

# You never know ... 12

- **Grammar** First Conditional, Second Conditional
- **Vocabulary** *bring* and *take*, *come* and *go*
- **Everyday English** Thank you and goodbye!
- **Reading** Risk and chance
- **Listening** At a crossroads in life
- **Writing** Correcting common mistakes

?

- 1 Where is the man? What is he looking at?
- 2 What do you think he's thinking?
- 3 How do you think he feels? Why?



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## Grammar First Conditional: *if + will/might*

STARTER

Work in groups. Talk about some possible plans for next weekend. Choose things that you're not totally sure about. What do they depend on?

I'll probably go for a bike ride on Sunday. It depends on the weather.

I might go to the cinema on Saturday. It depends what's on.

### It all depends ...

1 12.1 Read and listen to **Holly** talking to her school friend, **Lewis**. Complete the conversation and answer the questions.

- Is Lewis' brother coming home at the weekend?
- Is Holly going to her uncle's barbecue?

#### GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Look at these First Conditional sentences. What tense comes after *if*? What is the other verb form?

If my brother **comes**, I'll go to the football with him.  
I **won't go** to the barbecue if it rains.

How likely is it that these things will happen?

2 Which of these sentences is more sure?

If it's nice, I'll go to the barbecue.  
If it's nice, I **might go** to the barbecue.

Grammar reference 12.1–12.2 p152

2 Have similar conversations to Holly and Lewis' with your partner. Use the prompts.

**What are you doing this weekend?**

- If / weather / good / go / beach.
- If / have time / meet / friends / coffee.
- If / not rain / do some gardening.
- If / rains / not go out. I / stay in / watch TV.
- If / not have / work to do / spend a day in London.
- If there / good film on / go to cinema.

12.2 Listen and compare.

3 Talk about the plans you discussed in the Starter again. Make First Conditional sentences with *will* and *might*.

If the weather's good on Sunday, I'll probably go for a bike ride.

I might go to the cinema on Saturday if ...



**H** What are you doing this weekend?

**L** Er, I *think* my brother's coming home from university for the weekend, but he's not sure. If he <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I'll go to the football with him on Saturday. If he doesn't come, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ probably <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ video games with Oliver at his house. What about you?

**H** It depends on the weather. If it's nice on Sunday, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ go to my uncle's with my parents. He's having a barbecue. But I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ if it rains – I might just stay at home. I don't like typical English barbecues – with umbrellas!

**L** Yeah, I know what you mean!



## Practice

1 12.3 Listen to Holly talking to Lewis about her plans for when she leaves school. What is she sure about? What isn't she sure about?

2 Work with a partner. Make sentences about Holly's plans using *might* or *going to*.

- She / go / Liverpool University / or Manchester.
- She / definitely / have / a gap year.
- She / travel round South America.
- She / look for work.
- She / get a job picking fruit.
- She / teach English somewhere.



3 Work in groups of three. Take turns to be **L** (Lewis), **A**, or **B**. Students **A** and **B** use the prompts to give Lewis advice about going to university.

12.4 Listen and check.

1 **Lewis** I can't decide what to study at university – French or economics.

- A** If / French / have to spend a year in France.  
**B** If / economics / it / be more useful in life.

If you study French, you'll have to spend a year in France.

If you study ...

2 **L** I'm not sure where to go, Bristol or Edinburgh.

- A** If / Bristol / be nearer home.  
**B** If / Edinburgh / it / be a new experience!

3 **L** I don't know whether to live on campus or in the city.

- A** get to know more people / if / on campus.  
**B** learn more about real life / if / city.

4 **L** I don't know whether to get a part-time job or take out a big loan.

- A** If / part-time job / have less time to study.  
**B** If / a big loan / it / take a long time to pay it back.

5 **L** I'm wondering whether to start next year or have a gap year.

- A** not forget what you've learned at school / if / next year.  
**B** have a wonderful break from studying / if / gap year.

4 Work with a partner. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 If I see Jack, *I might tell / I'll tell* him I saw you.
- 2 I'll help you if *I have / I'll have* the time.
- 3 *I might go / I'll go* to Lewis's party. I'm not sure.
- 4 *I'll collect / I might collect* the kids from school if you want.
- 5 If *I'll get / I get* there before you, I'll wait outside.
- 6 If you tell me your secret, *I won't say / I'll say* a word to anyone.
- 7 You'll hurt yourself if *you might fall / you fall* off that chair!
- 8 If you don't decide soon, *I decide / I'll decide* for you!

## Advice, warnings, offers, threats

5 Complete the First Conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets. Are they *advice*, *offers*, *warnings*, or *threats*?



1 If you \_\_\_\_\_ more exercise, you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot better. (do, feel)



2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ any more of that cake, you \_\_\_\_\_ sick. (eat, be)



3 If you \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_ you some. (not have, lend)



4 If you \_\_\_\_\_ talking, I \_\_\_\_\_ you out! (not stop, send)

Go online for more grammar practice



## But what if?

### Second Conditional: *if + would*

1 12.5 Listen to two friends, Robert and Scott.

- Why is Robert worried?
- Why isn't Scott worried about his job?
- Why can't Robert get a job with Scott's company?



2 12.5 Listen again and complete the lines.

- 1 R If I \_\_\_\_\_ my job, what \_\_\_\_\_ I do?
- 2 R If you \_\_\_\_\_ your job, what \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 S But if it \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ my own business.
- 4 S If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I \_\_\_\_\_ retrain!

#### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What verb forms do we use in Second Conditional sentences?  
If you **lost** your job, what **would** you **do**?  
If it **happened**, I'd **start** my own business.
- 2 Notice that *was* in the *if* clause can change to *were* with *I* and *he/she/it*.  
If I (**was**) **were** you, I'd retrain.  
But what if it (**was**) **were** you?
- 3 Look at what Robert says. How likely are each of these things to happen?  
I don't know what I'll do if I **lose** my job.  
What **would** you **do** if you **lost** your job, Scott?

Grammar reference 12.3 p152-3

3 12.6 Listen to Charlie and Jessica's dreams. Complete their sentences.

#### Charlie's dream



I'd like to be bigger. I play rugby and if I <sup>1</sup> **were** bigger and stronger, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the first team. And if I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ really well, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ captain. And then if I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ really hard, maybe one day I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for England and I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my dad to meet the team. He <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ so proud of me!

#### Jessica's dream



I love my kids, but I'd really like to have more time to myself. If I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a weekend without kids, I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a long lie-in. If there <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a good film on, I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema in the afternoon, with a friend. On Sunday, if the weather <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ nice, I <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a nice long walk somewhere, maybe on my own! Heaven!

4 What is the reality behind Charlie and Jessica's dreams? Tell a partner the reality and the dream.

**Charlie isn't big and strong. If he were bigger and stronger, he'd ...**

#### Talking about you

5 Write down three of your dreams. Work in small groups and tell each other what you would do if they were true?  
**I'd love to work less. If I worked three days a week, I'd ...**  
**I'd really like to be famous. If ...**




## Practice

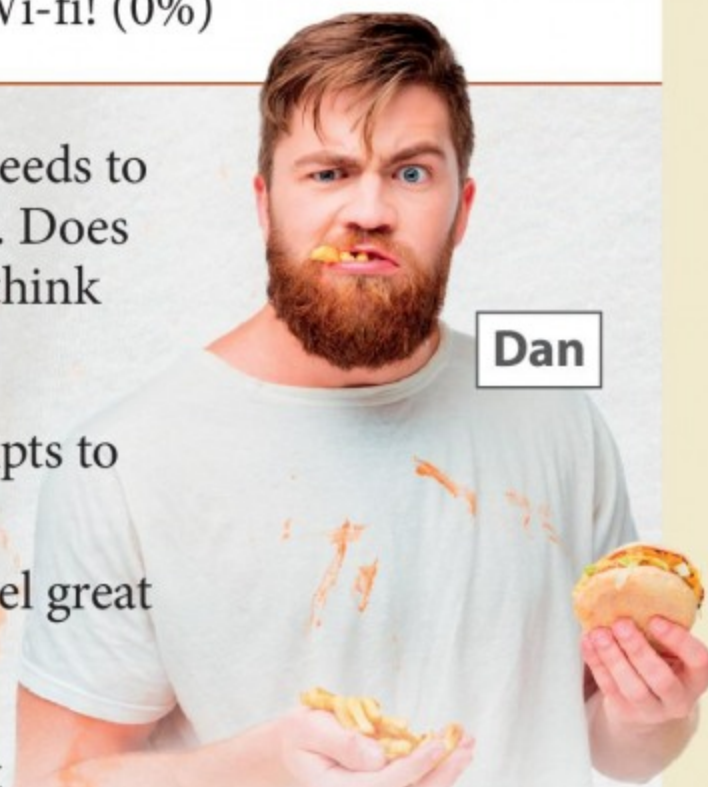
- 1 Work with a partner. How many sentences can you make from the chart? Read them aloud.

<b>If I</b>	were had knew didn't know	French, you, rich, the answer, the time,	<b>I'd I wouldn't</b>	tell you. ask someone. help you. live in Paris. stop working.
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- 2 Choose the First or Second Conditional form in each sentence, depending on how likely they are (%).

- 1 If I *win / won* the lottery, I'll *give / I'd give* most of the money to charity. (0.000007%)
- 2 If you *go / went* out later, *will / would* you get me a newspaper? (70%)
- 3 If you *have / had* twins, imagine how much work that *will / would* be! (1.5%)
- 4 I'm 40 now. I wonder what I *will / would* look like if I *live / lived* to be 100? (15%)
- 5 We'll / *would* be there at 12.30 if our flight *is / was* on time. (80%)
- 6 If someone *steals / stole* your phone, they *won't / wouldn't* be able to use it easily. (2.5%)
- 7 If it *doesn't rain / didn't rain* tomorrow, we'll / *we would* have a picnic in Hyde Park. (70%)
- 8 *Won't / Wouldn't* it be great if we never *have / had* problems connecting to Wi-fi! (0%)


- 3  12.7 Listen to **Dan**. He needs to make some lifestyle changes. Does he *want* to change? Do you think he will?



**Dan**


- 4 Work in pairs. Use the prompts to advise Dan.

- 1 If / do / more exercise / feel great  
**Dan, if you did more exercise, you'd ...**
- 2 If / cycle / to work / get fit and get there quicker!
- 3 If / drink / less coffee / not have so many headaches
- 4 If / eat / less junk food / have more energy
- 5 If / learn / to cook / eat / more fresh food
- 6 If / not watch / so much TV / find new hobbies
- 7 If / not go / bed so late / you / not feel / so tired in the morning
- 8 If / meditate / not feel so stressed

 **Go online** for more **grammar practice**

## Listening and speaking

### At a crossroads in life

- 1 What does it mean if you are at a crossroads in life?
- 2  12.8 Listen to three people, **Jamie**, **Sylvia**, and **Donna**, talking about a crossroads in their lives. What are the big decisions that they have to make?



**Jamie**

**Sylvia**

**Donna**

- 3 Answer the questions.


- 1 What has Jamie discovered about himself?
- 2 What could his band do with their songs if they recorded some?
- 3 Why does he think it might be stupid to drop out of university?
- 4 Why will Sylvia probably become a senior partner next year if she stays in the job?
- 5 Why hasn't she had children before now?
- 6 What wouldn't she want to do if she had a baby?
- 7 Why wasn't it a shock when Donna's husband died?
- 8 How does she think she'll feel if she lives somewhere smaller?
- 9 What would be the problem if she lived with her daughter?

### What do you think?

- 4 Choose one of the three people. Say what you would do if you were them, and what the possible consequences might be.

**If I were Jamie, I'd ...**

**I'd ... if I were Donna.**

- 5  12.9 Listen to Sylvia, Jamie, and Donna talking a year later. Did they make the decision you thought was best for them?
- 6 Work in groups. Are you, or anyone you know, at a crossroads in life? Would you like to ask for some advice about it?



## Reading and speaking

### Risk and chance

- 1 Work in pairs and answer the questions about risks and chance. Then discuss them as a class.

A How likely do you think people are to die from these things? Put them in order, with 1 the most likely.

- \_\_\_ transport accidents
- \_\_\_ shark attack
- \_\_\_ accident in the bath
- \_\_\_ not eating fruit & vegetables
- \_\_\_ terrorist attack
- \_\_\_ lack of exercise
- \_\_\_ alcohol
- \_\_\_ being overweight
- \_\_\_ murder

Which of the things do you feel are most dangerous?

B If you toss a coin nine times, and it lands on heads every time, what are the chances that it will land on tails on the next throw?

- 40%
- 50%
- 60%

C If there are 48 people in a room, what are the chances that two of them will have the same birthday?

- 25%
- 55%
- 95%

- 2 Read the text quickly. Which questions in 1 are answered? (See p157 for the full answers to the first question.)

What do these numbers in the text refer to?

- 1 in 5,000
- 1 in 300,000
- 1 in a million

- 3 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.

- 1 1,600 people died in the 9/11 plane attacks.
- 2 Reading the news isn't a good way to learn what's most dangerous in life.
- 3 Americans should worry more about shark attacks.
- 4 Gerolamo Cardano had personal reasons for studying probability.
- 5 A 100% increase in risk is always a big problem.
- 6 Friday 13th is a dangerous day to drive on one UK motorway.
- 7 A probability study needs to be big and long to have any real meaning.
- 8 You can always find someone with the same birthday as you in a group of 48 people.

# What are the chances

Mathematician Julia Gilroy explains

## How risky is it?

In the year following the 9/11 plane attacks, many Americans decided flying was too **risky**, and drove instead. About 1,600 people died as a result. That's because the chances of dying in a plane crash are 1 in 11 million, but for a car crash they're much higher – 1 in 5,000. The problem is that people feel something is dangerous, but don't understand the true risk.

Plane crashes, terrorist attacks, and murders are big news stories, so we remember them and feel afraid. If the news told us that thousands died that day from bad diet, **lack of exercise**, and car accidents, we wouldn't forget their dangers so easily. **On average**, one American dies every day in an accident in the bath. One American dies each *year* from a shark attack. So, if we were **logical**, we'd find having a bath more frightening than sharks!



## Understanding risk

To understand risk, you need to understand probability. The first person to study it was a 16<sup>th</sup> century Italian mathematician, Gerolamo Cardano. A big gambler, Cardano wanted to know the chances of winning money at different games. He was the first to show probability as a fraction or percentage, e.g. 1 in 4 or 25%.

Unfortunately, these numbers can **confuse us**. If you hear that the chances of being killed by lightning are 1 in 300,000, you won't worry about it. If you heard that 24,000 people die from lightning strikes every year, you might be more careful in the next storm.





# of that happening?!

the world of probability.

Don't believe all you read in the papers

**CANCER DANGER**  
IN BACON AND SAUSAGES

Full English can double cancer risk

**Shock finding of NHS report:**  
**82% MORE CHANCE**  
**OF DYING IN HOSPITAL**  
**AT WEEKENDS**

**HEALTH RISK OF HERBAL PILLS**

Doctors warn of risk of mixing herbal remedies with statins and cancer drugs

Again, newspapers don't help. '40% increase in cancer risk from eating X!' shouts the headline. That's a big increase, so should you stop eating X? Well, not if the risk of getting that cancer is very small before the increase, e.g. 1 in every 1000 people. Even if eating X doubled that risk to 2 in 1000, you'd still be very unlikely to get it.

So, don't believe everything you read about probabilities. In a study of one UK motorway over five months, traffic accidents on Friday 13th were 50% more likely to result in serious injuries than accidents on Friday 6th. How can that be true?! In fact, it's simply chance that it happened on that motorway during that period. If you did a bigger and longer study, there would be no difference.

## What a coincidence!

At a party, two people have the same birthday – what a coincidence! Well, not really. If there are 48 people there, it's 95% likely to happen. And probability says that even very unlikely coincidences will happen sometimes. The Bulgarian lottery produced the same six numbers two weeks in a row in 2009. It seems unbelievable. But why? Those numbers were exactly as likely to come out as any others. If you flip a coin, it is possible for it to land heads 20 times in a row (but the chances of it happening are one in a million). And although it then feels like it's more likely to be tails on the 21st throw, it's not – the chances of a heads are always 50%! Probability does feel improbable sometimes!



## Vocabulary

- 4 Which of the highlighted words or phrases in the text means ... ?
- 1 one after the other
  - 2 to become twice as much
  - 3 not enough
  - 4 dangerous
  - 5 using thinking, not feelings
  - 6 someone who plays games to win money
  - 7 to throw something so that it turns over
  - 8 things happening together by chance
  - 9 generally, typically
  - 10 make it difficult to understand

## What do you think?


- Why do newspapers often try to make their headlines as frightening as possible?
- Which newspapers do this in your country? Can you think of any recent examples?
- Read these coincidences. Which do you find most surprising? Why?

A British schoolboy taking the national final school exam saw that the number of his exam paper was 007. The student's name? James Bond.

In Finland, a man was hit by a lorry while crossing a highway on his bicycle. Two hours later, 1.5 km away, another man was hit by a lorry while crossing a highway on his bicycle. They were identical twins.

A parent and child both decided to write to each other after 37 years without contact. Their letters crossed in the post.

- What's the most amazing coincidence you've experienced? Do you believe there's more than just chance in some coincidences?

 Watch a video and learn about the dreams people have for what their life could be like.





## Vocabulary and speaking

### bring and take, come and go

1 Look at the examples of *bring, take, come* and *go*.

- My brother's **coming** home for the weekend.
- I'll **go** to the football with him.
- I'd **take** my dad to meet the team.
- My daughter often **brings** the children to visit me.

Which verbs mean ... ?

here, to me

away, to someone else

2 Underline the examples of the verbs in these questions. Ask and answer them with a partner.

- 1 How did you come to school today?
- 2 What did you bring with you?
- 3 Where will you go after this lesson?
- 4 When a friend invites you to their house, do you usually take something?
- 5 Who was the last relative to come to your house? Did they bring anything?

3 The choice between *bring/take* and *come/go* depends on where the speaker is. Look at the picture. Who is French? How do you know?



4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *bring, take, come* and *go*.

- 1 **A** Bye everyone! I'm \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday tomorrow.  
**B** Where are you \_\_\_\_\_?  
**A** Australia. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my kids to meet their cousins in Sydney.  
**B** Lucky you! When you \_\_\_\_\_ back, will you \_\_\_\_\_ me a boomerang?
- 2 **A** OK class, it's nearly time to \_\_\_\_\_ home. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your money for the school trip tomorrow. We're \_\_\_\_\_ to the Natural History Museum.  
**B** Oh, Miss Jones, can't you \_\_\_\_\_ us somewhere more exciting?
- 3 **A** Jake, you were very late last night. What time did you \_\_\_\_\_ home?  
**B** It was before midnight, Mum, honest! Ryan \_\_\_\_\_ me home in his car.
- 4 **A** I've got a new flat. You must \_\_\_\_\_ and visit soon. And \_\_\_\_\_ Emma and Dan with you. I'll cook you a meal.  
**B** Great! We'll \_\_\_\_\_ some champagne to toast your new home!
- 5 **A** I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to Ireland tomorrow. Deirdre's \_\_\_\_\_ round this evening – she's \_\_\_\_\_ a present she wants me to \_\_\_\_\_ to her sister in Dublin.  
**B** Have a good trip! \_\_\_\_\_ me a bottle of Guinness back!

12.10 Listen and check.

### Words that go together

5 Which verb goes with each pair of expressions: *bring, take, come* or *go*?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ away (food)  
\_\_\_\_\_ something back to the shop
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ people together  
\_\_\_\_\_ peace to the world
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ crazy  
\_\_\_\_\_ to sleep
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ first/last  
\_\_\_\_\_ true

Write sentences using the expressions. Tell them to your partner.  
**It takes me a long time to go to sleep – I spend ages thinking about the day.**  
**I usually order a takeaway ...**

12.11 Listen and compare.

[Go online](#) for more **vocabulary** practice



# Everyday English Thank you and goodbye!

1 Where are the people in the photos? Complete the conversations with the words and phrases in the boxes.



1

coming glad pleasure  
so much be going

- A It's late! We must \_\_\_\_\_ now. Thank you \_\_\_\_\_ for a lovely evening.
- B Our \_\_\_\_\_! Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_!
- C The meal was fantastic!
- B I'm \_\_\_\_\_ you liked it! Bye! Drive safely!
- A I will. Bye! And thanks again!



2

grateful mind not  
kind mention

- A Thanks so much! It's so \_\_\_\_\_ of you.
- B That's OK.
- A I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ for all your help.
- B Don't \_\_\_\_\_ it! It's been fun.
- A Well, er, would you \_\_\_\_\_ helping me with just one more thing?
- B Of course \_\_\_\_\_! No problem!



3

through flight picking  
yourself give

- A I hope you have a good \_\_\_\_\_ . Who's \_\_\_\_\_ you up?
- B My sister, Lara.
- A Well, \_\_\_\_\_ her my love.
- B Will do. OK, I'd better go \_\_\_\_\_ security now. It takes ages. Bye!
- A Goodbye! Look after \_\_\_\_\_!



4

welcome pleasure  
having kind

- A Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ me. I've really enjoyed my stay.
- B You're very \_\_\_\_\_! It's been a \_\_\_\_\_. Come back and see us again soon!
- A That's very \_\_\_\_\_ of you. Maybe next year!
- B That would be lovely!



5

care arrive  
journey say

- A Have a safe \_\_\_\_\_!
- B Thanks. I'll text you when I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A And \_\_\_\_\_ hello to your parents from me.
- B I will. OK, I'd better get on.
- A OK. Bye! Take \_\_\_\_\_!
- B And you! See you soon. Bye!



6

fun keep will  
everything luck

- A Goodbye! Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_! It's been great \_\_\_\_\_!
- B Thank you! I've really enjoyed being your teacher!
- C Well, we've learned so much with you!
- B I'm glad to hear it. Good \_\_\_\_\_ with your English in future! And \_\_\_\_\_ in touch!
- A We \_\_\_\_\_! Bye!

2 12.12 Listen and check.

3 Work with partner. Learn one of the conversations by heart. Act it out to the class.

Go online for more speaking practice



## Writing Correcting common mistakes

### Language review

1 There is *one* mistake in each of the sentences below. Correct each mistake, and say what kind of mistake it is.

- spelling
- word missing
- wrong word
- tense
- word order
- punctuation

1 Autumn is my favourite season. **autumn (spelling)**

2 She's doctor.

3 They went in Italy on holiday.

4 I have two brothers younger.

5 The wine is of France.

6 He's arrived yesterday.

7 They've been eating two packets of biscuits.

8 The dog has lost it's collar.

9 Whose coming for dinner?

2 Work in two groups. In each of the sentences below, there is one mistake. What kind of mistake?

**Group A** Find the mistakes in **A**.

**Group B** Find the mistakes in **B**.

- A**
- 1 I like Rome because is a beautiful city.
  - 2 She studied for three years psychology.
  - 3 He's speaking French, German and Spanish.
  - 4 I watched TV than I went to bed.
  - 5 Did you by any bread at the supermarket?
  - 6 I'll text you as soon as I'll arrive.

- B**
- 1 I lost my all money.
  - 2 What did you last night?
  - 3 He isn't believing a word I say.
  - 4 My town is quite at the weekend.
  - 5 I want that I pass the exam.
  - 6 She's married with Peter.

3 Find a partner from the other group. Correct each other's sentences.

4 With your partner, read and correct the piece of student writing **My best man and best friend**.

5 Write about a friend or family member.

6 Swap with a partner and see if you can find any mistakes. Read some examples of your work aloud to the class.

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### MY BEST MAN AND BEST FRIEND

My best friend was my Best Man at my wedding when I get married two year ago. He's name is Flavio and we met in university in Bologna. In fact, we met on our very first day their. Flavio was first person I spoke with and we discovered that we were both studying Spanish and that we were both football fans. When we left university, we went together travelling during six months. We've had a fantastic time touring north and south america.

When we were in Mexico, we met two sisters of Chicago, Tamsin and Tanya. Now I'm married with Tanya, and next year Flavio and Tamsin going to get married.

I like Flavio because he very funny, and I'm never boring when we are together. I move to a different town soon, but I'm sure we will often text or email ourselves.