

6 C

G *may / might* (possibility)
V word building: noun formation
P sentence stress, *-ion* endings

I might go, but I might not.

Decisions, decisions

1 SPEAKING

a Complete the definitions with words from the box. Underline the stressed syllable.

decision decisive indecisive decide

- 1 _____ /dɪ'saɪd/ *verb* think about two or more possibilities and choose one
- 2 _____ /dɪ'sɪʒn/ *noun* from 1
- 3 _____ /dɪ'saɪsɪv/ *adj* good at making decisions
- 4 _____ /ɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/ *adj* not good at making decisions

b Interview your partner with the questionnaire. Ask for more information. Which of you is more indecisive?

Are you indecisive?

	Yes	No	Sometimes
Do you find it difficult to make decisions?			
Do you have problems deciding...			
- what to wear when you go out?			
- what to eat in a restaurant?			
- what to do in your free time?			
- where to go on holiday?			
- what to buy when you go shopping?			
Do you often change your mind about something?			
Do you think you are indecisive?			
Yes No I'm not sure			

2 GRAMMAR *may / might*

a **6.8** Cover the dialogue and listen. Who's indecisive, Roz or Mel? What about?

R Hi Mel. It's me... Roz.

M Hi Roz.

R Listen Mel. It's about the party tonight.

M You're going, aren't you?

R I don't know. I'm not sure. I might _____ but I might not. I can't decide.

M Oh come on. You'll love it. And you might _____ somebody new.

R OK. I'll go then.

M Good. So what are you going to wear?

R That's the other problem. I'm not sure what to wear. I might _____ my new black trousers. Or perhaps the red dress – what do you think?

M If I were you, I'd wear the red dress.

R But the red dress may _____ too small for me now...

M Well, wear the black trousers then.

R OK. I'll wear the black trousers.

M How are you getting there?

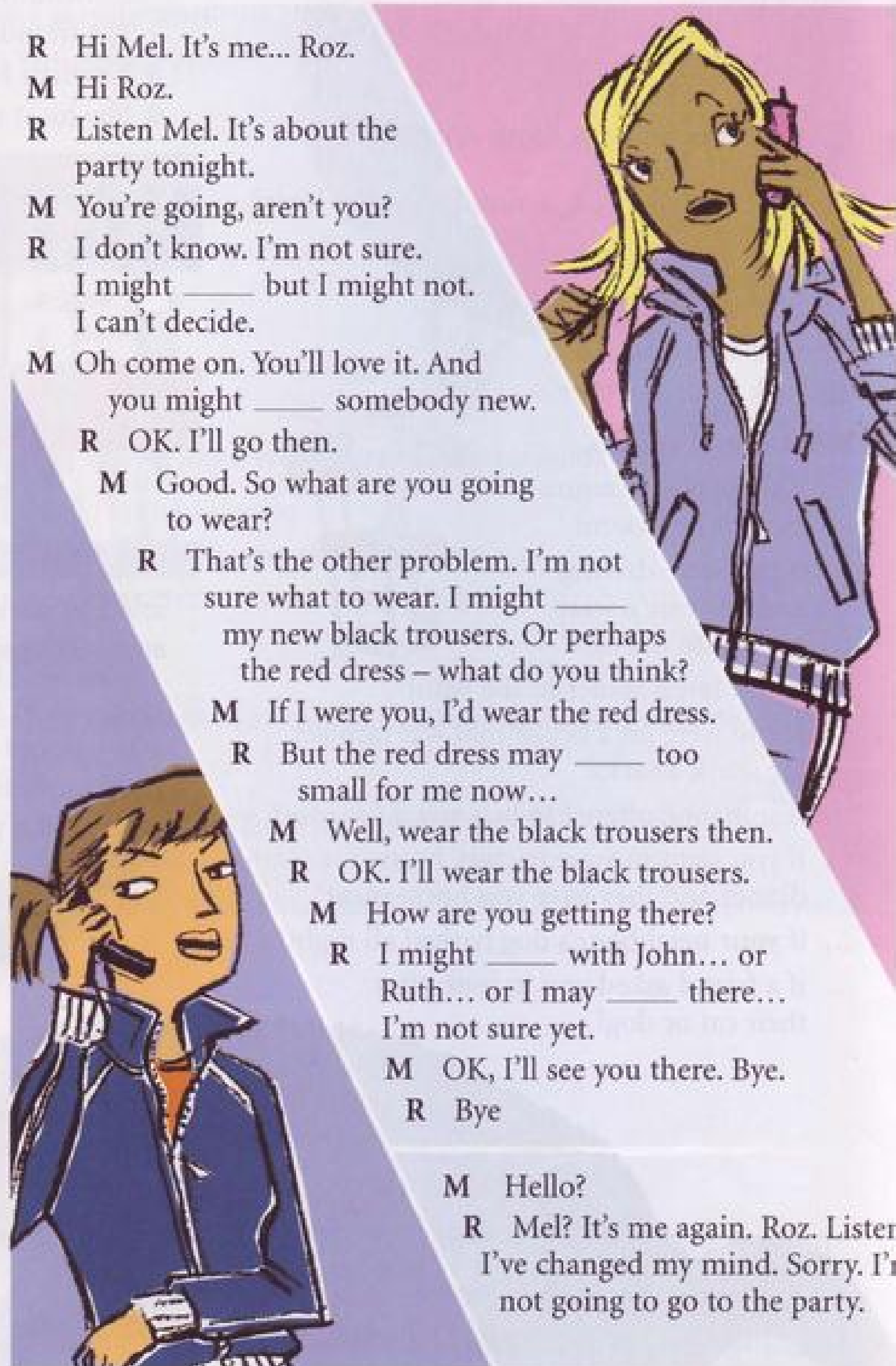
R I might _____ with John... or Ruth... or I may _____ there... I'm not sure yet.

M OK, I'll see you there. Bye.

R Bye

M Hello?

R Mel? It's me again. Roz. Listen. I've changed my mind. Sorry. I'm not going to go to the party.



b Listen again and complete the conversation.

c Underline the verb phrases in the dialogue with *may / might*. Do we use them for...?

1 an obligation OR 2 a possibility

d p.136 Grammar Bank 6C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

- a **6.9** Listen and repeat the *may / might* phrases from the dialogue. Copy the rhythm. Are *may* and *might* stressed?
- b **Communication** *Decisions, decisions A p.110 B p.115.*
In pairs, roleplay being indecisive.

4 READING

- a You're going to read some tips to help people to make decisions. Before you read, cover the text. In pairs, try to predict what one of the tips will be.
- b Quickly look through the article. Is your tip there? Then complete the text with these verbs from the box.

ask compare confuse feel have
make (x2) take use wait

- c Read the article again. In pairs, try to decide which tip is the best. Can you think of one other tip?



How to make decisions

When you have to choose between two possibilities:

- ¹ Take your time. The most important thing is not to make a decision in a hurry.
- ² _____ a list of the positive and negative points for both options. Then decide which points are most important and ³ _____ the two lists.
- If you ⁴ _____ other people for their advice, don't ask more than one or two. If you ask a lot of people, this will probably ⁵ _____ you.
- ⁶ _____ your imagination to help you. Imagine yourself in both situations. How do you ⁷ _____? Relaxed or stressed?
- When you've made a decision, ⁸ _____ a bit before you tell other people, to see how you feel. If you feel comfortable with your decision after an hour, you have probably made the right decision.
- Finally, remember that you can't ⁹ _____ everything. Choosing one of two possibilities always means that you can't have the one you didn't choose. And it's impossible to *always* ¹⁰ _____ the right decision!

Adapted from a British newspaper

5 VOCABULARY noun formation

With some verbs you can make a noun by adding *-ion*, *-sion*, or *-ation*, for example, *decide* > *decision*; *imagine* > *imagination*

- a Complete the chart.

Verb	Noun
confuse	confusion
decide	decision
imagine	imagination
inform	_____
elect	_____
invite	_____
organize	_____
educate	_____
translate	_____
communicate	_____

- b **6.10** Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable in the verbs and nouns.

- 1 How do you pronounce *-sion* and *-tion*?
- 2 Where is the stress in nouns which finish in *-ion*?

- c Complete the questions with a noun from a.

- 1 When was the last time you had to make a big _____?
- 2 What kind of _____ do you often get from the Internet?
- 3 When was the last time you had an _____ to a wedding?
- 4 Which party won the last general _____ in your country?
- 5 Do you belong to any _____ (for example, *Greenpeace*, etc.)?
- 6 What do you think is the best form of _____, e-mail, phone, or text-message?

- d In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Ask for more information.

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.

Communication

3D Dreams Student A

- a Last night you dreamt about these things. Prepare to tell B about your dream.



- b B is a psychoanalyst. Tell him / her about your dream. He / she will tell you what it means.

Last night I dreamt about a river...

- c Swap roles. Now you are a psychoanalyst. Listen to B's dream. Number the things below in the order he / she talks about them.

- Ice cream** – You will get some money (from the lottery or from a relative).
- Long hair** – You want to be free. Perhaps you have problems with your family or a partner.
- A key** – You have a problem and you are looking for a solution.
- People speaking other languages** – You think your life is boring – you would like to have a more exciting life.
- Travelling by bus** – You are worried about a person who is controlling your life.

- d Now use the information in c to interpret B's dream.

First you dreamt about... This means...

4D The best and the worst Student A

- a Write names in at least SIX of the ovals on p.47.

- In 1, one of the best books you've ever read.
- In 2, the coldest place you've ever been to.
- In 3, the most generous person you know.
- In 4, the most beautiful modern building you've ever seen.
- In 5, the worst programme on TV at the moment.
- In 6, the most frightening film you've ever seen.
- In 7, the best restaurant you've ever been to.
- In 8, the most untidy person in your family.

- b Go back to p.47.

5A Guess the infinitive Student A

- a Look at sentences 1–6. What do you think the missing infinitives are?

Don't write anything yet!

+ = positive infinitive – = negative infinitive

- 1 I don't like my job. I've decided _____ another one. +
- 2 Oh dear! I forgot _____ the lights. +
- 3 I promise _____ anybody your secret. –
- 4 Your sister's really friendly. It was very nice _____ her. +
- 5 I was sorry _____ you when you were here last week. –
- 6 You don't need _____ an umbrella. It's not going to rain. +

- b Read your sentence 1 to B. If it's not right, guess another verb until B says 'That's right'. Then write in the infinitive. Continue with 2–6.

- c Listen to B's sentence 7. If it's the same as 7 below, say 'That's right'. If not, say 'Try again' until B gets it right. Continue with 8–12.

- 7 Remember **to phone** your father on his birthday.
- 8 It's often difficult **to understand** films in English.
- 9 It's a very formal dinner, so it's important **not to be** late.
- 10 I'm going to Australia **to visit** some friends.
- 11 The jacket was really expensive so I decided **not to buy** it.
- 12 My mobile number is very easy **to remember**.

6C Decisions, decisions Student A

- a Imagine that you are a very indecisive person. B is going to ask you some questions. Answer B's questions. Give two possibilities each time using *I may* or *I might*. Then B will help you to make a decision.

I don't know. / I'm not sure. I might... or I may...

- b Swap roles. Now B is indecisive. Ask B question 1 below. Help B to make a decision using *If I were you I'd ...* Say why. Continue with the other questions.

- 1 Where are you going to go on holiday next summer?
- 2 What are you going to do after class?
- 3 What are you going to wear tomorrow?
- 4 What are you going to buy when you next go shopping?
- 5 Where are you going to have lunch on Sunday?

6C Decisions, decisions Student B

a A is a very indecisive person. You are going to help him / her make some decisions. Ask A question 1 below. Help A to make a decision using *If I were you, I'd ...* Say why. Continue with the other questions.

- 1 What's the next film you're going to see?
- 2 What are you going to cook for dinner tonight?
- 3 What are you going to do on Saturday night?
- 4 What car are you going to buy next?
- 5 How are you going to celebrate your next birthday?

b Swap roles. Now imagine that you are a very indecisive person. Answer A's questions. Give two possibilities each time using *I may* or *I might ...* A will help you to make decisions.

I don't know. / I'm not sure. I might... or I may...

7D Passives quiz Student B

a Complete your sentences with the verb in the passive and the right answer.

- 1 The CD player _____ (invent) by _____.
a Sanyo b Sony c Philips
- 2 The *Star Wars* films _____ (direct) by _____.
a George Lucas b Steven Spielberg c Stanley Kubrick
- 3 The politician Winston Churchill _____ (be born) _____.
a on a train b in a toilet c under a bridge
- 4 The book which _____ (steal) most often from libraries is _____.
a The Bible b *The Guinness Book of Records* c *The Lord of the Rings*
- 5 The electric chair _____ (invent) by _____.
a a teacher b a dentist c a politician
- 6 Football _____ first _____ (play) by _____.
a the British b the Romans c the Greeks
- 7 In 1962 the original London Bridge _____ (buy) by _____.
a a rich American b a museum c the Royal family
- 8 The noun which _____ (use) most frequently in conversation is _____.
a money b time c work

b Now listen to A's sentences. Tell him / her if they are right.

A's answers

- 1 Until 1800 New York was called New Amsterdam.
- 2 Chess was invented by the Chinese.
- 3 The Italian flag was designed by Napoleon.
- 4 The first Levi jeans were worn by miners.
- 5 The first credit card was used in 1970.
- 6 The Indiana Jones films were directed by George Lucas.
- 7 Penguins are found at the South Pole.
- 8 In the world 15,000 babies are born every hour.

c Read your sentences to A. A will tell you if you are right.

9A What had happened? Student B

a Listen to A say sentence 1. If it's the same as 1 below, say 'That's right.' If not say, 'Try again' until B gets it right. Continue with 2-6.

- 1 Diana was very angry because her husband **hadn't cooked** the dinner.
- 2 He couldn't catch his flight because he **had left** his passport at home.
- 3 We went back to the hotel where we **had stayed** on our honeymoon.
- 4 The telephone wasn't working because they **hadn't paid** the bill.
- 5 Miriam was surprised to hear she **had failed** the exam.
- 6 The shop assistant agreed to change the sweater because I **hadn't worn** it.

b Look at sentences 7-12 and think of the missing verb (+ = positive verb, - = negative verb). Don't write anything yet!

- 7 We went back to see the house where we _____ when we were children. (+)
- 8 The flat was very dirty because nobody _____ it for a long time. (+)
- 9 The crocodile was hungry because it _____ anything for a long time. (-)
- 10 I ran to the station, but the last train _____. (+)
- 11 I didn't want to lend him the book because I _____ it. (-)
- 12 They got to the cinema late and the film _____. (+)

c Read your sentence 7 to A. If it's not right, try again until A tells you 'that's right'. Then write in the verb. Continue with 8-12.