

6 D

G *should / shouldn't*
V *get*
P /ɒ/, sentence stress

You should talk to her.

What should I do?

1 LISTENING & READING

a Read this extract from a TV and radio guide.

- 1 What kind of programme is it?
- 2 Why do people call the programme?
- 3 Would you call a programme like this?

b **6.11** Listen to three people phoning *What's the Problem?* and complete the sentences with one word.

clothes jealousy money

Barbara's problem is about _____.

Kevin's problem is about _____.

Catherine's problem is about _____.

c Now listen again. What exactly are their problems? Compare what you understood with your partner.

d Read the e-mails which listeners sent to the *What's the problem?* website. Match two e-mails to each problem. Write Barbara, Kevin, or Catherine.

RADIO GUIDE

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

Weekdays 8.00–8.45p.m.

Daily advice programme with Julian Greenwood. Whatever your problem, call the programme and ask for help. Listeners can e-mail their suggestions to the *What's the problem?* website. Today's subject is 'friends'.



RADIO FM

MESSAGE BOARDS

AUTHOR

MESSAGE

1

Malcolm

Hi _____,
 I think you should talk to your girlfriend, not your friend. She might like the way your friend treats her. Perhaps that's why he does it. Why don't you tell her to ask him to stop?
 Malcolm

2

Maria

Dear _____,
 If I were you, I wouldn't say anything to your friend. I think you should lock your clothes in a cupboard. She'll soon get the message, and that way you'll stay friends.
 Maria

3

Darren

Hi _____,
 You shouldn't be so sensitive. It's not really a problem, it just shows your friend thinks you have good taste. And don't argue with your friend. Women aren't worth it.
 Darren

4

Silvia

Hi _____,
 I think it depends if your friend is good company or not. If he is then I think you should pay for him. If not, don't tell him where you're going when you go out.
 Silvia

5

Sandy

Dear _____,
 When your friend gets home tonight I think you should talk to her. Say 'I'm really sorry but I'm a bit obsessive about my things. I don't like other people touching them.' That way she'll stop but she won't get angry or offended.
 Sandy

6

Martyn

Hi _____,
 You definitely shouldn't pay for him. When the waiter brings the bill, pretend that nobody has money to pay for him. Then he'll have to make an excuse to the waiter and maybe he'll learn that he has to pay for himself.
 Martyn

e Now read the e-mails again. In pairs, say which advice you think is best for each person and why.

2 GRAMMAR *should / shouldn't*

- a **Highlight** examples of *should* and *shouldn't* in the e-mails on p.70.
- b Does *You should talk to your girlfriend* mean...?
1 You have to talk to your girlfriend.
2 I think it's a good idea if you talk to your girlfriend.
- c **p.136 Grammar Bank 6D.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING /ʊ/

- a **6.12** Listen and repeat. Write the words.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 /ʃʊd/ = <i>should</i> | 4 /'wɒdnt/ = |
| 2 /'ʃʊdnt/ = | 5 /kʊd/ = |
| 3 /wʊd/ = | 6 /'kʊdnt/ = |
- b **6.13** Listen and repeat these sentences. Copy the rhythm.
- You should talk to your friend.
 - You shouldn't be so sensitive.
 - You should lock your clothes in a cupboard.
 - You definitely shouldn't pay for your friend.
 - What should I do?
 - Should I write to him?

4 WRITING & SPEAKING

- a Choose one of the problems and write a short note giving advice.

1 It's my girlfriend's birthday next week and I want to give her a surprise with a special present or a special evening somewhere. What should I do?

2 My friend has gone away on holiday for two weeks and I'm looking after her cat. Yesterday I couldn't find the cat anywhere. My friend is coming home in three days. I'm desperate. Should I phone her now and tell her? What should I do?

3 My best friend wants to borrow some money to help her buy a car. I have the money, and she says she'll pay me back next year. But I'm worried that it's not a good idea to lend money to friends. What should I do?

4 I really want to get fit and do more exercise. The problem is I hate going to gyms, and they're very expensive. And there are no parks near me to go running. What should I do?

- b In pairs, read other student's notes. Decide which problem they refer to. Do you agree with the advice? Why (not)?

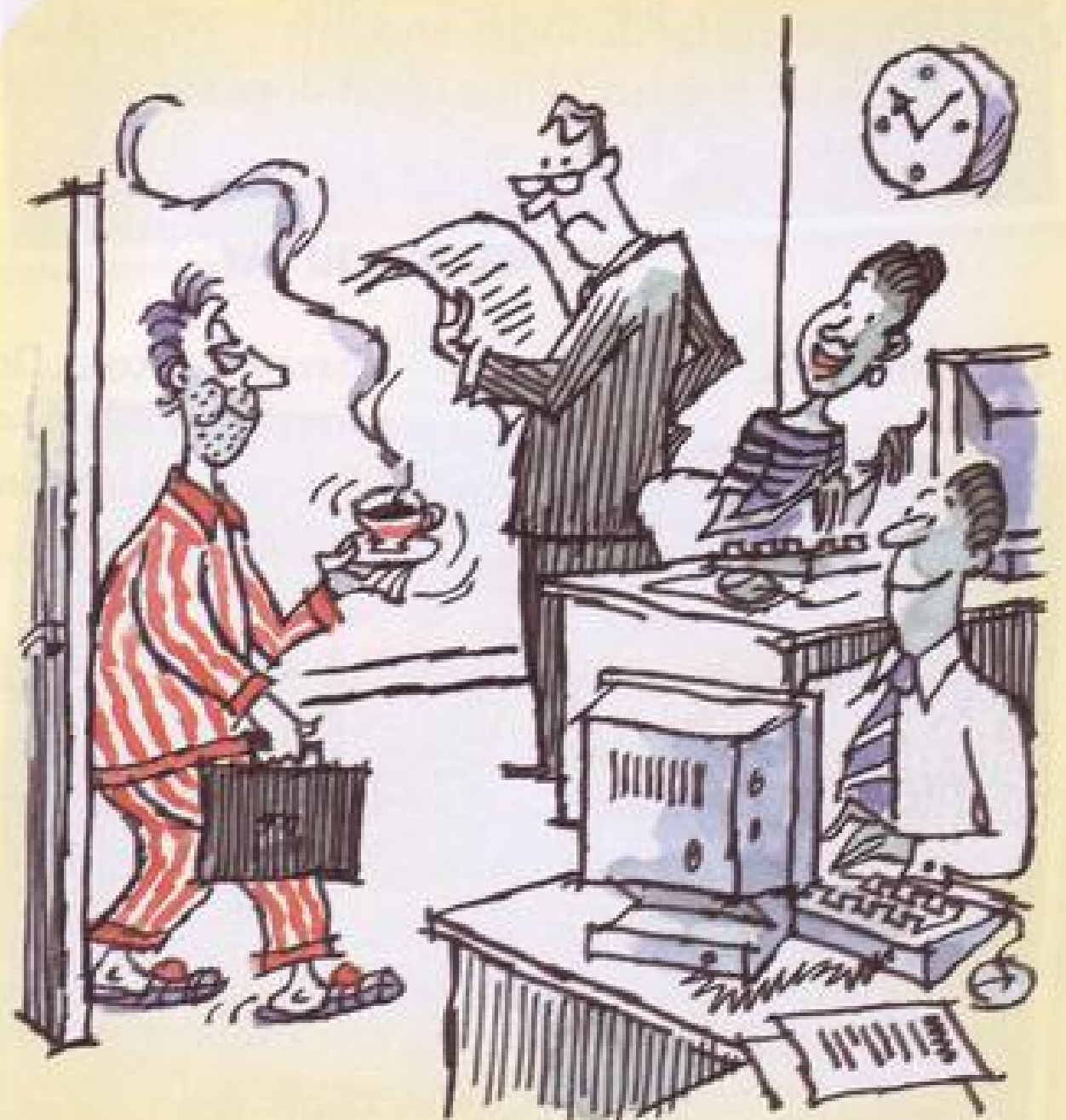
5 VOCABULARY *get*

- a Look at these sentences from 1. Match the examples of *get* with meanings A–D.

- I'm sure you'll soon **get** some e-mails with good advice.
- When your friend **gets** home tonight you should talk to her.
- She won't **get** angry with you.
- I **get on** very well with her.

A receive B be friendly with
C become D arrive

- b **p.152 Vocabulary Bank *get***
- c In pairs, do the *get* questionnaire.



- 1 Do you ever **get to** school / work late? When was the last time?
- 2 When was the last time you **got lost**? Where were you trying to go? What happened?
- 3 What makes you **get angry**? When was the last time you got really angry? Why?
- 4 When was the last time you **got a present**? What was it? Who was it from?
- 5 Who do you **get on with** best in your family? Is there anybody you don't get on with?
- 6 What do you think is the best age to **get married**? Why?
- 7 Which problems in your country are **getting better**? Which are **getting worse**?

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.

get

a Match the phrases and the pictures.

get + adjective

- get divorced
- I get angry
- get fit
- get married
- get lost

get + comparative

- get older
- get worse
- get better

get = buy / obtain

- get a job
- get a ticket
- get a flat
- get a newspaper

get + preposition (phrasal verbs)

- get on (well) with
- get on (opposite *off*)
- get into (opposite *out of*)
- get up

get = arrive

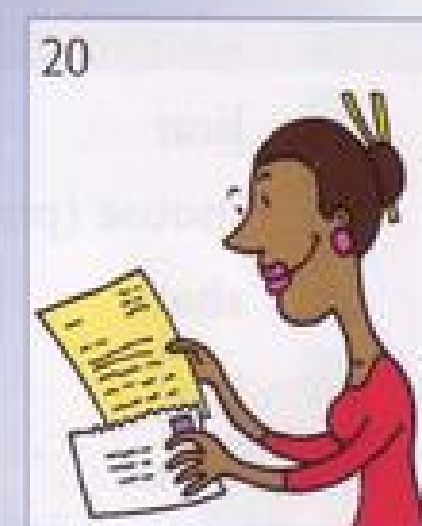
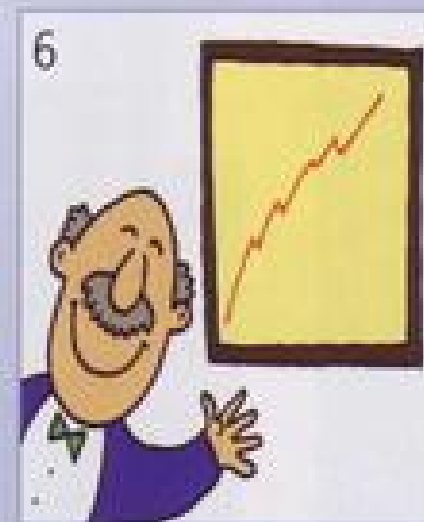
- get to work
- get home
- get to school

get = receive

- get a salary
- get a letter
- get a present
- get an e-mail

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

⦿ p.71



get