

G if + present, will + infinitive (first conditional)

V confusing verbs

P long and short vowels

If you change queues, the other one will move faster.

If something bad can happen, it will

1 GRAMMAR if + present, will + infinitive

a Read the beginning of the story. Why do you think the Italian doesn't want to lend his newspaper to the American?



- b Look at the pictures. Number the rest of the story 1-9.
 - "If you meet Nicoletta, you'll fall in love with her."
 - "If we start talking, we'll become friends."

'Well,' said the Italian, 'it's quite simple...'

- 'If I invite you to my house, you'll meet my beautiful daughter, Nicoletta.'
- 'So that's why I won't lend you my newspaper.'
- "If I find you, I'll kill you."

'Why not?' asked the American.

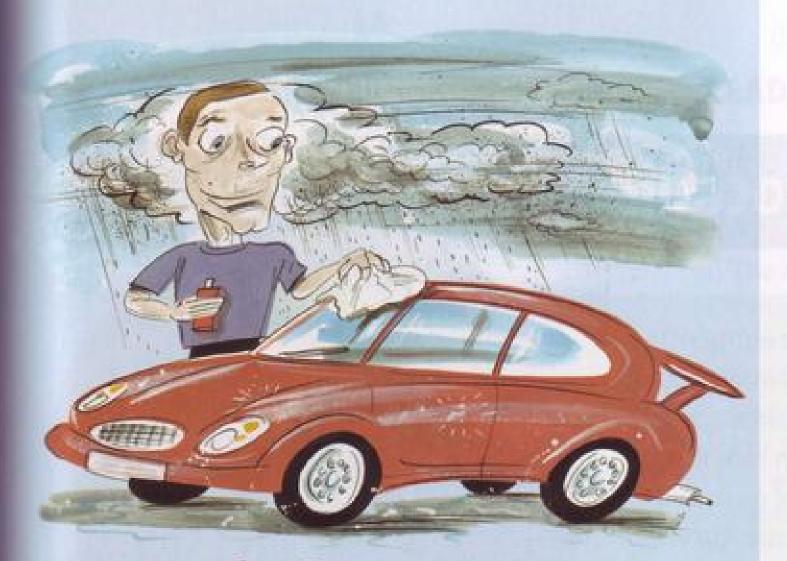
- "If you fall in love with her, you'll run away together."
- If we become friends, I'll invite you to my house in Venice.'
- 1 'If I lend you my newspaper, we'll start talking.'
- If you run away, I'll find you.'
- c 6.1 Listen and check. Then cover sentences 1–9 and look at the pictures. Try to remember the sentences.
- d Look at the sentences again. What tense is the verb after if? What tense is the other verb?
- e D.136 Grammar Bank 6A. Read the rules and do the exercises.

2 VOCABULARY confusing verbs

- a What's the difference between know and meet, and borrow and lend? Underline the right verb.
 - 1 You'll know / meet my beautiful daughter Nicoletta
 - 2 Do you know / meet my sister's boyfriend?
 - 3 Can I borrow / lend your newspaper?
 - 4 If I borrow / lend you my newspaper, we'll start talking.
- b Op.149 Vocabulary Bank Verbs. Do part 2.

3 READING

- a If you are in a supermarket and you change queues, what will happen?
- b Read the first paragraph of the article Murphy's Law. Who was Murphy? What exactly is his law?
- c Read the rest of the article. Can you guess how the examples 1-8 of Murphy's Law finish?



Murphy's Law

If you change queues in a supermarket, what will happen? The queue you were in before will move more quickly. You know what will happen, because there's a law of life that says, 'if something bad can happen, it will happen'. It's called Murphy's Law, and it took its name from Captain Edward Murphy, an American aeroplane engineer from the 1940s. He was investigating why planes crashed, and not surprisingly, he got a reputation for always thinking of the worst thing that can happen in every situation...

At home

- 1 If you wash your car,...

 2 If you look for something you've lost,...
- Social life
- 3 If you wear something white,...
- 4 If someone near you is smoking,...

Shopping

- 5 If you find something in a shop that you really like,...
- 6 If you take something that doesn't work back to a shop,...

Transport

- 7 If you stop waiting for a bus and start walking,...
- 8 If you get to the station and a train is just leaving,...
- d Now match them with A-H from the box below.
 - A you'll spill wine or coffee on it.
 - B it'll rain.
 - C they won't have it in your size.
 - D it'll be your train.
 - E the bus will come.
 - F it'll start working.
 - G you'll find it in the last place you look.
 - H the smoke will always go directly towards you.
- e In pairs, look only at the first half of the sentences in the text. How many of the 'laws' can you remember? Can you think of any others?

4 PRONUNCIATION long and short vowels

a 6.2 Listen and repeat the pairs of long and short vowels. Practise making the difference.

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W. S.	uff

b Put these words into the chart.

beauti	ful bo	rrow	if	1aw	le	eave	look
meet	move	push	C	lueue	S	top	story
talk	took	wash	we	'll	will	wi	n

- c 6.3 Listen and check. Practise saying the words.
- d Op.157 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for these sounds.

5 SPEAKING

In pairs or small groups, invent some new 'Murphy's Laws' beginning with the sentence halves below.

If you're single and you meet somebody you really like,...

If you throw something away,...

If you park a long way from where you're going

If your baby goes to sleep late,...

If you're driving somewhere and you're in a hurry,...

If you arrive very early to catch a plane,...

If you get to work late,...

If you leave your mobile phone at home,...

If you push a door,...

6A if + present, will + infinitive (first conditional)

If I miss the bus, I'll get a taxi. She won't be angry if you tell her the truth. What will you do if it rains?

- Use if + present, will + infinitive to talk about a possible future situation and its consequence.
- · The if clause can come first or second. I'll come if you like. OR If you like, I'll come.

A You can also use the imperative or can. If you miss the bus, get a taxi. If you miss the bus, you can get a taxi.

6B if + past, would + infinitive (second conditional)

If a bear attacked me, I'd run away. If I didn't have children, I wouldn't live in the country. Would you take the manager's job if they offered it to you?

- Use if + past, would + infinitive to talk about an improbable / impossible or hypothetical future situation and its consequence. If a bear attacked me, I'd run away. = I'm imagining this situation. It's very improbable.
- would / wouldn't is the same for all persons.
- · The contraction of would is 'd (I'd, you'd, he'd, etc.) and of would not is wouldn't.

- The if phrase can come first or second. If I saw, a bear I'd run. OR I'd run if I saw a bear.
- · Remember with can, use could + infinitive, not would can.

If I had a car, we could drive there.

A With the verb be you can use were (instead of was) after I and he / she / it. If he was / were here, he'd help you.

Use were (not was) in the expression If I were you... We often use this expression for advice.

First and second conditionals

Compare the first and second conditionals:

Use the first conditional for possible future situations.

If I have time tomorrow, I'll help you. (= maybe I will have time)

Use the second conditional for improbable / impossible or hypothetical situations.

If I had time tomorrow, I'd help you. (= I won't have time.)

6C may / might + infinitive (possibility)

We might have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather. I might not go to the party. I haven't decided yet.

I may go to the party, but I'm not sure.

I may not have time to do everything today.

Might not and may not aren't usually contracted.

A You can also use May I... / May we... to ask for permission.

May I use your phone? (= can I use your phone).

- Use might / may and might not / may not +infinitive to talk about a future possibility. It might / may rain. = It's possible that it will rain.
- · Might / May (not) is the same for all persons, I might / may, he might / may, we might / may, etc.

6D should / shouldn't (advice)

I think you should change your job. The government should do more for old people.

- Use should / shouldn't + infinitive to give somebody advice or say what you think is the right thing to do. You should cut your hair. = I think it would be a good idea.
- · should / shouldn't + infinitive is the same for all persons.
- · You can also use ought to / ought not to instead of should / shouldn't. You ought to change your job.

6A	
A if you don't start now. If you leave now If you leave now If you don't start now. If will be cheaper B will you give it back to me? If I don't see you later, You'll catch the 8.00 train. If you get the job, If you get the job, If you get the job, If you come to every class. If I lend you this book, If I lend you this book, If you gern more money?	Complete with the correct form of the verbs. If you _tell_ me your secret, I won't tell anybody. (tell, not tell anybody. (tell, not tell) If we walking, the bus (start, come) He angry if you him. (be, not tell) If I it down, I it. (not write, not remember any news? (call, get) If you her nicely, she you. (ask, help) You if you (not pass, not study)
6B	
A we could go shopping. 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more 2 If you stayed for another day, 3 Would you wear it 4 If I were you, 5 I wouldn't work 6 Would you come with me C A we could go shopping. B I'd get a new job. C if you stopped smoking. D if I went to live in China? E if I bought it for you? F if I didn't need the money. G if I didn't have to work on Saturday.	(know, phone) 3 You more if you harder. (learn, work) 4 If you for a week, you see everything. (stay, can) 5 We our son more often if he nearer. (see, live)
6C	6 I to the doctor's if I you. (go, be
	be cold be ill be in a meeting go to the cinema not have time not like it win I'm not sure what to do tonight. I might go to the cinema. 1 Kate wasn't in class today. She 2 He isn't answering his phone. He 3 It's an unusual film. You 4 I don't know if I'll finish it. I 5 It's a difficult match but we 6 Take your coat. It
You should stop smoking. 1 You eat red meat. 2 You work 12 hours a day. 3 You lose a bit of weight.	Complete the sentences with <i>should</i> or <i>shouldn't</i> + a verb. drive go leave relax study walk wear We <u>should leave</u> early. There might be a lot of traffic later. You a jacket. It's quite cold today. I tonight. I have an exam tomorrow.

3 You _____

5 People ___

6 You ____

4 She _____ more. She's very stressed.

6 You.

7 You

5 You _____ drink a lot of coffee.

_____ put salt on your food.

___ start doing some exercise.

alone in that part of the city. Get a taxi.

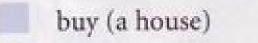
to bed early tonight. You look really tired.

____ so fast when it's raining.

Opposite verbs

Match the verbs and pictures.

Opposite



win (a match)

lend (money to somebody)

find /lu:z/ (your keys)

push (the door)

pass (an exam)

forget (a name)

turn on (the TV) send (an e-mail)

miss (a train)

arrive (at the station)

teach (a language)

























b Find the opposite verbs in the box. Write them in the Opposite column.

fail get / receive catch borrow (from somebody) remember sell turn off pull lose (x2) learn leave

c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Remember the verbs and their opposites.

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2 Confusing verbs

a Match the verbs and pictures.

wear clothes

carry a bag

win a prize a match earn a salary

know somebody

meet somebody for the

something make

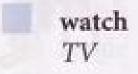
first time do

a cake lunch, dinner a noise

an exam, test, course housework, the washing up sport, yoga, aerobics

hope that something good will happen

wait for a bus



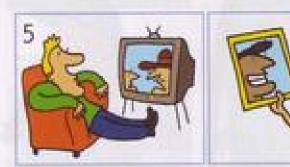
look at a photo

look happy look like your mother

























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b Cover the words and phrases and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

	usual spelling	▲ but also		
i thin lips history kiss if since		English women busy decide repeat gym		
Ti tree	ee feel teeth ea teach mean e she we	people machine key niece		
cat	a hands hat back catch carry match			
car	ar far arms scarf a fast pass after	aunt laugh heart		
clock	o top lost socks wrong hot box	what watch want because		
horse	or boring more al walk ball aw awful saw	water four bought thought abroad towards		
bull	u pull push oo foot book look room	would should woman		
boot	oo school choose u* rude use ew new knew	do suit juice shoe lose through		
bird	er person verb ir dirty shirt ur nurse turn	earn work world worse		
computer	Many different spelling always unstressed. further nervous arri inventor agree			

* especially before	e consonant + e
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Z 90	usual spelling	▲ but also
egg	e spell lend smell send very red	friendly head sweater any said
up	u sunny mustn't funny run lucky cut	come does someone enough young touch
train	a* face wake ai brain fail ay away pay	break steak great eight they grey
phone	o* open hope won't so oa coat goal	snow throw although shoulders
bike	i* smile bite y shy why igh might sights	buy eyes heights
a.O. owl	ou trousers round mouth blouse ow towel down	
boy	oi coin noisy boiling oy toy enjoy	
ear	eer beer engineer ere here we're ear near fear	really idea serious
chair	air airport stairs fair hair are square careful	their there wear bear
tourist	A very unusual sound. Europe furious sure	plural
/i/	A sound between /i/ and Consonant + y at the expronounced /i/. happy angry thi	nd of words is
/u/	An unusual sound. education usually	situation