

Can we make our own luck?

1 READING & LISTENING

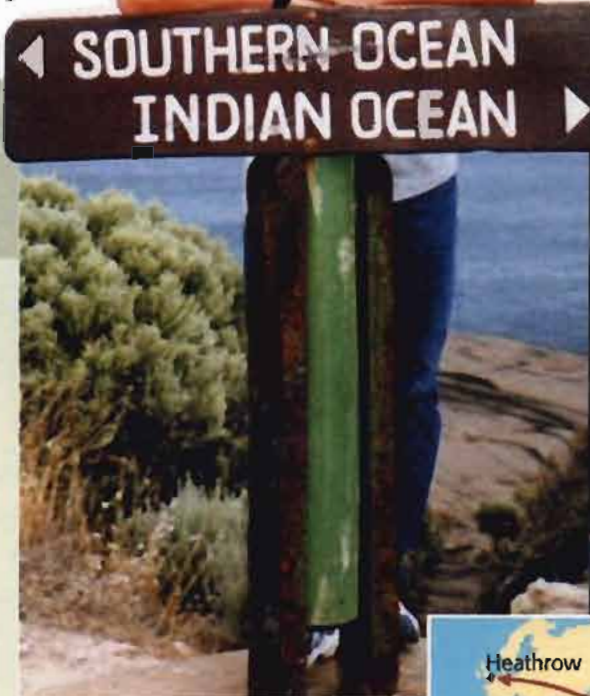
- a Read the article *Bad luck?* In pairs, decide what you think happened next.
- b **7.1** Now listen to what happened. Were you right?

- c Listen again and check. Then in pairs, write two sentences to explain how the story ended.
- d **7.2** Now do the same for *Good luck?*

Bad luck?

I missed you!

Ian Johnson, a 27-year-old builder, went to work in Australia for a year, leaving behind his girlfriend, Amy. Ian and Amy missed each other a lot and after being six months apart Ian planned a surprise. Without telling Amy he caught a plane back to England to see her. After a 24-hour flight via Singapore and a 17,600-kilometre journey he finally arrived at her house in Yorkshire in the north of England, carrying flowers, champagne, and an engagement ring. He rang the doorbell, but nobody answered. He had a key to her house so he opened the door and went in. The house was empty. Ian thought Amy had gone out for the evening and sat down to wait for her to come back. Tired after his long journey, he fell asleep. When he woke up, his phone was ringing...



Good luck?

Is there a doctor on the plane?

Mrs Dorothy Fletcher was travelling with her daughter and her daughter's fiancé on a flight from London to Florida. Her daughter was going to be married there the following week. When they changed planes in Philadelphia they had to rush between terminals to catch the connecting flight and Mrs Fletcher, aged 67, began to feel ill.

'I didn't say anything to my daughter because I didn't want to worry her or miss the wedding,' said Mrs Fletcher. But when the plane took off from Philadelphia she suddenly got a terrible pain in her chest, back, and arm – she was having a heart attack. The cabin crew put out a desperate call to the passengers: 'If there is a doctor on the plane, could you please press your call bell...'



2 GRAMMAR third conditional

a Complete the two sentences from the listening in 1c.

1 Ian

If one of us had _____ at home, we _____ have met.

2 Mrs Fletcher

If those doctors _____ been on the plane, I would _____ died.

b **7.3** Listen and check.

c Look at sentences 1 and 2 above and answer the questions.

1 Did Ian or Amy stay at home? Did they meet?

2 Were the doctors on the plane? Did Mrs Fletcher die?

3 Do sentences 1 and 2 refer to something that happened or something that didn't happen?

d **p.142 Grammar Bank 7A.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a **7.4** Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

- 1 If you'd told me earlier, I would have gone too.
- 2 If the weather had been better, we would have stayed longer.
- 3 If I hadn't stopped for petrol, I would have arrived before he left.
- 4 We would have been late if we hadn't taken a taxi.
- 5 She wouldn't have come if she'd known he was here.
- 6 It would have been cheaper if we'd booked last month.

b **Communication** Guess the conditional A p.118 B p.121.

4 SPEAKING

a Read the questionnaire and mark your answers.

b Compare your answers with a partner. Give more information if you can.

c Now look at what your scores mean. Do you agree with the results?

How lucky are you?

Read the following statements and write a number 1-3 in the box

3 = This is usually true about me.

2 = This is sometimes true about me.

1 = This is hardly ever true about me.

- 1 I enjoy talking to people I haven't met before.
- 2 I don't worry or feel anxious about life.
- 3 I enjoy trying new food and drink.
- 4 I listen to my instinct.
- 5 When I need to calm down I just go to a quiet place.
- 6 I try to learn from my mistakes.
- 7 I try to get what I want from life.
- 8 I expect people I meet to be pleasant, friendly, and helpful.
- 9 I'm an optimist. I look on the bright side of life.
- 10 When things are bad I think things will get better soon.
- 11 I don't think about bad luck I have had in the past.
- 12 I expect good things to happen to me in the future.

Your score

12-18 You are naturally unlucky and you don't attract good luck. You need a more positive and more adventurous attitude to life.

19-27 You are quite lucky but you could be luckier. Look back at situations where you were lucky or unlucky and analyze why. Try to learn from the past.

28-36 You are probably someone who is lucky. But you could become even luckier. Don't be afraid of taking risks, as they will probably end up being positive for you.



5 READING

- a Look at the title of the article. What do *you* think?
b Read the article. Match exercises A–D to paragraphs 1–4.



Can we make our own luck?

Some people seem to be born lucky – they meet their perfect partners, achieve their ambitions, and live happy lives.

The British psychologist Dr Richard Wiseman has done a lot of research to discover why some people are luckier than others. After interviewing hundreds of people with the questionnaire on p.101 he has concluded that people who *think* they are lucky achieve more success and happiness than those who don't. Without realizing it, they are creating good fortune in their lives.


Using Dr Wiseman's techniques you too can understand, control, and increase your own good fortune.

1 Lucky people make the most of their opportunities
Be open to new experiences and vary your routine. For example, get off the bus a stop earlier than usual. You may see something interesting or new, or bump into an old friend.
Exercise

2 Lucky people trust their instinct
When you are trying to decide what to do, first make an effort to relax. Then when your mind is clear, listen to what it is telling you and act on it.
Exercise

3 Lucky people expect to be lucky
Convince yourself that your future will be bright and lucky. Set realistic but high goals. If you fail, don't give up, and be open to the idea of trying a different way to achieve your goals.
Exercise

4 Lucky people use bad luck to their advantage
If something bad happens, imagine how things could have been worse. You will then realize that things aren't so bad after all. Compare your situation with other people who are in an even worse situation. Take a long view of things – even if things seem bad now, expect them to get better in the end. Learn from your past mistakes and think of new ways of solving your problems.
Exercise



EXERCISES

A Make a list of your goals. They must be specific, not vague, e.g. 'I want to spend more time with my partner', not 'I want to be happy'. Now make a second list of all the advantages you would get if you achieved your goals, and the disadvantages. Compare the advantages with the disadvantages and you will see which goals are worth trying to achieve.

B Make a list of six new experiences you'd like to try. These could be simple, like eating at a new restaurant, or long term, for example learning a new language. Number the experiences 1–6. Then throw a dice and whatever experience is chosen, go out and do it.

C When you experience bad luck, first cry or scream for 30 minutes. Then put your bad luck behind you. Do something to make the situation better, e.g. ask friends for advice and focus on a solution to the problem.

D If you are trying to decide between two options, write one of them down in the form of a letter. For example, if you are unhappy about a relationship, write to your partner explaining that it's all over. Read the letter. Would you really like to send it, or is something telling you that it doesn't *feel* right? If so, don't do it.

c Read just the article again (not the EXERCISES). Cover the text and from memory complete the expressions below with a verb or phrase. Then look at the text again and check your answers.

- 1 s_____ to be = give the impression of being
- 2 a_____ their ambitions = make their ambitions come true
- 3 v_____ your routine = change your routine, make it different
- 4 b_____ i_____ an old friend = meet an old friend by chance
- 5 m_____ an e_____ to relax = try hard to relax
- 6 c_____ yourself that your future will be bright = make yourself believe that your future will be bright
- 7 r_____ that things aren't so bad = understand that things aren't so bad

d Read EXERCISES A-D on p.102 again. Which one do you think is the best for making you luckier?

HOW WORDS WORK...

When you are trying to decide **what** to do, first make an effort to relax. Then when your mind is clear, listen to **what** it is telling you. We often use *what* as a relative pronoun. It means the thing (or things) which.

Complete the sentences with *what* or *which*.

- 1 Can you speak a bit louder? I can't hear _____ you're saying.
- 2 A What's this?
B It's a machine _____ makes ice cream.
- 3 This is the song _____ won the MTV award.
- 4 Everybody was very surprised by _____ she said.
- 5 We went to the restaurant _____ Ann recommended.
- 6 I didn't get _____ I wanted for my birthday!

6 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

Lucky people use bad luck to their advantage.

a Look at the adjectives and adverbs that can be made from the noun *luck* in the chart below. Then in pairs complete the chart.

noun	+ adjective	- adjective	+ adverb	- adverb
luck	lucky	unlucky	luckily	unluckily
fortune	fortunate	unfortunate	_____	_____
comfort	_____	_____	_____	_____
patience	_____	_____	_____	_____
care	_____	_____	_____	_____

b Underline the stressed syllable in the three two-syllable nouns. How does that help you to stress the adjectives and adverbs correctly? Practise saying them.

c Complete the sentences with the right form of the **bold** noun.

- 1 The beach was beautiful but _____ it rained every day. **FORTUNE**
- 2 If the beds had been more _____, we would have slept better. **COMFORT**
- 3 You would have got better marks if you hadn't done the exam so _____. **CARE**
- 4 We were really _____. We missed the flight by just five minutes. **LUCK**
- 5 Don't be so _____. The programme will start in a minute. **PATIENCE**
- 6 I fell off my bicycle last week, but _____ I wasn't badly hurt. **LUCK**
- 7 There was a huge queue to pay, but we waited _____. **PATIENCE**
- 8 If you had been more _____, you wouldn't have had an accident. **CARE**
- 9 It was freezing cold but _____ we'd all brought jackets. **FORTUNE**
- 10 Are you sitting _____? Then I'll begin the story. **COMFORT**

7 7.5 SONG *Ironic*



Communication

6A I want to speak to the manager Student A

- a Look at the situations and roleplay the conversations. Spend a few minutes preparing what you are going to say.

1 You're a **customer**. You bought something in a clothes shop in the sales yesterday (decide what) and there's a problem (decide what). Go back to the shop. **B** is the shop assistant. You'd like to change it for another identical one. If you can't, you'd like a refund. If you aren't satisfied, ask the shop assistant to call the manager.

You start. *Excuse me. I bought...*

2 You're the **manager** of a restaurant. Your normal chef is off this week, and you have a temporary chef who is not very good. One of the waiters has had a problem with a customer, who would like to speak to you. When customers complain you usually offer them a free drink or a coffee. If it's absolutely necessary, you might give a 10% discount on their bill, but you would prefer not to. **B** is the customer.

B will start.

6C Relatives quiz Student A

- a Complete the questions to describe the bold word. Begin with *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose*, *where* (or no relative pronoun when there is a new subject).

- 1 **selfish**
What do you call a person...?
- 2 **neighbours**
What do you call the people...?
- 3 **a boarding school**
What do you call a place...?
- 4 **a helmet**
What do you call the thing...?
- 5 **a boss**
What do you call the person...?
- 6 **traffic lights**
What do you call the things...?
- 7 **the butcher's**
What do you call the place...?
- 8 **a shop assistant**
What do you call a person...?

- b Ask B the questions.
c Answer B's questions.

7A Guess the conditional Student A

- a Look at sentences 1–5 and think of the missing verb. Remember \oplus = positive verb, \ominus = negative verb.

- 1 If it had been cheaper, I _____ it. \oplus
- 2 If I _____ that it was your birthday, I would have made a cake. \oplus
- 3 I _____ so angry if you had told me the truth. \ominus
- 4 I would have written to you if I _____ your email address. \ominus
- 5 If you _____ to me, you wouldn't have married him. \oplus

- b Read your sentence 1 to B. If it's not the same, try again until B tells you 'That's right'. Then write it in. Continue with 2–5.
c Listen to B say sentence 6. If it's the same as 6 below, say 'That's right'. If not, say 'Try again' until B gets it right. Continue with 7–10.

- 6 If I had listened to that CD first, I **wouldn't have bought** it.
- 7 I would have paid for her if I **hadn't paid** last time!
- 8 If you **had put** the milk in the fridge, it wouldn't have gone bad.
- 9 I would have gone with you last night if I **hadn't seen** the film before.
- 10 If I'd recognized him, I **would have said** hello.

7B Just checking Student A

- a You are a police inspector. B is a suspect. Ask B the questions below but **don't write anything down**. Try to remember B's answers.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| What's your name? | Do you smoke? |
| Where do you live? | What car do you drive? |
| How old are you? | How long have you lived in this town? |
| Where were you born? | What did you do last night? |
| Are you married? | Where were you this morning at 7.00? |
| What do you do? | |

- b Now check the information with B using a question tag.
Your name's Angela, isn't it? *You live in Berlin, don't you?*
c Change roles. Now you are the suspect and B is the detective. Answer his / her questions. You can invent the information if you want to.
d A will now check the information he / she has. Just say, 'Yes, that's right' or 'No, that's wrong.' Correct the wrong information.

Practical English 7 I'm so sorry! Student A

- a B has done some very irritating things! You are going to tell B what he / she has done. B will apologize and make an excuse.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| You forgot my birthday! | You took my dictionary home last night! |
| You've broken my glasses! | You didn't answer your mobile when I called you last night! |
| You've just eaten the last biscuit! | |

- b Now B is going to tell you about some things you've done. Apologize and make an excuse.

6A I want to speak to the manager Student B

- a Look at the situations and roleplay the conversations. Spend a few minutes preparing what you are going to say.

1 You're a **shop assistant** in a clothes shop. **A** is going to come to you with a problem with something he / she bought in the sales yesterday. You can't change it for an identical one because there are no more in his / her size. Try to persuade **A** to change it for something else, because you don't usually give refunds during the sales.

A will start.

2 You're a **customer** in a restaurant. You have just finished your meal and you didn't enjoy it at all (what was wrong with it?). You complained to the waiter but the waiter didn't solve the problems. You have asked the waiter to call the manager. Try to get at least a 50% discount on your meal. **A** is the manager.

You start. Good evening. Are you the manager?

6C Relatives quiz Student B

- a Complete the questions to describe the bold word. Begin with *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose*, *where* (or no relative pronoun when there is a new subject).

- 1 **shy**
What do you call a person...?
- 2 **a referee**
What do you call the person...?
- 3 **a classroom**
What's the name of the place...?
- 4 **a trolley**
What do you call the thing...?
- 5 **a dentist**
What do you call a person...?
- 6 **a receipt**
What do you call the piece of paper...?
- 7 **a taxi rank**
What do you call the place...?
- 8 **a close friend**
What do you call a person...?

- b Answer **A**'s questions.
c Ask **A** your questions.

7A Guess the conditional Student B

- a Look at sentences 6–10 and think of the missing verb. Remember \oplus = positive verb, \ominus = negative verb.

- 6 If I had listened to that CD first, I _____ it. \oplus
- 7 I would have paid for her if I _____ last time! \ominus
- 8 If you _____ the milk in the fridge, it wouldn't have gone bad. \oplus
- 9 I would have gone with you last night if I _____ the film before. \ominus
- 10 If I'd recognized him, I _____ hello. \oplus

- b Listen to **A** say sentence 1. If it's the same as 1 below, say 'That's right.' If not, say 'Try again' until **A** gets it right. Continue with 2–5.

- 1 If it had been cheaper, I **would have bought** it.
- 2 If I **had known** that it was your birthday, I would have made a cake.
- 3 I **wouldn't have been** so angry if you had told me the truth.
- 4 I would have written to you if I **hadn't lost** your email address.
- 5 If you **had listened** to me, you wouldn't have married him.

- c Read your sentence 6 to **A**. If it's not the same, try again until **A** tells you 'That's right.' Then write it in. Continue with 7–10.

7B Just checking Student B

- a You are a suspect. **A** is a police inspector. Answer **A**'s questions. You can invent the information if you want to.
- b **A** will now check the information he / she has. Just say, 'Yes, that's right' or 'No, that's wrong.' Correct the wrong information.
- c Change roles. Now you are a police inspector and **A** is a suspect. Ask **A** the questions below but don't write anything down. Try to remember **A**'s answers.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| What's your name? | Do you smoke? |
| Where do you live? | What car do you drive? |
| How old are you? | How long have you lived in this town? |
| Where were you born? | What did you do last night? |
| Are you married? | Where were you this morning at 7.00? |
| What do you do? | |

- d Now check the information with **A** using a question tag.

Your name's Angela, isn't it?

You live in Berlin, don't you?

Practical English 7 I'm so sorry! Student B

- a **A** is going to tell you about some things you've done. Apologize and make an excuse.
- b **A** has done some very irritating things! Tell **A** what he / she has done. **A** will apologize and make an excuse.

- You didn't pay me back the money I lent you!
You haven't introduced me to your friend!
You're sitting in my seat!
You finished all the milk in the fridge!
You didn't reply to my email yesterday!

7A third conditional

third conditional sentences: *if + had + past participle, would + have + past participle.*

If I'd known about the meeting, I would have gone.
If I hadn't gone to that party, I wouldn't have met my wife.
You wouldn't have been late if you'd got up earlier.
We would have arrived at 6.00 if we hadn't got lost.

- The contraction of *had* is 'd.

- Use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence. Compare:
Yesterday I got up late and missed my train (= the real situation).
If I hadn't got up late yesterday, I wouldn't have missed my train (= the hypothetical / imaginary situation).
- To make a third conditional, use *if + past perfect* and *would have + past participle*.

7B question tags, indirect questions

question tags

positive verb, negative tag	negative verb, positive tag
It's cold today, isn't it?	She isn't here today, is she?
You're Polish, aren't you?	You aren't happy, are you?
They live in Ankara, don't they?	They don't smoke, do they?
The match finishes at 8.00, doesn't it?	She doesn't eat meat, does she?
She worked in a bank, didn't she?	You didn't like the film, did you?
We've met before, haven't we?	She hasn't been to Rome before, has she?
You'll be OK, won't you?	You won't tell anyone, will you?

- Question tags are often used to check something you already think is true.
Your name's Maria, isn't it?
- To form a question tag use:
 - the correct auxiliary verb, e.g. *do / does* for the present, *will / won't* for the future, etc.
 - a pronoun, e.g. *he, it, they*, etc.
 - a negative tag if the sentence is positive, and a positive tag if the sentence is negative.

indirect questions

direct question	indirect question
Where's the bank?	Could you tell me where the bank is?
What time do the shops close?	Do you know what time the shops close?
Is there a bus stop near here?	Do you know if there's a bus stop near here?
Does this train go to Victoria?	Could you tell me if this train goes to Victoria?

- If the question begins with an auxiliary verb, add *if (or whether)* after *Could you tell me...? / Do you know...?*
- We also use this structure after *Can you remember...?*, e.g. *Can you remember where he lives?*

- To make a question more polite we often begin *Could you tell me...?* or *Do you know...?* The word order changes to subject + verb, e.g. *Do you know where the post office is?* NOT *Do you know where is, the post office?*

7C phrasal verbs

group 1: no object – verb and *up, on*, etc. can't be separated.

Come on! Hurry up! We're late.
The plane took off two hours late.
Go away and never come back!

group 2: with object – verb and *up, on*, etc. can't be separated.

I'm looking for my keys. NOT *I'm looking my keys for.*
I asked for chicken, not steak.
Please look after the baby.
I don't get on with my sister.
I'm looking forward to the party.

group 3: with object – verb and *up, on*, etc. can be separated.

Please switch off your phone. / Please switch your phone off.
Can you fill in this form, please? / Can you fill this form in, please?
They've set up a new company. / They've set a new company up.
Don't throw away those papers. / Don't throw those papers away.

- A phrasal verb is a verb combined with a particle (= an adverb or preposition).
- Sometimes the meaning of the phrasal verb is obvious from the verb and the particle, e.g. *sit down, come back*.
- Sometimes the meaning is not obvious, e.g. *give up smoking* (= stop smoking), *carry on talking* (= continue talking).
- In group 3, where the verb and particle can be separated, if the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.
Switch it off. NOT *Switch off it.*
Throw them away. NOT *Throw away them.*

⚠ Sometimes a phrasal verb has more than one meaning, e.g. *The plane took off. He took off his shoes.*

7A

a Match the phrases.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If you hadn't reminded me, I _____ | A if you'd seen what happened. |
| 2 This wouldn't have happened _____ | B we wouldn't have got lost. |
| 3 If they hadn't worn their seat belts, _____ | C if it hadn't rained. |
| 4 We wouldn't have been late _____ | D you would have seen them. |
| 5 We would have gone to the beach _____ | E if I'd known you didn't like it. |
| 6 If you hadn't told me it was him, _____ | F if we'd bought tickets on the Internet. |
| 7 You would have laughed _____ | G if you'd been more careful. |
| 8 I wouldn't have bought it _____ | H they would have been killed. |
| 9 If you'd arrived two minutes earlier, _____ | I I would have forgotten. |
| 10 If you hadn't forgotten the map, _____ | J I wouldn't have recognized him. |
| 11 It would have been cheaper _____ | K if we hadn't missed the bus. |

b Cover A–K. Look at 1–9 and try to remember the end of the sentence.

c Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

If you *hadn't helped* me, I *wouldn't have finished* on time. (not help, not finish)

- We _____ if our best player _____ injured. (win, not be)
- If she _____ he was so mean, she _____ him. (know, not marry)
- I _____ you some money if you _____ me. (lend, ask)
- If we _____ more time, we _____ another day in London. (have, spend)
- I _____ to help you if you _____ me about it earlier. (be able, tell)
- If you _____ me yesterday, I _____ my plans. (ask, change)
- You _____ the weekend if you _____ with us. (enjoy, come)

7B

a Complete with a question tag (*are you?*, *isn't it?*, etc.)

Your name's Mark, *isn't it?*

- You don't take sugar in your coffee, _____?
- They're on holiday this week, _____?
- He can't be serious, _____?
- She eats meat, _____?
- You won't be late, _____?
- She was married to Tom Cruise, _____?
- We've seen this film before, _____?
- You didn't tell anybody, _____?
- You would like to come, _____?
- It's hot today, _____?

b Make indirect questions.

Where's the station? Could you tell me *where the station is?*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Where do they live? | Do you know _____? |
| 2 Is there a bank near here? | Can you tell me _____? |
| 3 Where can I buy some stamps? | Do you know _____? |
| 4 Does this bus go to the castle? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 5 What time do the shops open? | Do you know _____? |
| 6 Where are the toilets? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 7 Is Susan at work today? | Do you know _____? |
| 8 Did Milan win last night? | Do you know _____? |
| 9 Where did we park the car? | Can you remember _____? |
| 10 What's the time? | Could you tell me _____? |

7C

a Complete with the right particle (*in*, *on*, etc.).

What time did you get *up* this morning?

- Could you turn _____ the radio? I can't hear it.
- I'm in a meeting. Could you call _____ later, say in half an hour?
- Hurry _____! We'll be late.
- The match is _____! Brazil have won.
- How long has she been going _____ with him?
- Are we having dinner at home or are we eating _____?
- Athletes always warm _____ before a race.
- I didn't wake _____ until 8.30 this morning.
- If you don't know the word, look it _____ in a dictionary.
- I went online to find _____ what time the trains were.

b Rewrite the sentences. Replace the *object* with a pronoun. Change the word order where necessary.

Turn on *the TV*. *Turn it on.*

- Take off *your shoes*.
- Could you look after *the children?*
- Do you get on with *your sister?*
- Switch off *your mobiles*.
- I'm looking for *my glasses*.
- Please pick up *that towel*.
- Turn down *the music!*
- I'm really looking forward to *the trip*.
- Can I try on *this dress?*
- Don't throw away *that letter!*