

## 8B

## Murphy's Law

G if + present, will + infinitive (first conditional)

V confusing verbs

P homophones

If we  
don't take  
umbrellas,  
it'll rain.Yes, that  
always  
happens!

## 1 READING

- a If you're in a slow queue at the supermarket and you change to a different queue, what will usually happen?
- b Read the first two paragraphs of the article and check. Who was Murphy? What is his 'Law'?

## If something can go wrong...

If you're in a queue at the supermarket and you change to another queue which is moving more quickly, what will happen? The queue you were in before will suddenly start moving faster. What will happen if you take your umbrella because you think it's going to rain later? It won't rain, of course. It will only rain if you forget to take your umbrella. These are examples of Murphy's Law, which says, 'If there is something that can go wrong, it will go wrong'.

Murphy's Law took its name from Captain Edward Murphy, an American aerospace engineer from the 1940s. He was trying to improve safety for pilots flying military planes. Not surprisingly, he got a reputation for always thinking of the worst thing that could happen in every situation. Here are some more examples of Murphy's Law.

### Shopping

- 1 If you lose a glove and buy a new pair,...
- 2 If you order something online,...

### Transport

- 3 If you stop waiting for a bus and start walking,...
- 4 If you're in a taxi and you're late for something important,...

### Technology

- 5 If a technician comes to fix your computer,...
- 6 If you need to print a document urgently,...

### Air travel

- 7 If you get to the airport early,...
- 8 If you're late for your flight,...

c Now look at the eight examples of Murphy's Law in the article and match them to sentences A–H.

- A it will immediately start working.
- B three will come at the same time.
- C all the traffic lights will be red.
- D you'll find the lost one.
- E your flight will be delayed.
- F the printer won't have any paper.
- G there'll be a long queue at security.
- H you'll be out when they deliver it.

d Do any of these things (or things like this) often happen to you?

## 2 GRAMMAR if + present, will + infinitive

a In pairs, cover A–H and look at 1–8 in the article. How many of the laws can you remember?

b Look at the laws again. What tense is the verb after *if*? What form is the other verb?

c **G** p.140 Grammar Bank 8B

d In pairs, complete these examples of Murphy's Law.

- 1 If you find a pair of shoes that you really like in a shop,...
- 2 If you're in the street and you need a taxi,...
- 3 If you wear a new white shirt,...
- 4 If you leave your phone at home,...
- 5 If there's a football match on TV and you leave the room for 30 seconds,...

e Compare your answers with other students. Do you have the same (or similar)?



### 3 LISTENING

a **8.13** You're going to listen to two stories. First listen to six extracts, and **circle** the words and phrases that you hear. What do you think they mean?

#### Peter wanted to get a job

- 1 It was the recession / depression and it was very difficult to get a job.
- 2 I tried for / applied for lots of different jobs.
- 3 We got cut off / got off because the bus went into a tunnel.



#### Sue wanted to see a tiger

- 4 I was interested in either / neither a trip to see birds nor / or a trip to see a tiger.
- 5 I thought it would be really cool to see a tiger *in the wild / in Thailand*.
- 6 We spent the whole morning / all morning looking for the tiger.



b **8.14** Listen to the stories once. Why are they examples of Murphy's Law?

c Listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.

- 1 Peter didn't have any qualifications.
- 2 He wasn't expecting to get a phone call about a job.
- 3 He couldn't call them back because his phone had no battery.
- 4 Sue didn't have much free time at the conference.
- 5 The guide was optimistic about seeing the tiger.
- 6 Sue didn't really enjoy her trip.

d Whose experience was more annoying? Have you ever had a Murphy's Law experience?

### 4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

#### confusing verbs

a Look at the sentences about Peter and Sue. The **underlined** verbs are mistakes. What verbs should they be?

- 1 Peter was unemployed, and was **finding** a job.
- 2 The guide **said** Sue that there was only one tiger in the whole park.

b **V** **p.160 Vocabulary Bank Confusing verbs**

c **Circle** the correct verb. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Who do you **look / look like** in your family?
- 2 How many English classes have you **missed / lost** this year?
- 3 What music do you like **hearing / listening to** in the car?
- 4 Do you think football players **win / earn** too much money?
- 5 What is the best way to **know / meet** new friends?
- 6 Is it sometimes OK to **say / tell** a lie?
- 7 Have you ever **lent / borrowed** money to a family member?
- 8 Do you know anyone who's **looking for / finding** a flat?
- 9 What clothes do you usually **carry / wear** during the week?
- 10 Do you ever **look at / watch** films on your phone?

### 5 PRONUNCIATION homophones

**Homophones**

Homophones are words with different spellings, but the same pronunciation. Some of the confusing verbs in 4 are homophones, e.g. *I can't hear you. Please come here.*

a **8.16** Listen to the pairs of sentences, and complete sentence b with a homophone of the **bold** word.

- 1 a What are you going to **wear** tonight?  
b A \_\_\_\_\_ are you from? B I'm from Warsaw.
- 2 a I don't **know** what to do.  
b There's \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge!
- 3 a Hi. Nice to **meet** you.  
b Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ or fish?
- 4 a The maximum **weight** for hand luggage is ten kilos.  
b I'm coming! \_\_\_\_\_ for me!
- 5 a Please **write** soon.  
b Is it on the left or on the \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 a There's only **one** ticket left.  
b Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ the match 5–1.
- 7 a I can't **see** the board!  
b I love swimming in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 a Have you ever read **War** and Peace?  
b It was cold, so she \_\_\_\_\_ a coat.

b **8.17** Listen and write four sentences. Then practise saying them.

## 8

## GRAMMAR BANK

## 8A should / shouldn't

1 You **should** leave your boyfriend. 8.2  
 She's very stressed. She **shouldn't** work so hard.  
 You **shouldn't** drink coffee in the evening. It'll keep you awake.

2 I think you **should** get a new job.  
 I don't think you **should** speak to him.

1 We use *should* / *shouldn't* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to give somebody advice or say what we think is the right thing to do. *should* / *shouldn't* is the same for all persons.

2 We often use *I think you should...* or *I don't think you should...*  
**NOT** ~~I think you shouldn't...~~

## ought to

You can also use *ought to* / *ought not to* instead of *should* / *shouldn't*, e.g.  
 You **ought to** leave your boyfriend.  
 She **ought not to** work so hard.

## 8B first conditional: if + present, will / won't + infinitive



1 If we **get** to the airport early, the flight **will be** delayed. 8.12  
 If you **tell** her the truth, she **won't believe** you.  
 What **will** you **do if you don't find** a job?

2 If you **don't go**, she **won't be** very pleased.  
 She **won't be** very pleased **if you don't go**.

3 If you **miss** the last bus, **get** a taxi.  
 If you **miss** the last bus, you **can get** a taxi.

1 We use *if* + present to talk about a possible situation and *will* / *won't* + infinitive to talk about the consequence.

2 The *if*-clause can come first or second. If the *if*-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.

3 We can also use the imperative or *can* + infinitive instead of *will* + infinitive in the other clause.

## 8C possessive pronouns

Whose coat is it? It's my coat. It's **mine**. 8.22

Whose jacket is it? It's your jacket. It's **yours**.

Whose phone is it? It's his phone. It's **his**.

Whose bag is it? It's her bag. It's **hers**.

Whose dog is it? It's our dog. It's **ours**.

Whose house is it? It's their house. It's **theirs**.

- We use possessive pronouns to talk about possession. *Is it yours?* Yes, it's **mine**.
- We use *Whose* to ask about possession. **Whose** book is it? **Whose** is that bag?
- We don't use possessive pronouns with a noun. **NOT** ~~It's mine book~~.
- We don't use *the* with possessive pronouns, e.g. *Is this yours?* **NOT** ~~Is this the yours?~~

## pronouns and possessive adjectives overview

subject pronouns	object pronouns	possessive adjectives	possessive pronouns
I	me.	my	mine.
You	you.	your	yours.
He	him.	his	his.
She	her.	her	hers.
It	it.	its	its.
We	us.	our	ours.
They	them.	their	theirs.

## 8A

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



You should lose a bit of weight.

- 1 You should work really long hours every day.
- 2 You shouldn't stop smoking.
- 3 You should eat more fruit and vegetables.
- 4 You shouldn't put so much sugar in your coffee.
- 5 You should start doing some exercise.
- 6 You shouldn't drink less alcohol.
- 7 You should drink more water.
- 8 You shouldn't go to bed so late.

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

be buy book drive leave  
relax spend study wear

We should leave now. It's getting late.

- 1 You shouldn't a scarf. It's really cold today.
- 2 I should this afternoon. I have an exam tomorrow.
- 3 You should a holiday. You need a break.
- 4 You look really ill. You shouldn't at work.
- 5 She should more. She's very stressed at the moment.
- 6 You shouldn't so fast – this road's very dangerous.
- 7 Parents should more time with their children.
- 8 You shouldn't him an iPad – he's only seven years old.

◀ p.62

## 8B

a Match the sentence halves.

If you leave now, C

- 1 The hotel will be cheaper
- 2 If you don't hear from me this afternoon,
- 3 You'll learn more quickly
- 4 If you get that new job,
- 5 You won't pass your driving test
- 6 If I lend you this book,

A if you don't have enough lessons.  
B will you remember to give it back?  
C you'll catch the 8.00 train.  
D if you book it early.  
E if you come to every class.  
F will you earn more money?  
G call me this evening.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

If we start walking, the bus will come. (start, come)

- 1 If you tell me what really happened, I tell anybody else. (tell, not tell)
- 2 If I write it down, I remember it. (not write, not remember)
- 3 Call you if me if you get any news? (call, get)
- 4 She asks you if you help her nicely. (help, ask)
- 5 I call you if I hear from Alex. (phone, hear)
- 6 You miss your friends if you move to Paris. (miss, move)
- 7 If you listen carefully, you understand everything. (listen, understand)
- 8 Your boss is pleased if you are late for work today. (not be, be)
- 9 I drive you home if you give me directions. (drive, give)
- 10 If you take an umbrella, it rain! (not take, rain)

◀ p.64

## 8C

a Circle the correct form.

Whose car is that? It's her / hers.

- 1 This isn't my / mine pen, it's Susan's.
- 2 I think this book is your / yours.
- 3 This isn't your suitcase, it's ours / our.
- 4 Where's Mary? I think these are her / hers gloves.
- 5 These keys are mine / the mine.
- 6 They showed us all theirs / their holiday photographs.
- 7 These seats are theirs / their, not ours.
- 8 Is this yours / your bag?
- 9 This isn't my jacket. It's her / hers.

b Complete the sentences with a pronoun or a possessive adjective.

This isn't my coffee, it's yours. Where's mine?

- 1 A Is that Sue's car?
- 2 B No, it's her boyfriend's. It is a white Peugeot.
- 3 Maya has a new boyfriend, but I haven't met him yet.
- 4 Look. Here's a photo of Alex and Kim with their new baby.
- 5 We've finished paying for our house, so it's ours now.
- 6 These are your tickets. Can you give Maria and Marta them?
- 7 We're lost. Can you tell me how to get to the station?
- 8 Would you like to see our garden? We've got some beautiful flowers.
- 9 London is famous for its beautiful parks.

◀ p.67

## 8B

## Murphy's Law

If everything seems to be going well,  
you have obviously overlooked something.  
*Murphy's Law*

**G** if + present, will + infinitive (first conditional) **V** confusing verbs **P** homophones

## 1 GRAMMAR if + present, will + infinitive

a Match 1–6 to a–f to make sentences.

Here are six more examples of

# MURPHY'S LAW

- 1 If you lose something, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 If you arrive early at a party, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If you make an appointment to see a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 If you don't do your homework, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 If you buy a new carpet, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 If you get into a hot bath, \_\_\_\_\_

- a you'll feel better before you see him or her.
- b you'll drop something on it the first day.
- c you'll find it in the last place you look.
- d your phone will ring.
- e all the other people will be late.
- f your teacher will ask you for it.

b Circle the correct words.

- 1 If the plane arrives late tonight, I'll miss / I miss the last bus home.
- 2 If you see / you'll see an accident, call the police!
- 3 We won't get lost if we use / we'll use our satnav.
- 4 We don't get / won't get to the cinema in time if we don't leave now.
- 5 If you don't take / won't take an umbrella, it'll definitely rain!
- 6 If there isn't / won't be much traffic when we leave, it won't take long to get there.

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Then match the sentences to the correct pictures, A–F.

## Good luck, bad luck

1 Giving a knife

If a friend gives \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a knife as a present and you give \_\_\_\_\_ (give) your friend a coin, you ll always be \_\_\_\_\_ (always be) friends.

2 Horseshoe

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a horseshoe and \_\_\_\_\_ (put) it above your door, it \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) good luck to you and your family.

3 Ladders

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) under a ladder, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) bad luck.

4 Throwing a coin into a well

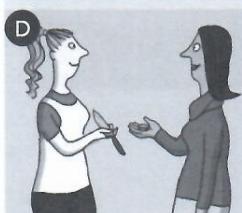
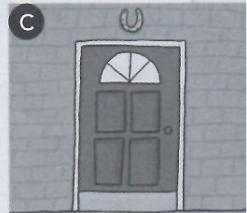
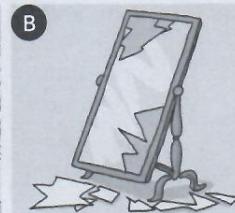
If you \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) a coin into a well and \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for something, your dreams \_\_\_\_\_ (come) true.

5 Falling leaves

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) a falling leaf, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) ill all winter.

6 Mirrors

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (break) a mirror, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) bad luck for seven years.



## 9A

## Beware of the dog

G if + past, would + infinitive (second conditional) V animals and insects P word stress

What would you do if you saw a bear?

I'd run away.

## 1 VOCABULARY &amp; PRONUNCIATION

animals and insects; word stress

a **9.1** Listen. Which animals can you hear?  
 b **V** p.161 Vocabulary Bank Animals

 Stress in words that are similar in other languages

Some words in English, e.g. for animals, are similar to the same words in other languages, but the stress is often in a different place.

c Look at the animal words below. Can you remember which syllable is stressed? Underline it.

ca|mel cro|co|dile dol|phin e|le|phant  
 gi|raffe kan|ga|roo li|on mos|qui|to

d **9.3** Listen and check. Are any of these words similar in your language? Is the stress in the same place?

e In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you have (or have you ever had) a pet? What was it?
- 2 What's your favourite film about an animal?
- 3 What's your favourite cartoon animal?
- 4 What animal would you most like to see on a safari?
- 5 Are there any animals or insects you are really afraid of?
- 6 Are you allergic to any animals or insects?
- 7 What are the most dangerous animals or insects in your country?



## 2 LISTENING

a Look at the pictures of the five most dangerous animals or insects in the UK. Which do you think is the most and least dangerous?  
 b **9.4** Listen and check. Complete 5th to 1st in the chart with the names of the animals or insects.  
 c Listen again and complete the facts about the animals or insects with one or two words in each gap.

## 5th



- They can be about <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ long.
- They only attack when people <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them by accident.

## 4th



- They kill at least one person <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most attacks happen when people are <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in fields usually in spring or <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3rd

- They can weigh <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- Males can get aggressive in the <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They also cause about <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ car accidents a year.

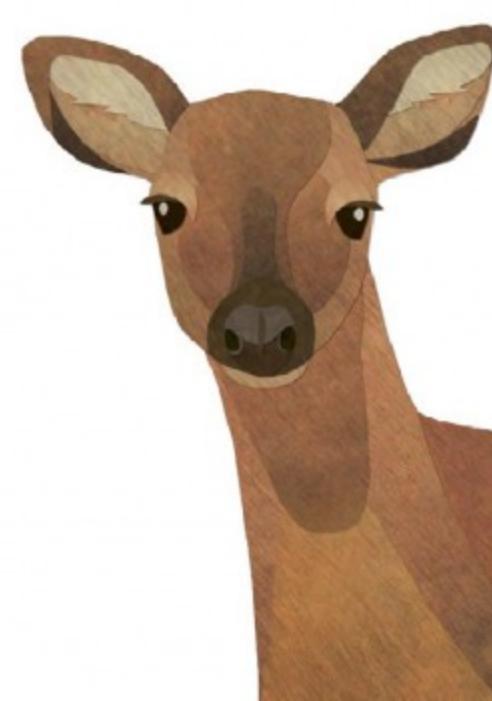
## 2nd

- <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ attacks cause death.
- Attacks can happen at any time, and some even attack <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

## 1st

- About <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ people a year die from an allergic reaction.
- <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are more aggressive than <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

d Are any of these animals dangerous where you live? Have you ever had a bad experience with any of them?



### 3 READING & SPEAKING

a Read the quiz questions and answers. Complete each question with an animal or insect from the list.

bee cows dog jellyfish shark snake wasp

## WOULD YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO?

We all love seeing animals on TV and in zoos, but some animals can be dangerous. If you met one in real life, would you know the right thing to do? Read about some common and some less common situations and decide what you would do.

### IN THE CITY

1 **What would you do...** if a large, aggressive \_\_\_\_\_ ran towards you?  
 a I would shout 'down' at it several times.  
 b I would put my hands in my pockets and walk slowly backwards.  
 c I would keep completely still and look in its eyes.

2 **What would you do...** if you were driving and a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ flew into the car?  
 a I would open all the windows and wait for it to fly out.  
 b I would try to kill it with a map or a newspaper.  
 c I would wave my hand to make it go out.

### IN THE COUNTRY

3 **What would you do...** if a poisonous \_\_\_\_\_ bit you on the leg, and you were more than 30 minutes from the nearest town?  
 a I would put something very cold on it, like a water bottle.  
 b I would suck the bite to get the poison out.  
 c I would tie something, e.g. a scarf, on my leg above the bite.

4 **What would you do...** if you were walking a dog on a lead and some \_\_\_\_\_ started moving towards you?  
 a I would let the dog run free.  
 b I would pick the dog up in my arms.  
 c I would shout and wave my arms.

### IN THE WATER

5 **What would you do...** if you were in the sea and a \_\_\_\_\_ stung you?  
 a I would rub the sting with a towel to clean it.  
 b I would wash the sting with fresh water.  
 c I would wash the sting with vinegar or sea water.

6 **What would you do...** if you were in the sea quite near the shore and you saw a \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a I would swim to the shore as quickly and quietly as possible.  
 b I would float and pretend to be dead.  
 c I would shout for help.

b Look at the highlighted verbs and verb phrases. With a partner, try to guess their meaning from the context.

c Read the quiz again and **circle** your answers, a, b, or c.

d **C Communication** Would you know what to do? **A p.105 B p.110 C p.107** Read the answers to one section and tell the others. Did you all choose the right answers?

e Have you ever been in any of these situations? What did you do?

### 4 GRAMMAR if + past, would + infinitive

a Look at quiz questions 1–6 again. Are they about a past situation or an imagined future situation? What tense is the verb after *if*? What form is the other verb?

b **G p.142 Grammar Bank 9A**

### 5 SPEAKING

Work in groups of three. Take turns to choose a question and ask the others in the group. Then answer it yourself.

#### WHAT WOULD (OR WOULDN'T) YOU DO...?

- ...if you saw a mouse in your kitchen
- ...if you saw a dog attacking someone
- ...if a bird or a bat flew into your bedroom
- ...if you saw a large spider in the bath
- ...if it was a very hot day and you were on a beach that was famous for shark attacks
- ...if someone offered to buy you a fur coat
- ...if your neighbour's dog barked all night
- ...if a friend asked you to look after their cat or dog for the weekend
- ...if you went to somebody's house for dinner and they gave you...?  
 a horse meat   b goat   c kangaroo



Talking about imaginary situations with *would* / *wouldn't*

I'd (definitely)...

I think I'd (probably)...

I (probably) wouldn't...

I (definitely) wouldn't...

I don't think I'd...

## 1 READING

a Look at all the photos in this lesson. Are you afraid of any of these things?

b Read some information from **fearof.net**, a website about phobias. Complete each phobia with the correct heading from the list.

**Fear of butterflies** **Fear of crowds**

**Fear of doctors** **Fear of driving** **Fear of heights**



1

Some people with this phobia find it difficult to pass the test. Others are anxious on motorways or certain roads. In extreme cases, people are afraid of being a passenger in a vehicle.

*Comment*

2

People say that actress Nicole Kidman **suffers from** this phobia. It is closely linked to a general **fear** of insects. People with this phobia are afraid of most insects with wings, and they feel nauseous or they **panic** if they see them. *Comment*

3

This phobia is quite common in young children, but adults suffer from it, too. Many are especially afraid of having vaccinations or blood tests. *Comment*

4

This fear affects nearly one in every 20 adults. People with this phobia usually avoid tall buildings, skiing, or standing on balconies. *Comment*

5

This phobia affects many people, but women more than men. These people feel very anxious or **scared** if they are in a noisy place where there are a lot of people, for example a shopping mall or a sports stadium. They often avoid these kinds of places. *Comment*

c Now read some comments posted on the website. Match comments A–E to fears 1–5.

A I am so scared that I haven't been to see one for more than 15 years. I hate thinking about them! I feel the same way about dentists, too. **Carl**

B I have a fear of going over bridges, and on motorways at over 60 mph. I'm OK at 45 mph. I once went over a bridge and I had to stop in the middle – I was really **frightened**. I haven't driven that way since then, and that was seven years ago. **Becky**

C I thought I was the only person that had this fear! I'm OK with the small ones, but I'm **terrified** of the big ones. I'm OK if they aren't close to me, but as soon as they start flying near me I run away. I like looking at pictures of them because they can be beautiful, but if they fly towards me, especially towards my face, I panic. **Mina**

D I suffer from this phobia, and what works best for me, if I know that I'm going to be in a situation where there'll be a lot of people, is to arrive early. Then other people arrive little by little, and that helps me. The worst thing is walking into a place that is already full of people. **Simon**

E I've had this phobia for about 20 years. It started when I was a child, about six I think. I had a bad dream where I was in a block of flats high up on a hill and I nearly fell out of the window. I woke up and started crying. I haven't been to any really high places since then. Even if I imagine I'm in a high place, I feel **dizzy**. **Keith**

d Look at the **highlighted** words in the phobias and comments and match them to the definitions.

1 the noun made from the adjective **afraid** \_\_\_\_\_

2 one adjective which means **very afraid** \_\_\_\_\_

3 two synonyms for **afraid** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

4 an adjective for the feeling that everything is going round in circles \_\_\_\_\_

5 to suddenly feel afraid and not be able to think \_\_\_\_\_

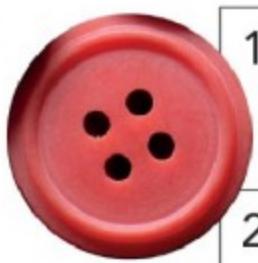
6 to be badly affected by something \_\_\_\_\_

e Do you have or does anyone you know have a phobia? When and how did it start? How does it affect you or their life?

*My brother is really scared of flying. He gets very nervous before he flies somewhere. It started about ten years ago when...*

## 2 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a **9.6** Listen to interviews with two women, Julia and Chloe, about their phobias. Answer the questions.



	Julia	Chloe
1 What is she afraid of?		
2 How long has she had the phobia?		
3 What does she think started it?		
4 How does/did it affect her life? .		
5 Has she had any therapy?	Yes / No	Yes / No



b Listen again. What do you find out about their therapy or why they didn't have therapy? Are their phobias better now?

c Which of the phobias in this lesson do you think is the most rational / the most irrational?

## 3 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY present perfect; phrases with *for* and *since*

a Look at this extract from the first interview in 2. Answer the questions.

'How long have you had this phobia?'

'I've had it since I was about 12, so for more than 30 years.'

1 When did she begin to be afraid of spiders?  
 2 Is she afraid of spiders now?  
 3 What tense do we use to talk about something that started in the past and is still true now?

### **G** p.142 Grammar Bank 9B

c Complete the gaps with *for* or *since*.

1990	_____ a long time
about 20 years	_____ ages
I was a child	_____ six months
the 4th of May	_____ a few weeks
then	_____ I got up this morning
8.15	_____ five minutes

d **9.8** Listen and check. Practise saying the phrases.

## 4 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a **9.9** Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

1	I've worked	I've worked here	I've worked here for ten years.
2	We've lived	We've lived in London	We've lived in London since 2012.
3	How long	How long have you known	How long have you known your best friend?

b **9.10** Listen and write five sentences. Practise saying them.

## 5 SPEAKING

a Look at the questions below. Which two tenses do you need to use in the gaps? What are the missing words in each question?

Name	
have	/ a pet? What is it? How long / it?
	/ a tablet? What kind? How long / it?
live	/ in a modern flat? How old is it? How long / there?
	/ near this school? Where exactly? How long / there?
know	/ anybody from another country? Where's he (or she) from? How long / him (or her)?
be	/ a fan of a football team? Which team? How long / a fan?
	/ a member of a club or organization? Which one? How long / a member?
	/ married? What's your partner's name? How long / married?

b **9.11** Listen and check.

c Move around the class and ask other students the questions. If they answer *Yes, I do* or *Yes, I am* to the first question, ask the second question. Try to find a different person for each question.

*Do you have a pet?* (Yes, I do.)

*What is it?* (A dog.)

*How long have you had it?*

## 9C

## Scream queens

G present perfect or past simple? (2) V biographies P word stress, /ɔ:/

She's written several books.

Really?  
Her mother also wrote books.

## 1 VOCABULARY &amp; PRONUNCIATION

biographies; word stress, /ɔ:/

a Number the events in what you think is a logical order. Compare with a partner. Do you agree?

- 1 be born
- 2 marry sb / get married
- 3 go to primary school
- 4 have children
- 5 go to secondary school
- 6 go to university
- 7 leave school
- 8 separate
- 9 get a job
- 10 divorce sb / get divorced
- 11 retire
- 12 fall in love
- 13 die

b 9.12 Listen and repeat the highlighted words in the list above. Which syllable is stressed? Listen and check.

c 9.13 Listen and repeat the words and sound.



horse

born divorced fall

d Practise saying these words. Circle the ones with the /ɔ:/ sound.

more work world small walk worse talk  
ball form bought four word

e 9.14 Listen and check. What rule can you hear for words with wor + consonant?

## 2 READING

a Look at the photos of Janet Leigh and her daughter and read the introduction. Have you seen any of their films?

b Read ten paragraphs about the lives of the two women. In pairs, decide which five are about Janet Leigh (JL) and which five are about Jamie Lee Curtis (JLC).

c Work in pairs. A Re-read the facts about Janet Leigh and B about Jamie Lee Curtis. Close your books and tell your partner what you can remember.



## Like mother, like daughter

Janet Leigh (1927–2004) was one of film director Alfred Hitchcock's favourite actresses, and was in more than 50 films and many TV series. Her daughter Jamie Lee Curtis (1958–) is also a successful actress.

- 1  She had two children from her third marriage to actor Tony Curtis. The marriage lasted 11 years. She then married again, and this marriage lasted for the rest of her life.
- 2  She has been in many different kinds of films, including the comedies *Trading Places*, *A Fish Called Wanda*, and *True Lies*, for which she won a Golden Globe Award for Best Actress in a Musical or Comedy. She has also starred in the comedy-horror TV series *Scream Queens*. In one episode she recreated the famous scream from *Psycho*.
- 3  She has been married for more than 20 years to actor, screenwriter, and director Christopher Guest. She became Lady Haden-Guest when her husband became Baron Haden-Guest after the death of his father.
- 4  She was married four times. At the age of 15 (pretending to be 18) she married 18-year-old John Kenneth. They got divorced four months later.
- 5  She has written several bestselling children's books. She says she finds the inspiration for her writing all around her – in the experiences of her children, her godchildren (one is actor Jake Gyllenhaal), her friends, and of course in her own life.

### 3 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple? (2)

a Cover the text. Which sentences are about Janet Leigh? Which are about Jamie Lee Curtis? Why are the tenses different?

- 1 **She was** in more than 50 films.
- 2 **She's been** in many different kinds of films.
- 3 **She was** married four times.
- 4 **She's been** married for more than 20 years.
- 5 **She's written** several best-selling children's books.
- 6 **She wrote** four books.

b **G** p.142 Grammar Bank 9C

6  She is a fan of *World of Warcraft*, and has been to events such as ComicCon and BlizzCon.

7  Her most famous role was the victim in *Psycho*, for which she won the Golden Globe Award for Best Supporting Actress and received an Oscar nomination. However she was traumatized by the iconic shower scene, and for the rest of her life she never had showers, only baths.

8  She is close friends with actress Sigourney Weaver. In an interview, she admitted that she has never watched Weaver's film *Alien* the whole way through because she was too scared.

9  She was in five films, including *Houdini*, with Tony Curtis, and also starred opposite Frank Sinatra and Paul Newman.

10  She wrote four books. The first, the memoir *There really was a Hollywood*, became a *New York Times* bestseller.



### 4 LISTENING

a Look at the photo of a famous father and his son. Do you know who they are? Do you know anything about them?

b **9.16** Listen to a radio programme about the son and check your answers. What's the son's real name? How well did he and his father get on?

c Listen again. What is the connection between the son and 1–9? Make notes.

1 Zowie Bowie  
*His name when he was very young.*

2 UK, 1971

3 Angie

4 the drums, the saxophone and the piano

5 an 8mm video camera

6 the London Film School

7 commercials for French Connection and Heinz ketchup

8 Moon

9 Source Code and Warcraft

10 paparazzi

d Do you think Jamie Lee Curtis and Duncan Jones have been successful because their parents were famous, or because they are genuinely talented? Do you think it's more common for children to want to do the same job as their parents, or to do something completely different?

### 5 SPEAKING & WRITING

a Think about an older person (a friend or a member of your family) who is alive and who you know well. Prepare to answer the questions below about their life and to tell your partner any other interesting information about them.

#### The past

When was  born?

Where was  born?

What did  do after  left school? (e.g. get a job, go to university, get married, have children, etc.)

#### The present

Where does  live now?

How long has  lived there?

What does  do? (job)

What does  do in  free time?

Do you think  has had a good life? Why (not?)?

b Interview your partner about his / her person. Ask for more information. Do your two people have anything in common?

*I'm going to tell you about my grandmother.*

*When was she born?*

c **W**p.118 Writing A biography Write a biography of a person you know, or a famous person.



## 9A second conditional: if + past, would / wouldn't + infinitive

1 If a cow **attacked** me, I'd **run** away. 9.5  
 If she **didn't have** a dog, she **wouldn't do** any exercise.  
**Would** you **go** for a swim **if** there **were** sharks in the sea?

2 If I **had** more time, I'd **do** more exercise.  
 I'd **do** more exercise **if** I **had** more time.

3 If we **went** by car, we **could stop** at places on the way.

1 We use **if + past** to talk about an imaginary or hypothetical future situation and **would / wouldn't + infinitive** to talk about the consequence.

- **would + infinitive** is sometimes known as the conditional tense. We also use it without an **if**-clause to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations e.g. I'd never have a cat as a pet. They'd be happier in a bigger house.
- **would / wouldn't** = is the same for all persons. Contractions: 'd = **would** (I'd, you'd, he'd, etc.); **wouldn't** = **would not**.

2 In a second conditional the **if**-clause can come first or second. If the **if**-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.

3 We can also use **could + infinitive** instead of **would + infinitive** in the other clause.

### be in second conditionals

With the verb **be** we can use **were** (instead of **was**) after **I / he / she / it**, e.g.  
**If** Jack **was / were** here, he'd know what to do.  
 Use **were** (not **was**) in the expression **If I were you,...**  
 We often use this expression for advice, e.g.  
**If I were you**, I wouldn't take that job.

### first or second conditional?

Compare the first and second conditionals:

- We use the **first conditional** for **possible** future situations.  
**If I don't have to** work tomorrow, I'll **help** you.  
 (= It's a possibility. Maybe I will help you.)
- We use the **second conditional** for **imaginary** or **hypothetical** situations.  
**If I didn't have to** work tomorrow, I'd **help** you.  
 (= It's a hypothetical situation. I have to work, so I can't help you.)

## 9B present perfect + for and since

A Where do you live **now**? 9.7  
 B In Manchester.

A **How long have** you **lived** there?  
 B I've **lived** there **for** 20 years.

A Where do you work?  
 B In a primary school.

A **How long have** you **worked** there?  
 B I've **worked** there **since** 2015.

- We use the present perfect + **for** and **since** to talk about actions and states which started in the past and are still true now.  
**I've lived** in Manchester **for** twenty years. = I came to live in Manchester twenty years ago and I live in Manchester now.  
 We don't use the present simple in this type of sentence, e.g.  
**NOT** ~~I live in Manchester for twenty years.~~

- We use **How long...?** to ask questions about the duration of an action or a state, e.g. **How long have you been married?**

### for or since?

- We use **for** + a period of time, for example, **for** two weeks, **for** ten years, etc.  
**I've had** this car **for** three months.
- We use **since** with the beginning of a period of time, for example, **since** 2014, **since** last June, etc.  
**I've been** afraid of spiders **since** I was a child.

## 9C present perfect or past simple? (2)

1 A How long **was** Janet Leigh married to Tony Curtis? 9.15  
 B She **was** married to him for 11 years.  
 A How many books **did** she **write**?  
 B She **wrote** four books.

2 A How long **has** Jamie Lee Curtis **been** married?  
 B She's **been** married since 1984.  
 A What kind of books **has** she **written**?  
 B She's **written** children's books.

1 We use the **past simple** to talk about a **finished** period of time in the past. Janet Leigh and Tony Curtis are dead, so  
**NOT** ~~She has been married to him for 11 years.~~

- We can use **for** with the past simple for a finished period of time in the past.
- 2 We use the **present perfect** with **for** and **since** to talk about an unfinished period of time, from the past until now. Jamie Lee Curtis is still alive and still married.
- Compare the past simple and the present perfect.  
**Jack was** married for ten years. = Jack is not married now.  
 He's divorced or dead.  
**Jack has been** married for ten years. = Jack is married now.  
 He got married ten years ago.

## 9A

## a Match the sentence halves.

You'd feel much better A  
 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more  
 2 If you didn't have to study for your exams, B  
 3 Would you really wear a suit C  
 4 If we took a taxi, D  
 5 I wouldn't work E  
 6 If I went to live in London, F  
 A if you did some exercise.  
 B would you come to visit me?  
 C if I bought one for you?  
 D we could go out tonight.  
 E if I didn't have to work on Saturday.  
 F we would get there sooner.  
 G if I didn't need the money.

## b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to make second conditional sentences.

If I found a good job, I 'd move to the USA. (find, move)  
 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ a dog if we \_\_\_\_\_ a garden. (get, have)  
 2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ Indian food, I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ it. (try, like)  
 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ it if I \_\_\_\_\_ it. (not buy, not like)  
 4 If we \_\_\_\_\_ a car, we \_\_\_\_\_ drive to the mountains. (hire, can)  
 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ our children more often if they \_\_\_\_\_ nearer. (see, live)  
 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ to that restaurant if I \_\_\_\_\_ you – it's very expensive. (not go, be)  
 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ more if you \_\_\_\_\_ more homework. (learn, do)  
 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ to work if the traffic \_\_\_\_\_ so bad. (cycle, not be)  
 9 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ abroad if you \_\_\_\_\_ a well-paid job? (work, find)  
 10 I love living here. I \_\_\_\_\_ happy if I \_\_\_\_\_ leave. (not be, have to)

p.71

## 9B

a Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect.

/ you / be married How long have you been married ?  
 1 / you / be afraid of flying  
 2 / your sister / have her new car  
 3 / they / live in this town  
 4 / your dad / be a teacher  
 5 / you / know your boyfriend  
 6 / Spain / be in the EU  
 7 / you / have / your cat  
 8 / Dan / be in this class

b Answer the questions in a. Use the present perfect + *for* or *since*.

I 've been married for 20 years.  
 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ I was about 15.  
 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.  
 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.  
 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ more than 20 years.  
 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ May.  
 6 It \_\_\_\_\_ 1986.  
 7 We \_\_\_\_\_ about two years.  
 8 He \_\_\_\_\_ last month.

p.73

## 9C

## a Circle the correct form.

She was / She's been ill since May.  
 1 Martin left / Martin has left school two years ago.  
 2 I lived / I've lived in Cardiff for two years, but then I moved to Swansea.  
 3 Anna was / Anna's been in this company since April.  
 4 My sister had / My sister has had her baby yesterday!  
 5 I work in a travel agency. I worked / I've worked there for 20 years.  
 6 The city changed / The city has changed a lot since I was a child.  
 7 They're divorced now. They were / They have been only married for three years.  
 8 I met / I've met Sandra when I was / have been on holiday in Italy.

## b Complete with the present perfect or past simple.

1 A Where does your brother live?  
 B In Verona.  
 A How long \_\_\_\_\_ there? (he / live)  
 B Only for six months. He \_\_\_\_\_ there last September. (move)  
 2 A When \_\_\_\_\_? (Picasso / die)  
 B In 1977, I think. In Paris.  
 A How long \_\_\_\_\_ in France? (he / live).  
 B For a long time. He \_\_\_\_\_ Spain when he was 25. (leave)  
 3 A My brother and his wife get on very well.  
 B How long \_\_\_\_\_ married? (they / be)  
 A They \_\_\_\_\_ married since 1995.  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ at university. (be, meet)  
 B Really? What university \_\_\_\_\_ to? (they / go)

p.75



## 2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in each word. If they all have the same stressed syllable, tick (✓) the group.

1 jelly fish    crocodile    elephant    ✓  
 2 monkey    tiger    giraffe  
 3 butterfly    kangaroo    mosquito  
 4 camel    dolphin    lion  
 5 spider    rabbit    chicken

b 9.1 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 3 GRAMMAR if + past, would + infinitive

a Circle the correct words.

- If a bee flew / would fly into my bedroom, I'd open / I opened the window.
- If my sister would see / saw a mouse in the kitchen, she screamed / she'd scream.
- We'd have / We had pets if we wouldn't travel / we didn't travel for work all the time.
- If my brother wouldn't be / wasn't allergic to animals, he got / he'd get a cat.
- If I'd live / I lived in the country, I learnt / I'd learn to ride a horse.
- What did you do / would you do if a bull attacked / would attack you?
- If I got / I'd get a dog, I chose / I'd choose a small one.
- If I'd see / I saw a crocodile, I'd swim / I swam away fast.

b Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you went (go) on safari, what animals would you hope (you / hope) to see?
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the chance to have any pet, what animal \_\_\_\_\_ (you / get)?
- What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a shark in the sea when you were at the beach?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ (you / feel) if someone \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) you to look after their dog for a week?
- What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a snake in your house or garden?
- If there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a mosquito in your room at night, what \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)?

c Answer the questions in b about you. Use contractions where possible.

- If I went on safari, I'd \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I had the chance to have any pet, I'd \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'd \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.



## 1 GRAMMAR present perfect + for and since

a Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

1 A Is Laura still frightened of flying?  
B Yes, she hasn't been (not be) on a plane for about ten years.

2 A Do you like snakes?  
B No, I haven't (have) a phobia of them since I was a child.

3 A How long have you (you / live) in Prague?  
B We've been here since 2005.

4 A Does your sister work at the local'school?  
B Yes, she has (work) there since she left university.

5 A How's John these days?  
B I don't know. I haven't heard (not hear) from him since he moved to Washington.

6 A Is that a new coat?  
B No, I haven't (have) it for years.

b Rewrite the sentences and correct the mistakes in the **bold** phrases.

1 How long **do you have** your dog?  
How long have you had your dog?

2 **Gill hates spiders** since she was a child.

3 **How much time** has your brother been an actor?

4 **We're married** for ten years, and we're very happy.

5 My cousin's been in the USA **for February**.

6 He's had the same job **since eight years**.

7 I've had this bike **since a long time**.

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets and for or since. Use contractions where possible.

1 Juliet and I were in the same class at school. We 've known each other for (know each other) 20 years.

2 This is our new dog. We haven't (only have him) October.

3 The garden is very dry. It haven't (not rain) weeks.

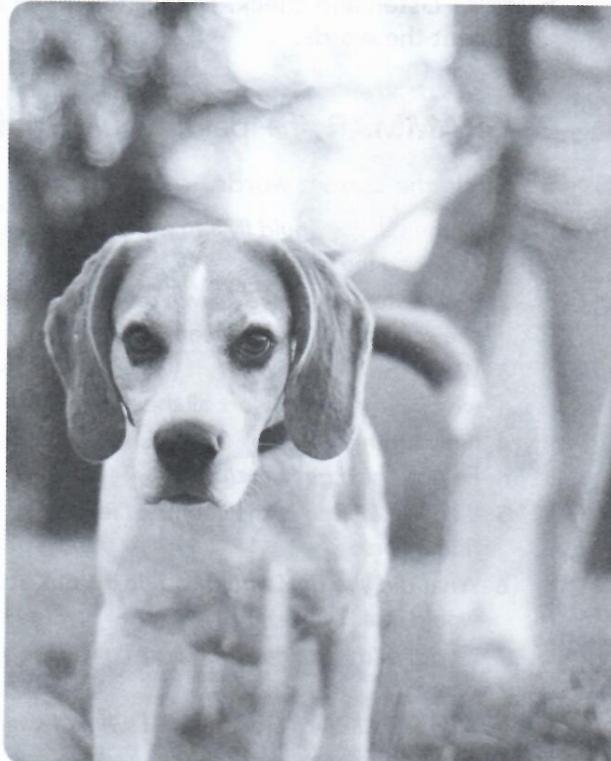
4 I think Dan and Lucy will get married soon. They haven't (be together) three years now.

5 Christina is very excited about going to Italy. She haven't (not be on holiday) a long time.

6 I don't ever want to leave London. I haven't (live here) I was five.

7 I'm really hungry. I haven't (not eat anything) breakfast.

8 He haven't (play in the band) two years.



## 2 VOCABULARY phrases with **for** and **since**

### a Circle the correct words.

- I've been afraid of snakes since I am / was a child.
- I haven't seen Amy for age / ages.
- We've known Claire for a long time / long time.
- I'm worried about our cat. It hasn't been home since the weekend / a week.
- I saw Jacob on Friday, but I haven't spoken to him since then / after.

### b Use today's time and date to rewrite the **bold** phrases with **for** or **since**.

- José hasn't been to school **since Christmas**.  
José hasn't been to school for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Peter hasn't visited his sister **for ten years**.  
Peter hasn't visited his sister since \_\_\_\_\_.
- I haven't watched TV **for three days**.  
I haven't watched TV since \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jack's been abroad **since last Monday**.  
Jack's been abroad for \_\_\_\_\_.
- They've been at the airport **since eight o'clock**.  
They've been at the airport for \_\_\_\_\_.
- I went to Paris **three years ago**.  
I haven't been to Paris since \_\_\_\_\_.



### c Write questions with **How long** and the present perfect.

- you / have / your phone

How long have you had your phone? \_\_\_\_\_

- you / know your best friend?

\_\_\_\_\_?

- you / have your computer or tablet?

\_\_\_\_\_?

- you / live where you live now?

\_\_\_\_\_?

- you / be in your English class?

\_\_\_\_\_?

- you / be on Facebook or Twitter?

\_\_\_\_\_?

### d Answer the questions in c about you. Use **for** or **since**.

- I've had my phone \_\_\_\_\_.
- I've known my \_\_\_\_\_.
- I've \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

### a 9.2 Listen and complete the sentences with the missing words.

- He's had \_\_\_\_\_ a serious phobia since he was a child.
- I've \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ here for \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ married?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Andrew?
- \_\_\_\_\_ here?

### b 9.2 Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

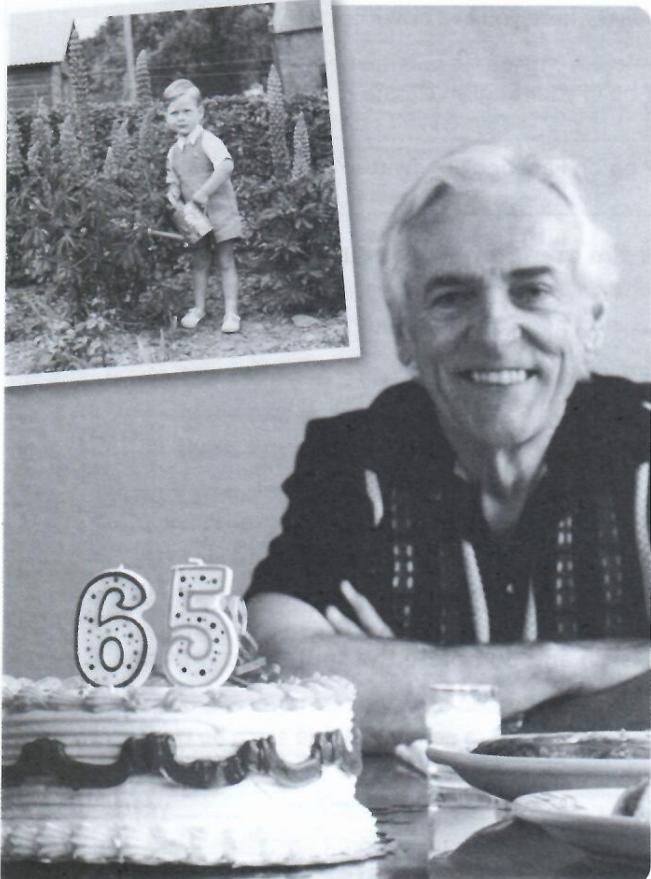


Go online for more practice

**G** present perfect or past simple? (2) **V** biographies **P** word stress, /ɔ:/

## 1 VOCABULARY biographies

a Match 1–8 to a–h to make sentences.



- 1 My grandfather was c
- 2 He went
- 3 He fell
- 4 He left
- 5 He got
- 6 He and my grandmother got
- 7 They had
- 8 He retired

a on his 65th birthday.  
b in love with my grandmother at school.  
c born in 1945.  
d to primary school when he was five.  
e three children.  
f school in 1962.  
g a job when he was 17.  
h married in 1968.

b Complete the sentences with the missing words. Use the past tense where necessary.

- 1 I think my grandmother is about 70, but I can't remember exactly when she was born.
- 2 Bob and Sue's marriage wasn't happy; they s \_\_\_\_\_ in 2017 and g \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ a year later.
- 3 I would like to h \_\_\_\_\_ ch \_\_\_\_\_ one day. I'd like a boy and a girl.
- 4 When she leaves school, Kate wants to g \_\_\_\_\_ to u \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I'll never forget my first girlfriend. I f \_\_\_\_\_ i \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ with her at first sight.
- 6 My dad worked for the same company for years, but he r \_\_\_\_\_ last year when he was 65.
- 7 When Jackie was 11, she moved to a big s \_\_\_\_\_ sc \_\_\_\_\_ with around 800 students.
- 8 My grandfather had a long and happy life, but sadly he d \_\_\_\_\_ last year at the age of 96.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION word stress, /ɔ:/

a Underline the stressed syllable in the words.

- 1 divorced
- 2 married
- 3 secondary
- 4 primary
- 5 children
- 6 retire
- 7 university
- 8 separate

b 9.3 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

c Tick (✓) the sentences where the last two words have the /ɔ:/ sound.

- 1 Let's go for a **short walk**.
- 2 At school, I'm in **Form Four**.
- 3 Your hair looks **worse short**.
- 4 I have to do **more work**.
- 5 You play squash with a **small ball**.
- 6 She gave quite a **long talk**.

d 9.4 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences.

### 3 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple? (2)

a Read the sentences. Write **F** if the sentence is about finished actions and **U** if it's about unfinished actions.

- 1 Margarita was married to Juan for 11 years. F
- 2 I've been friends with Luke for a long time.
- 3 We've lived here since 2010.
- 4 Our family lived in Pakistan from 1998 to 2000.
- 5 I've had this phone for nearly two years.
- 6 I only had two days off school last year.
- 7 Maria's worked here since 2017.
- 8 My first wife and I separated for a year and then got divorced.

b Complete the sentences with the past simple or present perfect form of the verb in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

1 A How long have \_\_\_\_\_ you studied English? (study)  
B Since I was little. I started learning it at school. (start)

2 A Are Tom and Gail married?  
B Yes, they are.  
A When \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ married? (get)  
B Last year. But they \_\_\_\_\_ together for about ten years now. (be)

3 A Is that man the new assistant?  
B Yes, he is.  
A How long \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ here? (work)  
B Only for two months. He \_\_\_\_\_ university in June. (finish)

4 A How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your car? (have)  
B A long time! I \_\_\_\_\_ it about ten years ago, I think. (buy)

5 A When \_\_\_\_\_ Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ her boyfriend? (meet)  
B When she was at university. She \_\_\_\_\_ him for three years now. (know)

6 A How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in London? (live)  
B Not long. I \_\_\_\_\_ six months ago. (arrive)

c Write questions from the notes. Change the form of the verb if necessary.



- 1 Where / you born?  
Where you were born?
- 2 Where / you live when you were a child?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 When / you go to primary school?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 / you enjoy school?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 Where / you go to secondary school?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Where / you live now?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 How long / you live there?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 Where / you work or study?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 How long / you be there?  
\_\_\_\_\_?

d Write a paragraph about your life. Answer the questions in c.

I was born in \_\_\_\_\_

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