

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?

Murder on the Orient Express?

A young American was travelling to Venice on the Orient Express. It was a long journey, and he was bored. Sitting opposite him there was an Italian man. He was about 50 years old. He had an English newspaper on the seat next to him.

'Excuse me,' the American said. 'Can I borrow your newspaper?'

'No,' said the Italian. 'I'm sorry. You can't.'

'Why not?' asked the American.

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

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.'
- '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.'
- '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.'
- '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 **p.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 **p.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.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b Put these words into the chart.

beautiful borrow if law leave look
 meet move push queue stop story
 talk took wash we'll will win

c 6.3 Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

d p.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?

⚠ 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.

- 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.*

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?

- 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.

- 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*.

⚠ 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.

⚠ 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 Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| If you leave now | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A if you don't start now. |
| 1 It will be cheaper | <input type="checkbox"/> | B will you give it back to me? |
| 2 If I don't see you later, | <input type="checkbox"/> | C you'll catch the 8.00 train. |
| 3 You'll learn more | <input type="checkbox"/> | D if you go by bus. |
| 4 If you get the job, | <input type="checkbox"/> | E I'll see you on Friday. |
| 5 You won't have time | <input type="checkbox"/> | F if you come to every class. |
| 6 If I lend you this book, | <input type="checkbox"/> | G will you earn more money? |

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If you tell me your secret, I won't 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)
 - _____ you _____ me if you _____ any news? (call, get)
 - If you _____ her nicely, she _____ you. (ask, help)
 - You _____ if you _____. (not pass, not study)

6B

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| You'd feel much better | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A we could go shopping. |
| 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more | <input type="checkbox"/> | B I'd get a new job. |
| 2 If you stayed for another day, | <input type="checkbox"/> | C if you stopped smoking. |
| 3 Would you wear it | <input type="checkbox"/> | D if I went to live in China? |
| 4 If I were you, | <input type="checkbox"/> | E if I bought it for you? |
| 5 I wouldn't work | <input type="checkbox"/> | F if I didn't need the money. |
| 6 Would you come with me | <input type="checkbox"/> | G if I didn't have to work on Saturday. |

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If I found a good job, I would move to the USA. (find, move)
- We _____ the house if it _____ a garden. (buy, have)
 - If I _____ his number, I _____ him. (know, phone)
 - You _____ more if you _____ harder. (learn, work)
 - If you _____ for a week, you _____ see everything. (stay, can)
 - We _____ our son more often if he _____ nearer. (see, live)
 - I _____ to the doctor's if I _____ you. (go, be)

6C

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Take your umbrella. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A You might fall. |
| 1 Let's buy a lottery ticket. | <input type="checkbox"/> | B It might not be your size. |
| 2 Phone the restaurant. | <input type="checkbox"/> | C We might get lost. |
| 3 Don't stand on the wall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | D It might rain. |
| 4 Let's take a map. | <input type="checkbox"/> | E I might be late. |
| 5 Try the shirt on. | <input type="checkbox"/> | F You might cut yourself. |
| 6 Don't wait for me. | <input type="checkbox"/> | G It might be closed on Sundays. |
| 7 Be careful with that knife. | <input type="checkbox"/> | H We might win. |

b Complete the sentences with *might* + a verb.

- 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.
- Kate wasn't in class today. She _____
 - He isn't answering his phone. He _____
 - It's an unusual film. You _____
 - I don't know if I'll finish it. I _____
 - It's a difficult match but we _____
 - Take your coat. It _____

6D

a Complete with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- You should stop smoking.
- You _____ eat red meat.
 - You _____ work 12 hours a day.
 - You _____ lose a bit of weight.
 - You _____ eat more fruit.
 - You _____ drink a lot of coffee.
 - You _____ put salt on your food.
 - You _____ start doing some exercise.



b Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* + a verb.

- drive go leave relax study walk wear
- We should leave early. There might be a lot of traffic later.
- You _____ a jacket. It's quite cold today.
 - I _____ tonight. I have an exam tomorrow.
 - You _____ alone in that part of the city. Get a taxi.
 - She _____ more. She's very stressed.
 - People _____ so fast when it's raining.
 - You _____ to bed early tonight. You look really tired.

1 Opposite verbs

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- buy (a house)
- 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)

Opposite



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

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

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
- win a prize a match
- know somebody something
- make a cake lunch, dinner a noise
- hope that something good will happen
- watch TV
- look happy
- carry a bag
- earn a salary
- meet somebody for the first time
- do an exam, test, course housework, the washing up sport, yoga, aerobics
- wait for a bus
- look at a photo
- 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
 fish	i thin lips history kiss if since	English women busy decide repeat gym
 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 spellings, always unstressed. further nervous arrive polite inventor agree	

* especially before consonant + e

	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
 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 /i:/. Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /i/. happy angry thirsty	
/u/	An unusual sound. education usually situation	