

12 Dreams and reality

Second conditional • *might* • Phrasal verbs • Social expressions 2

STARTER

- 1 Which famous person would you like to meet? What would you talk about?
- 2 Which country would you like to visit? What would you do there?
- 3 If you won a lot of money, what would you buy? How much would you give to friends?

SWEET DREAMS

Second conditional

- 1 Read about Nicola. Which text describes her life? Which describes her dreams?

I live in a flat with my Mum and my little brother. My Mum works in a hospital, so my Gran often looks after us and she helps my Mum. We have a budgie. I go to St Barnabas School and I wear a green uniform. I can only have sweets on Saturdays.

Nicola, aged 7



- 2 Complete the text on the right with these words.

horse sweets palace dress teacher servants

T 12.1 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

If I were a princess, I'd live in a _____. I'd have _____ to look after me. My Mum would be Queen, and she wouldn't work. I wouldn't go to school. I'd have a private _____. I'd ride a white _____, and I'd wear a long _____. I could have all the _____ I wanted.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense describes Nicola's real life?
- 2 *If I lived in a palace, ...*
Does she live in a palace? What tense is *lived*?
... *I'd have servants.* (I'd = I would)
Is this a dream or reality?
- 3 Complete the rule.
We make unreal conditional clauses with *if* + the _____ tense.
In the result clause, we use the auxiliary verb _____ + the infinitive.
- 4 Notice that *was* can change to *were* in the condition clause.
If I were a princess, ...

► Grammar Reference 12.1 p141

- 3 Look at the questions and short answers.

Where would she live?

In a palace.

Would her grandmother look after her?

No, she wouldn't. She'd have servants.

Ask and answer questions about Nicola's dreams with a partner.

- What ... her mother do?
- What pet ... have?
- ... work?
- What ... wear?
- ... Nicola go to school?
- ... have a lot of sweets?

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Make sentences from the chart.

<p>If I</p> <p>found were knew had didn't eat didn't smoke</p>	<p>cakes and ice-cream, the answer, a car, taller, so much, a lot of money, president, some money in the street,</p>	<p>I'd I wouldn't</p> <p>feel better. get a job in the police. lose weight. buy a big house. build more hospitals. keep it. tell you. give you a lift.</p>
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- 2 Put the verbs in the correct form.

- 1 If I _____ (be) rich, I _____ (travel) round the world. First I _____ (go) to Canada, then I _____ (go) to New York.
- 2 If he _____ (work) harder, he _____ (have) more money.
- 3 I _____ (go) to work if I _____ (feel) better, but I feel terrible.
- 4 If I _____ (can) speak perfect English, I _____ (not be) in this classroom.
- 5 'What _____ you _____ (do) if a stranger _____ (give) you £1 million?'

WHO KNOWS?

might

What would you do?

3 Discuss what you would do if ...

- you came home and found a burglar.
- someone gave you a present that you really didn't like.
- you saw someone shoplifting.
- you found a wallet with a lot of money in it.
- you saw two people fighting in the street.

If I were you ...

4 T 12.2 We can give advice using

If I were you, I'd ...

I feel terrible! My head hurts, and I feel dizzy.

If I were you, I'd go to bed.

Work with a partner. Give the people advice about their problems.

- 1 I have no money.
- 2 My hair's awful.
- 3 I've got toothache.
- 4 I've had a row with my boyfriend.
- 5 My car won't start in the morning.
- 6 My neighbours make a lot of noise.



T 12.3 Listen and compare your answers.

1 T 12.4 Listen to two students saying what they're going to do when they leave university. Complete the texts.

Ruth

I _____ a holiday in Italy for a couple of weeks, staying in a villa in Tuscany. Then I _____ for a job. I _____ in the media – advertising or the BBC would be perfect.

My sister and I _____ a flat together, somewhere central, so we _____ to start looking soon. I'm very excited about the future. And I'm also highly ambitious!

2 What are some of the certainties in Ruth's life?

She's having a holiday in Italy.

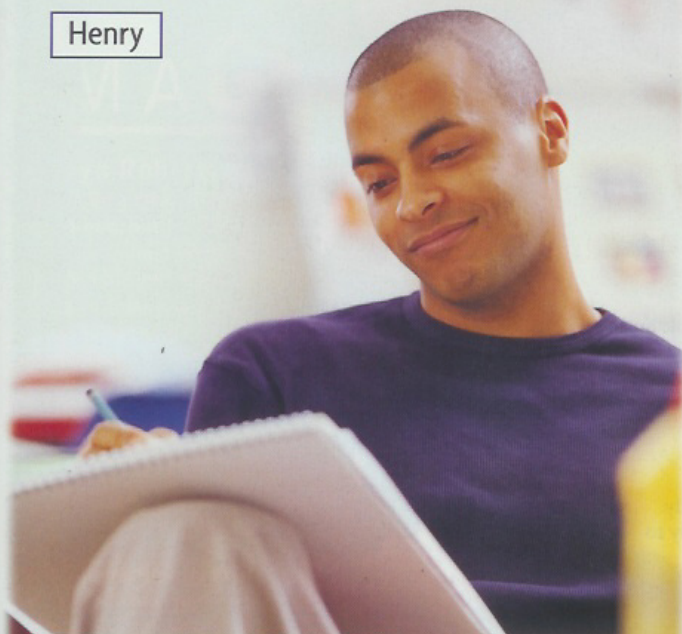
- ... villa in Tuscany.
- ... for a job.
- ... flat together.
- ... start looking soon.

3 What are some of the possibilities in Henry's life?

He might go to America.

- ... restaurant for a bit.
- ... Paris for a while.
- ... French girl ...

Henry



I'm not sure yet. Some friends have invited me to go to Long Island with them, so I might go to America. I'll have to earn some money, so I _____ in a restaurant for a bit.

I don't know what I want to do. I love France, so I _____ in Paris for a while. I could earn some money painting portraits in Montmartre. Who knows? I _____ a beautiful French girl and fall in love! Wouldn't that be wonderful!

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Might* means the same as *perhaps* ... *will* ...
What are you doing tonight?
I don't know. I might go out, or I might stay at home.
- Might* is a modal auxiliary.
Ann might come round tonight.
I might not pass my exams.
Do we add *-s* with *he/she/it*?
Do we use *do/does* in the negative?

►► Grammar Reference 12.2 p141

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- Choose the correct verb in these sentences.
 - 'What's for supper?' 'We're *having* / *we might have* lamb. It's in the oven.'
 - 'What time are we eating?' 'Don't worry. *It'll be* / *it might be* ready before your TV programme.'
 - 'Who's eating with us?' 'I've invited Jerry, but *he'll be* / *he might be* late. It depends on the traffic.'
 - I'm going into town tomorrow. *I'm having* / *I might have* lunch with Jo at 1.00.
 - 'Are you going to have a winter holiday this year?' 'I *am* / *I might*. I haven't decided yet.'

Possibilities

- Make conversations with a partner about these future possibilities. One of you isn't sure about anything.

What are you doing tonight?

I'm not sure. I might go out or I might stay at home.

- What sort/car/buy?
Fiat/Toyota
 - Where/on holiday?
Scotland/Spain
 - What/have to eat?
steak/fish
 - Who/going to the dance with?
ask Tony/ask Richard
- Ask and answer questions with a partner about your possible future plans:
 - after the lesson
 - at the weekend
 - this evening
 - for your next holiday

Check it

- Correct the mistakes in these sentences.
 - If I'd have a car, I'd give you a lift.
 - They'll call their baby Lily, but they aren't sure yet.
 - I'd visit you more often if you wouldn't live so far away.
 - I'm playing tennis tomorrow. I'm not sure.
 - If I'm younger, I'll learn to play the piano, but I'm too old now.

READING AND LISTENING

Ghost stories

1 Do you believe in ghosts? What would you do if you saw a ghost? Would you talk to it? Would you run away?

2 You are going to read about a man called Aelwyn Roberts. He's a ghostbuster.

Do you think he...?

- believes or doesn't believe in ghosts.
- tries to find ghosts.
- tries to get rid of ghosts.

Read the text and find out.

3 Are the statements true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Mr Roberts is a social worker.
- 2 He helps to sort out problems for both people and ghosts.
- 3 He is sure that ghosts exist.
- 4 The boy knew it was his great-grandfather at the end of his bed.
- 5 The old man made the boy laugh.
- 6 Mr Roberts solved the boy's problem easily.
- 7 Ghosts are not usually members of the family.
- 8 Mr Roberts says you should never talk firmly to ghosts.

4 **T 12.5** Look at the newspaper extract on the right, then listen to an interview with Alice Lester.

Check that you know these words.

brain scan consultant tumour operation

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Did Alice Lester know she was ill before she heard the voices?
- 2 What was she doing when she first heard the voices?
- 3 What did the first voice tell her?
- 4 What happened while she was away on holiday?
- 5 What happened when she returned to London?
- 6 Did the consultant believe what she told him?
- 7 What did the voices finally tell her? How is she now?

What do you think?

- Do you think Alice Lester's story is a ghost story?
- Do you believe that Mr Roberts really gets rid of ghosts?

Telling stories

Do you know any ghost stories? In small groups, tell your ghost stories. Which is the most frightening?



Woman heard 'voices' telling her of tumour

by John Crutchley

The mysterious case of Alice Lester appeared in the British Medical Journal. Alice claims that she heard voices in her head which correctly told her that she had a brain tumour.

I'M A GHOSTBUSTER, SAYS VICAR

Aelwyn Roberts, 79, used to be a vicar. He's retired now, but he still works as a ghostbuster. He helps people who have ghosts in their houses to get rid of them.

'I'm a kind of social worker for ghosts,' he explains. 'Some people die and they still have problems when they leave this world, so they come back again as ghosts to sort them out. I don't think ghosts *might* exist. I know they *do* exist.'

He says he has met thousands of ghosts trapped between this world and the next. He helps them sort out their problems so they can move on to the next world.

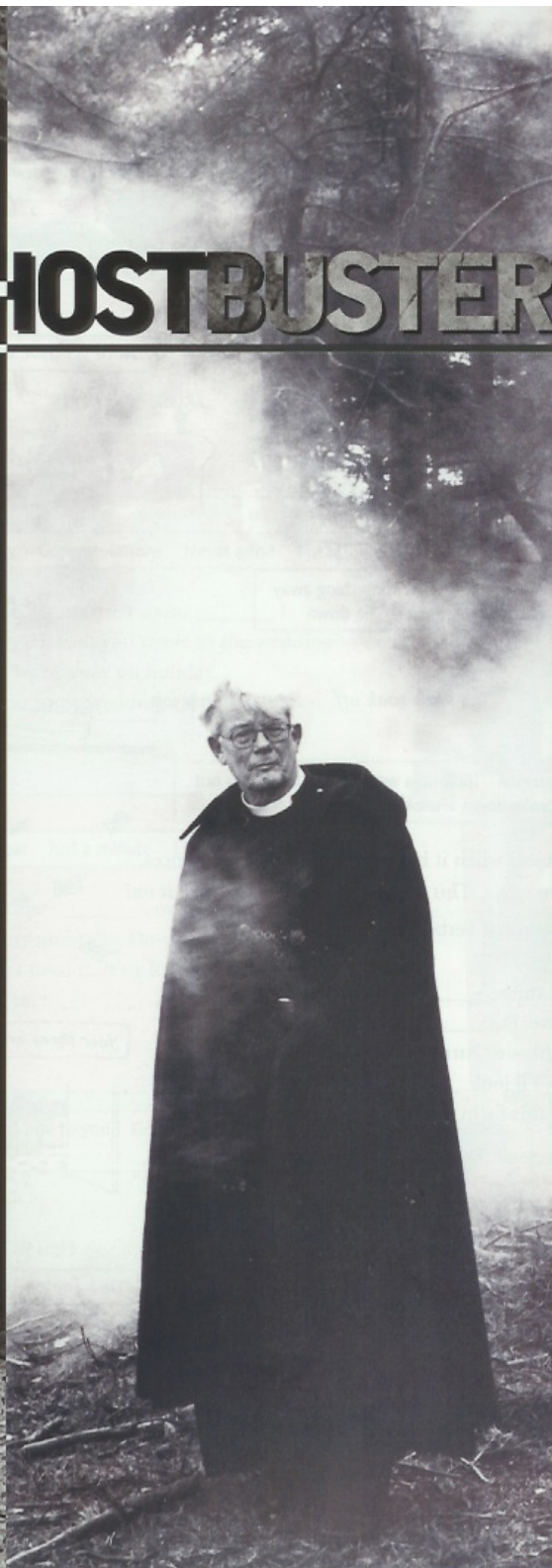
One example is typical. At exactly nine every night a three-year-old boy got out of bed and came downstairs. When his parents asked him to explain why, he said that

he saw an old man in a funny hat sitting on the end of the bed and the man told him to get out of his bed and go downstairs.

For Mr Roberts this was simple to sort out. He moved the boy's bed from one part of the room to another. 'The ghost was the boy's great-grandfather and the bed was in his way', he explains. The family were never troubled again.

'Eighty per cent of the time the ghosts are members of the family. I tell people that if they want me to get rid of them, I might be throwing their grandmother out of the house. I worry that they might miss her.'

Mr Roberts calls ghosts 'yesterday's people'. His advice is simple. 'You just need to tell them, firmly, to go away and leave you alone.'



VOCABULARY

Phrasal verbs

- 1 Phrasal verbs consist of a verb + adverb/preposition.
Some phrasal verbs are literal.

Go away and leave me alone.

Take off your coat and come and sit down.

Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

out (x2) up on back

- Put _____ something warm. It's cold today.
- There's some ice-cream in the freezer. Can you get it _____?
- Why are your clothes on the floor? Please pick them _____.
- I'm going to take the dog _____ for a walk.
- When are you going _____ to your country?

Do or mime these actions.

turn round walk out try something on throw something away
look for something turn something off fall over lie down

- 2 Some phrasal verbs aren't literal.

'Can you sort out this problem?' The plane took off. I gave up my job.

Do or mime these actions.

look after a baby put out a cigarette look up a word ask somebody out
we've run out of milk my car broke down Look out! fill in a form

- 3 Look at the position of the object when it is a pronoun in these sentences.
Your shoes are dirty. Take them off. This jumper looks nice. Can I try it on?

Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from exercises 1-2. Use pronouns.

- 'Where's my tea?' 'Sorry. I threw _____. It was cold.'
- You shouldn't smoke in here. Put _____.
- We don't need all these lights on. Turn _____.
- Leave little Annie with me. I'll look _____.
- I haven't got time to fill in this form. I'll fill _____ later.

- 4 Complete the sentences with one of these phrasal verbs in the correct form.

grow up go out with fall out with get on with look forward to

- How do you _____ your parents?
- Do you ever _____ your brothers and sisters?
- What are you _____ doing on holiday?
- Are you _____ anyone at the moment?
- Where did you _____? Or have you always lived here?

In pairs, ask and answer the questions about you.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions 2

1 Complete the conversations with the correct expressions.

I'm sorry Excuse me of course Pardon

- 1 A _____! Can I get past?
 B _____?
 A Can I get past, please?
 B _____ . I didn't hear you. Yes, _____ .
 A Thanks a lot.

That's right Oh, what a pity Congratulations Never mind I hear

- 2 A _____ you're going to get married soon. _____!
 B _____, next July. July 21. Can you come to the wedding?
 A _____! That's when we're away on holiday.
 C _____ . We'll send you some wedding cake.
 A That's very kind.

Hurry up all right Oh, dear Just a minute I haven't a clue

- 3 A _____! Look at the time! _____, or we'll miss the train.
 B _____! I can't find my umbrella. Do you know where it is?
 A _____ . But you won't need it. It's a lovely day. Just look at the sky!
 B Oh, _____ . Let's go, then.

Good luck See you later Same to you Good idea What about you
 No, of course not

- 4 A _____ in your exam!
 B _____ . I hope we both pass.
 A Did you go out last night?
 B _____ . I went to bed early. _____?
 A Me, too. _____ after the exam. Let's go for a drink.
 B _____ .



- 2 **T 12.6** Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.
 3 Listen to your teacher. Reply using one of the expressions.

12

Second Conditional • *might*

Phrasal verbs

Writing a story 2

Things that changed the world

Second Conditional

1 Jimmy's dreams

T 12.1 Jimmy is in prison. Read about his life in prison, then complete the sentences about his dreams.

Reality

He's in prison. He ...

- gets up at 5.00
- wears a prison uniform
- has cold toast for breakfast
- works in a factory
- exercises in a yard
- watches TV every evening
- goes to bed at 9.00

Dream

If he weren't in prison, ...

- 1 he 'd get up ... at 7.30.
- 2 he ... a suit.
- 3 he ... coffee and croissants for breakfast.
- 4 he ... in an office.
- 5 he ... squash.
- 6 he ... to night clubs.
- 7 he ... at midnight.

2 Making questions

T 12.2 Ask questions about Jimmy in exercise 1.

If Jimmy weren't in prison, ...

- 1 what time would he get up?
At 7.30.

- 2 _____
A suit.

- 3 _____
Coffee and croissants.

- 4 _____
In an office.

- 5 _____
To night clubs.

- 6 _____
At midnight.



3 Laura's dreams

T 12.3 Look at the pictures of Laura's real life and her dream, and complete the text. Use the Present Simple and the Second Conditional.



Laura (1) lives (live) in a big city. If she lived in the country, she (2) would have (have) a dog.

Laura (3) shares (share) a flat with three other girls, but if it (4) was (be) possible, she (5) would live (live) on her own. If she (6) lived (live) in the country, she (7) would buy (buy) a little cottage, and she (8) would grow (grow) her own flowers and vegetables. In town, she (9) travels (travel) by Underground and (10) goes (go) shopping in big department stores, but she (11) doesn't like (not like) this at all. If she (12) was (be) in the country, she (13) would ride (ride) her bike, and she (14) would buy (buy) things in the little village shop. She (15) loves (love) walking, and often (16) goes (go) for a walk in town, but the streets are noisy. In the country, she (17) would walk (walk) across the fields with her dog.



4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Laura. Use short answers.

If Laura lived in the country, ...

1 would she live on her own?

Yes, she would.

2 would she live in a flat?

3 would she have a dog?

4 would she go shopping in department stores?

5 would she ride her bike?

6 would she grow vegetables?

5 If ...

Rewrite these sentences using the Second Conditional.

1 I'm not rich. I don't live in a big house.

If I were rich, I'd live in a big house.

2 He works in the evening. He has no time to play with his children.

3 She buys a lot of clothes. She has no money.

4 I haven't got a car. I can't give you a lift.

5 I go to bed late. In the morning I'm tired.

6 She hasn't got a watch. She's always late.

might

6 might = will + perhaps

Write the sentences with *might* instead of *will* + *perhaps*.

1 Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.

It might rain tomorrow.

2 Perhaps we'll go to Spain for our holidays.

3 Perhaps I won't get my cheque today.

4 Perhaps Joe and Ellie will pop in for a drink this evening.

5 Perhaps I'll get a Playstation for my birthday.

6 I'm a bit worried – perhaps Dave won't phone me tonight.

7 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1 Don't wait for me. *I'll be* / *I might be* late. It depends on the traffic.

2 A What are you doing tonight?

B I don't know. *I'm going* / *I might go* out, or *I'm staying* / *I might stay* at home.

3 We have guests coming for Sunday lunch. *I'm going to cook* / *I might cook* roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. I've bought all the ingredients.

4 A I'm going to buy George a green shirt.

B I wouldn't, if I were you.

A Why not?

B *He isn't going to like* / *He might not like* the colour green.

5 A Goodbye, darling! *I'll phone* / *I might phone* as soon as I arrive.

B Thanks. Bye!

6 Catherine wants to be a politician. Who knows? One day *she'll be* / *she might be* Prime Minister!



8 Worries

What are these people worried about?

- Sophie's worried. She's going to be an au pair abroad.
The children might be horrible. She might not like the family.
- Tessa's worried. Her four-year-old daughter is walking on a high wall.
- Danuta's worried. She's got two important exams tomorrow.
- David's worried. His parents are away, and he's invited about twenty friends to his house for a party.
- I'm worried. I'm driving a long way tomorrow, and my car is very old.
- Toby's worried. He's got an appointment with the dentist this afternoon.
- Kaori's worried. Her plane leaves in forty minutes, and she's stuck in a traffic jam.

9 Trying to decide

T 12.4 Complete the text with *might* and a verb from the box.

become	wait	do	go
not earn	not make	meet	

'I know it's time for decisions, but I'm not very good at making decisions. I always worry that I (1) _____ the right choice. I (2) _____ to university next year, but I'm not sure. I (3) _____ for a year and travel around Asia for a while. After university, I (4) _____ a teacher. I (5) _____ much, but I like working with kids, and money isn't everything. Someone told me there are lots of jobs teaching English abroad, so I (6) _____ a course in that. Then I could teach and travel! Who knows, I (7) _____ a nice girl too. That would be great!'

Vocabulary

10 Phrasal verbs

- 1 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form.

fill	give	put	try
look (x3)	turn	fall	

- _____ on your warm coat. It's cold today.
- Could I _____ on these shoes, please? Size nine.
- Don't forget to _____ off the lights when you come to bed.
- Could you _____ in this form, please, and sign it at the bottom?
- I'm _____ forward to meeting her very much.
- _____ out! The glass is going to fall! Oh! Too late!
- I'm _____ for the car keys. Have you seen them anywhere?
- She _____ off her horse and hurt her wrist.
- I used to smoke, but I _____ up last year.

- 2 Complete the sentences with a particle from the box.

out	up (x4)	back	down (x2)
on	round	away	after

- You look tired. Sit _____ and have a cup of tea.
- I'm looking for yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it _____?
- Turn _____ the music! It's too loud!
- I live in Bristol now, but I grew _____ in Leicester.
- Come _____! Hurry _____! You'll be late for school.
- Have you heard? Tony's going _____ with an Italian girl called Sofia.
- Pick _____ your litter! Don't drop it on the street!
- Don't worry about the baby. I'll look _____ her while you're out.
- What a pretty dress! Turn _____! Let me look at it from the back.
- John! Wake _____! Can you hear a noise downstairs?
- I'm going to take these shoes _____ to the shop. The heel has broken already.

Writing

11 Adverbs

Complete the sentences with the adverbs in the correct place.

- 1 A tiger jumped out of a tree. (suddenly)
Suddenly, a tiger jumped out of a tree.
- 2 Thank you for the invitation. I can't come.
(unfortunately)
- 3 I got out of bed and went to make a cup of tea.
(downstairs)
- 4 She checked in her luggage. She went to have a cup of coffee. (then)

- 5 I was sitting at home when something very strange happened. (last Thursday evening)
- 6 Keith's lying in bed because he doesn't feel well. (upstairs)
- 7 They have a son called Simon, and we have a son called Simon. (too)
- 8 There's a programme on TV tonight that I'm interested in. (very)
- 9 I worked all last week. (hard)

12 Writing a story 2

- 1 Look at the picture story. Put the adverbs in the correct place in the story, then finish the last sentence of each paragraph with your own ideas.



very suddenly last Monday morning

- 1 Sarah Brown was in her bedroom getting ready to go to work, when she saw a mouse in her handbag. She was scared of mice, so



quietly then downstairs

- 2 She had a good idea. She left the room and ran to look for her cat, Tiger. He would



finally at first upstairs quickly

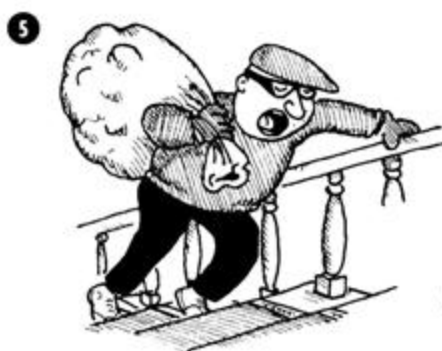
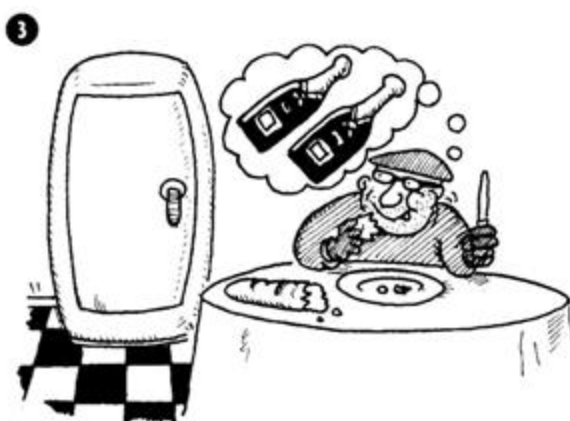
- 3 She couldn't find him anywhere, but she found him sleeping under the kitchen table. She picked him up and ran back to



unfortunately too then

- 4 In the bedroom, Sarah put Tiger down on the floor. She waited outside the door. Tiger was scared of mice, so

2 Here's another picture story. It's a true story! Write the story, using the information for each picture. Use as many adverbs as you can from 1.



1 On the evening of 1 June, a French burglar broke into a house in Paris. He ... living room and ...

2 ... kitchen to ... He opened ... cheese.

3 ... hungry, so ... Then ... two bottles of champagne.

4 ... thirsty, so ...

5 ... upstairs, but ... tired ...

6 ... asleep ... the next morning ...

- 5 1 2 was found 3 was given 4 was operated on 5 was given 6 has been organized 7 have been given 8 will be helped 9 was derailed 10 were injured 11 were taken 12 were delayed 13 have been interviewed
- 2 2 How much was Mr Murphy given as a reward for his honesty?
3 When was Phil Young given a new heart?
4 What has been organized to raise money?
5 How many people have been given new hearts by doctors at St Bartholomew's Hospital?
6 When was the train derailed?
- 6 2 A part-time assistant is wanted here. We want a part-time assistant.
3 Jewellery is bought and sold here. We buy and sell jewellery.
4 Credit cards are accepted here. We accept credit cards.
5 Afternoon tea is served here. We serve afternoon tea.
6 No dogs are allowed in here. We don't allow dogs in here.
- 7 1 was invented 2 worked 3 was introduced 4 became 5 was used 6 is found 7 has played 8 will be manufactured
- 8 1 entry 3, definition 2
2 entry 3, definition 1
3 entry 1
4 entry 2
5 entry 1, definition 2
6 entry 1, definition 1
7 entry 2, definition 1
8 entry 1, definition 4
9 entry 1, definition 1
10 entry 2
11 entry 3, definition 1
- 9 1 1 d 2 a 3 c 4 b
The tense used is the Present Simple.

UNIT 12

- 1 2'd wear 3'd have 4'd work
5'd play 6'd go 7'd go to bed
- 2 2 what would he wear?
3 what would he have for breakfast?
4 where would he work?
5 where would he go every evening?
6 what time would he go to bed?
- 3 3 shares 4 was / were 5 would live
6 lived 7 would buy 8 would grow
9 travels 10 goes 11 doesn't like
12 was / were 13 would ride 14 would buy
15 loves 16 goes 17 would walk
- 4 2 No, she wouldn't. 3 Yes, she would.
4 No, she wouldn't. 5 Yes, she would.
6 Yes, she would.
- 5 2 If he didn't work in the evening, he would have time to play with his children.

- 3 If she didn't buy a lot of clothes, she would have some money.
4 If I had a car, I could give you a lift.
5 If I went to bed early, I wouldn't be tired in the morning.
6 If she had a watch, she wouldn't always be late.
- 6 2 We might go to Spain for our holidays.
3 I might not get my cheque today.
4 Joe and Ellie might pop in for a drink this evening.
5 I might get a Playstation for my birthday.
6 I'm a bit worried – Dave might not phone me tonight.
- 7 1 I might be 2 I might go; I might stay
3 I'm going to cook 4 He might not like 5 I'll phone 6 she might be
- 8 (Sample answers)
2 She might fall off.
3 She might fail her exams.
4 His friends might make a mess. His parents might be angry when they find out.
5 My car might break down.
6 The dentist might take a tooth out / give him a filling.
7 She might miss her plane.
- 9 1 might not make 2 might go 3 might wait 4 might become 5 might not earn 6 might do 7 might meet
- 10 1 1 Put 2 try 3 turn 4 fill 5 looking
6 Look 7 looking 8 fell 9 gave
2 1 down 2 away / out 3 down
4 up 5 on; up 6 out 7 up 8 after
9 round 10 up 11 back
- 11 2 Thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately, I can't come
3 I got out of bed and went downstairs to make a cup of tea.
4 She checked in her luggage. Then she went to have a cup of coffee.
5 I was sitting at home last Thursday evening when something very strange happened. / Last Thursday evening I was sitting at home when something very strange happened.
6 Keith's upstairs lying in bed because he doesn't feel very well.
7 They have a son called Simon and we have a son called Simon too.
8 There's a programme on TV tonight that I'm very interested in.
9 I worked hard all last week.
- 12 1 (Sample answers)
1 Last Monday morning, Sarah Brown was in her bedroom getting ready to go to work, when suddenly she saw a mouse in her handbag. She was very scared of mice, so she screamed.
2 Then she had a good idea. She left the room quietly and ran downstairs to look for her cat, Tiger. He would catch the mouse.

- 3 At first, she couldn't find him anywhere, but finally she found him sleeping under the kitchen table. She picked him up quickly and ran upstairs back to her bedroom.
- 4 In the bedroom, Sarah put Tiger down on the floor. Then she waited outside the door. Unfortunately, Tiger was scared of mice too, so he ran out of the room and jumped into Sarah's arms.
- 2 (Sample answers)
1 On the evening of 1 June, a French burglar broke into a house in Paris. He went into the living room and quietly put some things in his bag.
2 Then he went into the kitchen to look for more things. He opened the fridge and found some cheese.
3 He was very hungry, so he found some bread too and made a sandwich. Then he remembered the two bottles of champagne in the fridge.
4 He was very thirsty, so he quickly took them out and drank them.
5 Then he went upstairs, but he suddenly felt very tired.
6 He lay down on a bed and fell asleep. Unfortunately, when he woke up it was the next morning and there were lots of policemen there.

UNIT 13

- 1 2 have found 3 went 4 agreed
5 haven't tried 6 has been 7 has left
8 has gone 9 has fallen 10 met 11 has ... seen 12 won 13 had to 14 got
- 2 2 But she hasn't ordered the cake yet.
3 Jean-Pierre has already booked the church.
4 But he hasn't bought a suit yet.
5 They haven't sent the invitations yet.
6 But they have already decided where to go for their honeymoon.
- 3 2 Has Angela bought a dress yet? Yes, she has.
3 Has Jean-Pierre ordered the champagne yet? Yes, he has.
4 Has Jean-Pierre bought the wedding rings yet? No, he hasn't.
5 Have they sent the invitations yet? No, they haven't.
- 4 1 been; been 2 gone 3 Gone 4 been
5 been 6 gone
- 5 1 f 2 e 3 d 4 i 5 c 6 a 7 j 8 b
9 h 10 g
- 6 1 Have you been waiting 2 have you been playing 3 Has it been raining
4 have they been doing 5 have you been learning 6 Have you been living
7 Have you been swimming 8 have you been working
- 7 1 I've been running 2 I've cut 3 Have

T 11.2

- 1 A Are Coca-Cola and hamburgers sold *only* in America?
B No, they aren't. They're sold all over the world.
- 2 A Was Coca-Cola invented by Louis Lassen?
B No, it wasn't. It was invented by John Pemberton.
- 3 A Were the first hamburgers made in 1948?
B No, they weren't. They were made in 1895.
- 4 A Was the first McDonald's restaurant opened in New York?
B No, it wasn't. It was opened in San Bernardino, in California.
- 5 A Have 2,500 restaurants now been opened worldwide?
B No, not 2,500. 25,000 have been opened worldwide.

T 11.3 The history of chewing gum

P = Presenter I = Interviewer
 LW = Leanne Ward, chewing gum expert
 AB = Interviewees

Part one

- P Today in Worldly Wise, the world's most common habit ...
 Yes, chewing gum. We chew 100,000 tons of it every year but how many of us actually know what it's made of?
- I Excuse me, I see you're chewing gum ...
 A Yeah.
 I Have you got any idea what it's made of?
 A Nah – no idea. Never thought about it.
 I Have you any idea what chewing gum is made of?
 B ... Er no, not a clue. Rubber maybe?
 I And do you have any idea who invented it?
 A The Americans?
 B Yeah – sure – I reckon it was invented in America, yeah.
- P Well no. It wasn't the Americans who invented chewing gum. It was the Swedes. The Swedes, I hear you say? But listen to Leanne Ward, a chewing gum expert.
- LW The history of chewing goes back thousands of years. In Sweden in 1933, the skeleton of a teenager was found, he was nine thousand years old. And in his mouth was a gum made of tree sap and sweetened with honey – the first known chewing gum.
- P It seems we've always chewed things of no real food value. Babies are born wanting to chew. Everything goes straight into their mouths. So why do we chew? Here's Leanne again.
- LW We chew to clean our teeth and freshen our breath but also because we just like chewing. The ancient Greeks chewed a gum called *mastica*, which is a type of tree sap. They thought it was good for their health and women really enjoyed chewing it as a way to sweeten their breath. Then in the first century AD we know that the Mayan Indians in South America liked to chew a tree sap, called *chiclay*. They wrapped it in leaves and put it in their mouths so this was, if you like, the first packet of chewing gum. The American Indians also chewed tree sap – they gave it to the English when they arrived, but it wasn't until a few hundred years after, that it became really popular in America.

T 11.4 Part two

- P The history of modern chewing gum begins in 19th century America. In 1892 a clever young salesman called William Wrigley decided that chewing gum was the thing of the future. Wrigley was a business genius. He was the first to use advertising to sell in a big way. Here's Leanne.
- LW William Wrigley was really an advertising genius. He hired hundreds of pretty girls, who he called 'the Wrigley girls'. They walked up and down the streets of Chicago and New York City handing out free gum. Millions of pieces were given away. He also had huge electric signs and billboards – one billboard was a mile long, it ran along the side of the train track. So with all this, chewing gum became very popular all over the USA.
- P So how did the world get to know and love chewing gum? Leanne again.
- LW Well, during the Second World War American soldiers were given Wrigley gum to help them relax. In 1944 all gum production went to the US Army and they took their gum overseas and gave it to children. Soon they were followed everywhere by the cry: 'Got any gum, chum?'
- P And so the popularity of gum spread to other countries. After the war sales of gum exploded worldwide. Chewing gum was even taken into space by the first astronauts. So what exactly is it made of?
- LW Well, the strangest thing about gum today is that nobody knows what it's made of. Nobody will tell you. The chewing gum industry keeps the recipe top secret.

T 11.5

- 1 'Are we nearly there yet, Dad?'
'No. It's miles to go, but we'll stop soon and have something to eat.'
'All right. I need the toilet, anyway.'
- 2 'How much is it to send this letter to Australia?'
'Give it to me and I'll weigh it. That's ... £1.20.'
'OK. That's fine. And a book of ten first-class stamps, please.'
'All right.'
- 3 'Hi. Can I pay for my petrol, please?'
'Which pump?'
'Er ... pump number ... five.'
'Forty-one pounds 78p, please.'
- 4 The 7.56 from Bristol is now arriving at platform 4. Virgin Rail would like to apologize for the late arrival of this service. This was due to circumstances beyond our control.
- 5 'A vodka and orange, please.'
'How old are you?'
'Eighteen.'
'Hmm. Have you got any identification on you?'
'No.'

Unit 12

T 12.1

If I were a princess, I'd live in a palace. I'd have servants to look after me. My Mum would be Queen, and she wouldn't work. I wouldn't go to school. I'd have a private teacher. I'd ride a white horse, and I'd wear a long dress. I could have all the sweets I wanted.

T 12.2 see p96

T 12.3

- 1 'I have no money. What am I going to do?'
'If I were you, I'd try to spend less.'
'What do you mean?'
'Well, you buy a lot of clothes, designer clothes. Stop buying such expensive clothes.'
'But I like them!'
- 2 'My hair's awful. I can't do anything with it.'
'It's not that bad.'
'It is, really. Just look at it.'
'Well, if I were you, I'd try that new hairdresser, Antonio. He's supposed to be very good, and not that expensive.'
'Mmm. OK, I'll try it. Thanks.'
- 3 'I've got toothache.'
'Have you seen a dentist?'
'No.'
'Well, if I were you, I'd make an appointment right now.'
- 4 'I've had a row with my boyfriend.'
'What about?'
'Oh, the usual thing. He gets jealous if I just look at another boy.'
'And did you?'
'No, of course not!
'Well, if I were you, I'd love him and leave him. He won't ever change, you know.'
'Oh, I couldn't do that.'
- 5 'My car won't start in the morning.'
'If I were you, I'd buy a new one. Yours is so old.'
'I know it's old, but I can't afford a new one.'
'Well, take it to a garage. Let them have a look at it.'
'All right.'
- 6 'My neighbours make a lot of noise.'
'Do they? That's awful.'
'Mmm. We can't get to sleep at night.'
'Have you spoken to them about this?'
'No, we're too frightened.'
'If I were you, I'd invite them round to your flat for coffee and say that you're having problems.'
'That's probably a good idea. I'm not sure they'll come, but I'll try it.'

T 12.4

Ruth

I'm having a holiday in Italy for a couple of weeks, staying in a villa in Tuscany. Then I'm going to look for a job. I want to work in the media – advertising or the BBC would be perfect.

My sister and I are going to buy a flat together, somewhere central, so we'll have to start looking soon. I'm very excited about the future. And I'm also highly ambitious!

Henry

I'm not sure yet. Some friends have invited me to go to Long Island with them, so I might go to

America. I'll have to earn some money, so I might work in a restaurant for a bit.

I don't know what I want to do. I love France, so I might live in Paris for a while. I could earn some money painting portraits in Montmartre. Who knows? I might meet a beautiful French girl and fall in love! Wouldn't that be wonderful!

T 12.5

I = Interviewer A = Alice Lester

I When did you first hear these voices, Alice?
A Well, I was at home, sitting and reading.
I And what did they say?

A The first time, there was just one voice. It said, 'Don't be afraid, I just want to help you.'

I But it didn't say how it wanted to help you?

A No, it didn't. It just went away.

I And what about the second time?

A It was while I was away on holiday, but this time there were two voices. They told me to go back home immediately, because there was something wrong with me.

I So is that what you did?

A Yes. And when I was back in London, the voices gave me an address to go to.

I And what was the address?

A Well, now it starts to get very strange. The address was the brain scan department of St Mary's Hospital. I went there and I met Mr Abrahams, who is a consultant. As I was meeting him, the voices said to me, 'Tell him you have a tumour in your brain, and that you're in a lot of danger.' I said this to Mr Abrahams, but I know he didn't believe me. Anyway, he gave me a scan, and I did have a tumour!

I What an incredible story! Did you have an operation?

A Yes, I did. And after the operation, the voices came back again, and they said 'We're pleased we were able to help you. Goodbye.' And I've been in good health ever since. Now, what do you think of that?

T 12.6

1 A Excuse me! Can I get past?
B Pardon?
A Can I get past, please?
B I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. Yes, of course.
A Thanks a lot.

2 A I hear you're going to get married soon. Congratulations!

B That's right, next July. July 21. Can you come to the wedding?

A Oh, what a pity! That's when we're away on holiday.

C Never mind. We'll send you some wedding cake.

A That's very kind.

3 A Oh, dear! Look at the time! Hurry up, or we'll miss the train.

B Just a minute! I can't find my umbrella. Do you know where it is?

A I haven't a clue. But you won't need it. It's a lovely day. Just look at the sky!

B Oh, all right. Let's go, then.

4 A Good luck in your exam!

B Same to you. I hope we both pass.

A Did you go out last night?

B No, of course not. I went to bed early. What about you?

A Me, too. See you later, after the exam. Let's go out for a drink.

B Good idea.

Unit 13

T 13.1

- How long have you been sleeping on the streets?
For a year. It was very cold at first, but you get used to it.
- Why did you come to London?
I came here to look for work, and I never left.
- How long have you been selling *The Big Issue*?
For six months. I'm in Covent Garden seven days a week selling the magazine.
- Have you made many friends?
Lots. But I can't stand people who think I drink or take drugs. My problem is I'm homeless. I want a job, but I need somewhere to live before I can get a job. So I need money to get somewhere to live, but I can't get money because I can't get a job, and I can't get a job because I haven't got somewhere to live. So I'm trapped.
- How many copies do you sell a day?
Usually about fifty.
- How many copies have you sold today?
So far, ten. But it's still early.

T 13.2

How long have you been trying to find a job?
How many jobs have you had?
How long have you been standing here today?
How did you lose your business?
How long have you had your dog?
Who's your best friend?
Where did you meet him?
How long have you known each other?

T 13.3

- How long have you been trying to find a job?
For three years. It's been really difficult.
- How many jobs have you had?
About thirty, maybe more. I've done everything.
- How long have you been standing here today?
Since 8.00 this morning, and I'm freezing.
- How did you lose your business?
I owed a lot of money in tax, and I couldn't pay it.
- How long have you had your dog?
I've had her for about two months, that's all.
- Who's your best friend?
A chap called Robbie, who's also from Scotland, like me.
- Where did you meet him?
I met him here in London.
- How long have you known each other?
About ten months. I met him soon after I came to London.

T 13.4 see T13.5

T 13.5 Phoning home

- C = Craig M = His mother
C Hi Mum. It's me, Craig.
M Craig! Hello! How lovely to hear from you. How are you? How's the new job going?
C Work's OK - I think. I'm just ... so ...
M Tired? You sound tired. Are you tired? What have you been doing?
C I am tired, really tired. I've been working so

hard and everything's so new to me. I'm in the office until eight o'clock every night.

M Eight o'clock! Every night? That's terrible. And when do you eat? Have you been eating well?

C Yes, yes - I've been eating OK. After work, Tessa and I go out for a drink and something to eat in the pub round the corner. We're too tired to cook.

M Tessa? Who's Tessa?

C Tessa? Yes, Tessa. I'm sure I've told you about Tessa. We work together in the same office - she's been working here for a while, so she's been helping me a lot. She's really nice. You'd like her, Mum, if you met her. She lives near me.

M Mmm. Maybe you told your father about her, but not me. I've certainly never heard you talk about Tessa before.

C Ah yes. Dad. How is he? What's he been doing recently?

M Well, he's just returned from a business trip to Holland, so he hasn't been to work today, he's ... he's been relaxing.

C Oh, yes of course. He's been working in Amsterdam, hasn't he? Well, I'm glad he's relaxing now. And what about you, Mum?

M Well, I was going to ring you actually. You see I'm coming to London next Tuesday. I'm going to a teachers' conference at the university, and I wondered if I could stay at your flat.

C Next Tuesday. That's great! Of course you can stay at my flat. I'll try to leave work earlier that day and I'll meet you after the conference. You can meet Tessa, too. We'll go out for a meal.

M Lovely! I'm looking forward to it already.

C Me too. See you next week. Bye for now. Love to Dad!

M Bye, Craig. Take care.

T 13.6 See p109

T 13.7

307 4922
1-800-878-5311
315 253 6031
517 592 2122
212 726 6390

T 13.8

P = Peter J = John

- P Hello, 793422.
J Hello, Peter. This is John.
P Hi, John. How are you?
J Fine, thanks. And you?
P All right. Did you have a nice weekend?
You went away, didn't you?
J Yes, we went to see some friends who live in the country. It was lovely. We had a good time.
P Ah, good.
J Peter, could you do me a favour? I'm playing squash tonight, but my racket's broken. Could I borrow yours?
P Sure, that's fine.
J Thanks a lot. I'll come and get it in half an hour, if that's OK.
P Yes, I'll be in.
J OK. Bye.
P Bye.

Unit 12

12.1 Second conditional

Form

if + Past Simple, *would* + infinitive without *to*
Would is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137.

The forms of *would* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

If	I had more money, I she knew the answer, she we lived in Russia, we I didn't have so many debts, I	'd (would) wouldn't	buy a CD player. tell us. soon learn Russian. have to work so hard.
----	--	------------------------	--

Question

What Which countries	would	you do you go to	if	you had a year off? you travelled round the world?
-------------------------	-------	---------------------	----	---

Short answer

Would you travel round the world? If they had the money, would they buy a new car?	Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't. Yes, they would./No, they wouldn't.
---	--

Note

- The condition clause can come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.
 If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.
 If I had more time, I'd help.
 I'd help if I had more time.
- Were* is often used instead of *was* in the condition clause.
 If I **were** you, I'd go to bed.
 If he **were** cleverer, he'd know he was making a mistake.

Use

The second conditional is used to express and unreal or improbable condition and its probable result in the present or future.

The condition is unreal because it is different from the facts that we know. We can always say 'But ...'.

If I **were** Prime Minister, I'd **increase** tax for rich people. (But I'm not Prime Minister.)

If I **lived** in a big house, I'd **have** a party. (But I live in a small house.)

What **would** you **do** if you **saw** a ghost? (But I don't expect that you will see a ghost.)

Note

- The use of the past tense (If I had) and *would* does not refer to past time. Both the first and second conditional refer to the present and the future. The past verb forms are used to show 'This is different from reality'.
 If I **win** the tennis match, I'll **be** happy. (I think I have a good chance.)
 If I **won** a thousand pounds, I'd ... (But I don't think I will.)
- We do not use *would* in the condition clause.
 If the weather **was** nice ... NOT If the weather **would be** nice ...
 If I **had** more money ... NOT If I **would have** more money ...

12.2 *might*

Form

might + infinitive without *to*
Might is a modal auxiliary verb. For an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs, see p137. The forms of *might* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I		go to the party.
He	might	be late.
It	might not	rain tomorrow.
We		go out for a meal tonight.

Question

The inverted question *Might you ... ?* is unusual. It is very common to ask a question with *Do you think ... + will ... ?*

Do you think	you'll get here on time? it'll rain? they'll come to our party?
--------------	---

Short answer

Do you think he'll come? Do you think it'll rain?	He might. It might.
--	------------------------

Use

- Might* is used to express a future possibility. It contrasts with *will*, which, in the speaker's opinion, expresses a future certainty.
 England **will** win the match.
 (I am sure they will.)
 England **might** win the match.
 (It's possible, but I don't know.)
- Notice that, in the negative, these sentences express the same idea of possibility.
 It **might not** rain this afternoon.
 I **don't think** it'll rain this afternoon.

Extra ideas Units 9–12

Reading and speaking

The dream game

1 Work in small groups and discuss the following:

- 1 Did you dream last night?
Can you remember what you dreamt about?
- 2 Do you often dream? Do you often have the same dream? Describe your memorable dreams.
- 3 Do you think dreams are important? If so, why?

2 Playing the dream game

- 1 Play the dream game in pairs or small groups. Take turns to read the questions aloud. Make a note of your answers, then compare them. Use a dictionary if necessary.
- 2 Read the interpretation.
- 3 Discuss with the whole class. Do you agree or disagree with the interpretation of your personality?

Play the dream game

- 1 You are asleep and you are dreaming. In your dream you find yourself in your perfect house. What is it like? Describe it in detail.
- 2 Now you are walking along a narrow path. Suddenly you find a cup/glass/drinking vessel on the ground in front of you. What is it like? What is in it?
- 3 Now the path ends and you are walking in a wood. You walk quite a long way until you find a clearing. In the middle of the clearing is a building. What sort of building is it?
- 4 Around the building is a garden. Describe the garden.
- 5 You walk out of the garden and through the wood. At the edge of the wood there is a wall. The wall is too high to climb over, and it is too long to walk round. Suddenly you notice a small door in the wall. It slowly opens as you watch. What do you do? Do you go through the door?
- 6 On the other side of the wall is water. What does it look like? Do you want to swim in it?

Interpretation

Now read about what the images represent and try to analyse your answers.

★ The house

The house is your idea of yourself. If your house is old, you probably do not like change, you like traditional things. If your house is large, it means you are quite confident, with a high opinion of yourself. If it is filled with light, you are optimistic. If it is dark, you are pessimistic. The number of rooms is the number of people you want in your life.

★ The cup

The cup is your idea of love. The more beautiful and valuable the cup, the more important love is in your life. You are a romantic person. The contents of the cup show what your experience of love has been so far.

★ The building

The building is your idea of religion and God. A strong building is a strong belief. A ruin would mean a lack of belief.

★ The garden

This is your idea of the world around you, your country, or the whole world. If the plants and flowers in your garden are dying, this might mean that you are worried about the environment and pollution in the world.

★ The wall

This is your idea of death. Is it the end or is there something after it? Do you go straight through the little door? Do you look and check before you go? Or don't you want to go through at all?

★ The water

The water is your idea of your future. If there is a sea with big waves, you feel positive and excited about your future. If you want to swim, you feel confident and want to take risks. If the water is a stagnant pool, you might fear your future and the future of the world.

Extra ideas Units 9–12

Song

- 1 You are going to read and listen to a song called *I'll be there for you*. It is a song about friendship. Which is the best synonym for the phrase *I'll be there for you*?
 - 1 I will go to a place instead of you
 - 2 I will always love and support you
 - 3 I will be there on time and waiting for you to arrive
- 2 Match these other words and phrases from the song with their synonyms.

1 you're broke	a it has defeated you
2 you're stuck in second gear	b nothing has gone right for you
3 it hasn't been your day	c you're not making any progress
4 it has brought you down to your knees	d you haven't got any money
- 3 Read the song then look at the words in *italics*. Underline the words in the song that you think the words in *italics* could replace. Listen to the song and check your answers.

I'll be there for you

So no one told you *work* was gonna be this way. (1) *life*
Your job's a disaster, you're broke, (2) *joke*
Your social life's gone away. (3) *love*
It's like you're always stuck in *second gear*,
Now it hasn't been your day, your week, (4) *when*
Your month, or even your year.

But I'll be there for you,
When the rain starts to fall, (5) *pour*
I'll be there for you.
You know I've been around before (6) *there*
I'll be there for you,
'Cause you're there for me as well. (7) *too*

You're still at home at ten, and *work* (8) *in bed*
began at eight,
You've burned your toast, (9) *breakfast*
So far, things aren't going well, (10) *great*
Your mother warned you, 'There'll be moments (11) *days*
like these,'
But she didn't tell you when
Life has brought you down to your knees. (12) *the world*



Unit 12

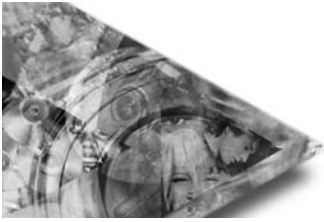
apparent *adj* /ə'pærənt/
 brain scan department *n*
 /'breɪn ,skæn dɪ.pɑːtmənt/
 brain tumour *n* /'breɪn ,tju:mə/
 budgie *n* /'bʌdʒi/
 cap (= hat) *n* /kæp/
 consultant (in a hospital) *n*
 /'kən.səl.tənt/
 corridor *n* /'kɒrɪdɔː/
 criminal *n* /'krɪmɪnl/
 dizzy *adj* /'dɪzi/
 dress *n* /dres/
 fall in love *v* /fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/
 fill in (a form) *v* /fɪl 'ɪn/
 firmly *adv* /'fɜːmli/
 ghost *n* /ɡəʊst/
 ghostbuster *n* /'ɡəʊstbʌstə/
 give (sb) a lift (in a car) *v*
 /ɡɪv ə 'lɪft/
 grandmother *n* /'ɡræn.məˌðə/
 grey *adj* /ɡreɪ/
 haunt *v* /haʊnt/
 hurry up *v* /'hʌrɪ 'ʌp/
 in my way /ɪn maɪ 'weɪ/
 invisible *adj* /ɪn'vɪzəbəl/
 kick (sb) out *v* /kɪk 'aʊt/
 leave (sb) alone *v* /li:v ə'ləʊn/
 look forward to (doing sth) *v*
 /loʊk 'fɔːwəd tuː/
 look out! /lʊk 'aʊt/
 mind (= consciousness) *n*
 /maɪnd/
 miss the train *v* /mɪs ðə 'treɪn/
 nasty *adj* /'nɑːsti/
 operation *n* /ɒpə'reɪʃn/
 palace *n* /'pæləs/
 pass on (a message) *v* /pɑːs 'ɒn/
 portrait *n* /'pɔːtreɪt/
 princess *n* /'prɪn'ses/
 put out (a cigarette) *v* /pʊt 'aʊt/
 run out of (sth) *v* /rʌn 'aʊt əv/
 servant *n* /'sɜːvənt/
 shoplifting *n* /'ʃɒplɪftɪŋ/
 social worker *n* /'səʊʃl wɜːkə/
 sort out (a problem) *v* /sɔːt 'aʊt/
 spirit (= ghost) *n* /'spɪrɪt/
 terrible *adj* /'terəbl/
 toothache *n* /'tuːθeɪk/
 transparent *adj* /træns'pærənt/
 trouble *v* /'trʌbl/
 typical *adj* /'tɪpɪkl/
 uniform *n* /'juːnɪfɔːm/
 unpleasant *adj* /ʌn'pleznt/
 vicar *n* /'vɪkə/
 victim *n* /'vɪktɪm/
 voices *n pl* /'vɔɪsɪz/
 wallet *n* /'wɒlɪt/
 wedding *n* /'wedɪŋ/

Unit 13

advertisement *n* /əd'vɜːtɪsmənt/
 attack *v* /ə'tæk/
 authoritative *adj* /ɔː'thɒrɪtətɪv/
 barrel of beer *n* /'bærəl əv 'biə/
 barter *v* /'bɑːtə/
 beach *n* /bi:tʃ/
 beachcomber *n* /'bi:tʃ.kəʊmə/
 calm *adj* /kɑːm/
 checkout till *n* /'tʃek.aʊt 'tɪl/
 connect (sb to sb on the phone) *v*
 /'kəːnekt/
 deer *n* /diə/
 earn a living *v* /ɜːn ə 'lɪvɪŋ/
 employ *v* /ɪm'plɔɪ/
 exactly *adv* /ɪɡ'zæktli/
 fetch *v* /fetʃ/
 filmmaker *n* /'fɪlmmeɪkə/
 fluently *adv* /'fluːəntli/
 fly a hot air balloon *v*
 /ˌflaɪ ə 'hɒt ,eə bə'luːn/
 get used to (sth) *v* /get 'juːst tuː/
 get wet *v* /get 'wet/
 go out with (sb) (as boyfriend and
 girlfriend) *v* /ɡəʊ 'aʊt wɪð/
 heaven *n* /'hevn/
 heavy *adj* /'hevi/
 hold on (= wait) *v* /həʊld ɒn/
 homeless *adj* /'həʊmləs/
 honest *adj* /'ɒnɪst/
 income *n* /'ɪnkəmə/
 indoors *adv* /ɪn'dɔːz/
 land (a plane) *v* /lənd/
 lively *adj* /'laɪvli/
 mainly *adv* /'meɪnli/
 movie director *n*
 /'muːvi dɜːrektə/
 mystery tour *n* /'mɪstəri ,tuə/
 outdoors *adv* /ˌaʊt'dɔːz/
 passion *n* /'pæʃn/
 pension *n* /'penʃn/
 philosophy *n* /fɪ'lɒsəfi/
 pie *n* /paɪ/
 plumber *n* /'plʌmə/
 poor visibility /pɔː vɪzə'bɪləti/
 professionally *adv* /prə'feʃənəli/
 put (sb) off (= make sb dislike
 sth) *v* /pʊt 'ɒf/
 realize *v* /'rɪəlaɪz/
 regular job /ˌregjələ 'dʒɒb/
 reply *n* /rɪ'plaɪ/
 roller skates *n pl* /'rəʊlə ,skeɪts/
 routines *n pl* /ruː'tiːnz/
 salary *n* /'sæləri/
 seriously *adv* /'sɪəriəsli/
 skate *v* /skeɪt/
 sunset *n* /'sʌnsɛt/
 tin *n* /tɪn/
 waste *n* /weɪst/
 wind (in the air) *n* /wɪnd/
 windy *adj* /'wɪndi/

Unit 14

afterwards *adv* /ˌɑːftəwədz/
 bachelor *n* /'bætʃələ/
 behave *v* /bɪ'heɪv/
 character *n* /'kærəktə/
 coin *n* /kɔɪn/
 communicate *v* /kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/
 cruel *adj* /'kruːəl/
 delighted *adj* /dɪ'laɪtɪd/
 desperate *adj* /'despərət/
 fall in love *v* /fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/
 fall over *v* /fɔːl 'əʊvə/
 fiction *n* /'fɪkʃn/
 forever *adv* /fə'revə/
 forgive *v* /fə'ɡɪv/
 furious *adj* /'fjʊəriəs/
 get in touch *v* /get ɪn 'tʌtʃ/
 heads or tails /hedz ɔː 'teɪlz/
 hurt *v* /hɜːt/
 in a mess /ɪn ə 'mes/
 knock *n* /nɒk/
 make a will *v* /meɪk ə 'wɪl/
 make up (after a quarrel) *v*
 /ˌmeɪk 'ʌp/
 marriage *n* /'mæɪrɪdʒ/
 note (write a note) *n* /nəʊt/
 novelist *n* /'nɒvəlɪst/
 on condition /ɒn kən'dɪʃn/
 pay *n* /peɪ/
 politician *n* /pə'lɪtɪʃn/
 quarrel *n, v* /'kwɒrəl/
 remarry *v* /rɪ:'mæri/
 revenge *n* /rɪ'vendʒ/
 rubbish bin *n* /'rʌbɪʃ ,bɪn/
 shadow *n* /'ʃædəʊ/
 silhouette *n* /ˌsɪlə'et/
 sin *n* /sɪn/
 single (= one; a single word) *adj*
 /'sɪŋɡl/
 soft (noise) *adj* /sɒft/
 solicitor *n* /sə'lsɪtə/
 suitcase *n* /'suːtkeɪs/
 sway *v* /sweɪ/
 toss (toss a coin) *v* /tɒs/
 unfair *adj* /ˌʌn'feə/
 unmarried *adj* /ˌʌn'mæɪrɪd/
 violent *adj* /'vaɪələnt/
 water *v* /'wɔːtə/
 wedding *n* /'wedɪŋ/



12

Test A

NAME: _____

1 Circle the correct letter.

- If I had more money, I ... a new car.
a would buy **b** will buy **c** bought
- I wouldn't live in a flat if I ... a princess.
a am **b** were **c** would be
- Would she help if we asked her?
a Yes, she helps. **b** Yes, she will. **c** Yes, she would.
- If I had a ghost in my house, I ... get rid of it.
a won't **b** wouldn't **c** didn't
- The meeting would ... early if he stopped talking.
a finished **b** be finished **c** finish
- Where would you go if you ... a three-month holiday?
a have **b** has **c** had
- Would you have a servant?
a Yes, I will. **b** No, I would. **c** No, I wouldn't.
- What ... if you met a famous person?
a will you say **b** did you say **c** would you say
- ... I'd telephone the police.
a When I am you, **b** If I were you,
c If you were me,

1 point for each correct answer

8

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

- If she (work) worked harder, she (earn) _____ more money.
- (tidy) _____ you _____ your bedroom if I (pay) _____ you?
- If he (eat) _____ all his birthday cake, he (be) _____ ill.
- They (not be) _____ unhealthy if they (exercise) _____ more.
- If they (leave) _____ earlier, they (can) _____ catch the bus.
- You (save) _____ some money if you (take) _____ fewer taxis.
- If I (hit) _____ a parked car, I (not stop) _____.
- If she (ask) _____ you, _____ you (marry) _____ her?
- What (say) _____ you _____ if you _____ (meet) your favourite film star?
- If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (see) a doctor.

2 points for each correct verb

19

3 Write true answers. Use the second conditional.

What would you ...

- do if you found an expensive watch?
If I found an expensive watch, I'd take it to the police.
- say if your boss asked you to work seven days a week?

- take if your house was on fire?

- buy if you won a lot of money?

- wear if you went to a princess's wedding?

2 points for each correct answer (one per clause)

8

4 Circle the correct form of the verbs.

- We might come / are coming to the party. We're not sure.
- Sophia might see / sees them tomorrow.
- England will win / might win but I would be surprised.
- I've got a new job and I am starting / might start today.
- We might go / are going on holiday. We have bought our tickets and packed our bags.
- It isn't raining / might not rain next weekend.

1 point for each correct answer

5

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

ask out break down fall out with give up get on with
grow up put on ~~take off~~ try on

- I like it when the plane takes off.
- Phil _____ me _____ to the cinema yesterday.
- My mum _____ her job when we were born.
- We _____ each other ten years ago.
- Their children have all _____ and left home.
- My daughter never _____ warm clothes.
- Can you come and get me? My car has _____ on the motorway.
- I don't _____ my father. We haven't spoken for ten years.
- I like those shoes. Can I _____ them _____, please?

1 point for each correct answer (.5 correct verb, .5 for correct form)

8

6 Read the text and answer the questions.

Bill Murray, Dan Ackroyd, and Harold Ramis starred in the 1984 film, *Ghostbusters*. This comedy film tells the story of three men who open a ghostbuster office. They are paid to go into haunted homes and offices to get rid of unwanted spirits and ghosts. The film won prizes for the title song and the special effects.

When the 1972 film *The Exorcist* was shown it caused a lot of arguments between people who thought it was entertainment and others who said it was dangerous. The film tells the story of a young girl who has a bad spirit living inside her. Her mother asked a vicar to help her cure the girl. This frightening horror film won lots of awards including best picture, best actress, best sound, and best screenplay from a book.

A more recent film with a supernatural story is Bruce Willis's 1999 film, *The Sixth Sense*. In this film, Bruce Willis plays the part of a doctor who looks after a young boy with behavioural problems. The boy 'sees' terrible things and in the end he tells his doctor, Willis, about his supernatural secret: he is visited by ghosts. A thrilling and frightening film, it was nominated for six awards but won nothing.

1 Circle the correct letter. The three films ...

- a** are comedies. **b** are about spirits.
c have won awards.

2 Which film *Ghostbusters* (G), *The Exorcist* (E), or *The Sixth Sense* (S) ...

- 1 won the most awards? ____
- 2 is funny? ____
- 3 is about someone with a spirit inside them? ____
- 4 is about someone who is visited by spirits? ____
- 5 is about men who look for spirits? ____
- 6 didn't win anything? ____
- 7 is the oldest? ____
- 8 made people discuss it? ____

2 points for each correct answer

 18**7 Put the adverbs in the correct place.***upstairs*

- 1 I went ~~to~~ use the bathroom. (upstairs)
- 2 I'd like to go out but it's raining. (unfortunately)
- 3 She didn't work but she passed all her exams. (hard)
- 4 There was a very loud noise. (suddenly)
- 5 We waited to speak to the manager. (in the shop)
- 6 We're in Spain and my parents are here. (too)
- 7 I remembered his name after twenty minutes. (finally)
- 8 They finished their drinks. (quickly)

1 point for each correct answer

 7**8 Write a paragraph about a burglary. Use your own ideas or these notes to help you, and five of these adverbs: *fortunately, quickly, quietly, then, too, or very.***

when/happen?	last year
what happened?	two women took a Van Gogh painting from an American art gallery
in the end	the paintings were found in a hotel in Oklahoma

7 points divided between content and accuracy
+ 1 point for each adverb 12**9 Complete the social expressions in the conversations.****Conversation 1**

A (1) E xcuse me, can I buy my ticket first? My train leaves in two minutes.

B (2) P _____ ?

A Can I buy my ticket first?

B I'm (3) s _____, no. I'm late too. I'm catching the same train.

Conversation 2

A Hello. I (4) h _____ you have got a new job.

B (5) T _____'s r _____. I start next week.

A (6) C _____ !

Conversation 3

A Do you know who the third US president was?

B I (7) h _____ a c _____. Why do you want to know?

A I need the answer for my homework.

B (8) J _____ a m _____ – I'll look on the Internet.

1 point for each correct answer

 10**10 Translate the social expressions.**

- 1 What a pity. _____
- 2 Never mind. _____
- 3 Just a minute. _____
- 4 Same to you. _____
- 5 Good luck. _____

1 point for each correct answer

 5

TOTAL

 100

Conditional One.

Условные предложения, выражающие реально осуществимые предположения. Эти предложения относятся к настоящему или будущему времени.

В главном предложении употребляется будущее время – [Future Simple](#), а в придаточном условия – [Present Simple](#).

*If he **is** here now I'll talk to him.*

*If the weather **is** fine tomorrow we **shall** go skiing.*

Глагол главного предложения может стоять в повелительном наклонении.

If he comes, tell him to wait for me.

Conditional Two.

Условные предложения, выражающие маловероятные или нереальные предположения, которые относятся к настоящему или будущему времени.

В главном предложении употребляется сочетание **should** для 1 л. ед. ч., **would** для 2 и 3 л. ед. и мн. ч. и инфинитива (Simple Infinitive) без частицы to. В придаточном условном предложении глагол стоит в форме [Past Simple](#). Глагол **to be** в придаточном предложении имеет одну форму **were** для всех лиц и чисел. В неформальном общении можно использовать форму **was** для единственного числа.

*He is gone, but if he **were** here now, he **would** help us.*

*If I **were** ready, I **shouldn't** ring her up.*

*If I **were** you, I **wouldn't** do it.*

Conditional Three.

Условные предложения, выражающие предположения, которые относятся к прошедшему времени.

Действия были или оказались невыполнимыми, нереальными.

В главном предложении употребляется сочетание **should (would)** с Perfect Infinitive = Future Perfect in the Past, в условном придаточном – Past Perfect. Часто Perfect Infinitive употребляется в сочетании с модальными глаголами, если высказывание относится к прошлому. Они выражают отношение к действию, которое совершилось, могло совершиться, но не совершилось или должно было совершиться в прошлом.

*If I **had seen** him yesterday I **would have told** him about it.*

*If he **had received** your telegram, he **would have come** to meet you.*

*John **shouldn't have gone** here.*

*You **could have helped** him.*

*He **must have forgotten** about it.*

*Mary **may have gone** to Moscow yesterday.*

*You **ought to have helped** him when he **was** here.*

Comments

Условные предложения II & III типа, а также сочетания модальных глаголов с Perfect Infinitive представляют определенную трудность для изучающих английский язык. Это связано с тем, что в русском языке сослагательное наклонение имеет лишь одну грамматическую форму, которая не показывает, к какому периоду времени относится данное высказывание: Я сказал бы (сейчас, вчера, завтра). В английском языке существуют две формы сослагательного наклонения.

I форма передает предположение, вероятность, относящуюся к настоящему и будущему.

*I **should (would)** go there now, if I **were** you.*

II форма – предположение, относящееся к прошлому

*I **should (would) have gone** there yesterday, if I **were** you.*

Сама грамматическая форма сослагательного наклонения без дополнительных лексических средств (*now, tomorrow, yesterday*) показывает, к какому времени относится высказывание.

Косвенный вопрос может стоять в начале предложения. Если косвенный вопрос предполагает ответ Да-Нет, то он должен начинаться с *whether*.

Whether there's any point in going on, I very much doubt.

Now you ever expect me to read this writing, I can't imagine.

Упражнение 23. Составьте предложения, начинающиеся с косвенного вопроса. Используйте данные предложения в качестве главных.

1. I want to know. 2. We'll have to ask. 3. We shall decide later. 4. You must find out. 5. I can't imagine. 6. I'd like to know.

Условные предложения

1. If you must fly, fly well.
2. If people try to hide anything from their doctor, he soon knows. (Present)
3. The doctor will soon find out of you try to hide anything from him. (Future)
4. The doctor will soon know if you have hidden anything from him. (Future — главное предложение, Present Perfect — if-clause)
5. You do not try to hide anything. But if you tried to hide anything, he would soon find out. (нереальное условие в настоящем)
6. (You did not try, but) if you had tried to hide anything, he would have found out very soon. (нереальное условие в прошлом)
7. If a lie could have choked him, that would have done. (Future in the Past — if-clause, Past Indefinite — main)

Условные предложения вводятся *unless, provided (that), as (или so) long as, supposing, in case*.

В условных предложениях может использоваться конструкция *in case* + глагол. Не следует путать ее с конструкцией *in case* + имя существительное.

Упражнение 24. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Unless you try to hide anything, you will have nothing to fear. 2. Provided (that) you keep very still, nobody will notice you. 3. As long as war is regarded as wicked, it will always have its fascination. When it is looked upon as vulgar, it will cease to be popular. (Oscar Wilde). 4. Our meeting is on Friday, at 3.30 p.m. Make a note in your diary in case you forget.

Упражнение 25. Составьте сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными условными на основе предлагаемых пар предложений.

1. I mustn't eat too much. I get violent indigestion.
2. Call me up tomorrow. I will give you the answer then.
3. Take the new road. You will be in Rome in two hours.
4. You are not taking the new road. You will not be there in two hours.
5. You did not take the new road. You did not arrive in time.
6. You did not listen to me. You lost your way.
7. We may need you at our meeting, in that case, I'll phone you.
8. I'll take an umbrella with me. It might rain.
9. There may be an urgent telephone call. Otherwise, don't disturb me.
10. You may borrow my typewriter, on one condition. You must bring it back this evening.
11. Will you meet me at seven? You will probably have finished your work by then.
12. It is a pity you did not answer all the ques-

tions. As a result you did not pass your examination with distinctions.

Условное наклонение

типы условных предложений	
1. If I have time, I will go to a shop. (main — Future, if-clause — Present)	<i>Если у меня будет время, то я пойду в магазин.</i>
2. If I had time, I would go to a shop. (main — Future in the Past, if-clause — Past)	<i>Если бы у меня было время (сегодня), то я бы сходил в магазин.</i>
3. If I had had time, I would have gone to a shop. (main — Future Perfect in the Past, if-clause — Past Perfect)	<i>Если бы у меня было время (вчера), то я сходил бы в магазин.</i>

Упражнение 26. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если он придет вовремя, то он навестит нас.
2. Если завтра будет хорошая погода, мы поедем на дачу.
3. Если она будет чувствовать себя лучше, она придет на работу.
4. Если я хорошо сдам экзамен, мои родители будут рады.
5. Если мы не вернемся домой до 12 часов, мы не сможем позвонить Джону.
6. Если я вовремя вернусь с работы, мы пойдем в кино.
7. Если бы он вернулся из командировки вчера, он тоже пришел бы на день рождения племян-

- ницы.
8. Если бы я сегодня не был занят весь день, я обязательно позвонил бы тебе.
9. Если бы они привезли материалы сегодня утром, мы бы выполнили заказ в срок.
10. Если бы он узнал о распродаже несколько дней назад, он наверняка купил бы эту машину.
11. Если бы утренний поезд прибыл на станцию вовремя, я пришел бы сегодня на работу вовремя.
12. Если завтра не будет дождя, нужно будет полить цветы в саду.
13. Если бы вчера вы написали контрольную работу лучше, сегодня можно было бы начать изучение новой темы.
14. Если бы вечером (сегодня) не пошел дождь, они навестили бы своих родителей.
15. Если я закончу работу раньше, я смогу навестить тебя.
16. Если бы у меня было время, я был бы рад помочь ему.

Упражнение 27. Укажите время придаточных предложений.

1. If you tell the truth, people trust you.
2. If you are telling the truth, we have no time to lose.
3. If you have studied all these books, you must know a lot.
4. If you have been walking in this heat, you must be very thirsty.
5. If we told father the truth, he never punished us.
6. If you were walking all day yesterday, no wonder you are tired today.
7. If you had met John before, why didn't you speak to him last night?
8. If you had been swimming before breakfast yesterday, no wonder you ate such a lot.
9. If you tell the truth, you will be quite safe.
10. If you play tennis tomorrow, we won't be able to have our usual walk.
11. If you have read this report by next Friday, you will be able to discuss it at our meeting on Friday afternoon.
12. Didn't I say that if you told the truth you would be quite safe?

Упражнение 28. Переведите предложения из упражнения 27 на русский язык.

Упражнение 29. Переведите на русский язык.

1. He would buy this car, if he had more money.
2. Mr. Brown would have spent more money on Christmas present, if he had been able to afford it. 3. If you didn't smoke so much, you would feel better. 4. Jack wouldn't be so tired every evening, if he had a short rest after dinner. 5. If it didn't rain, we should go for a walk. 6. She would be more attractive, if she paid more attention to her clothes. 7. Nothing would have happened if he had not lost the way. 8. They would see everything quite well now, if they had better seats. 9. If I had not been far from your house, I should have come to see you. 10. Jack would have finished his work last week if it hadn't been so difficult. 11. Henry would be here now if he knew we needed help. 12. Mary would stay at home, if she didn't feel well. 13. Mary would have understood everything, if you had spoken more clearly. 14. These boys would study better, if they liked their teacher.

Упражнение 30. Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующее время глаголов.

1. If it (to rain) we'll stay at home. 2. I'd go to the dentist if I (to be) you. 3. If he (to be) come, tell him that we were in a hurry. 4. If we (to know) that before we would not have come. 5. I would go at once if he (to say) that. 6. If you (to read) the book you would know the answer. 7. If (to know) I would tell you. 8. I think you would have got permission if you (to ask) me.

Упражнение 31. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если бы я был (будь я) на вашем месте, я бы занимался больше. 2. Если вы так думаете, то вы правы. 3. Если бы я поехала в Санкт-Петербург, я пошла бы в Эрмитаж. 4. Если бы я был (будь я) на вашем месте, я бы сказал ему об этом. 5. Даже если я увижу его, я не скажу ему об этом. 6. Если становился темно, мы зажигаем свет. 7. Если становилось темно, мы зажигали свет. 8. Если станет темно, мы зажжем свет. 9. Если он скажет мне вернуться, я вернусь. 10. Ребенок упал бы с дерева, если бы вы закричали, когда он был там. 11. Если вы прочтете его новую статью, вы сможете приготовить хороший доклад. 12. Если бы вы остановили меня на улице, когда вы увидели меня, я пошел бы с вами. 13. Если бы вы объяснили мне мои ошибки (но вы не объяснили), я бы не повторил их.

Упражнение 32. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если завтра будет хорошая погода, мы поедем за город. 2. Он не окончит свою работу вовремя, если он не будет усердно работать. 3. Если вы его увидите, попросите его позвонить мне. 4. Если он здесь, то он, вероятно, работает в библиотеке. 5. Если он заходил к ним вчера, то они дали ему ваше письмо. 6. Если бы Джейн знала их адрес, она бы написала им. 7. Если бы у моего брата было сейчас время, он бы помог им. 8. Если бы я увидел его завтра, я спросил бы его об этом. 9. Если бы он был здесь, он бы нам рассказал все об этом. 10. Если бы я увидел его вчера, я спросил бы его об этом. 11. Они не поехали бы за город вчера, если бы пошел дождь. 12. Я был бы разочарован, если бы они не пришли. 13. Если вы побудете здесь немного дольше, вы увидите его.

14. Если в воскресенье будет дождь, я останусь дома. 15. Мы будем очень сожалеть, если они не придут вовремя. 16. Я бы не простудился, если бы одевал пальто. 17. Если бы он не потерял свои очки, он мог бы закончить работу на прошлой неделе. 18. Я бы навестил тебя вчера, если бы был в городе. 19. Я бы пришла и проводила тебя, если бы я не жила так далеко. 20. Человека убило бы, если бы поезд не остановился так быстро.

Упражнение 33. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если бы я поговорил с ней вчера, я бы все узнал. 2. Если бы ты был более внимателен, ты бы учился лучше. 3. Если бы он сейчас был здесь, он бы рассказал нам много интересного. 4. Мы бы уехали на прошлой неделе, если бы я закончил свою работу. 5. Если бы у меня было время, я бы навещал тебя часто. 6. Если бы мы взяли с собой тетради, мы бы записали слова. 7. Я бы не беспокоился об этом, если бы был на вашем месте. 8. Если бы у меня было больше времени, я бы изучал французский язык. 9. Если бы у нее было время, она бы сделала эту работу. 10. Если бы он был здесь, я бы завтра присутствовал на нашем собрании. 11. Если бы он был в городе, он присутствовал бы на нашем собрании. 12. Если бы завтра было воскресенье, мы бы поехали в деревню. 13. Если бы я вчера вечером там был, я бы поговорил с ним. 14. Если бы у меня было вчера время, я бы сделал эту работу. 15. Они бы продолжили путь, если бы ночь не была такой темной. 16. Если бы у меня было время, я мог бы пойти туда сейчас. 17. Если бы у меня вчера было время, я мог бы пойти туда. 18. Если бы он был готов сейчас, он мог бы пойти с нами.

Упражнение 34. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если бы река не была такой глубокой, мы перешли бы через нее. 2. Ты бы отвечал лучше, если бы был более внимательным. 3. Ты бы был более счастливым теперь, если бы последовал моему совету. 4. Если бы я поговорил с ним вчера, я бы знал, что теперь делать. 5. Если бы вы повторили правила, вы бы знали их сейчас лучше. 6. Если бы у меня было время, я смог бы туда поехать. 7. Если бы он был готов завтра, для него было бы возможно пойти с нами. 8. Если бы у меня было время вчера, я мог бы туда поехать. 9. Если бы он был готов, для него было бы возможно пойти с нами вчера. 10. Если бы я мог перевести эту статью без словаря, я бы сделал свою работу быстрее. 11. Если бы для меня было возможно прийти в 6 часов, это подошло бы мне значительно больше. 12. Если бы я смог перевести эту статью без словаря (но я не смог), я сделал бы эту работу быстрее. 13. Если бы для меня было возможно прийти в 6 часов вчера, мне бы это подошло значительно больше.

<p>if — конструкция может использоваться как для отражения реального, так и нереального условия.</p> <p>wish — конструкция может использоваться только для выражения нереального условия.</p>

Упражнение 24

1. Если ты ничего не прачешь, тебе будет нечего бояться. 2. Если ты будешь вести себя тихо, никто не заметит тебя. 3. Пока война считается безразличной, она всегда будет иметь свою прелесть. Когда на нее будут смотреть как на вульгарность, она перестанет быть популярной. 4. Наше собрание назначено на пятницу в 3:30. Запиши это в своем дневнике на случай, если забудешь.

Упражнение 25

1. If I eat too much, I get violent indigestion. 2. If you call me up tomorrow, I will give you the answer then. 3. If you take the new road, you will be in Rome in two hours. 4. If you took the new road, you would be there in two hours. 5. If you had taken the new road, you would have arrived in time. 6. If you had listened to me, you would not have lost your way. 7. I'll phone you, if we need you at our meeting. 8. I'll take an umbrella with me, in case it rains. 9. Don't disturb me unless there is an urgent telephone call. 10. You may borrow my typewriter, provided you bring it back this evening. 11. Will you meet me at seven, if you have finished your work by then? 12. If you had answered all the questions, you would have passed your examination with distinctions.

Упражнение 26

1. If he comes in time, he will visit us. 2. If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go to the country. 3. If she feels better, she will come to work. 4. If I pass the exam well, my parents will be glad. 5. If we don't come home until 12 o'clock, we won't be able to call John. 6. If I return from work in time, we will go to the cinema. 7. If he returned from his business trip yester-

day, he would have come to his niece's birthday party. 8. If I wasn't busy all day today, I would sure have called you. 9. If they brought the materials this morning, we would have done the order in time. 10. If he learned about the sale a few days ago, he would have bought this car for sure. 11. If the morning train arrived at the station in time, I would have come to work in time. 12. If there is no rain tomorrow, the flowers in the garden shall be watered. 13. If you wrote the test better yesterday, today we would have started learning a new subject. 14. If there wasn't rain tonight, they would visit their parents. 15. If I finish the work before, I will be able to visit you. 16. If I had time, I would be glad to help him.

Упражнение 27

1. Present Indefinite; 2. Present Continuous; 3. Present Perfect; 4. Present Perfect Continuous. 5. Past Indefinite. 6. Past Continuous. 7. Past Perfect. 8. Past Perfect Continuous. 9. Present Indefinite. 10. Present Indefinite. 11. Present Perfect. 12. Past Indefinite.

Упражнение 28

1. Если вы говорите правду, люди верят вам. 2. Если вы говорите правду, нам нельзя терять время. 3. Если вы прочли все эти книги, вы должны много знать. 4. Если вы шли по такой жаре, вы должны хотеть пить. 5. Если бы мы сказали отцу правду, он бы не наказал нас. 6. Если вы гуляли вчера целый день, ясно, почему вы сегодня устали. 7. Если вы встретили Джона раньше, то почему вы не разговаривали с ним вчера? 8. Если вы плавали вчера перед завтраком, понятно, почему вы съели так много. 9. Если вы говорите правду, вы будете в безопасности. 10. Если вы будете играть завтра в

тенинс, мы не сможем пойти на нашу обычную прогулку. 11. Если вы прочтете этот отчет к следующей пятнице, мы сможем обсудить его в пятницу днем на собрании. 12. Разве я не говорил, что если вы будете говорить правду, вы будете в безопасности?

Упражнение 30

1. If it rains, we'll stay at home. 2. I'd go to the dentist if I were you. 3. If he comes, tell him that we were in a hurry. 4. If we had known that before, we would not have come. 5. I would go at once, if he said that. 6. If you read the book, you would know the answer. 7. If I knew, I would tell you. 8. I think you would have got permission, if you had asked me.

Упражнение 31

1. If I were you, I should study more. 2. If you think so, you are right. 3. If I went to St. Petersburg, I should go to the Hermitage. 4. If I were you, I should tell him about it. 5. Even if I see him, I shall not tell him about it. 6. If it gets dark, we turn on the light. 7. If it got dark, we turned on the light. 8. If it gets dark, we shall turn on the light. 9. If he tells me to return, I shall return. 10. The child would have fallen from the tree, if you had cried when he was there. 11. If you read his new article, you will be able to prepare a good report. 12. If you had stopped me in the street when you saw me, I should have gone with you. 13. If you had explained my mistakes to me, I shouldn't have repeated them.

Упражнение 32

1. If the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall go to the country. 2. He will not finish his work in time, unless he works hard. 3. If you see him, ask him to ring me

up. 4. If he is here, he is probably working in the library. 5. If he called on them yesterday, they gave him your letter. 6. If Jane knew their address, she would write to them. 7. If my brother had time now, he would help them. 8. If I saw him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. 9. If he were here, he would tell us everything about it. 10. If I had seen him yesterday, I should have asked him about it. 11. They wouldn't have gone to the country yesterday, if it had rained. 12. I should be disappointed, if he didn't come. 13. If you stay here a little longer, you will see him. 14. If it rains on Sunday, I shall stay at home. 15. We shall be very sorry, if they don't come in time. 16. I shouldn't have caught cold, if I had worn my overcoat. 17. If he had not lost his spectacles, he would be able to finish his work last week. 18. I should have called you on yesterday, if I had been in town. 19. I should come and see you off, if I didn't live so far away. 20. The man would have been killed, if the train hadn't stopped quickly.

Упражнение 33

1. If I had spoken to her yesterday, I should have learned everything. 2. If you were more attentive, you would study better. 3. If he were here now, he would tell us many interesting things. 4. We should have left last week, if I had finished my work. 5. If I had time, I should often come to see you. 6. If we had taken our copybooks with us, we should have written down the words. 7. I shouldn't bother about it, if I were you. 8. If I had more time, I should study French. 9. If she had time, she would do the work. 10. If he were here, I should speak to him. 11. If he were in town, he would be present at our meeting. 12. If it were Sunday tomorrow, we should go to the country. 13. If I had been there last night, I should have spoken to him. 14. If I

had had time yesterday, I should have done the work.
15. They would have continued their way, if the night had not been so dark. 16. If I had time, I could go there now. 17. If I had time yesterday, I could have gone there. 18. If he were ready now, he might go with us.

Упражнение 34

1. If the river were not so deep here, we should cross it. 2. You would answer better, if you were more attentive. 3. You would have been much happier now, if you had taken my advice. 4. If I had spoken to him yesterday, I should have known what to do now. 5. If you had repeated the rules, you would have known them better now. 6. If I had time, I should be able to go there. 7. If he were ready tomorrow, it would be possible for him to go with us. 8. If I had had time yesterday, I should have been able to go there. 9. If he had been ready, it would have been possible for him to go with us yesterday. 10. If I were able to translate this article without a dictionary, I should get my work done more quickly. 11. If it were possible for me to come at 6 o'clock, it would suit me much better. 12. If I had been able to translate this article without a dictionary (but I couldn't), I should have got my work done more quickly. 13. If it had been possible for me to come at 6 o'clock yesterday, it would have suited me much better.

Упражнение 35

1. I'm working today: I wish I wasn't. 2. I don't feel well: I wish I felt better. 3. I feel tired: I wish I didn't. 4. That's not true: I wish you were telling the truth. 5. I did not see that book: I wish I had seen it. 6. I'll send it to you: I wish you would.

Упражнение 37

1. Past Indefinite. 2. Past Continuous. 3. Past Perfect. 4. Past Perfect. 5. Past Perfect. 6. Past Indefinite. 7. Past Continuous.

Упражнение 38

1. Если бы вы говорили правду, люди бы больше вам доверяли. 2. Если бы вы говорили правду, вы бы смотрели прямо мне в глаза. 3. Если бы вы сказали правду, вы бы так не смущались. 4. Если бы вы сказали правду, вас бы не наказали. 5. Если бы вы встретились с ним раньше, я уверен, он бы узнал вас. 6. Если бы мы вышли на улицу, мы бы только промокли. 7. Если бы мы играли в теннис, мы не смогли бы закончить нашу работу.

Упражнение 39

1. Motorist A: Am I on the road for Epsom?
Policeman: Yes, sir. If you go straight on, you will be there in twenty minutes. But wait. If you go to Epsom, will you take my mother-in-law too?
2. Motorist B: Am I on the right road for Epsom?
Policeman: No, sir. If you follow the road you are on now, you will be going in the opposite direction.
3. Friend, at Epsom, to Motorist A: You got here without any difficulty, I see. If you ask the policeman at Sutton to direct you, you will be very wise.
4. Friend, at Epsom, to Motorist B: You were on the wrong road. If you took that road, you were going right out of your way; and if you went on in that direction, you would never get here.
5. Motorist B to Motorist A: Why didn't you wait for me? If you waited, I would not have taken the wrong road. How did you find the way so easily?
6. Motorist A to Motorist B: Well, for one thing, I follow the sign posts. If I do that, I seldom get lost.

29 May and might (1)

A Study this example situation:

You are looking for Bob. Nobody is sure where he is but you get some suggestions.

Where's Bob?	He may be in his office.	(= perhaps he is in his office)
YOU	He might be having lunch.	(= perhaps he is having lunch)
	Ask Ann. She might know.	(= perhaps she knows)

We use **may** or **might** to say that something is a possibility. Usually you can use **may** or **might**, so you can say:

- It may be true. *or* It might be true. (= perhaps it is true)
- She might know. *or* She may know.

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not** (*or* **mightn't**):

- It might not be true. (= perhaps it isn't true)
- I'm not sure whether I can lend you any money. I may not have enough. (= perhaps I don't have enough)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not) do / know / have / want etc.	be (true / in his office etc.) be (doing / working / having etc.) do / know / have / want etc.
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B For the past we use **may have** (done) or **might have** (done):

- A: I wonder why Kay didn't answer the phone.
B: She **may have been** asleep. (= perhaps she was asleep)
- A: I can't find my bag anywhere.
B: You **might have left** it in the shop. (= perhaps you left it in the shop)
- A: I was surprised that Sarah wasn't at the meeting.
B: She **might not have known** about it. (= perhaps she didn't know)
- A: I wonder why Colin was in such a bad mood yesterday.
B: He **may not have been feeling well**. (= perhaps he wasn't feeling well)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not) have been (doing / waiting etc.) done / known / had / seen etc.
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C Sometimes **could** has a similar meaning to **may** and **might**:

- The phone's ringing. It **could be** Tim. (= it may/might be Tim)
- You **could have left** your bag in the shop. (= you may/might have left it...)

But **couldn't** (*negative*) is different from **may not** and **might not**. Compare:

- She was too far away, so she **couldn't** have seen you. (= it is not possible that she saw you)
- A: I wonder why she didn't say hello.
B: She **might not** have seen you. (= perhaps she didn't see you; perhaps she did)

EXERCISES

29.1 Write these sentences in a different way using **may** or **might**.

- Perhaps Margaret is in her office. *She might be in her office.*
- Perhaps Margaret is busy.
- Perhaps she is working.
- Perhaps she wants to be alone.
- Perhaps she was ill yesterday.
- Perhaps she went home early.
- Perhaps she had to go home early.
- Perhaps she was working yesterday.

In sentences 9–11 use may not or might not.

- Perhaps she doesn't want to see me.
- Perhaps she isn't working today.
- Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday.

29.2 Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form.

- 'Where's Bob?' 'I'm not sure. He might *be having* lunch.'
- 'Who is that man with Ann?' 'I'm not sure. It might *be* her brother.'
- 'Who was the man we saw with Ann yesterday?' 'I'm not sure. It might *have been* her brother.'
- 'Why are those people waiting in the street?' 'I don't know. They might *be waiting* for a bus.'
- 'Shall I buy this book for Tim?' 'You'd better not. He might already *have bought* it.'

29.3 Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets. Use **may** or **might**.

- I can't find George anywhere. I wonder where he is.
a (he / go / shopping) *He may have gone shopping.*
b (he / play / tennis) *He might be playing tennis.*
- I'm looking for Helen. Do you know where she is?
a (she / watch / TV / in her room) *She might be watching TV in her room.*
b (she / go / out) *She might have gone out.*
- I can't find my umbrella. Have you seen it?
a (it / be / in the car) *It might be in the car.*
b (you / leave / in the restaurant last night) *You might have left it in the restaurant.*
- Why didn't Tom answer the doorbell? I'm sure he was in the house at the time.
a (he / be / in the bath) *He might have been in the bath.*
b (he / not / hear / the bell) *He might not have heard the bell.*

29.4 Complete the sentences using **might not** or **couldn't**.

- A: Do you think she saw you?
B: No, she was too far away. *She couldn't have seen me.*
- A: I wonder why she didn't say hello. Perhaps she didn't see me.
B: That's possible. *She might not have seen you.*
- A: I wonder why Ann didn't come to the party. Perhaps she wasn't invited.
B: Yes, it's possible. *She might not have been invited.*
- A: Tom loves parties. I'm sure he would have come to the party if he'd been invited.
B: I agree. He *might not have come.*
- A: I wonder how the fire started. Do you think it was an accident?
B: No, the police say it *couldn't have been an accident.*
- A: How did the fire start? I suppose it was an accident.
B: Well, the police aren't sure. They say it *might not have started that way.*

A We use **may** and **might** to talk about possible actions or happenings in the future:

- I haven't decided yet where to spend my holidays. I **may** go to Ireland. (= perhaps I will go to Ireland)
- Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It **might** rain later. (= perhaps it will rain)
- The bus doesn't always come on time. We **might** have to wait a few minutes. (= perhaps we will have to wait)

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not (mightn't)**:

- Ann **may not** come to the party tonight. She isn't well. (= perhaps she will not come)
- There **might not** be a meeting on Friday because the director is ill. (= perhaps there will not be a meeting)

B Usually it doesn't matter whether you use **may** or **might**. So you can say:

- I **may** go to Ireland. *or* I **might** go to Ireland.
- Jane **might** be able to help you. *or* Jane **may** be able to help you.

But we use **only might (not may)** when the situation is *not real*:

- If I knew them better, I **might** invite them to dinner.
(The situation here is not real because I *don't* know them very well, so I'm *not* going to invite them. 'May' is not possible in this example.)

C There is also a continuous form: **may/might be -ing**. Compare this with **be -ing**:

- Don't phone at 8.30. I'll **be watching** the football on television.
- Don't phone at 8.30. I **might be watching** (or I **may be watching**) the football on television. (= perhaps I'll be watching it)

For will be -ing see Unit 24.

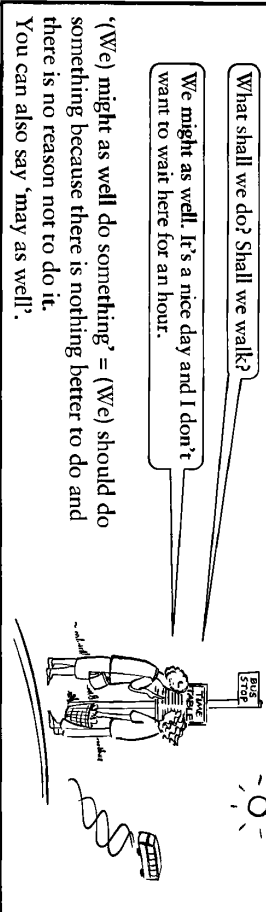
We also use **may/might be -ing** for possible plans. Compare:

- I'm going to Ireland in July. (for sure)
 - I **may be going** (or I **might be going**) to Ireland in July. (possible)
- But you can also say 'I **may go** (or I **might go**) to Ireland...' with little difference of meaning.

D **Might as well / may as well**

Study this example:

Helen and Clare have just missed the bus. The buses run every hour.



'(We) **might as well** do something' = '(We) should do something because there is nothing better to do and there is no reason not to do it.
You can also say 'may as well'.

- A: What time are you going?
B: Well, I'm ready, so I **might as well go** now. (or ...I **may as well go** now)
- The buses are so expensive these days, you **might as well** get a taxi. (= taxis are just as good, no more expensive)

30.1 Write sentences with **may** or **might**.

- 1 Where are you going for your holidays? (to Ireland???)
I haven't decided yet. ... I **may go to Ireland**...
- 2 What sort of car are you going to buy? (a Mercedes???)
I'm not sure yet. I
- 3 What are you doing this weekend? (go to London???)
I haven't decided yet.
- 4 Where are you going to hang that picture? (in the dining room???)
I haven't made up my mind yet.
- 5 When is Tom coming to see us? (on Saturday???)
I don't know yet.
- 6 What is Julia going to do when she leaves school? (go to university???)
She hasn't decided yet.

30.2 Complete the sentences using **might** + one of these verbs:

- bite break need ~~rest~~ slip wake
- 1 Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It **might rain** later.
 - 2 Don't make too much noise. You the baby.
 - 3 Be careful of that dog. It you.
 - 4 I don't think we should throw that letter away. We it later.
 - 5 Be careful. The footpath is very icy. You
 - 6 I don't want the children to play in this room. They something.

30.3 Complete the sentences using **might** be able to or **might** have to + a suitable verb.

- 1 I can't help you but why don't you ask Jill? She **might be able to help** you.
- 2 I can't meet you this evening but I you tomorrow evening.
- 3 I'm not working on Saturday but I on Sunday.
- 4 George isn't well. He to hospital for an operation.

30.4 Write sentences with **may not** or **might not**.

- 1 (I don't know if Ann will come to the party.) ... Ann **might not come to the party**...
- 2 (I don't know if I'll go out this evening.) I
- 3 (I don't know if Tom will like the present I bought for him.)
Tom
- 4 (I don't know if Sue will be able to meet us this evening.)
.....

30.5 Read the situations and make sentences with **may/might** as well.

- 1 You and a friend have just missed the bus. The buses run every hour.
You say: We'll have to wait an hour for the next bus. ... We **might as well walk**...
- 2 You have a free ticket for a concert. You're not very keen on the concert but you decide to go. You say: I to the concert. It's a pity to waste a free ticket.
- 3 You're in a café with a friend. You've finished your drinks. It's a nice café and there is no reason to go now, so why not have another drink?
You say: We What would you like?
- 4 You and a friend are at home. You are bored. There's a film on TV starting in a few minutes. You say: There's nothing else to do.

- 6 The exam can't have been very difficult.
 7 She must have been listening to our conversation. / She must have listened to...
 8 She can't have understood what I said.
 9 I must have forgotten to turn it off.
 10 The driver can't have seen the red light.
 11 The neighbours must have been having a party.

UNIT 29

29.1

- 2 She may/might be busy.
 3 She may/might be working.
 4 She may/might want to be alone.
 5 She may/might have been ill yesterday.
 6 She may/might have gone home early.
 7 She may/might have had to go home early.
 8 She may/might have been working yesterday.
 9 She may/might not want to see me.
 10 She may/might not be working today.
 11 She may/might not have been feeling well yesterday.

29.2

- 2 he
 3 have been
 4 be waiting
 5 have or have read

29.3

- 2 a She may/might be watching TV in her room.
 b She may/might have gone out.
 3 a It may/might be in the car.
 b You may/might have left it in the restaurant last night.
 4 a He may/might have been in the bath.
 b He may/might not have heard the bell.

29.

- 3 might not have been invited.
 4 couldn't have been invited.
 5 couldn't have been an accident.
 6 might not have been an accident.

UNIT 30

30.1

- 2 I may/might buy a Mercedes.
 3 I may/might go to London.
 4 I may/might hang it in the dining room.
 5 He may/might come on Saturday.
 6 She may/might go to university.

30.2

- 2 might wake
 3 might bite
 4 might need
 5 might slip
 6 might break

30.3

- 2 might be able to meet/see
 3 might have to work
 4 might have to go

30.4

- 2 I may/might not go out this evening.
 3 Tom may/might not like the present I bought for him.
 4 Sue may/might not be able to meet us this evening.

30.5

- 2 may/might as well go
 3 may/might as well have another drink
 4 We may/might as well watch it or ... watch the film.

UNIT 31

31.1

- 3 have to
 4 must or have to
 5 had to
 6 must or have to
 7 have to
 8 had to
 9 has to
 10 have to
 11 had to
 12 has had to

31.2

- 2 do you have to get up / have you got to get up
 3 does (she) have to go? / has (she) got to go?
 4 did he have to pay?
 5 did you have to wait?
 6 do you have to phone her now? / have you got to phone her now?
 7 does he have to leave? / has he got to leave?

31.3

- 2 don't have to pay
 3 didn't have to wait
 4 doesn't have to work
 5 don't have to go
 6 doesn't have to shave
 7 don't have to do
 8 didn't have to go

31.4

- 3 don't have to
 4 mustn't
 5 don't have to
 6 mustn't
 7 doesn't have to
 8 mustn't
 9 mustn't
 10 don't have to

UNIT 32

32.1

- 2 needn't come
 3 needn't walk
 4 needn't ask
 5 needn't tell
 6 needn't explain

32.2

- 3 needn't
 4 must
 5 mustn't
 6 needn't
 7 needn't
 8 must ... mustn't
 9 needn't ... must

32.3

- 2 She needn't have bought any eggs.
 3 You needn't have shouted (at me).
 4 He needn't have sold his car.
 5 We needn't have taken the camera.
 6 I needn't have rushed / I needn't have hurried.

32.4

- 2 You needn't have walked home.
 3 You could have taken a taxi.
 4 You needn't have stayed at a hotel.
 5 You could have stayed with us.
 6 She needn't have phoned me in the middle of the night. She could have phoned me in the morning.
 7 You needn't have left without saying anything. You could have said goodbye to me.

UNIT 33

33.1

- 2 You should look for another job.
 3 He shouldn't go to bed so late.
 4 You should take a photograph.

- 5 She shouldn't use her car so much.
 6 He should put some pictures on the walls.

33.2

- 2 I think smoking should be banned in restaurants.
 3 I don't think you should go out this evening.
 4 I think the government should resign.

33.3

- 3 should come
 4 should do
 5 should have done
 6 should win
 7 should have won
 8 should be
 9 should have arrived

33.4

- 3 We should have reserved a table.
 4 The shop should be open. / The shop should have opened by now. or It should...
 5 She shouldn't be driving so fast. or She shouldn't be doing 50 miles an hour.
 6 You should have come to see me.
 7 The driver in front shouldn't have stopped without warning.
 8 I should have been looking where I was going. or I should have looked where I was going.

UNIT 34

34.1

- 2 I should stay / I stay / I stayed a little longer.
 3 they should visit / they visit / they visited the museum after lunch.
 4 we should pay / we pay / we paid the rent by Friday.
 5 I should go / I go / I went away for a few days.

34.2

- 1 b right c right d wrong
 2 a right b wrong c right

34.3

- 2 should say
 3 should worry
 4 should leave
 5 should ask
 6 should listen

34.4

- 2 If Ann should arrive before I get home
 3 He should be some/any letters for me while I'm away

- 4 If you should need (any) help
 5 Should there be some/any letters for me while I'm away
 6 Should you need (any) help, let me know.

34.5

- 2 I should keep
 3 I should phone
 4 I should buy

UNIT 35

35.1

- 1 b had or 'd
 c close or shut
 d hadn't
 2 a did
 b was done
 c thought

35.2

- 2 You'd better put a plaster on it.
 3 We'd better reserve a table. / We'd better phone to reserve...
 4 You'd better not go to work.
 5 I'd better pay the phone bill. or ...pay my phone bill.
 6 I'd better not go out.
 7 We'd better take a taxi. or ...get a taxi

35.3

- 3 had better / 'd better or should
 4 should
 5 should
 6 had better / 'd better
 7 should
 8 should

35.4

- 2 had a holiday.
 3 was here.
 4 It's time the train left.
 5 It's time I had a party.
 6 It's time some changes were made. / It's time there were some changes.

UNIT 36

36.1

- 2 Can/Could I leave a message? or Can/Could you give her a message?
 3 Can/Could you tell me how to get to the station? or ...the way to the station? or ...where the station is?
 4 Can/Could I try on these trousers? or Can/Could I try these (trousers) on?
 5 Can I give you a lift?

36.2

- 2 Do you think I could use your phone?
 3 Do you think you could check this letter (for me)?
 4 Do you think I could leave work early?
 5 Do you think you could turn the music down? or ...turn it down?
 6 Do you think I could come and see the flat?

36.3

- 1 Would you like something to eat? or Can I offer you something to eat?
 2 Can/Could/Would you show me? or Do you think you could show me? or ...do it for me?
 3 Can/Could/May I have a look at your newspaper? or Do you think I could...?
 4 Would you like to sit down? or Can I offer you a seat?
 5 Can/Could/Would you slow down? or Do you think you could...?
 6 Can/Could/May I/we have the bill, please? or Do you think I/we could have...?
 7 Can/Could you bring me/us the bill, please?
 7 Would you like to borrow it? or ...to read it?

UNIT 37

37.1

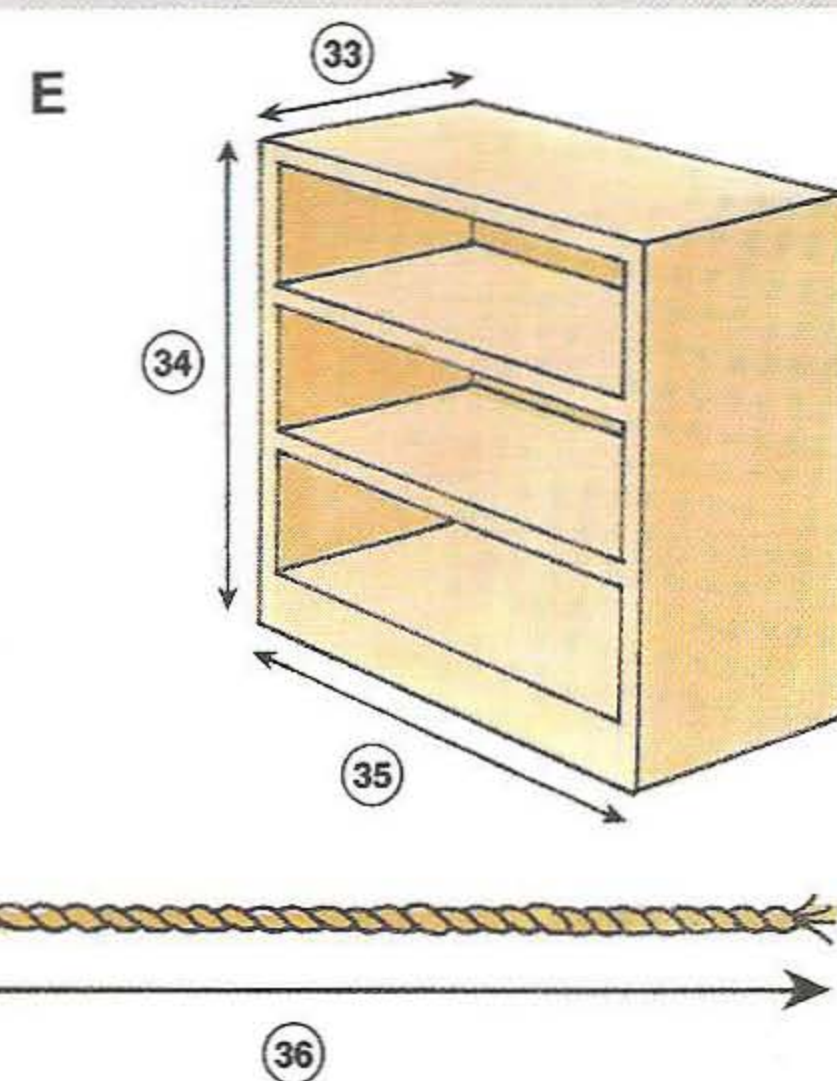
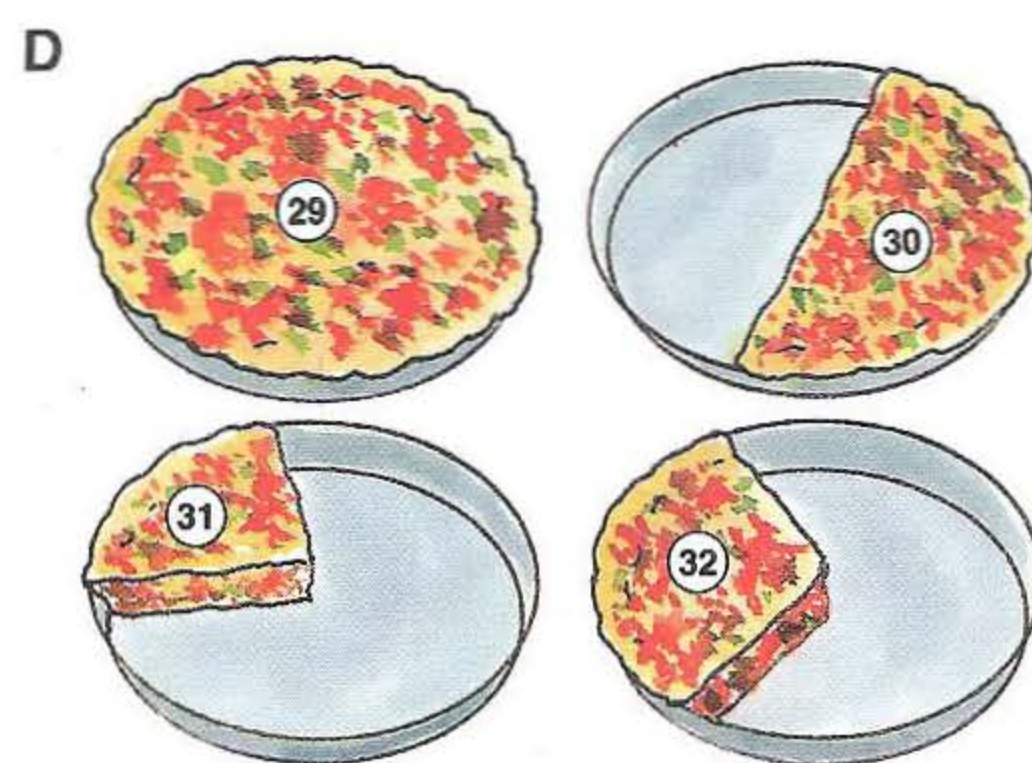
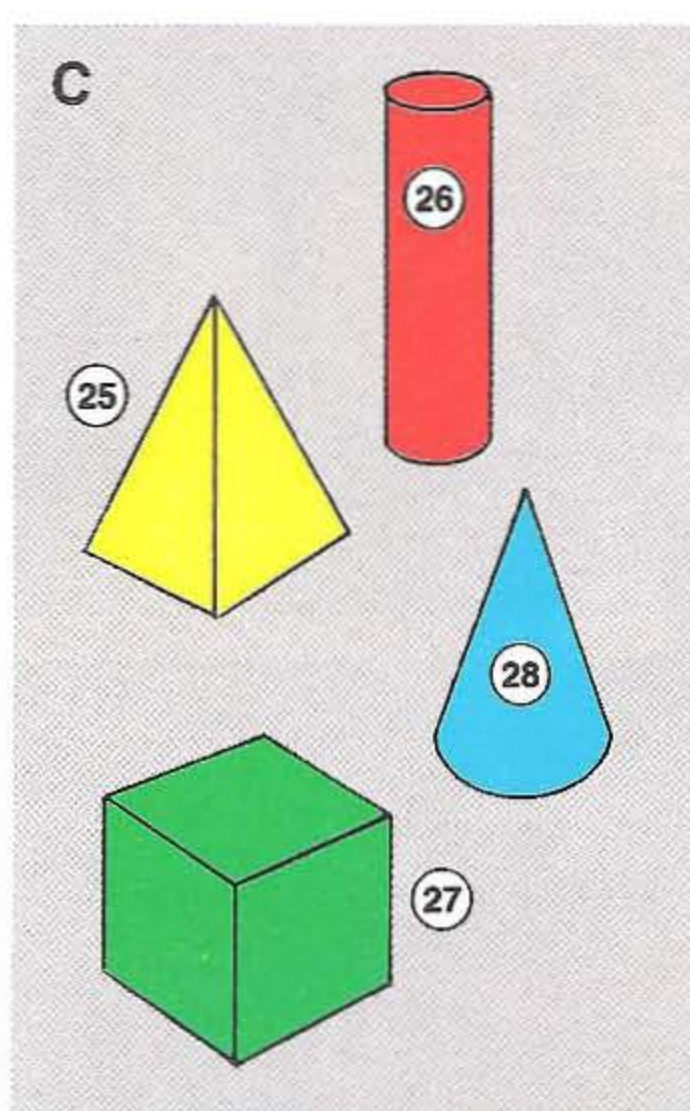
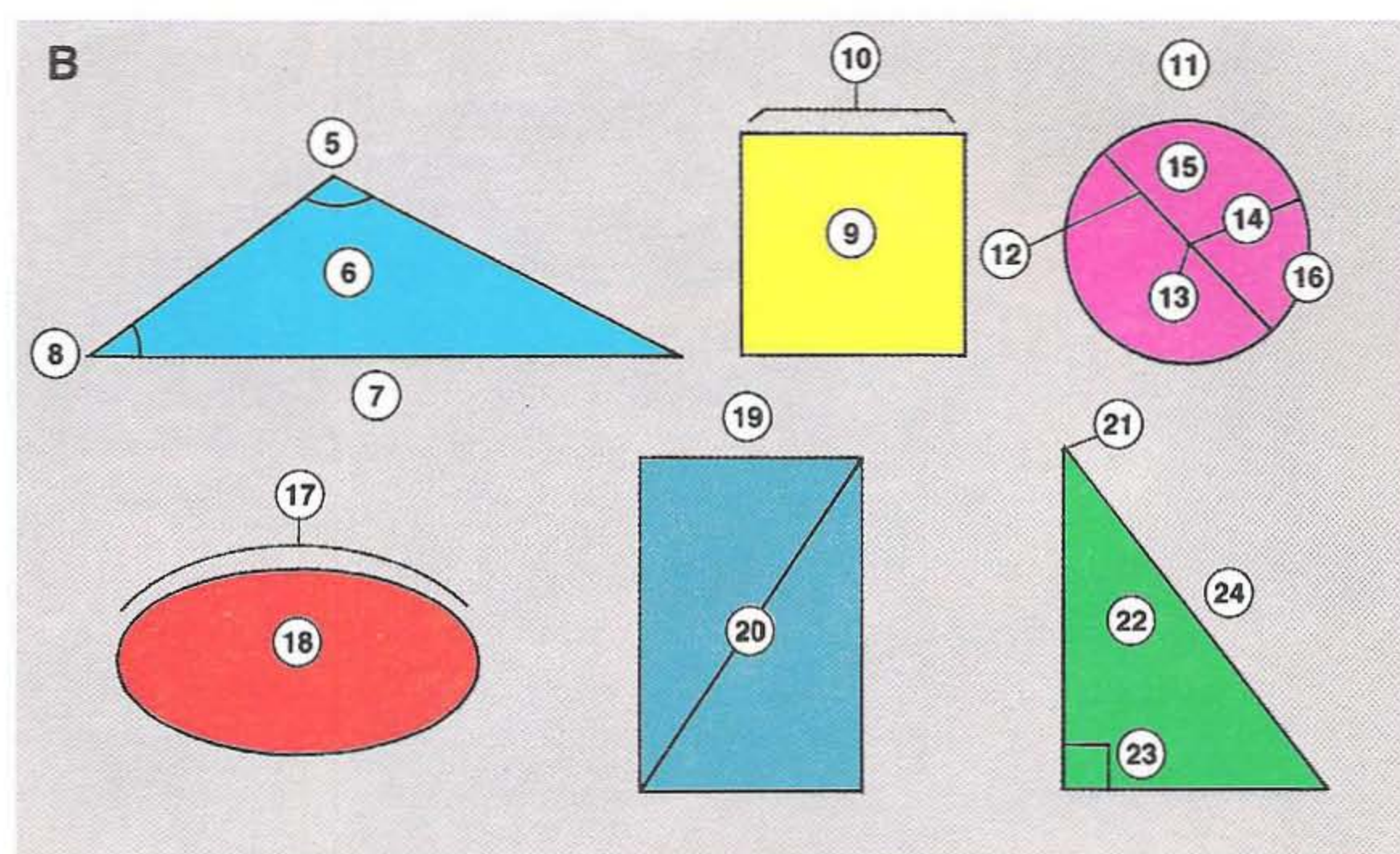
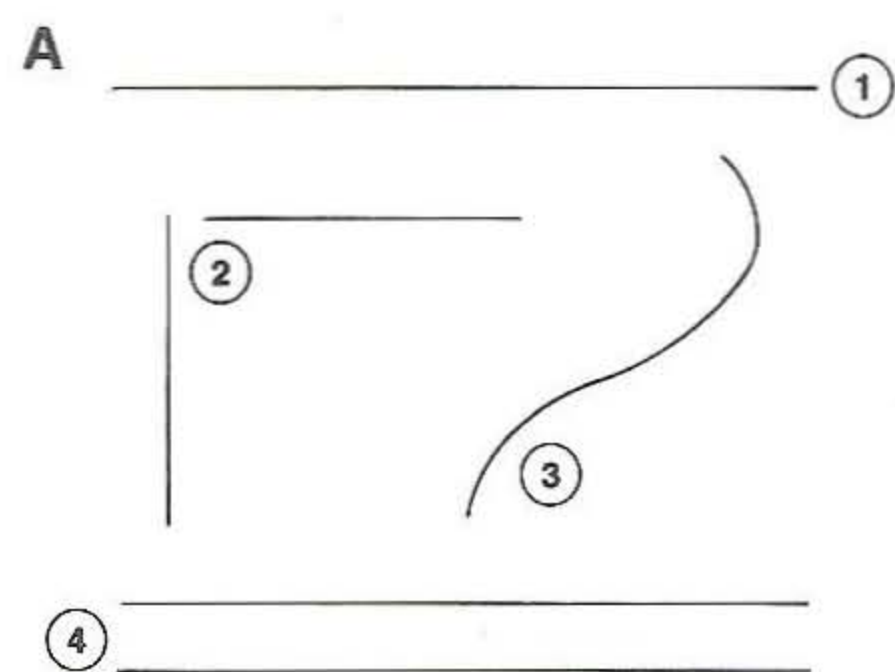
- 3 would take / 'd take
 4 refused
 5 wouldn't get
 6 closed down (or was/were closed down)
 7 pressed
 8 would be / 'd be
 9 didn't come
 10 borrowed
 11 walked
 12 would understand

37.2

- 2 What would you do if your car was stolen? or ...were stolen?
 3 What would you do if you lost your passport?
 4 What would you do if there was a fire in the building? or ...if there were a fire in the building?

37.3

- 2 If he took the examination, he'd fail. or ...he would fail.
 3 If we stayed at a hotel, it would cost too much money.

**A. Lines**

1. straight line
2. perpendicular lines
3. curve
4. parallel lines

B. Geometrical Figures

5. obtuse angle
6. triangle
7. base
8. acute angle
9. square
10. side
11. circle
12. diameter

13. center
14. radius
15. section
16. arc
17. circumference
18. oval
19. rectangle
20. diagonal
21. apex
22. right triangle
23. right angle
24. hypotenuse

C. Solid Figures

25. pyramid

26. cylinder
27. cube
28. cone

D. Fractions

29. whole
30. a half ($\frac{1}{2}$)
31. a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$)
32. a third ($\frac{1}{3}$)

E. Measurement

33. depth
34. height
35. width
36. length