

1 READING

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

If something can go wrong...

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

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

Shopping

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

Transportation

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

Technology

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

Air travel

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

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

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

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

2 GRAMMAR if + present, will + base form

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

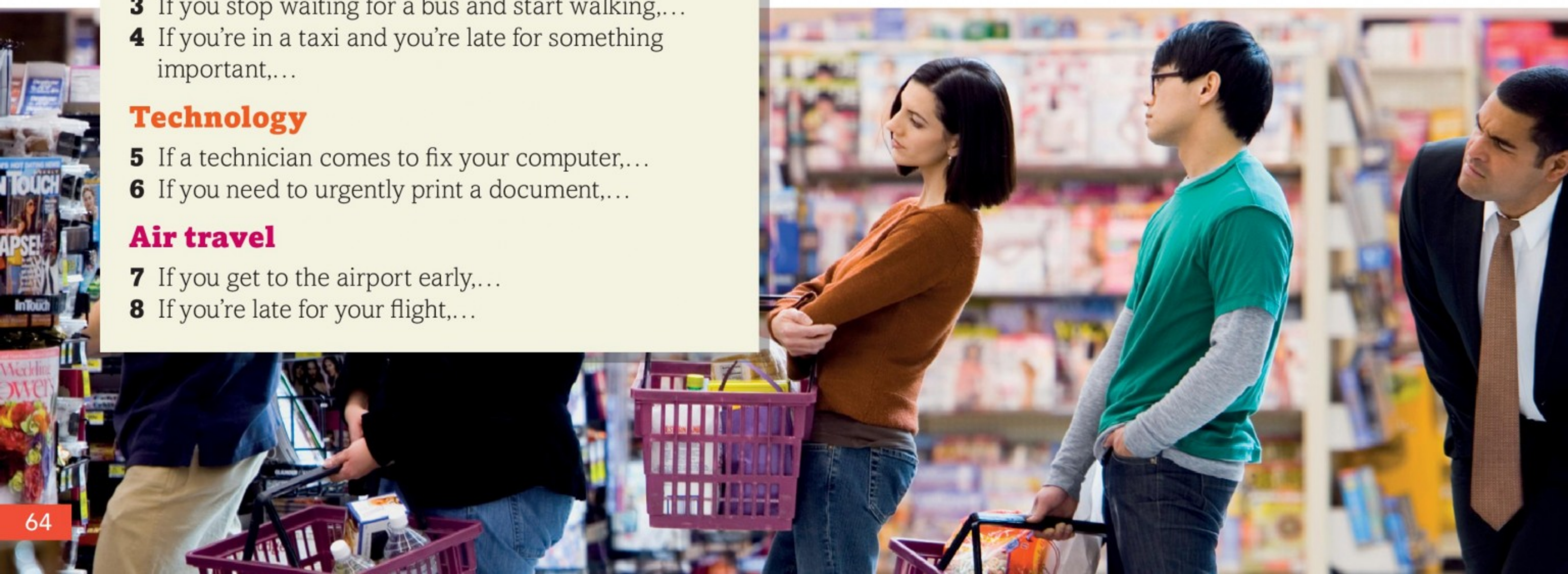
- b Look at the laws again. What tense is the verb after *if*? What form is the other verb?

- c  p.140 Grammar Bank 8B

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

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

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



3 LISTENING

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

Peter wanted to get a job

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



Sue wanted to see a tiger

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



- b **8.14** Listen to the stories once. Why are they examples of Murphy's Law?
- c Listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.
- 1 Peter didn't have a college degree.
 - 2 He wasn't expecting to get a phone call about a job.
 - 3 He couldn't call them back because his phone had no battery.
 - 4 Sue didn't have much free time at the conference.
 - 5 The guide was optimistic about seeing the tiger.
 - 6 Sue didn't really enjoy her trip.
- d Whose experience was more annoying? Have you ever had a Murphy's Law experience?

4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

confusing verbs

- a Look at the sentences about Peter and Sue. The underlined verbs are mistakes. What verbs should they be?
- 1 Peter was unemployed, and was finding a job.
 - 2 The guide said Sue that there was only one tiger in the whole park.
- b **p.160 Vocabulary Bank Confusing verbs**
- c Circle the correct verb. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.
- 1 Who do you *look / look like* in your family?
 - 2 How many English classes have you *missed / lost* this year?
 - 3 What music do you like *hearing / listening to* in the car?
 - 4 Do you think soccer players *win / earn* too much money?
 - 5 What is the best way to *know / meet* new friends?
 - 6 Is it sometimes OK to *say / tell* a lie?
 - 7 Have you ever *lent / borrowed* money to a family member?
 - 8 Do you know anyone who's *looking for / finding* an apartment?
 - 9 What clothes do you usually *carry / wear* during the week?
 - 10 Do you ever *look at / watch* movies on your phone?

5 PRONUNCIATION homophones



Homophones

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

- a **8.16** Listen to the pairs of sentences, and complete sentence b with a homophone of the **bold** word.
- 1 a What are you going to **wear** tonight?
b A _____ are you from? B I'm from Toronto.
 - 2 a I don't **know** what to do.
b There's _____ milk in the refrigerator!
 - 3 a Hi. Nice to **meet** you.
b Do you want _____ or fish?
 - 4 a The maximum **weight** for carry-on bags is 25 pounds.
b I'm coming! _____ for me!
 - 5 a Please **write** soon.
b Is it on the left or on the _____?
 - 6 a There's only **one** ticket left.
b Brazil _____ the game 5-1.
 - 7 a I can't **see** the board!
b I love swimming in the _____.
 - 8 a Have you ever read **War and Peace**?
b It was cold, so she _____ a coat.
- b **8.17** Listen and write four sentences. Then practice saying them.



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 **A**
- 2 If you don't hear from me this afternoon, **B**
- 3 You'll learn more quickly **D**
- 4 If you get that new job, **E**
- 5 You won't pass your driver's test **F**
- 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

a Match the verbs and photos.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 wear /wɛr/
jewelry
clothes | carry /'kæri/
a bag
a baby |
| win /wɪn/
a game
a medal
a prize | earn /ɜrn/
a salary
money |
| know /nou/
somebody well
something | meet /mit/
somebody for the
first time
at 11 o'clock |
| 1 hope /houp/
that something
good will happen
to do something | wait /weɪt/
for a bus
for a long time |
| watch /watʃ/
TV
a game | look at /lʊk æt/
a photo
a view |
| look /lʊk/
happy
about 25 years old | look like /lʊk laɪk/
your mother
a model |
| miss /mɪs/
the bus
a class | lose /luːz/
a game
your glasses |
| bring /brɪŋ/
your dictionary (to class)
something back from
vacation | take /teɪk/
an umbrella (with you)
your children to school |
| look for /lʊk fɔː/
your glasses
a job | find /faɪnd/
your glasses
a job |
| say /seɪ/
sorry
hello
something to
somebody | tell /tɛl/
a joke
a lie
somebody something |
| lend /lend/
money to somebody | borrow /'barəʊ/
money from
somebody |
| hear /hɪr/
a noise
the doorbell | listen to /'lɪsn tə/
music
the radio |



b 8.15 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Work with a partner.
A say a verb, **B** say a possible continuation.

A Wait...) (B for a bus

hope and expect

hope = to want something to happen and think it will happen, always for positive things, e.g., *I hope I'll pass the exam.*

expect = to think something will happen, usually for a reason (not necessarily a positive thing), e.g., *I expect I'll fail because I haven't worked very hard.*

bring and take

bring Please bring your dictionaries to class tomorrow = movement towards here

take Don't forget to take all your things when you leave = movement away from here