

G structures after *wish*

V -ed / -ing adjectives and related verbs; expressions with *go*

P sentence rhythm

I wish you wouldn't...!

1 SPEAKING

GET IT RIGHT expressing annoyance

When you talk about things that annoy you, you can use these expressions:

It really annoys me when...

It drives me mad when...

It drives me up the wall when...

It really gets on my nerves when...

people shout on mobile phones.

People who shout on mobile phones... really annoy me, etc.

- a Read through the list of annoying things in the magazine article. With a partner, say which of these things annoy you too. Choose your top three pet hates.
- b Think of three other things which annoy you. Then compare your three with other students.

2 GRAMMAR *wish* + past simple and *would*

- a **7.1** Listen to four conversations. Which of the irritating things in 1b do they refer to?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- b Listen again and complete the sentences.

- I wish _____ that!
- I wish _____ a pound for every time I've picked the *one* broken one.
- I wish _____, but it depends on the traffic.
- I wish _____ in the road.

- c Which speakers would like *somebody else* to change their behaviour?

- d **p.144 Grammar Bank 7A.** Read the rules for *wish* + past simple and *wish* + *would*. Do exercise a.

- e Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. Compare with a partner.

About me

I wish I could _____. (ability)

I wish I was more _____. (adjective of personality)

I wish I wasn't so _____. (adjective of personality)

I wish I had _____. (personal possession)

I wish _____.

Things people do that annoy me

I wish my _____ wouldn't _____. (brother, sister, friend)

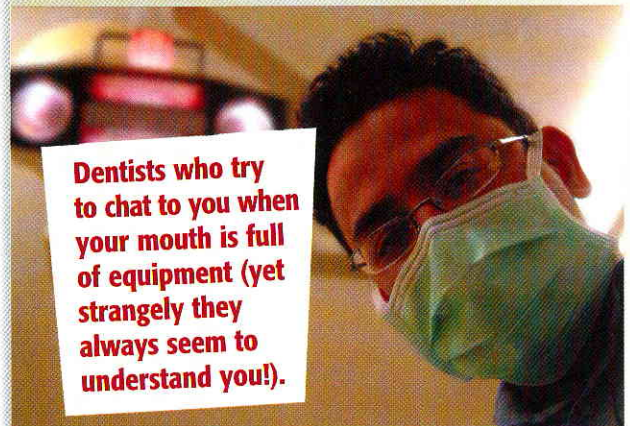
I wish _____ would / wouldn't _____. (drivers / cyclists)

I wish young people today would / wouldn't _____.

I wish there was a law against people who _____.

Things that really annoy us

– we asked people around the world...



Dentists who try to chat to you when your mouth is full of equipment (yet strangely they always seem to understand you!).

People who criticize politicians and the government, but then don't vote in the elections.

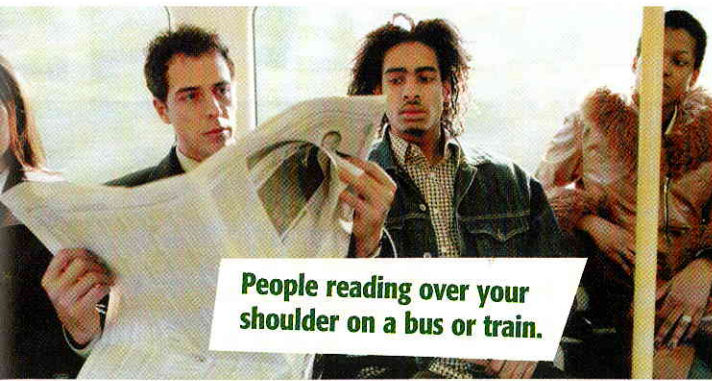
I get into the shower and then either the water goes cold or there's no shower gel left.



Cyclists who ride on the pavement and nearly knock you over.



When I'm travelling on a plane or train and a child sitting behind me keeps kicking my seat.



People reading over your shoulder on a bus or train.

TV or radio news programmes with a male and female presenter, who each speak only a couple of lines at a time.

When I'm queuing for a train ticket and the person in front of me at the desk can't make up their mind what kind of ticket they want.

When you want to buy something in a shop and you have to wait for the shop assistant to finish a telephone conversation with a friend.



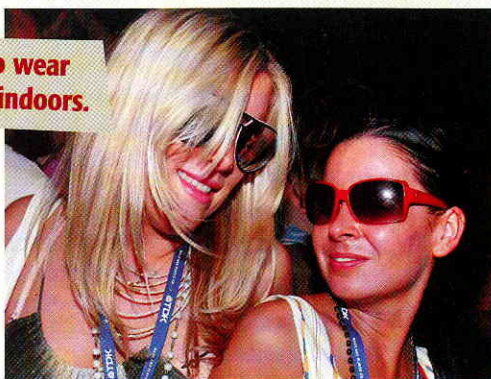
When you get a trolley in a supermarket and one of the wheels is broken.

When you get a taxi and the driver asks you the best way to go.

I'm talking on the phone and I need a pen quickly and I can't find one which works.

Drivers who double park in a busy street and then put their hazard lights on (as if this makes it OK!).

People who wear sunglasses indoors.



From the British press

Companies that call you during the evening, trying to sell you something.

3 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives and related verbs

We often talk about feelings in three different ways, either by using a verb (e.g. *annoy*) or by using the *-ed* or *-ing* adjective (e.g. *annoying*, *annoyed*).

It really annoys me. (verb)

That noise is really annoying / Jane is so annoying.

(*-ing* adjectives describe the thing or person that produces a feeling)

I'm really annoyed about last night. (*-ed* adjectives describe how a person feels)

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in bold.

- I get very _____ when I speak French and people don't understand me. **frustrate**
- It's very _____ when you can't remember someone's name. **embarrass**
- It really _____ me when people are late. **irritate**
- I wish the sun would come out. I find these grey days so _____. **depress**
- We were _____ when the plane suddenly began to lose height. **terrify**
- The journey had been very _____, so he decided to go to bed early. **tire**
- I wish he'd come home! It _____ me when he's out late at night. **worry**
- Jack wasn't very _____ when we laughed at his new tie. **amuse**
- The end of the film really _____ me. It was totally unbelievable. **disappoint**
- It was a _____ match! England won 3-2 with a goal in the last minute. **thrill**
- He really _____ his parents when he told them he was getting divorced. **shock**
- What an _____ day! I need to relax and put my feet up. **exhaust**

b A few 'feeling' verbs have an *-ed* adjective, but not the *-ing* form. Complete the adjective in the sentences below.

- I was delighted to meet her. She was a *delightful* person.
- I was scared during the film. The film was very _____.
- We were extremely impressed by your CV. Your CV was extremely _____.
- I'm very stressed by my job. My job is very _____.
- I was really offended by what you said. What you said was really _____.

c In pairs, talk about some of these:

- something in the news recently that shocked you
- a film you found really disappointing
- something that frustrates you about learning English
- the kind of weather that makes you feel depressed
- an embarrassing mistake you once made
- an area of your town / city which is scary at night

4 READING

- a Look at the photos of the actress Paula Wilcox as she is today, and in the TV series which made her famous, *Man about the house*. How old do you think she is in each photo? How has she changed?
- b Read a magazine article where Paula talks about things she regrets. In which paragraph does she talk about...?
- A a time when she misjudged other people
 B a time when she didn't want to seem different from other people
 C her insecurity about her appearance
 D how she regrets not taking more risks
 E situations when she shouldn't have talked so much
 F something she could have been better at
- c Read the article again carefully. Find words or phrases which mean:
- 1 _____ it makes me remember (1)
 2 _____ very beautiful (1)
 3 _____ a missed opportunity (1)
 4 _____ a lot of (2)
 5 _____ amusing in a clever way (3)
 6 _____ the most amusing and interesting person (3)
 7 _____ kind, soft (4)
 8 _____ something that is new or difficult, but stimulating (6)
- d Use your own words to summarize the advice she gives in each paragraph to younger people. What do you think of her advice?



Regrets, I've had a few...

Actress Paula Wilcox, now in her fifties, was best known for her role in the TV series *Man about the house*, which she starred in when she was only 19. Here she talks about things she wishes she had known then...

Now when I look in the mirror and think, 'Oh dear, I'm getting older,' it reminds me that I used to do the same thing when I was 19 and 20. I used to look at myself and think I looked awful. I wish I'd known what I was going to look like thirty years later, because then I might have realized how gorgeous I was then. I looked great but I didn't appreciate it – what a waste!

I now understand that it's OK to be successful. When I was 19 I was starring on TV and making loads of money, but most of my friends were university students. I felt embarrassed, and used to walk around with my hands in front of my face so as not to be recognized. I wish I'd known that it's possible to enjoy the good things about fame, and that you can keep your friendships in spite of it.

I wish I had learned sooner how to listen to people properly. I used to think I had to be intelligent and witty in social situations. If I'd known how much people appreciate being listened to, I wouldn't have tried so hard to be the life and soul of the party.

Life has taught me that sometimes when people behave badly to you it is because of some unhappiness that they are carrying around with them, a problem that has nothing to do with you. I wish I had been more gentle with people in that situation and not reacted so angrily. Once you find out what's really going on, the whole relationship can change.

My dad always used to say, 'learn what you can while you are young and at school, because when you are older you either won't have enough time or won't have enough money to pay for lessons.' That was good advice, and I wish I'd spent more time on my piano lessons.

Finally, I wish I had always said yes to challenges. I'd say to young people today, if you are offered the opportunity to do something you have never done before, go for it. You might feel a little nervous, but say yes anyway.

5 GRAMMAR wish + past perfect

- a Underline the seven sentences in the article with *wish*. What tense is the verb after *wish*? Are they wishes about the present, the past, or the future?
- b p.144 Grammar Bank 7A. Read the rules for *wish* + past perfect. Do exercise b.
- c What regrets might these people have? Make sentences with *I wish... + past perfect*.
- 1 John has always been extravagant and never has much money in the bank. Now he really wants to buy an expensive car, but he can't afford it.
 2 Annie has just been to the hairdresser's. She isn't very happy with her new look.
 3 Rafael was offered a job in San Francisco but didn't take it, because he didn't think his English was good enough.
 4 Mark got really angry with his girlfriend last night. They had an argument and she left him.

I wish I'd saved some of my salary. I wish I hadn't spent so much money on that holiday...

6 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm

- a **7.2** Dictation. Listen and write down six sentences with *wish*.
- b Listen again and underline the stressed words.
- c Match each sentence with a sentence below. In pairs, practise the dialogues.
- A Do you want me to phone and make an excuse?
B I thought you said we were in a hurry!
C So do I. I didn't bring an umbrella today.
D Well, it's not *my* fault. You've got no self-control!
E Why don't you go back to the shop and see if they still have it?
F Sorry, but it is. And I'm getting hungry.

7 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a **7.3** Listen to five people and match the speakers with the regrets. Who...?
- A wasted time when he / she could have been doing something else
B wishes he / she had said something to someone
C missed an opportunity because he / she wasn't independent
D wasn't old enough to take advantage of a situation
E regretted trying to change his / her appearance
- b Listen again. Why do the speakers mention or say the following?
- 'Mercedes and Bosch.' 'It would have opened doors for me.'
 - 'The top and skirt I wore were really skimpy.'
 - 'The Russian revolution.' 'Old letters.'
 - 'I really fancied him.' 'Now it's too late.'
 - 'I just did the bare minimum.' 'This was a unique opportunity.'
- c Read about the website below. Do you identify with any of the regrets?

Psychologists at Cambridge University have been researching things that people regret about their lives. These were some of the things people wrote:

Family

- I regret arguing with my parents yesterday.
- I wish I'd listened to my sister when she had problems.
- I regret not visiting my grandfather more when he was in hospital.

Lifestyle

- I wish I hadn't eaten so much last night.
- I wish I hadn't had my hair cut short last month.
- I regret not buying some really cheap shoes in the sales when I first saw them – when I came back an hour later they had gone.
- I wish I had been brave enough to go up to the top floor of the Eiffel Tower when I was in Paris.

Education, work, etc.

- I wish I'd studied more for my exams last year.
- I wish I'd saved more money when I was earning a good salary.
- I regret not learning the guitar when I was younger.

- d Think of three regrets (big or small) that you would add to the lists. Compare with a partner and ask for more information.

8 VOCABULARY expressions with go

Once you find out what's really **going on**, the whole relationship can change.

If you are offered the opportunity to do something you have never done before, **go for it**.

- a Look at the **highlighted** phrasal verbs with *go* from the article about Paula Wilcox. What do you think they mean?
- b Complete the questions with the correct word.

back on far for off sleep through
with without wrong

- 1 Do you usually **go** _____ your notes after class?
- 2 What do you usually do when something **goes** _____ with your computer?
- 3 Have you ever promised someone something important and then **gone** _____ it?
- 4 Do you think you could **go** _____ food for 24 hours?
- 5 Do you normally choose shoes that **go** _____ the clothes you're wearing?
- 6 How long does it usually take you to **go to** _____ at night?
- 7 Do you think that speaking English will help you to **go** _____ professionally?
- 8 Is there any singer or band you used to like but who you've **gone** _____ ?
- 9 If you were offered a job abroad, would you **go** _____ it?
- 10 What's **going** _____ at the moment in the celebrity world in your country?

- c Now ask and answer the questions in pairs.

9 **7.4** SONG 🎵 *If I could turn back time*

7A structures after *wish*

wish + past simple, *wish* + *would* / *wouldn't*

- 1 I wish **I was** taller!
My brother wishes **he could** speak English better.
- 2 I wish the bus **would come**. I'm freezing.
I wish you **wouldn't leave** your shoes there. I almost fell over them.

- 1 Use *wish* + past simple to talk about things you would like to be different in the present / future (but which are impossible or unlikely).
 - After *wish* you can use *was* or *were* with *I*, *he*, *she*, and *it*, e.g. *I wish I were taller*.
- 2 Use *wish* + person / thing + *would* to talk about things we want to happen, or stop happening because they annoy us.

⚠ You can't use *would* for a wish about yourself, e.g. NOT *I wish I would...*

wish + past perfect

- I wish **you had told** me the truth.
I wish **I hadn't bought** those shoes.

Use *wish* + past perfect to talk about things that happened or didn't happen in the past and which you now regret.

⚠ You can also use *If only* instead of *I wish* with these tenses, e.g. *If only the bus would come. If only I hadn't bought those shoes.*

7B clauses of contrast and purpose

clauses of contrast

- 1 **Although** the weather was terrible, we had a good time.
I went to work **even though** I was ill.
I like Ann **though** she sometimes annoys me.
- 2 **In spite of / Despite** his age, he is still very active.
being 85, he is still very active.
the fact that he's 85, he is still very active.

- 1 Use *although*, *though*, *even though* + a clause.
- *Although* and *even though* can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.
- *Even though* is stronger than *although* and is used to express a big or surprising contrast.
- *Though* is more informal than *although*. It can only be used in the middle of a sentence.
- 2 After *in spite of* or *despite*, use a noun, a verb in the *-ing* form, or *the fact that* + subject + verb.

⚠ Don't use *of* with *despite* NOT *Despite of the rain...*

clauses of purpose

- 1 I went to the bank **to**
in order to talk to my bank manager.
so as to
- 2 I went to the bank **for** a meeting with my bank manager.
- 3 I went to the bank **so that** I could take out some money.
- 4 I wrote it down **so as not to** forget it.

- Use *to*, *in order to*, *so as to*, *for* and *so that* to express purpose.
- 1 After *to*, *in order to*, and *so as to* use an infinitive.
- 2 Use *for* + a noun, e.g. *for a meeting*.

⚠ You can also use *for* + gerund to describe the exact purpose of a thing, e.g. *This liquid is for cleaning metal.*

- 3 After *so that*, use a subject + modal verb (*can*, *could*, *would*, etc.).
- 4 To express a negative purpose use *so as not to* or *in order not to* NOT *not to*. You can also use *so that* + subject + *wouldn't*, e.g. *I wrote it down so that I wouldn't forget it.*

7C relative clauses

defining relative clauses

- 1 She's the woman **who / that lives next door**. That's the book **which / that won a prize**.
- 2 That's my neighbour **whose dog never stops barking**.
- 3 James is the man (**who**) I met at the party. That's the shop (**which**) I told you about.
- 4 My sister's the only person **to whom I can talk**. My sister's the only person (**who**) I can talk to.
That's the drawer **in which** I keep my keys.
- 5 She told me **what she had seen**. **What I like best about London** is the parks.

- Use *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, and *what* to introduce a defining relative clause, i.e. a clause which gives essential information about somebody or something.
- 1 You can use *that* instead of *who* / *which*.
- 2 Use *whose* to mean 'of who' or 'of which'.
- 3 When *who* or *which* are the object of the verb in the relative clause, you can leave them out.
- 4 After a preposition, use *whom* for a person and *which* for a thing.
In informal English, it is more common to leave out the relative pronoun and put the preposition after the verb.
- 5 Use *what* as a relative pronoun to mean 'the thing' or 'things which'.

non-defining relative clauses

- 1 My aunt, **who doesn't like cats**, was given a kitten for Christmas.
The palace, **which was built in the 12th century**, is visited by thousands of tourists.
- 2 Adriana hasn't come to class for two weeks, **which is a bit worrying**.

- 1 A non-defining relative clause gives extra, non-essential information about a person or thing.
- In written English, this kind of clause is separated by commas, or between a comma and a full stop.
- You can't use *that* instead of *who* / *which*.
- 2 *Which* can also be used to refer to the whole of the preceding clause.

7A

a Circle the correct form.

- I wish I was / *would be* thinner! My clothes don't fit me!
- I wish I *had* / *would have* blonde hair!
 - She wishes her parents *lived* / *would live* nearer.
 - You're driving too fast. I wish you *would drive* / *drove* more slowly.
 - I wish it *stopped* / *would stop* raining. I want to go out for a walk!
 - Ben's been wearing the same clothes for years. I wish he *bought* / *would buy* some new clothes.
 - Chloe wishes she *knew* / *would know* how to play the guitar.
 - I'm cold. I wish my flat *had* / *would have* central heating.
 - Their TV is really loud. I wish they *turned* / *would turn* it down.

b Write a sentence with *I wish* + past perfect.

- I spent all my money last night and now I'm broke.
I wish I hadn't spent all my money last night
- I left my camera in the car and someone stole it.
 - I didn't set my alarm clock, so I was late for work.
 - I bought a house in the country, but I really miss the city centre.
 - I dropped my phone in the bath and now it doesn't work.
 - Unfortunately, I couldn't go to your party.
 - I didn't have a holiday last year and now I'm really stressed.

7B

a Complete the sentences with *one* word.

- We're happy in our new house, though there's a lot to do.
- We enjoyed our holiday _____ the weather.
 - Carl doesn't like spending money _____ though he's very rich.
 - They went to the airport _____ catch a plane.
 - Sandy made a note of his number so _____ not to forget it.
 - My mother called the doctor's in _____ to make an appointment.
 - Guy passed the exam in _____ of the fact that he hadn't studied much.
 - Angela took a jacket so _____ she wouldn't get cold.
 - _____ the service was poor, the meal was delicious.
 - I went home _____ a shower before I went out.
 - _____ being late, he stopped for a coffee.

b Rewrite the sentences.

- Despite playing badly, they won the match.
Even though *they played badly*, *they won the match*.
- We took a taxi so as not to arrive late.
We took a taxi so that...
 - Despite earning a fortune, she drives a very old car.
Although...
 - Everyone saw the film even though the reviews were terrible.
Everyone saw the film in spite of...
 - The plane managed to land despite the very thick fog.
The plane managed to land even though...
 - I told her I liked her jacket so that I wouldn't offend her.
I told her I liked her jacket so as...
 - The manager called a meeting so as to explain the new policy.
The manager called a meeting in order...

7C

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

That's the man I met on the bus. ✓
She's the woman who her daughter works with me. ✗
whose daughter works

- This is the programme I was telling you about.
- Is this the train that it goes to the mountains?
- She told her boss she'd overslept, that was absolutely true.
- My son, that is very tall, enjoys playing basketball.
- The employee to who I spoke gave me some incorrect information.
- Everyone in my family always eats that I cook.
- The Canary Islands, which are situated off the coast of Africa, are a popular tourist destination.
- The woman who suitcase disappeared is a friend of mine.
- Did you hear I just said?
- The bag what I bought last week is already broken!

b Join the sentences with a relative pronoun. Be careful with the punctuation.

- I've just failed my driving test. It's a pity.
I've just failed my driving test, which is a pity.
- His girlfriend is very intelligent. She's an architect.
His girlfriend...
 - They gave us a present. This was a complete surprise.
They...
 - He was saying something. I didn't understand it.
I didn't understand...
 - A car crashed into mine. It was a Mini.
The car...
 - I spoke to a police officer. She was working on the reception desk.
The police officer...
 - We bought our computer two months ago. It keeps on crashing.
Our computer...
 - I left some things on the table. They aren't there any more.
The things...
 - It's too hot in my flat. This makes it impossible to sleep.
It's...