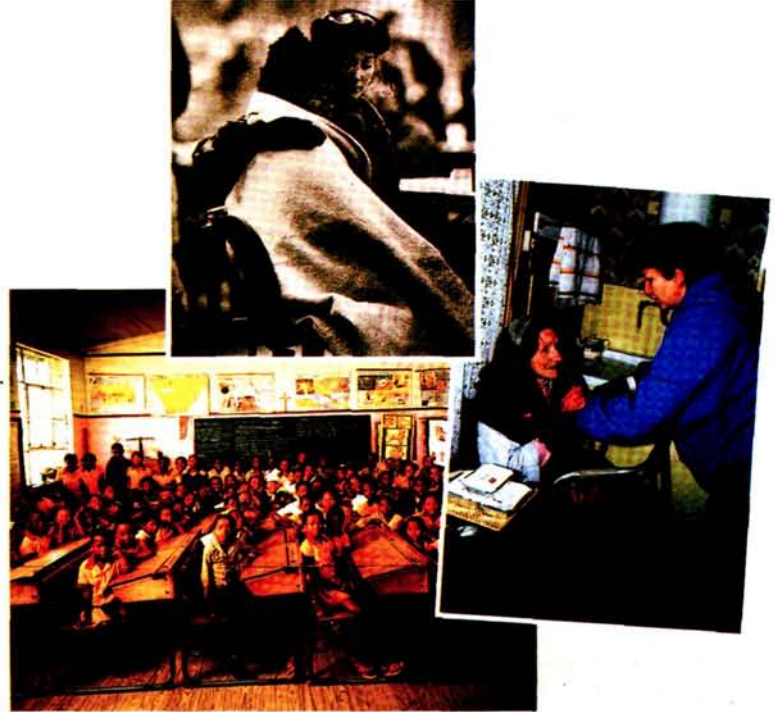
I thought it was *absolutely brilliant*, but Pete was *really terrified*. There was so much blood!

4 Make up similar dialogues. Talk about: a person, a meal, the weather, a book, an exam, the news.

● LISTENING

Pre-listening task

- 1 Have you ever given money to charity, or worked for a charity?
- 2 Look at the list of charities and charitable causes below. Which do you think are the most and least deserving?
 - a charity that helps old people with food and housing
 - a hospice for people who are dying of an incurable disease
 - an organization that encourages people to sponsor a child in the Third World
 - a charity that helps homeless people in cities
 - cancer research
 - a charity that helps people with HIV or AIDS
 - a group that believes we should not exploit animals in any way at all



Listening

T.59 Listen to three charity appeals and fill in the chart.



Amnesty International



Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals



Drought and Famine in Africa

Who or what the charity tries to help	How the charity helps	Some of their successes and/or problems

What do you think?

Imagine that you have £5,000 that you want to give to charity.

Who would you give the money to? How would you divide it?

Think about what *you* would do, and then discuss your ideas with a partner.

WRITING

Words that join ideas

1 Some words and expressions are used to make a comment on what is being expressed.

Examples

'Ah, now, Peter! Come over here!'

'My name's Jack, **actually**.' (Actually = I'm going to give you some extra information that you didn't know, or that you got wrong.)

What an awful journey you had! You must be exhausted! **Anyway**, you're here now so let's not worry any more. (Anyway = let's change the subject and talk about something else.)

2 Some words are used to join ideas and sentences.

Example

George was rich. He wasn't a happy man.

George was rich, **but** he wasn't a happy man.

Although George was rich, he wasn't a happy man.

George was rich. **However**, he wasn't a happy man.

3 In the letter, choose the words that fit best. Nearly all the words have appeared in this unit. The letter is written by Jacky, who is married to Joe and has two children, Samantha and Polly.

16 Cassandra Gardens, London N16

22 July

Dear Penny

I hope you're all well. We're all terribly busy, (a) | even for example Dolly, who has finally managed to find some work. (b) | Unfortunately, Generally, it's not a very good job, but (c) | therefore at least it's a job, and maybe she will find something better in the future. She has (d) | especially also found somewhere else to live - a small flat about five miles away, (e) | so because now there's (f) | nearly only Joe and me left at home. After 24 years of having children to look after, it's very strange to have the house to ourselves, (g) | although so I do appreciate coming home to a tidy house at the end of a day. By the way, Dolly has broken up with her boyfriend, Peter. We were very sorry, (h) | because but we got on well with him, and they seemed to be well-suited.

Samantha has some interesting news, (i) | either. as well. She passed her final exams. We heard last week, so (j) | of course, however, we had a small family celebration. She doesn't know what she wants to do yet, (k) | so but she has plenty of time to decide. She doesn't have a boyfriend at the moment, (l) | either. too. I don't know what's the matter with them! They're both (m) | enough pretty! pretty enough! Joe's fine, but he hasn't been able to do much in the garden (n) | because because of the weather, which has been terrible. (o) | Actually Meanwhile it has rained every day for the past fortnight. It's unbelievable, isn't it?

(p) | After all, Anyway, that's enough of my news. How are you all? What are you up to?

Do write soon and tell me everything!

Love

Jacky

Making suggestions

- 1 Maggie's bored and Paul's broke. Look at the suggestions made by their friends. Are they talking to Maggie or Paul? Which suggestions include the speaker?

Let's go to the cinema!

Why don't we go for a walk?

If I were you, I'd get a better-paid job.

I don't think you should go out so much.

Why don't you ask your parents?

Shall we have a game of cards?

You ought to save some money every month!

I'm broke!

You'd better get a loan from the bank!

I'm bored!

- 2 T.60 Listen to Maggie and Paul and their friends. How can we make suggestions in English?
- 3 Listen again and read the tapescript on page 136. Notice how we accept and reject suggestions. Work in pairs. Practise the dialogues. Take it in turns to cover the page.

- 4 Change the sentence using the prompts.

Example

Let's go to the cinema.

- a Why don't we ...?

Why don't we go to the cinema?

- b eat out tonight?

Why don't we eat out tonight?

- c I think we should

I think we should eat out tonight.

Let's go to the cinema.

- a Why don't we ...?
 b eat out tonight?
 c I think we should
 d invite Pete to dinner tomorrow
 e redecorate the house
 f If I were you, I'd
 g You ought to
 h buy some new clothes
 i go shopping
 j Shall we ...?

Why don't you phone Pat?

- a You'd better
 b the police
 c tell the truth
 d If I were you, I'd
 e look for a different job
 f You should
 g She
 h ought to
 i have a break
 j Let's

- 5 Work in pairs. Make dialogues for the situations, using ways of making suggestions.

Example

You have got a terrible cold.

A *My head's killing me! And my nose is so sore!*

B *I think you should go to bed with a hot drink.*

A *That's a good idea. I'll go right now.*

B *I'll make you a hot lemon drink.*

A *Oh, that would be lovely!*

- a You've just got a job in Moscow, so you need to learn the Russian language, and find out about Russian people and culture as quickly as possible.
- b You both have the evening free, and there's nothing on TV.
- c Your flat's a mess, it hasn't been decorated for ages, and the furniture is ancient. Suddenly you inherit some money!
- d You can't decide whether to go to university (but you don't know what to study) or have a year off and go round the world.
- e It's Christmas time! What can you buy for the teacher and the different members of the class?
- f You've been invited to the Queen's garden party at Buckingham Palace in June. What are you going to wear? The weather in June is very unpredictable.