

A Would you get out alive?

1 SPEAKING & READING

a Answer the questions with a partner.

1 How do you think **most people react in a life or death disaster situation?**

- a They panic and become hysterical.
- b They act coolly and calmly.
- c They 'freeze' and can't do anything.

2 What do you do when you are on a plane and the flight attendant starts to explain the safety procedures?

- a I don't listen. I've heard it so many times!
- b I listen but I don't take it very seriously.
- c I pay attention and also read the safety information in the seat pocket.

3 What would you do if you were in a hotel on the 5th floor and the fire alarm went off in the middle of the night?

- a I would pick up essential things like my passport and mobile and find the quickest way down to the lobby.
- b I would follow the emergency instructions on the back of the door, which I had read when I arrived.
- c I wouldn't pay any attention. I would think it was probably a fire drill.

b Read *How humans behave when the worst thing happens*, and check your answer to question 1 above. Then answer the questions below with a partner.

- 1 What two reasons are given to explain why a lot of people freeze in a crisis?
- 2 Is it possible to predict how people will react in a crisis?
- 3 What do you think *you* would do?

c A read about a survivor of the World Trade Center, and B read about a survivor from the Tenerife air crash. Then use the questions below to tell each other about what you read.

- A**
- 1 Where was Elia on 11th September 2001?
 - 2 How did she react when the plane hit the World Trade Center?
 - 3 What saved her life?
 - 4 How quickly did she leave?
 - 5 How could more lives have been saved?

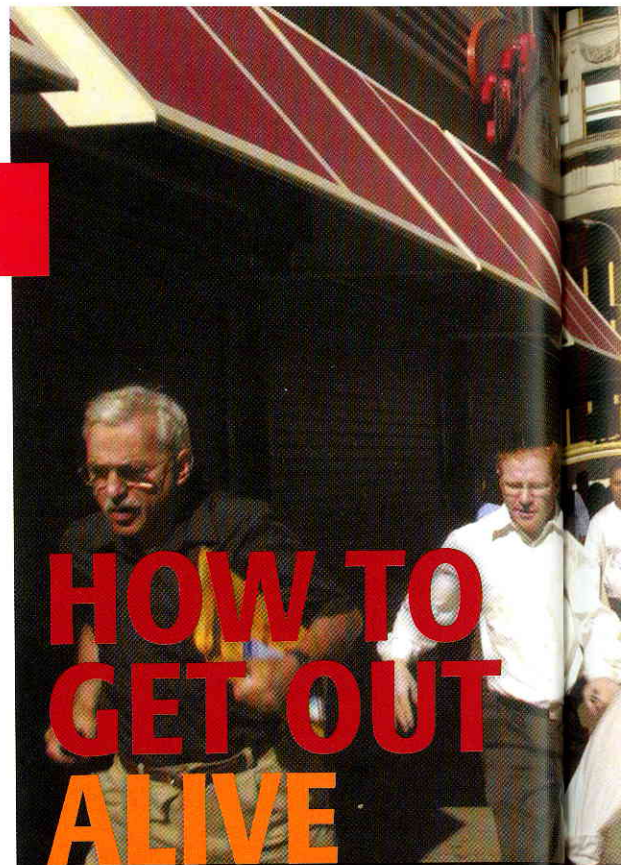
- B**
- 1 Where was Paul Heck on 27th March 1977?
 - 2 How did the accident happen?
 - 3 How could more passengers have survived?
 - 4 Why did Paul Heck survive?
 - 5 What previous experience influenced Paul?

d Read the whole article and in pairs, mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Elia Zedeño's first instinct was to run.
- 2 If her colleague hadn't shouted, she might not have reacted how she did.
- 3 She took her time to leave because she didn't know where the exit was.
- 4 Some people who died in the WTC could have survived.
- 5 The 1977 Tenerife air crash happened in bad weather conditions.
- 6 The Pan Am passengers had plenty of time to escape.
- 7 Heck always worried about how he would be able to escape from places.
- 8 People don't read safety information because they aren't worried about crashing.

e Look at the **highlighted** words related to disasters. In pairs, try to work out the meaning from the context of the ones you didn't know.

f What survival tips have you learned from this article? Which were the best options in questions 2 and 3 in a?



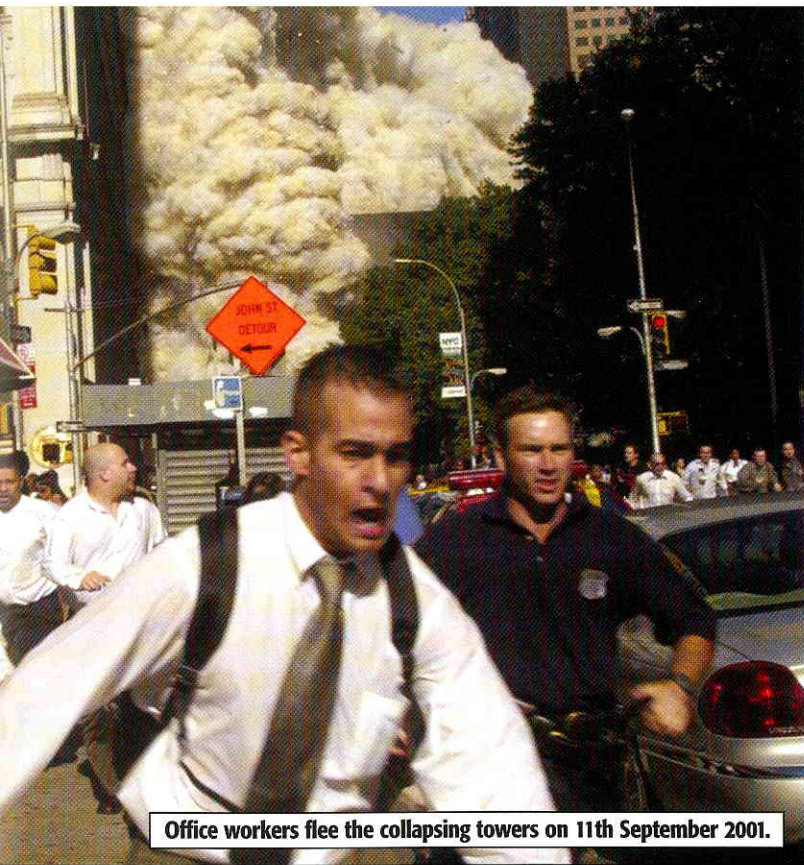
HOW TO GET OUT ALIVE

How humans behave when the worst thing happens...

WE ALWAYS THINK 'it will never happen to me' but disasters can strike any time anywhere – from hotel fires to train crashes to terrorist attacks. How would you cope if the unthinkable happened?

According to experts, people caught up in disasters tend to fall into three categories. About 10% to 15% remain calm and act quickly and efficiently. Another 15% completely panic, crying and screaming and obstructing the evacuation. But the vast majority (70%) of people do very little. They are 'stunned and confused,' says British psychologist John Leach.

Why is this? Research suggests that under great stress our minds take much longer to process information. So, in a crisis many people 'freeze' just at the moment when they need to act quickly. It also seems that a person's personality is not a good guide to how they might react – a normally decisive person may not act at all quickly in a crisis and vice versa. 'Most people go their entire lives without a disaster,' says Michael Lindell, a professor at Texas A&M University. 'So when something bad happens they are so shocked they just think, "This can't possibly be happening to me," instead of taking action.'

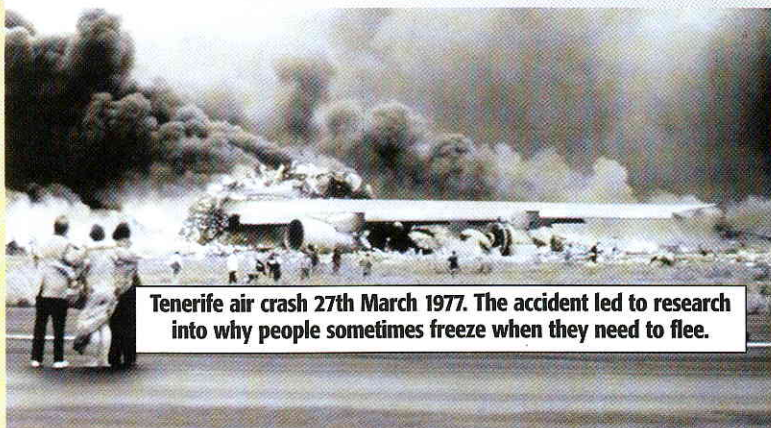


Office workers flee the collapsing towers on 11th September 2001.

B

ON MARCH 27 1977 a Pan Am 747, which was waiting to take off from Tenerife airport, collided with a Dutch KLM 747 that was landing in the fog. It was the worst air crash in history. Everyone on the KLM plane was killed but 62 passengers on the Pan Am plane survived. Many more would have survived if they had got off the plane immediately.

One of the survivors was 65-year-old Paul Heck. He led his wife Floy towards the exit and they got out just before the plane caught fire, just 60 seconds after the collision. Why Paul Heck and not others? In the hours just before the crash Paul did something highly unusual. While he was waiting for the plane to take off, he studied the 747's safety diagram. He looked for the nearest exit and he pointed it out to his wife. He had been in a theatre fire as a boy, and ever since then, he always checked for the exits when he was in an unfamiliar environment. When the planes collided, Heck's brain had the data it needed. He could work on auto pilot, whereas other passengers froze, their minds paralysed by a storm of new information. Why don't more people read safety information on airplanes and fire escape information in hotels? The answer, according to research, is that people think it's not 'cool' to do so. So next time you fly or stay in a hotel or find yourself in any new environment forget about 'being cool' and take a few seconds to find out where the nearest emergency exit is. It may just save your life.



Tenerife air crash 27th March 1977. The accident led to research into why people sometimes freeze when they need to flee.

A

WHEN THE PLANE hit the World Trade Center on 11th September 2001, Elia Zedeño was working on the 73rd floor. She heard an explosion and felt the building actually move, as if it might fall over. Zedeño first shouted out, 'What's happening?' You might expect that her next instinct was to run. But she had the opposite reaction. 'What I really wanted was for someone to scream back, "Everything is OK! Don't worry!"'

Luckily, at least one of Zedeño's colleagues responded differently. He screamed, 'Get out of the building!' she remembers now. Years later, she still thinks about that command. 'My question is what would I have done if that person had said nothing?'

Even then Zedeño still did not immediately run. First she reached for her bag, and then she started walking in circles. 'I was looking for something to take with me. I remember I took my book. Then I kept looking around for other stuff to take. I felt as if I was in a trance.' When she finally left, she went slowly. 'It's strange because the sound of the explosion and the way the building shook should have made me go faster.' But Zedeño made it to safety. Experts have estimated that at least another 130 people would have got out of the World Trade Center alive if they had tried to leave the building sooner.

2 VOCABULARY feelings

a Look at *How humans behave when the worst thing happens* and find adjectives which mean...

- 1 unable to think clearly or understand what's happening. _____
- 2 not excited or nervous. _____
- 3 very surprised by something unpleasant. _____
- 4 so surprised that you can't move or react. _____

b  p.151 Vocabulary Bank *Feelings*.

c Look at the pictures. Try to remember an adjective and an idiom to describe how each person feels.




d Choose two adjectives from below and tell your partner why you felt like that.

Can you remember a time when you felt...?


- amazed
- delighted
- exhausted
- furious
- grateful
- homesick
- terrified
- really fed up


3 GRAMMAR unreal conditionals

- 1 What would you do if your school caught fire?
- 2 What would you have done if you had been on the Pan Am plane in Tenerife?

- a Look at 1 and 2 above. Which one refers to a hypothetical situation in the past? Which one refers to a hypothetical situation in the present or future?
- b Underline the verb forms. Which forms are they?
- c Without looking back at pages 52 and 53, try to complete 1–4 below.
- 1 What would do if you _____ (be) in a hotel and the fire alarm went off in the middle of the night?
 - 2 Another 130 people _____ (get out) of the World Trade Center alive if they had tried to leave the building sooner.
 - 3 Many more people would have survived if they _____ (get off) the plane immediately.
 - 4 If a fire alarm went off, I _____ (not pay) any attention.
- d  p138 Grammar Bank 4A. Read the rules and do the exercises.

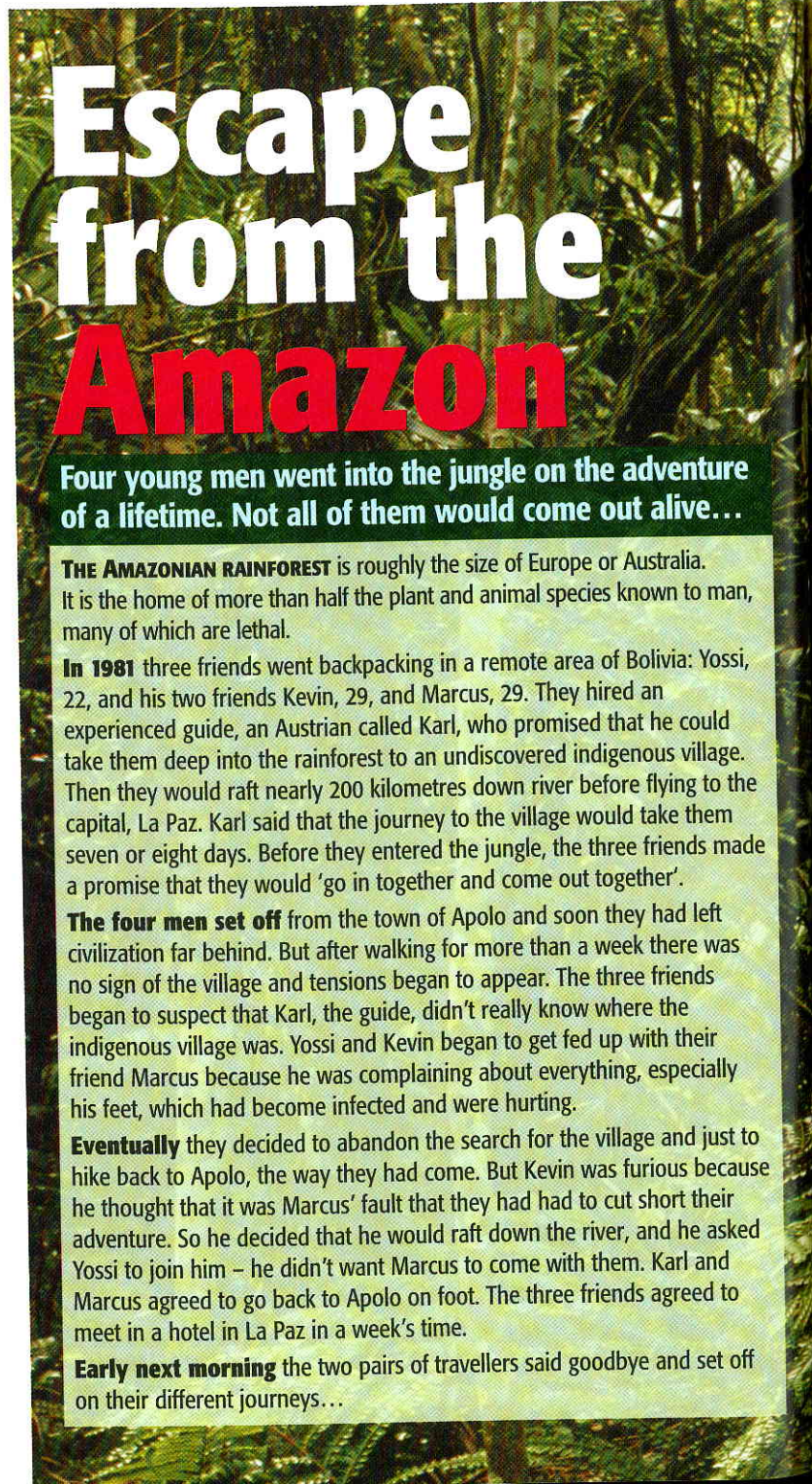
4 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm

- a  4.1 Listen and write down the beginning of six sentences. Then match them with the sentence endings A–F.
- 1 _____
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____
 - 6 _____
- A I would have died. 5
- B if my husband wasn't afraid of flying.
- C if I were you.
- D I wouldn't have acted so quickly.
- E if I'd been in that situation.
- F you wouldn't believe me.

- b  4.2 Listen and check.
- c Listen to sentences 1–6 again and underline the stressed words. Practise saying the sentences.
- d Write conditional chains. For each chain, you must write two third conditional sentences.
- If I hadn't read the safety information, *I wouldn't have known where the emergency exit was.*
- If I hadn't known where the emergency exit was, *I wouldn't have survived the crash.*
- 1 If I hadn't accepted the invitation, ...
 - 2 If I hadn't got up so late, ...
 - 3 If I had remembered to switch my phone on, ...
 - 4 If I had known we had an exam, ...

5 READING & LISTENING

- a If you were going to go backpacking in the Amazon rainforest, what do you think would be the biggest dangers?
- b Read the beginning of a true survival story and then answer the questions below.
- 1 What was the three friends' original plan? How did this change?
 - 2 What caused tensions between...?
 - a the three men and the guide
 - b Kevin and Marcus
 - 3 Why did they finally separate?
 - 4 Which pair would you have chosen to go with? Why?
 - 5 How would you have felt if you'd been in Marcus's situation?



Escape from the Amazon

Four young men went into the jungle on the adventure of a lifetime. Not all of them would come out alive...

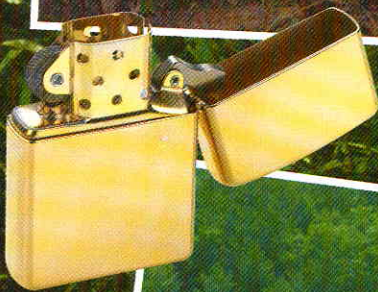
THE AMAZONIAN RAINFOREST is roughly the size of Europe or Australia. It is the home of more than half the plant and animal species known to man, many of which are lethal.

In 1981 three friends went backpacking in a remote area of Bolivia: Yossi, 22, and his two friends Kevin, 29, and Marcus, 29. They hired an experienced guide, an Austrian called Karl, who promised that he could take them deep into the rainforest to an undiscovered indigenous village. Then they would raft nearly 200 kilometres down river before flying to the capital, La Paz. Karl said that the journey to the village would take them seven or eight days. Before they entered the jungle, the three friends made a promise that they would 'go in together and come out together'.

The four men set off from the town of Apolo and soon they had left civilization far behind. But after walking for more than a week there was no sign of the village and tensions began to appear. The three friends began to suspect that Karl, the guide, didn't really know where the indigenous village was. Yossi and Kevin began to get fed up with their friend Marcus because he was complaining about everything, especially his feet, which had become infected and were hurting.

Eventually they decided to abandon the search for the village and just to hike back to Apolo, the way they had come. But Kevin was furious because he thought that it was Marcus' fault that they had had to cut short their adventure. So he decided that he would raft down the river, and he asked Yossi to join him – he didn't want Marcus to come with them. Karl and Marcus agreed to go back to Apolo on foot. The three friends agreed to meet in a hotel in La Paz in a week's time.

Early next morning the two pairs of travellers said goodbye and set off on their different journeys...



c Now listen to the documentary. When the recording stops, answer the questions with a partner.

4.3

- 1 What happened to Kevin and Yossi on the raft?
- 2 Why was Yossi really lucky?
Whose situation would you rather have been in?

4.4

- 3 How were Kevin and Yossi feeling?
- 4 What happened to Yossi on his first night alone in the jungle?
What would you have done if you had been in his situation?

4.5

- 5 Why did Yossi's spirits change from desperate, to optimistic, and then to desperate again?
Do you think you would have given up at this point?
What do you think had happened to Kevin?

4.6

- 6 What had Kevin been doing all this time?
- 7 Why was he incredibly lucky?
If you had been Kevin, would you have continued to try to look for your friend?

4.7

- 8 How did Kevin first try to get help?
- 9 Why was it unsuccessful?
- 10 What was his last attempt to find his friend?
What do you think had happened to Yossi?

4.8

- 11 How long had Yossi been on his own in the jungle?
- 12 What did he think the buzzing noise was? What was it?
What do you think might have happened to Marcus and Karl?

d Listen again with the tapescript on page 125. Underline any words that were new for you, or words you knew but didn't recognize.

e Do you think you would have survived if you had been in Kevin or Yossi's situation? Would you have done anything differently?

6 4.9 SONG 🎵 *I will survive*



1A unreal conditionals

second conditional sentences: *if* + past simple, *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive

- 1 **If** there **was** a fire in this hotel, it **would be** very difficult to escape.
I **wouldn't** live in the country **if** I **didn't** have a car.
- 2 **If** you **weren't** making so much noise, I **could concentrate** better.
- 3 **If** I **were** you, I'd **make** Jimmy wear a helmet when he's cycling.

- 1 Use second conditional sentences to talk about hypothetical or improbable situations in the present / future.
- 2 In the *if* clause you can also use the past continuous. In the other clause you can use *could* or *might* instead of *would*, e.g. *If you weren't making so much noise, I could concentrate better.*
- 3 With the verb *be* you can use *was* or *were* for *I*, *he*, and *she* in the *if* clause, e.g. *If he was / were here, he would know what to do.* However, in conditionals beginning *If I were you...* to give advice, always use *were*.

third conditional sentences: *if* + past perfect, *would* / *wouldn't* have + past participle

- 1 **If** you **had studied** more, you **would have done** better in the exams.
I **wouldn't** have been late **if** I **hadn't** overslept.
- 2 He **would have** died **if** he **hadn't** been wearing a helmet.
If they **had known** you were coming, they **might have** stayed longer.

- 1 We use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical past situation and its consequence.
- 2 You can also use the past perfect continuous in the *if* clause. You can use *could have* or *might have* instead of *would have* in the other clause.

second or third conditional?

- 1 If you **studied** more, you **would** probably **pass** the exam.
- 2 If you **had studied** more, you **would** probably **have passed** the exam.

- Compare the two conditionals. 1 = You don't study enough. You need to study more. 2 = You didn't study enough, so you failed.

⚠ We sometimes mix second and third conditionals if a hypothetical situation in the past has a present / future consequence, e.g. *He wouldn't be so relaxed if he hadn't finished his exams.*

1B past modals

must / *might* / *can't*, etc. + *have* + past participle

- 1 I **must have** passed the exam. I'm sure I got all the answers right.
You **must have** seen something. You were there when the robbery happened.
- 2 Somebody **might have** stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.
He still hasn't arrived. I **might not have** given him the right directions.
- 3 They **can't have** gone to bed yet. It's only ten o'clock.
They **can't have** seen us. It was too dark.

- Use *must* / *may* / *might* / *can't* / *couldn't* + *have* + past participle to make deductions or speculate about past actions.

- 1 Use *must have* when you are almost sure that something happened or was true.

⚠ The opposite of *must have* is *can't have* NOT *mustn't have*.

- 2 Use *might* / *may have* when you think it's possible that something happened or was true. You can also use *could have* with this meaning, e.g. *They could have stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.*
- 3 Use *can't have* when you are almost sure something didn't happen or that it is impossible. You can also use *couldn't have*.

should + *have* + past participle

It's my fault. I **should have** told you earlier that she was coming.
We've gone the wrong way. We **shouldn't have** turned left at the traffic lights.

- Use *should* + *have* + past participle to say that somebody didn't do the right thing.
- You can use *ought to have* as an alternative to *should have*, e.g. *I ought to have told you earlier.*

1C verbs of the senses

look / *feel* / *smell* / *sound* / *taste*

- 1 She **looks** tired. That **smells** good! These jeans don't **feel** comfortable.
- 2 He **looks** like his father. This material **feels** like silk. This **tastes** like tea, not coffee.
- 3 She **looks** as if she's been crying. It **smells** as if something's burning. It **sounds** as if it's raining.

- 1 Use *look*, *feel*, etc. + adjective.
- 2 Use *look*, *feel*, etc. + *like* + noun.

⚠ *feel like* can also mean 'want / would like', e.g. *I don't feel like going out* = I don't want to go out.

- 3 Use *look*, *feel*, etc. + *as if* + clause.
- You can use *like* or *as though* instead of *as if*, e.g. *It sounds like / as though it's raining.*

4A

a Complete with a suitable form of the verb in brackets.

- If he hadn't broken his leg, he would have played. (not break)
- I _____ you a present if I'd known it was your birthday. (buy)
 - If you _____ to bed earlier, you wouldn't have been so tired. (go)
 - I _____ you some money if I had any. (lend)
 - If I _____ someone's wallet, I'd keep it. (find)
 - Joe wouldn't have crashed if he _____ so fast. (not drive)
 - We would have a dog if we _____ in the country. (live)
 - If you'd looked after the plants, they _____ (not die)
 - You _____ the news if you'd been watching the TV. (hear)
 - They wouldn't have bought the flat if they _____ what the neighbours were like. (know)
 - If she _____ more sociable, she'd have more friends. (be)

b Complete using a second or third conditional.

- I didn't wait another minute. I didn't see you.
If I'd waited another minute, *I would have seen you.*
- Luke missed the train. He was late for the interview.
If Luke hadn't missed the train, ...
 - Rebecca drinks too much coffee. She sleeps badly at night.
If Rebecca didn't drink so much coffee, ...
 - It started snowing. We didn't reach the top of the mountain.
If it hadn't started snowing, ...
 - Millie didn't buy the jacket. She didn't have enough money.
Millie would have bought the jacket if...
 - I don't drive to work. There's so much traffic.
I'd drive to work if...
 - Matt doesn't speak German fluently. He won't get the job.
If Matt spoke German fluently, ...

4B

a Rewrite the **bold sentence** sentence with *must / might (not) / can't + have + verb*.

- I'm sure I left my umbrella at home.** I don't have it now.
I must have left my umbrella at home.
- I'm sure Ben has read my email.** I sent it yesterday.
 - Holly's crying. **Perhaps she's had an argument with her boyfriend.**
 - I'm sure Sam and Ginny haven't got lost.** They had a map.
 - You saw Ellie yesterday?** That's impossible. She was in bed with flu.
 - Perhaps John didn't hear you.** You know he's a bit deaf.
 - I'm sure Lucy has bought a new car.** I saw her driving a Mercedes!
 - I'm sure Alex wasn't very ill.** He was only off for one day.
 - They didn't come to our party. **Maybe they didn't receive the invitation.**

b Respond to the first sentence using *should / shouldn't have + a verb in the list*.

- buy eat go (x 2) invite learn save
- A Sue is in bed with a stomach ache.
B She shouldn't have eaten so much chocolate cake.
 - A We couldn't understand anybody in Paris.
B You _____ some French before you went.
 - A Tom told me his phone number but I've forgotten it.
B You _____ it on your mobile phone.
 - A Rob was late because there was so much traffic.
B He _____ by car. The train is much faster.
 - A Amanda was rude to everyone at my party.
B You _____ her. She's always like that.
 - A I haven't got any money left after going shopping yesterday.
B You _____ so many shoes. Did you need three pairs?
 - A You look really tired.
B I know. I _____ to bed earlier.

4C

a Circle the correct form.

- Your boyfriend looks / looks like a rugby player.
- You've gone completely white. You *look* / *look as if* you've seen a ghost!
 - What's for dinner? It *smells* / *smells like* delicious!
 - I think John and Megan have arrived. That *sounds* / *sounds like* their car.
 - Have you ever tried frogs' legs? Apparently they *taste like* / *taste as if* chicken.
 - Are you OK? You *sound* / *sound as if* you've got a cold.
 - Can you put the heating on? It *feels* / *feels like* really cold in here.
 - You *look* / *look like* really happy. Does that mean you got the job?
 - Your new bag *feels* / *feels like* real leather.
 - Let's throw this milk away. It *tastes* / *tastes like* a bit strange.
 - Can you close the window? It *smells* / *smells as if* someone is having a barbecue.

b Match the two halves of the sentence.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 That group sounds like | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F | A her mother. |
| 2 Those boys look | <input type="checkbox"/> | B completely out of tune. |
| 3 She looks like | <input type="checkbox"/> | C very soft. |
| 4 That guitar sounds | <input type="checkbox"/> | D someone has been smoking in here. |
| 5 He looks as if | <input type="checkbox"/> | E really sweet. |
| 6 Your car sounds as if | <input type="checkbox"/> | F REM. |
| 7 Your new jacket feels | <input type="checkbox"/> | G too young to be drinking beer. |
| 8 This apple tastes | <input type="checkbox"/> | H it's been overcooked. |
| 9 It smells as if | <input type="checkbox"/> | I roses. |
| 10 Your perfume smells like | <input type="checkbox"/> | J it's going to break down. |
| 11 This rice tastes as if | <input type="checkbox"/> | K he's run a marathon. |

1 Adjectives

a Match the adjectives with the situations.

~~confused~~ disappointed glad grateful homesick lonely nervous offended relieved shocked

How would you feel if...?

- 1 two people gave you completely opposite advice
- 2 the police told you that your flat had been burgled
- 3 a friend helped you a lot with a problem
- 4 you thought you had lost your passport but then you found it
- 5 you didn't get a present you were hoping to get
- 6 you went to study abroad and were missing your family
- 7 you moved to a new town and didn't have any friends
- 8 you were about to talk in public for the first time
- 9 your friend tells you she has just passed her driving test
- 10 a very good friend didn't invite you to his party

confused

shocked

_____ (or pleased)



Some adjectives describe a mixture of feelings, e.g.

fed up = bored or frustrated and unhappy (especially with a situation which has gone on too long)

I'm very fed up with my job. I think I'm going to look for something else.

upset = unhappy and worried / anxious

She was very upset when she heard that her cousin had had an accident.

b Match the strong adjectives with their definitions.

astonished delighted desperate devastated exhausted /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/
furious /'fjʊəriəs/ miserable stunned terrified thrilled

- 1 very surprised and unable to move or react stunned
- 2 extremely upset and shocked _____
- 3 very pleased _____
- 4 really tired _____
- 5 very excited _____
- 6 extremely scared _____
- 7 really angry _____
- 8 very surprised _____ (or amazed)
- 9 with little hope, and ready to do anything to improve the situation _____
- 10 very unhappy _____

⚠ Remember you can't use *very*, *extremely*, etc. with strong adjectives. If you want to use an intensifier, use *absolutely*, e.g. *absolutely astonished* NOT *very astonished*.

Can you remember the words on this page?
Test yourself or a partner.



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2 Idioms

a Look at the highlighted idioms and try to guess their meaning.

- 1 I'm sick and tired of telling you to do your homework. Get on with it!
- 2 When I saw the burglar I was scared stiff.
- 3 He finally passed his driving test! He's over the moon!
- 4 You look a bit down in the dumps. Has life been treating you badly?
- 5 I'm completely worn out. I just want to sit down and put my feet up.
- 6 When I saw her, I couldn't believe my eyes. She looked ten years younger.

b Match the idioms and the feelings.

- A exhausted
- B (be) very surprised
- C fed up
- D terrified
- E sad, depressed
- F very happy