

Caring and sharing

9

- **Grammar** Second and third conditionals
- **Vocabulary** Words with similar / different meanings
- **Reading** The sharing economy
- **Listening** The kindness of strangers
- **Everyday English** Money matters
- **Writing** Describing a place



?

- 1 Look at the photo. What are the monkeys doing? Do animals and humans help each other for the same reasons?
- 2 Read the quote. How can this be true?

‘The miracle is this: the more we share, the more we have.’

Leonard Nimoy



Watch the video introduction



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Grammar Conditionals

STARTER

Discuss with a partner. Which of these are the statements of a selfish person? Which ones are true for you, or someone you know?

- I get a lot more pleasure from giving presents than receiving them.
- I wouldn't dream of sharing my favourite chocolates with anyone!
- I sometimes put my bag on the seat next to me on the train, to stop someone else sitting there.
- I would never play loud music if it might annoy other people.
- I sometimes find it difficult to listen to people telling me their problems because I'm dying to tell them mine.

How selfish are you?

1 Statements 1–5 show the results of studies into selfishness. Read them and match them with photos A–E. Choose the answer you think is true in each statement.

1 **81% / 51%** of people said that if they found a bag containing £1 million in cash and jewellery, they would take it to the police.

2 If people saw someone in trouble, they would be **more / less** likely to help if there were other people around.

3 People would be more likely to help a lost child in the street if they lived in **a small town / a city**.

4 If you waited at the side of the road, drivers of **cheaper / expensive** cars would be more likely to stop and let you cross.

5 If you were an only child, you would be **more / no more** selfish than children with brothers and sisters.

2 9.1 Discuss your answers as a class, then listen and check. Did any of them surprise you? Why?

3 Tell your partner what you would do in the situations in 1.

1 If I found a bag containing £1 million, ...

I'd definitely take it to a police station.

I wouldn't. I'd give the money to charity.

2 If I saw someone in trouble and there were other people around, ...

I'd / I wouldn't ...

3 If a child in the street told me he was lost, ...

4 If I was in my car and saw someone waiting at the side of the road, ...

5 If I were an only child, I think ...



The Good Samaritan

4 Look at the painting. Do you know the story of *The Good Samaritan*? It's about three people who walk past an injured man lying at the side of the road. Who do you think stops to help the man?

- a priest
- someone from the same community
- a stranger

➔ **Extra Material p158** Check your answer to 4.

5 Work in pairs. Read about an experiment that was done in an American college for student priests. Decide what you think the missing percentages are.

🔊 9.2 Listen and check. The experiment suggests that modern life can make people behave selfishly. How?

6 Look at the things the students might have said after this experiment and answer the two questions.

Student A *'If I hadn't been in a hurry, I'd have offered to help him.'*

Student B *'If I'd stopped, I could have asked if he needed help.'*

Student C *'I think I might have stopped if I hadn't been late.'*

Student D *'I know I should have stopped. I wouldn't have walked past if it'd been in my town.'*

- Did any of the students A–D stop?
- Did any of them help the man?

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 *Second conditional* sentences talk about an unreal situation in the present or future.

If I **had** a problem, I'd (= would) **come** to you for advice.
(*But I don't have a problem.*)

Third conditional sentences talk about an unreal situation in the past.

If you'd (= had) **asked** me, I'd (= would) **have helped**.
(*But you didn't tell me, so I didn't help.*)

How do we form second and third conditional sentences?

2 Which two of these modal verbs express a possibility?

I **would** / **might** / **could** have helped you.

3 Look at this sentence.

He **shouldn't have kept** the money he found.
(*Did he keep the money? Was it a good thing to do?*)

➔ Grammar reference 9.1–9.3 p150

➔ Go online for more grammar practice



The Good Samaritan

Who cares? An experiment

A group of student priests were asked to prepare a talk on the story of *The Good Samaritan*. They were then told to go to another building to give their talk.

As they left, half of the students were told they were late and had to hurry. The others were told they had plenty of time. On the way, there was a man lying on the pavement, clearly in pain (it was an actor).

___ % of the students who thought they had plenty of time, stopped to help, but only ___ % of those who thought they were in a hurry stopped. Some of them said that they hadn't noticed the man as they hurried past, but many of them stepped over him ... in order to go and give a talk on ... *The Good Samaritan*.



7 🔊 9.3 Listen and repeat the contracted forms. Notice how *have* is pronounced.

- If I'd known, I'd have come.
- She wouldn't have come if it'd rained.
- If they'd helped, we might have managed it.
- You shouldn't have done that.
- We could have told you if you'd asked.

8 Make sentences using the prompts.

- The students were in a hurry. They didn't notice the man.
hadn't / hurry / might
If the students hadn't been in a hurry, they might have noticed the man.
- I didn't give Jenny a lift. I didn't know she needed one.
would / lift / known
- I bought this flat. My parents helped me.
couldn't / parents / helped
- The dog didn't die. Someone rescued it.
would / someone / rescued

Practice Instant karma

- 1 *Karma* is the idea that the way you behave now will affect what happens to you in future. Read the three news stories. After each one, discuss how they suggest 'instant karma'.

HAVEN'T I MET YOU BEFORE?

On his Tube journey to work, HR executive Matt Buckland moved aside to let a woman off the train before him. The man behind pushed past and swore rudely at him.



Later that day, the same man walked into Matt's office for a job interview. Matt recognized him immediately, and asked him a lot of questions about underground travel. When the man realized who Matt was, he laughed about it ... but was not offered the job.

RING OF FORTUNE

When Sarah Darling dropped money into the cup of a homeless man, Billy Ray Harris, she didn't realize her engagement ring had fallen in, too.

A jeweller told Billy Ray it was worth \$4,000, but he decided he couldn't sell it. Two days later, Sarah returned, and was delighted when Billy gave her the ring back.

Sarah and her husband-to-be were so grateful. She started an online fund to help Billy Ray. In three months, she collected \$190,000, and Billy now has a house, a car, and a job.



TRAGIC PROTEST

Philip Contos took part in a New York rally with 550 other motorcyclists, to protest against the law about wearing helmets.

Helmetless, Contos fell off his motorcycle after braking hard, and hit his head on the road. He died before reaching hospital. Doctors said that wearing a helmet would almost certainly have prevented his death.



- 2 Complete each of the second sentences about the stories using the words in brackets.

- The man was wrong to push past Matt on the train. (*shouldn't*)
He shouldn't have pushed past Matt on the train.
- The man was very rude. He didn't get the job. (*might*)
If he hadn't been so rude, _____.
- It was wrong for him to swear at Matt. (*shouldn't*)
He _____.
- Billy Ray didn't sell the ring. He didn't get \$4,000 for it. (*if*)
_____, he could have got \$4,000 for it.
- Billy was honest. He got a house, a car, and a job. (*if, not*)
_____ a house, a car, and a job.
- Sarah put Billy's story online. She collected a lot of money. (*if, not*)
_____ any money.
- Contos didn't wear a helmet on the rally. (*should*)
_____.
- He braked hard and fell off his motorcycle. (*if*)
_____.
- He didn't wear a helmet. He died. (*if, might*)
_____.

Roleplay – You're an idiot!

- 3 Your friend is telling you some stupid things he's done. React using *might have*, *could have*, or *should/shouldn't have*.

- 'I drove home, even though I was falling asleep at the wheel.'

You're an idiot! You might have had an accident! You could have killed someone!

- 'I didn't feel like going to work. I phoned in sick, and then went shopping.'
- 'I took a bag through customs for a man who asked me to.'
- 'I went out in the sun and with no suncream on.'
- 'I walked home along the side of the motorway.'
- 'I told my girlfriend I was too busy to go out, and then I went to the pub with Jane.'

9.4 Listen and compare.

Talking about you

- 4 Work in small groups. Think of times when you've behaved stupidly. Tell the class and listen to how they react.

I fell asleep on the train home and missed my stop.

You should have set the alarm on your phone!

You could have ended up in ... !

If you'd gone home earlier ...

Listening and speaking

The kindness of strangers

Saturday Live is a popular radio programme on **BBC Radio 4**, which includes a feature called **Thank You**. Members of the public call in and say 'thank you' for help that strangers gave them when they were in difficulty – often many years ago. The callers often weren't able to say thank you at the time, and hope that the person might be listening.



1 Look at the photos connected with four callers who phoned **Thank You**. What do you think the callers' difficulties were? How do you think people helped?



2 9.5 Listen to the four callers and complete the notes in the chart.

| | What were the callers doing when they got into difficulty? | What was the problem? | Who helped them? How? |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | <i>Driving a scooter through a desert in Iran.</i> | | |
| 2 | | <i>She couldn't see when the train came in.</i> | |
| 3 | | | <i>A woman took his son to a police station.</i> |
| 4 | <i>We don't know.</i> | | |

3 9.5 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why didn't the man have any gloves? Why didn't he thank the man who helped him?
- 2 Why was the Tube so busy? Why did the girls stand on top of something?
- 3 How did the man's wife react? How did the woman take the child to the police station?
- 4 Why did the woman think her daughter's purse wouldn't be returned?

What do you think?

- Which of the acts of kindness do you find most surprising, and heart-warming? Why?
- Why do people love to hear these stories being broadcast by the media?
- Would it be good if the media reported more good news stories? Why/Why not?

SPOKEN ENGLISH *just*

- 1 Look at the use of *just* in this sentence from the thank yous. What does it mean?
'We were in a clothes shop, just looking around.'
- 2 *Just* can mean many different things. Write *just* where you think it goes best in these sentences. Choose which of the meanings in the box it has.
absolutely only a short time before by a small amount

just
1 Alice isn't here. She's *just* gone. **a short time before**
2 I love your present! It's perfect!
3 Abingdon is south of Oxford – it's only eight miles away.
4 I've finished reading that book, so you can borrow it.
5 I don't want any wine. A glass of water, please.
6 Wow, that chocolate cake is amazing!
7 'Who's coming tonight?' 'Me. Clare can't make it.'
8 We missed the train – we were only a minute late.

9.6 Listen, check, and repeat.

Say thank you!

Think of a time when someone helped you when you had a problem. It could be a friend, a family member, or a stranger. Write a short 'thank you' like the ones in the radio programme and read it to the class.

Reading and speaking

The sharing economy

- 1 Have you or anyone you know used *Airbnb* or *Uber*? How do they work? How are they an example of the *sharing economy*?
- 2 Read the introduction to *What's yours is mine!*
 - 1 What's shocking about the statistic on electric drill use?
 - 2 What's another example of something we own, but rarely use? Can you think of more?
- 3 Discuss with a partner. Would you be interested in sharing any of these things with other people?

| | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| tools | kitchen gadgets | a car/bicycle |
| clothes | children's toys | jewellery |

- 4 Read the full text and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why are we *bombarded by advertising*?
 - 2 What's the danger with being able to buy things *on credit*?
 - 3 Why does it not feel too risky to use sites such as *Airbnb*?
 - 4 What are the two most common problems with the sharing economy? What are the two main benefits?
 - 5 How are libraries different nowadays?
 - 6 What do people share in Seoul?
- 5 Work in pairs. Look at the Sharing companies on page 95.

Student A read about the companies in **A**.

Student B read about the companies in **B**.

In your own words, tell your partner:

- What do they do?
- What's the advantage of using them?
- Tell your partner which company you like most from the ones they told you about. Why do you like it?

What do you think?

- Why are children's clothes and toys ideal for passing on to other people?
- Would people in your neighbourhood share tools and gadgets?
- Taxi drivers don't like *Uber*. Who wouldn't like the sharing companies shown here? Why?
- If people shared more, how would it affect the economy?

Project

Work with a partner. Think of things that you own that you could rent out. Suggest an idea for a sharing company to the class. Vote for the best idea.

 **Watch** a video about the concept of *hygge*.



What's yours is mine!

Every day, we're bombarded with advertising telling us to buy more stuff. Many of our homes are full of things we hardly ever use, and often couldn't have bought if it hadn't been on credit. Clearly, we live in a consumer economy, but a new alternative, the sharing economy, is beginning to change our attitude to buying and owning things.

So, perhaps you need an electric drill to put up some bookshelves? But would you buy one for £150 if you knew that the average person only uses their drill for between 6-13 minutes during its lifetime? And should you really have bought that huge ladder you only use once a year? The obvious question is, why don't we share these things with other people, and share the costs?



Safe sharing

Sharing used to be difficult to organize, and could feel risky, but the Internet, and smartphone apps, have made it easy, safe, and global. People can rent out anything they own and don't use much. *Airbnb* is the most successful example, with millions using it to make money by letting people stay in their spare rooms, or in their homes while they're away, and to find cheap accommodation when they travel themselves. Reviews provided by both hosts and guests mean you know whether you can trust what people are offering, and payment systems are secure and reliable.

The downsides

There are downsides. Many schemes run into problems with insurance and safety regulations – who would be responsible if a paying guest had an accident in your home? And taxi drivers aren't too happy about losing passengers to the taxi alternative *Uber*, another giant of the sharing economy.

A sense of community

As well as offering economic benefits to both users and providers, however, the rise in sharing could also bring back some of the sense of community that we've lost as a society. Libraries were once just for books, but now people are starting their own 'libraries' for all sorts of things. In South Korea, the local government has declared Seoul to be a 'sharing city'. There are schemes for neighbours to share cars, parking spaces, and office space. Apartment blocks have a 'library apartment', where residents can offer to share tools, suitcases, children's clothes, and yes, books! People even lend suits to young jobseekers who can't afford to buy one for interviews!





A

DogVacay

When dog owners have to go away without their pets, it can be challenging to find a kennel that will give their dog a



loving, temporary home. *DogVacay* users offer to look after each others' dogs in their own homes. Your dog gets a friendly new home, and can make some new doggy friends!



Pley



Pley's co-founder Elina Furman had the idea for a 'Lego library' when she realized it could have saved her the \$2,000 she'd spent on various sets sitting unused in the toy cupboard. She thinks toys are the perfect items to hire out, as children can get bored with them so quickly.

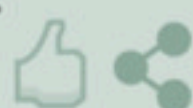


Campinmygarden

If you found you didn't have the budget even for *Airbnb*, you could get your tent out and use *Campinmygarden* to stay in someone's private garden for £10 a night.



Hundreds of gardens are available, all around the world, some of them conveniently close to city centres.



B

Stylend



If you spent £1,500 on that designer dress for a very special occasion, when would you ever wear it again? Would it spend the rest of its life in your wardrobe? On *Stylend's* site, women can see photos of other women's expensive clothes, which they can hire just for the day or evening.



TaskRabbit

TaskRabbit is an easy way to hire people to do jobs around the house for you. 'Taskrabbits' register with the company, and can bid to do jobs that people



have posted on the website. Users could go for the lowest price, or rely on how other users have rated someone's work.

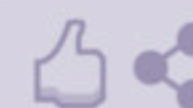


JustPark

JustPark makes it easy to profit from the parking space in front of your house by renting it to visitors to your area.



Drivers can use it regularly if they have to drive to work, or occasionally if they need a cheaper option to park near hospitals, airports, etc.



Vocabulary

Words with similar meanings

1 Match words with similar meanings in A and B. Some are in the text on p94.

| A | B |
|-----------|--------------|
| to rent | challenging |
| a price | to set up |
| a guest | an advantage |
| to trust | to hire |
| difficult | a fee |
| a benefit | to rely on |
| to start | a visitor |

2 Use the pairs of words from 1 to complete the sentences. The first word comes from A, the second one from B.

1 We _____ a small house in Cambridge for three months last year.
I'm going to _____ a nanny to look after the children.

2 We love having Glenna to stay – she's such a good _____.
Legoland has _____ from all around the world.

3 I don't know which workman to choose – it's a _____ decision.
This crossword is very _____!
I can only get half of the answers.

4 I would have bought our furniture from them if their _____ hadn't been so high.
The _____ at schools like Gordonstoun are very high.

5 If you did more exercise, you'd soon see the health _____.
Of course, there are both _____ and disadvantages in being self-employed.

6 Don't tell Peter any of your secrets. You can't _____ him to not tell anyone.
Get Karen to design your garden. You can _____ her to do a really good job.

7 I've _____ a new reggae band with some old friends.
We would _____ our own business if we had enough money to get started.

Words with very different meanings!

3 Which wrong words in these cartoons make them funny? Correct them using the words in the box.

order cook rob beat
invent check



1 Thieves stole a bank last night.



2 Edison discovered the light bulb.



3 The drinks machine was out of work.



4 My mother is a very good cooker.



5 The inspector controlled our tickets.



6 Roma won Arsenal in the cup final.

4 Which word goes with which phrase?

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 wash | the flat | 5 borrow | money from someone |
| clean | your hair | lend | someone some money |
| 2 hear | noise | 6 an agenda | with discussion points |
| listen | to music | a diary | full of appointments |
| 3 a China | dish | 7 sensitive | about what's possible |
| a delicious | plate | sensible | to people's feelings |
| 4 a school | professor | 8 bring | something here |
| a university | teacher | take | something there |

5 9.7 Now listen and check. Which of the words and phrases are used? What are the situations? Write two-line conversations for the other words in each pair. Read them out to the class.

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Everyday English Money matters

- 9.8** Listen to the beginnings of four conversations. Match each conversation with a photo.

 - Where are the people?
 - What questions are asked?
- 9.9** Listen to the full conversations. What's the problem in each one?
- Work with a partner. Choose one of the situations from 1–4 and use the prompts to act out the full conversations.



- 1**
- A** ... about ... silk designer dress?
B Mmm, it's ... , but it's ... my price range.
A So what ... of price did you have in ... ?
B Oh, £1,000 would be my
A You ... spread the ... over 12 months if you ... to.
B Mmm, I don't ... buying things on If I ... it and changed my ... , could I bring it back and get a ... ?
A Yes, as ... as it's not been
B OK. Erm, I think I'll ... it for now, Thanks. Bye.
A Goodbye.



- 2**
- A** Here's ... bill.
B Thank you. Is service ... ?
A No, it isn't. How was your ... ? Was ... OK?
B Yes, it was all ... , thank you.
A So, if you could enter your ... number, add a ... if you want to, and then press Enter.
B Can I not ... contactless?
A No, I'm afraid that's only ... £30. OK, here's your
B Thanks. And ... for you. I prefer to ... tips in cash.
A Oh, thank you. ... again soon.
B I will. Bye.

- 4**
- A** Could I have a ... ice cream, please?
B Sure. That's £1.80. You'd ... be quick – the film's about to start.
A OK, thank you. ... you are. I'm sorry, I haven't got ... smaller.
B That's OK. And here's your
A Thanks. Er, I think you've ... a mistake.
B Sorry?
A Er, you've ... me the wrong change. I gave you a ... pound note and you've given me change for a ten.
B Oh, sorry ... that, I'm daydreaming today! ... you go.
A Thanks a lot. Bye.

- 3**
- A** Hello, what's your exchange ... for euros to pounds sterling?
B It's 0.79 at the
A And do you ... commission?
B It's commission ... above £150.
A OK. So how many pounds would I ... for €250?
B Er, £197.50. But we've only got sterling in You could have £200 for €254?
A Yes, that would be
B OK, if I could just have your ... ? So, ... would you like the money?
A Er, could I have seven ... and six tens, please?
B ... you go. Have a nice day.
A And you. Bye.

- Work in small groups. Discuss the questions.

 - What's the exchange rate between your currency and the US dollar? Between your currency and sterling?
 - Are you ever overdrawn at the end of the month?
 - How could you economize if you had to?
 - What credit cards do you have?
 - Do you have any store cards?
 - Do you keep within your credit limit?
 - Would you lend money to a friend? If so, what's the most you would be happy to lend?

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Writing Describing a place – relative pronouns and participles

- 1 Work with a partner. Imagine you are going to list your house/apartment on *Airbnb*. Give each other details about:
 - location
 - number of rooms
 - house rules
 - transport
 - furniture and facilitiesAsk questions if you want more information.
- 2 Read an *Airbnb* listing for a house in Cambridge. How many people could stay there? Would you like to stay there? Why/Why not?
- 3 Complete the listing using the relative clauses below.
 - a which is Internet connected
 - b that can seat six people comfortably
 - c where you can buy most things you need
 - d who will help with any problems
 - e whose children often play outside
 - f which has fast trains to London
 - g that has smart, modern furnishings
 - h where you can sit and enjoy the sun
 - i you can use for real log fires

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Underline the relative pronouns in 3. What do they refer to? When do we use *which, that, who, where, and whose*?
- 2 Look at these sentences. We can leave out the relative pronoun from one sentence in each pair. Which one? Why?
 - This is the room **which** I like best.
 - This is the room **which** has the best view.
 - They're neighbours **who** we don't often see.
 - They're neighbours **who** are happy to help.

Grammar reference 9.7–8 p151

- 4 Link these sentences with *which/that, who, where, whose*, or no relative pronoun.
 - 1 There's the corner shop. You can buy groceries and newspapers there.
 - 2 This is the bedroom. It's used as a study.
 - 3 That woman is my neighbour. She's talking to the postman.
 - 4 There are two bicycles. You can use them to cycle into town.
 - 5 Were you talking to the girl? Her parents live at number 52.
- 5 Use your notes from 1 to write an *Airbnb* listing for your house/apartment. Include:
 - a title
 - a short summary of the space
 - more details about the space and neighbourhood



Smart and cosy Cambridge house

Smart, modern, but cosy 3-bedroom house in a friendly neighbourhood on the outskirts of Cambridge, with easy access to city centre, and rail station to London.

→ The space

The space is a well-kept 3-bedroom house ¹_____ and a nice cosy lived-in feel. The living room has a large, comfortable sofa and armchair, and a nice oak coffee table with bookshelves above it (feel free to read anything you like, and enjoy our CD collection!). There's a TV ²_____ for streaming films and catch-up TV (the Wi-fi is fast and reliable). Best of all, for winter visits, there's an open fireplace ³_____.

The living room runs through into a dining room ⁴_____. Both rooms have beautiful wooden floors with rugs. The kitchen is rather small, but has nice modern fittings. At the end of the dining room, the French windows open into a small conservatory, ⁵_____. There are two bedrooms, one with a double bed, and the other with twin beds. The third bedroom is used as a study.

→ Neighbourhood

The house is in a quiet, friendly neighbourhood. Our immediate neighbours on the left are a retired elderly couple ⁶_____ if we can't be contacted. In the house on the right, there's a nice young couple ⁷_____, so if you have children they could make some new friends!

There's a corner shop about five minutes' walk away, ⁸_____. The nearest supermarket is within walking distance, about 15 minutes, and it's only a short bus ride to Cambridge city centre, and the rail station, ⁹_____.

Go online for more writing practice