

1 GRAMMAR might

- a Interview your partner with the questionnaire. Ask for more information. Which of you is more indecisive?

Are you indecisive?

Well, I might need it...

Why are you packing that?

Do you have problems deciding...?

- what to pack when you're going away
- what to buy when you go shopping
- what to wear in the morning
- what to order in a restaurant
- where to go on vacation

Do you often change your mind about things? What kind of things?

Do you think you are indecisive?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I'm not sure

- b 11.8 Nancy and Brian are going on vacation. Nancy is packing. Listen to their conversation. What four things does Brian think Nancy doesn't need to take?

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

- c Listen again. Complete Nancy's reasons for taking the things.

1 I might _____
 2 It might _____
 3 The hotel might not _____
 4 They're _____

- d 11.9 Listen to them at the airport. What happens?

- e Look at sentences 1–3 in c. Do we use *might* for...?

1 an obligation OR 2 a possibility

- f G p.146 Grammar Bank 11B

- g In pairs, take turns asking and answering the questions below. Use *I'm not sure*, *I might...* or *I might...* and give two possibilities each time.

- 1 What are you going to do after class?
- 2 What are you going to have for dinner tonight?
- 3 What are you going to do on Saturday night?
- 4 Where are you going to have lunch on Sunday?
- 5 Where are you going to go for your next vacation?

What are you going to do after class?

I'm not sure. I might go home or I might...

2 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

- a 11.11 Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

1		bike	might buy decide since
2		train	may fail key break
3		phone	know although blouse won't
4		chair	fear there wear scared
5		ear	here engineer souvenir where
6		tourist	sure bus Europe curious
7		owl	round towel south throw
8		boy	town noisy enjoy annoy

- b Look at the words next to the sounds. Which one has a different sound?

- c 11.12 Listen and check.

- d 11.13 Listen and repeat the sentences.

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Look at the photos. What style of jeans do you usually buy? What color? Do you sometimes have problems finding the right ones?

JEANS: STYLE & FIT



- b 11.14 Listen to a talk called *Is too much choice making us unhappy?* Does the speaker think the answer is yes or no?
- c Listen again. What are the five main points in the talk? Choose a, b, or c.
- Nowadays, it is ___ to buy jeans than in the past because there is so much choice.
a easier b more difficult c more fun
 - One of the examples the speaker gives of where we have a lot of choice today is ___.
a buying coffee in supermarkets
b choosing which airline to travel with
c finding a boyfriend or girlfriend
 - Research has shown that when we have a lot of choice we often ___.
a worry that we've chosen the wrong thing
b can't decide what to buy
c buy more than we really need
 - In another study, about jams, Professor Lepper found that people were happier when they had ___ jams to choose from than when they had 24.
a sixteen b six c sixty
 - Professor Lepper suggests that when we go shopping we should ___.
a do research in advance
b look at all the options carefully
c relax and choose quickly
- d In your country, is there a lot of choice in the following? Do you think it's a good or bad thing?
- in supermarkets
 - on TV
 - in clothes stores
 - in coffee shops
 - in restaurants

4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

word building: noun formation

- a Look at some extracts from the listening. Are the **highlighted** words verbs or nouns?

Being able to **choose** from a lot of options is a good thing.

We feel happier when we have less **choice**.

We should try to relax when we have to **decide** what to buy.

We get stressed every time we have to make a **decision**.

- b Read the information about making nouns from verbs. Write the verbs next to the nouns in the chart.



Making nouns from verbs

With some verbs you can make a noun by adding *-ion, -sion, or -ation, -ition*, e.g., *decide* → *decision*.

With some other verbs, the noun is a new word, e.g., *choose* (verb) → *choice* (noun).

Verb	Noun + <i>-ion, -sion, or -ation / -ition</i>	Verb	Noun new words
1 <i>decide</i>	decision	9	choice
2	election	10	advice
3	confusion	11	flight
4	invention	12	life
5	competition	13	death
6	education	14	success
7	invitation		
8	pronunciation		

- c 11.15 Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable in the multisyllable verbs and nouns.

- d Complete the questions with a noun from b.

When was the last time you...?

- had to make a big _____
- got an _____ to a wedding or party
- went on an international _____
- got excited about a new _____

Have you ever...?

- won a _____
- given someone _____ about something, e.g., a relationship
- been in a _____ or _____ situation
- not understood somebody because of their _____

- e Ask and answer the questions with a partner.



11A *used to / didn't use to*

- ⊕ When I was a child, I **used to** play on the street. 🔊 11.4
My brother **used to** have very long hair when he was a student.
- ⊖ Nick **didn't use to** go out much, but now he goes out every night.
I **didn't use to** like vegetables, but now I love them.



- ? A **Did** you **use to** wear a uniform at school? B Yes, I did.
A **Did** you **use to** like your teachers? B No, I didn't.

- We use *used to / didn't use to* + verb to talk about things that happened repeatedly or were true for a long period of time in the past, but are usually not true now, e.g., things that happened when you were a child.
- used to / didn't use to* is the same for all persons.

! Be careful with negatives and questions:
I didn't use to like math. NOT ~~I didn't used to like math.~~
Did you use to like math? NOT ~~Did you used to like math?~~

- Instead of *used to*, you can use the simple past with an adverb of frequency.
When I was a child, I often played on the street.

🔍 *used to or usually?*

used to is only for talking about the past.
For habits in the present, we use *usually* + simple present,
NOT ~~use to~~.
I usually cook in the evenings.
NOT ~~I use to cook in the evenings.~~

11B *might / might not (possibility)*

- We **might** have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather. 🔊 11.10
Karen **might** come with us tomorrow, but she's not sure yet.
I **might not** take my laptop on vacation. I haven't decided yet.
We **might not** see the boss today. I think she's away.

🔍 *may / may not*

We can also use *may* instead of *might* for possibility, e.g.,
We may have a picnic tomorrow.
I may not take my laptop on vacation.

- We use *might / might not* + verb (base form) to say that perhaps somebody will or won't do something.
- We might have a picnic tomorrow.* = Perhaps we will have a picnic tomorrow.
- might / might not* is the same for all persons.
- might not* is not usually contracted.

11C *so, neither + auxiliaries*

- 1 A I love classical music. 🔊 11.19
B **So do I.**
A I went to a classical concert last night.
B **So did I.**
- 2 A I'm not married.
B **Neither am I.**
A I don't want to get married.
B **Neither do I.**

- We use *So do I, Neither do I*, etc., to say that we have something in common with somebody.
 - Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to affirmative sentences.
 - Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to negative sentences.
- The auxiliary we use after *So...* and *Neither...* depends on the tense of the verb that the other speaker uses.

simple present	A I don't like classical music.	B Neither do I .
present continuous	A I'm having a great time.	B So am I .
can / can't	A I can swim.	B So can I .
simple past	A I didn't like the movie. A I was very tired.	B Neither did I . B So was I .
would / wouldn't	A I wouldn't like to go there.	B Neither would I .
present perfect	A I've been to Brazil.	B So have I .

! Be careful with the word order.
So do I / Neither do I. NOT ~~So I do / Neither I do.~~

🔍 *neither and nor*

We can also use *nor* instead of *neither*, e.g.,
A I didn't like the movie. B Nor / Neither did I.
Neither is usually pronounced /'niðər/, but can also be pronounced /'naɪðər/.

11A

- a Look at how Alex has changed. Write six sentences about how he was before with *He used to* or *He didn't use to*.



He used to be slim.

- 1 _____ long hair.
- 2 _____ glasses.
- 3 _____ a beard.
- 4 _____ soccer.
- 5 _____ a tie.

- b Make sentences with *used to*, *didn't use to*, or *did...use to*?

- ☐ / you / have long hair *Did you use to have long hair?*
- 1 ☒ Angie / hate math, but she loves it now
 - 2 ☐ / you / work when you lived in Cairo
 - 3 ☐ I / like reading when I was a child
 - 4 ☐ What / you / do on summer vacation when you were young
 - 5 ☐ Americans / put a lot of ice in drinks
 - 6 ☒ This restaurant / be a movie theater in the 1960s
 - 7 ☐ / your sister / eat meat, or has she always been a vegetarian
 - 8 ☐ I / be interested in tennis, but now I always watch it
 - 9 ☐ / you / have a car when you were a student
 - 10 ☒ Telegrams / be the quickest way to send important messages

← p.87

11B

- a Match the sentences.

Take some sunscreen. **D**

- 1 Let's buy a lottery ticket. **A**
- 2 Can you call the restaurant? **B**
- 3 Don't finish the milk. **C**
- 4 Let's use a map. **D**
- 5 You should try the shirt on. **E**
- 6 Don't wait for me tonight. **F**
- 7 Be careful with that knife! **G**
- 8 Ask how much it costs. **H**

- A Someone might want some for breakfast.
- B It may not be your size.
- C We might get lost.
- D It might be really sunny.
- E We may not have enough money.
- F You might cut yourself.
- G It may be closed on Sundays.
- H We might win.
- I I may finish work late.

- b Complete the sentences with *might* + a verb phrase from the list.

be cold be in a meeting be sick
~~go to the movies~~ not have time
 not like it have the pasta

I'm not sure what to do tonight.
 I might go to the movies.

- 1 Kim isn't at school today. She _____.
- 2 His phone is turned off. He _____.
- 3 It's an unusual book. You _____.
- 4 I don't know if I'll finish this today. I _____.
- 5 I'm not sure what to order. I _____.
- 6 Take a warm jacket. It _____ later.

← p.88

11C

- a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

A I love chocolate ice cream. B So do I.

- 1 A I'm really thirsty. B So _____ I.
- 2 A I didn't go out last night. B Neither _____ I.
- 3 A I was born in Seoul. B So _____ I.
- 4 A I don't eat meat. B Neither _____ I.
- 5 A I've been to Istanbul. B So _____ I.
- 6 A I can't sing. B Neither _____ I.
- 7 A I'd like to go to Bali. B So _____ I.
- 8 A I saw a great movie last week. B So _____ I.
- 9 A I wouldn't like to be famous. B Neither _____ I.
- 10 A I can play chess. B So _____ I.

- b Respond to A. Say you are the same. Use *So...I* or *Neither...I*.

A I don't like Indian food.

Neither do I.

- 1 A I live near the river. _____
- 2 A I'm not afraid of snakes. _____
- 3 A I went to bed late last night. _____
- 4 A I haven't been to Canada. _____
- 5 A I don't have any pets. _____
- 6 A I can speak three languages. _____
- 7 A I'll have the chicken with rice. _____
- 8 A I'm waiting for Maria. _____

← p.91