


## 1 READING &amp; LISTENING

- a If you have a problem that you need to talk about, do you talk to a friend or to a member of your family? Why?
- b TV talk show host Graham Norton has an advice column in a newspaper. Read a problem that was sent to him and three possible options. Then talk to a partner. Which of the three pieces of advice do you agree with? Why?
- c  8.1 Now listen to Tracey reading Graham's advice. Which of the three options does Graham think is right? Why?

## Dear Graham,

I'm 24 and my partner is 46. We've been together for two years, and we have a wonderful relationship. I also have a great relationship with his children from his previous marriage. But I feel worried when I think about our future together. He has already lived life. He's been married, he's had children, and he's owned a business. I'm just starting my life. I want to have children, but he's not sure. I love him and I want to be with him, but I also want to share the adventures of life with someone. Should I leave him? Am I making my life more difficult by choosing to be with someone who's more than 20 years older than me?


Tracey



## What should Tracey do?

- a She should leave him and find somebody who is closer to her age and shares her interests.
- b She should think hard about what kind of man she really wants to be with before making a decision.
- c She should stay with him if she loves him. Being with an older man has advantages as well as disadvantages.

2 GRAMMAR *should*

- a Look at the sentences. Answer questions 1–3.  
Should I leave him?  
She **should** stay with him.  
You **shouldn't** make a decision in a hurry.
- What do we use *should* for?  
a rules b advice c permission
  - Does *should* change in sentences with the third person?
  - How do we make negatives and questions with *should*?
- b  p.140 Grammar Bank 8A
- c Read the messages. What should the people do? Write a short answer to each message.


My neighbors have noisy parties every weekend. I can't sleep and it's driving me crazy!



It was my girlfriend's birthday yesterday, and I forgot to get her a present. She isn't happy.


I share an apartment with a friend, but she never does any housework.

My ten-year-old son wants a smartphone – he says all his friends have one.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION /ʊ/ and /u/

- a  8.3 Listen and repeat the words and sounds. What's the difference between the two sounds? Which consonant isn't pronounced in *should* and *would*?

	bull	should would good put
	boot	choose do truth you

- b  8.4 Put the words in the correct row. Then listen and check.

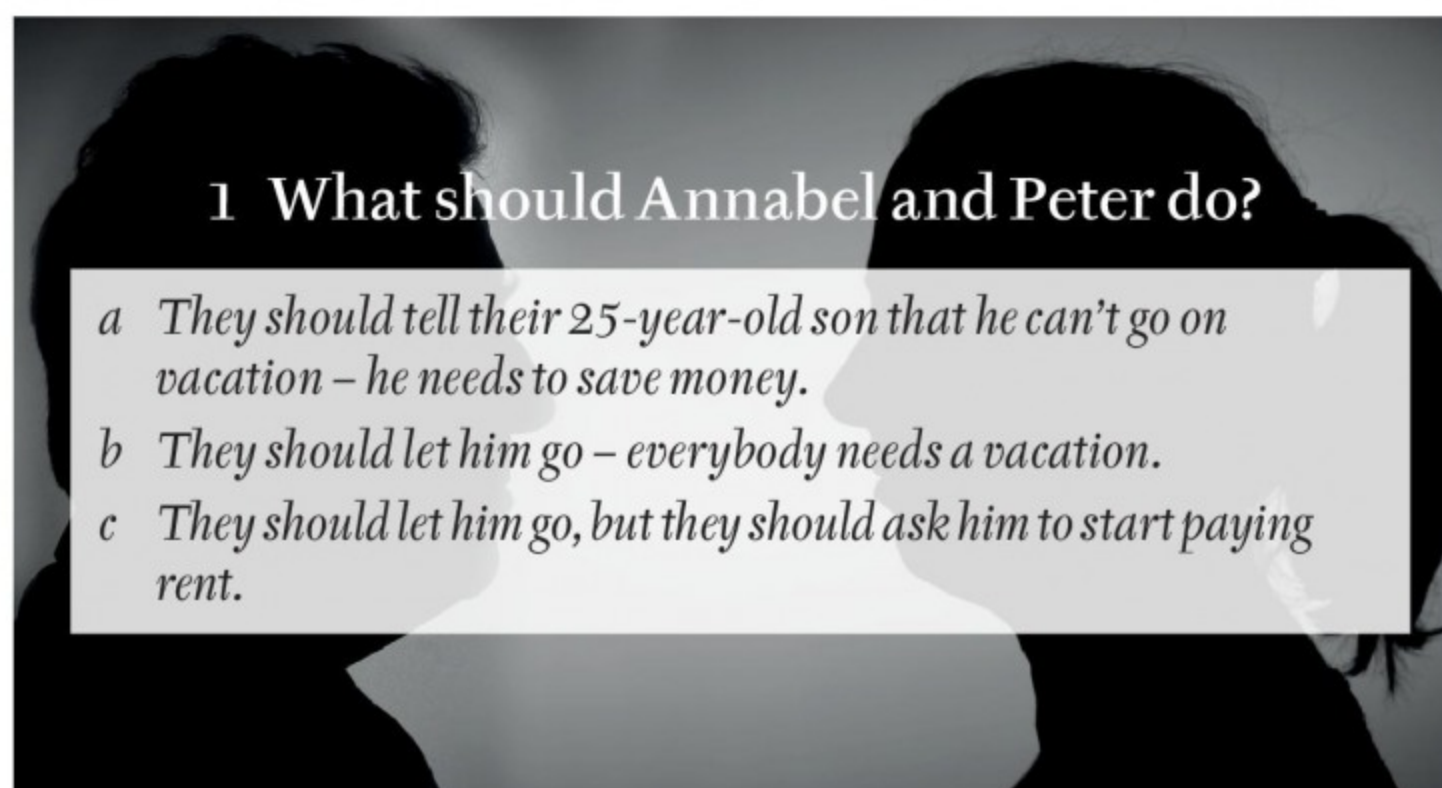
book cool could flew food look lose  
pull push shoes school

- c Practice saying the sentences.

- What **should** I do?
- You **shouldn't** lose your cool.
- You **should** tell the truth.
- What school **should** they **choose**?




## 4 SPEAKING & LISTENING

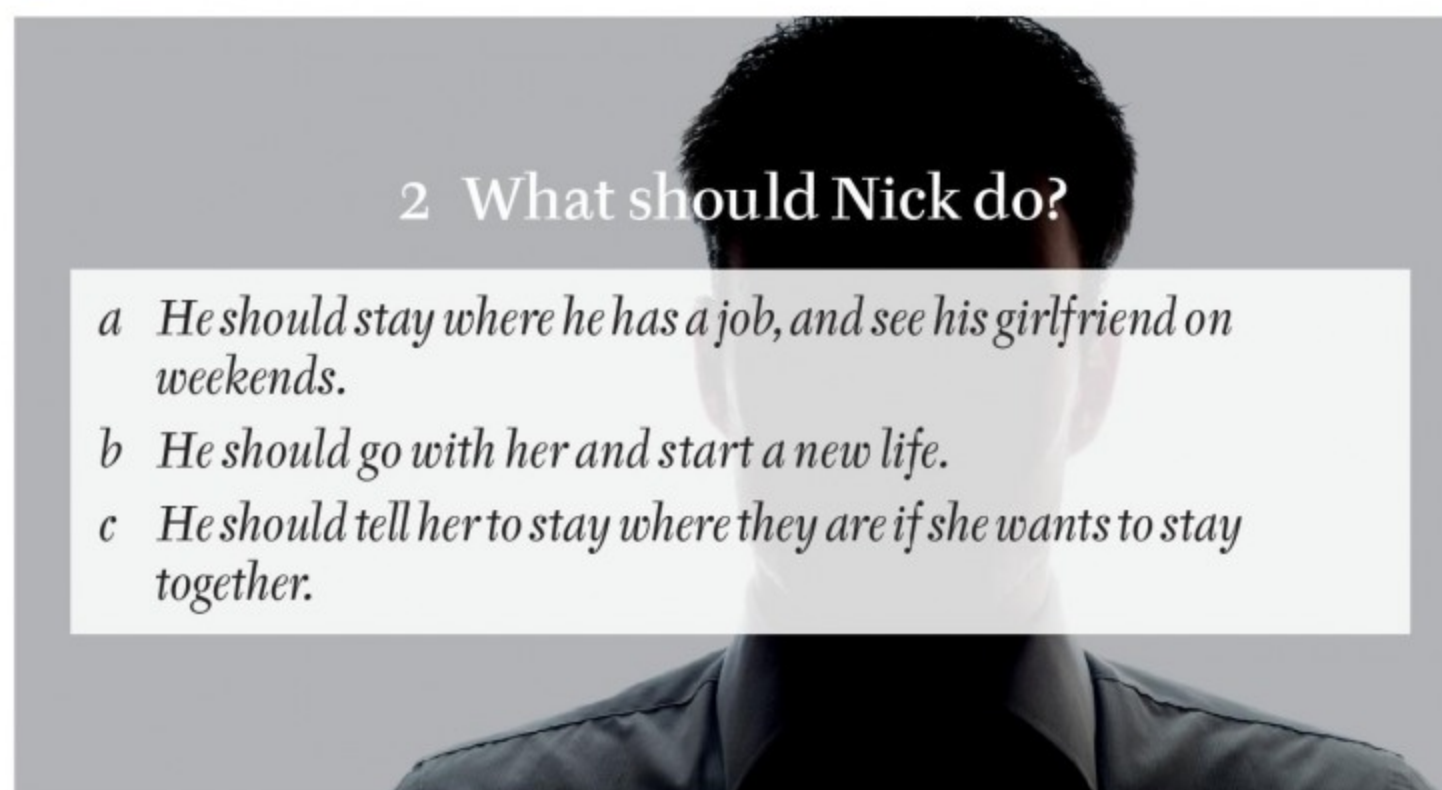
- a Look at some advice for another problem. With a partner, say what you think the problem is.



**1 What should Annabel and Peter do?**


- a They should tell their 25-year-old son that he can't go on vacation – he needs to save money.
- b They should let him go – everybody needs a vacation.
- c They should let him go, but they should ask him to start paying rent.

- b  **8.5** Listen to Annabel and Peter calling a radio show called *What's the problem?* and make notes about the problem with their son. Were you right?
- c Talk to your partner and choose the best advice for Annabel and Peter. Check (✓) a, b, or c and say why.
- d  **8.6** Listen to an expert giving them advice. Is it the advice you chose? Is it good advice? Why (not)?
- e  **8.7 / 8.8** Repeat **a–d** for Nick.



**2 What should Nick do?**

- a He should stay where he has a job, and see his girlfriend on weekends.
- b He should go with her and start a new life.
- c He should tell her to stay where they are if she wants to stay together.

- f  **8.9 / 8.10** Now repeat **a–d** for Jane.




**3 What should Jane do?**

- a She should go on vacation with both friends.
- b She should get to know her friend's friend Angie better, and then decide.
- c She should refuse to go if Angie goes too.

## 5 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

get

- a Look at three sentences from this lesson. Match **get** in sentences 1–3 to meanings a–c.
- a buy / obtain   b receive   c become
- 1 He will never **get** as excited as you about, for example, a wedding.
  - 2 He should save his money so that he can **get** his own place to live.
  - 3 I **get** a good salary.
- b  **p.159 Vocabulary Bank get**
- c In pairs, ask and answer the questions with **get**.

- 1 When was the last time you **got a present**? What was it? Who was it from?
- 2 Do you usually **get nervous** before exams or presentations? What do you do to feel more relaxed?
- 3 What website do you use if you want to **get tickets** a) to travel or b) for the movies / theater / concerts?
- 4 Who do you **get along with** best in your family? Is there anybody you don't get along with?
- 5 How do you **get to work / school / college**? How long does it usually take you?
- 6 What's the first thing you do when you **get home** from work / school / college?
- 7 How many **messages** do you **get** a day on your phone? How many **emails** do you **get**? Who are they usually from? Do you answer them?
- 8 Do you have a good sense of direction, or do you often **get lost**?



## 8A should / shouldn't

- 1 You **should** leave your boyfriend. 8.2  
 She's very stressed. She **shouldn't** work so hard.  
 You **shouldn't** drink coffee in the evening. It'll keep you awake.
- 2 I think you **should** get a new job.  
 I don't think you **should** speak to him.

## ought to

You can also use *ought to* / *ought not to* instead of *should* / *shouldn't*, e.g.,

You **ought to** leave your boyfriend.  
 She **ought not to** work so hard.

- 1 We use *should* / *shouldn't* + verb (base form) to give somebody advice or say what we think is the right thing to do;  
*should* / *shouldn't* is the same for all persons.
- 2 We often use *I think you should...* or *I don't think you should...*  
**NOT** ~~*I think you shouldn't...*~~

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

- 1 If we **get** to the airport early, the flight **will be** delayed. 8.12  
 If you **tell** her the truth, she **won't believe** you.  
 What **will** you **do** if you **don't find** a job?
- 2 If you **don't go**, she **won't be** very happy.  
 She **won't be** very happy if you **don't go**.
- 3 If you **miss** the last bus, **get** a taxi.  
 If you **miss** the last bus, you **can get** a taxi.

- 1 We use *if* + present to talk about a possible situation and *will* / *won't* + base form to talk about the consequence.
- 2 The *if*-clause can come first or second. If the *if*-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 We can also use the imperative or *can* + base form instead of *will* + base form in the other clause.

## 8C possessive pronouns

Whose coat is it? It's my coat. It's **mine**. 8.22  
 Whose jacket is it? It's your jacket. It's **yours**.  
 Whose phone is it? It's his phone. It's **his**.  
 Whose bag is it? It's her bag. It's **hers**.  
 Whose dog is it? It's our dog. It's **ours**.  
 Whose house is it? It's their house. It's **theirs**.

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

## pronouns and possessive adjectives overview

subject pronouns		object pronouns		possessive adjectives			possessive pronouns	
I	can come.	She loves	me.	This is	my	seat.	It's	mine.
You			you.		your			yours.
He			him.		his			his.
She			her.		her			hers.
It			it.		its			its.
We			us.		our			ours.
They			them.		their			theirs.

## 8A

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



You should lose some weight.

- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ work really long hours every day.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ stop smoking.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ eat more fruit and vegetables.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ put so much sugar in your coffee.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ start exercising.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ drink less soda.
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ drink more water.
- 8 You \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed so late.

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

be buy book drive leave  
relax spend study wear

We should leave now. It's getting late.

- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ a scarf. It's really cold today.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. I have an exam tomorrow.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ a vacation. You need a break.
- 4 You look really sick. You \_\_\_\_\_ at work.
- 5 She \_\_\_\_\_ more. She's very stressed right now.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ so fast – this road's very dangerous.
- 7 Parents \_\_\_\_\_ more time with their children.
- 8 You \_\_\_\_\_ him an iPad – he's only seven years old.

← p.62

## 8B

a Match the sentence halves.

If you leave now, **C**

- 1 The hotel will be cheaper **B**
- 2 If you don't hear from me this afternoon, **A**
- 3 You'll learn more quickly **E**
- 4 If you get that new job, **F**
- 5 You won't pass your driver's test **D**
- 6 If I lend you this book, **G**

- A if you don't take enough lessons.  
B will you remember to give it back?  
C you'll catch the 8:00 train.  
D if you book it early.  
E if you come to every class.  
F will you earn more money?  
G call me this evening.

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

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

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

← p.64

## 8C

a Circle the correct form.

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

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

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

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

- 1 **A** Is that Sue's car?  
**B** No, it's her boyfriend's. \_\_\_\_\_ is a white Ford.
- 2 Maya has a new boyfriend, but I haven't met \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- 3 Look. Here's a photo of Alex and Kim with \_\_\_\_\_ new baby.
- 4 We've finished paying for our house, so it's \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- 5 These are your tickets. Can you give Maria and Marta \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 We're lost. Can you tell \_\_\_\_\_ how to get to the train station?
- 7 Would you like to see \_\_\_\_\_ garden? We have some beautiful flowers.
- 8 New York City is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ tall buildings.

← p.67

### get

get is one of the most common verbs in English. It has several different meanings, e.g., *arrive*, *become*, and can also be used with many prepositions or adverbs with different meanings, e.g., *get up*, *get on with*.

#### a Match the phrases and pictures.

##### get = become (+ adjective / past participle)

- ☐ get angry
- ☐ get divorced
- ☐ get in shape
- ☐ get lost
- ☐ get married
- ☒ 1 get nervous
- ☐ get ready

##### get = become (+ comparative)

- ☐ get better / get worse
- ☐ get colder

##### get = buy / obtain

- ☐ get a job
- ☐ get a newspaper
- ☐ get a ticket

##### get + preposition (phrasal verbs)

- ☐ get along (well) with somebody
- ☐ get into (out of) a car
- ☐ get on (off) a bus
- ☐ get up

##### get (to) = arrive

- ☐ get home
- ☐ get to school
- ☐ get to work

##### get = receive

- ☐ get an email (a text message)
- ☐ get a present
- ☐ get a prize

#### b 8.11 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the phrases and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

← p.63

