


1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a Answer the questions with a partner. Say what you would do and why.


What would you do if...?

- 1 somebody on the street asked you for money on your way home tonight
- 2 you were driving home at night and you saw somebody who had run out of gas
- 3 you saw an old man being attacked on the street by a couple of teenagers
- 4 you were in a line at a bus station or airport and someone asked to go in front of you because he / she was in a hurry
- 5 you were driving to work and you saw someone by the road, hitchhiking
- 6 you saw someone on a bus or train, looking really upset

b  9.1 Read and listen to writer Bernard Hare on a radio show talking about something that happened to him when he was a student. Then in pairs, summarize what happened. Use the words and phrases below.



the police a phone box sick upset the last train
hitchhike from Peterborough the ticket inspector

c  9.2 Decide what you think happened next. Then listen. Were you correct?

Glossary

student flat *noun* cheap apartment usually rented out to college students

phone box *noun* phone booth for a public telephone

Peterborough a small city 75 miles north of London

hitchhike *verb* travel by asking for free rides in other people's cars

ticket inspector *noun* a person who checks passengers' tickets on a train

The ticket inspector

I was living in a student flat in North London when the police knocked on my door one night. I thought it was because I hadn't paid the rent for a few months, so I didn't open the door. But then I wondered if it was something to do with my mother, who I knew wasn't very well. There was no phone in the flat, and this was before the days of mobile phones, so I ran down to the nearest phone box and phoned my dad in Leeds, in the north of England. He told me that my mum was very ill in hospital and that I should go home as soon as I could.

When I got to the station, I found that I'd missed the last train to Leeds. There was a train to Peterborough, from where some local trains went to Leeds, but I would miss the connection by about 20 minutes. I decided to get the Peterborough train - I was so desperate to get home that I thought maybe I could hitchhike from Peterborough.

"Tickets, please." I looked up and saw the ticket inspector. He could see from my eyes that I'd been crying. "Are you OK?" he asked. "Of course I'm OK," I said. "You look awful," he continued. "Is

there anything I can do?" "You could go away," I said rudely.

But he didn't. He sat down and said, "If there's a problem, I'm here to help." The only thing I could think of was to tell him my story. When I finished, I said, "So now you know. I'm a bit upset, and I don't feel like talking anymore, OK?" "OK," he said, finally getting up. "I'm sorry to hear that, son. I hope you make it home."

I continued to look out of the window at the dark countryside. Ten minutes later, the ticket inspector came back.

d Listen to the second part of the story again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did the ticket inspector do for Bernard?
- 2 How did Bernard react?
- 3 What did the ticket inspector then ask Bernard to do?
- 4 How did this experience change him?

e **9.3** Listen to three people who called in with their stories about being helped by strangers. Which one(s) happened when the people were traveling?

Story 1



Story 2



Story 3



f Listen again and match three sentences to each story.

- A The problem happened at airport security.
- B The problem happened when the speaker was shopping for food.
- C The speaker had forgotten an important rule.
- D The speaker was traveling with his / her family when something happened.
- E The speaker didn't have enough money to pay for something.
- F The speaker lost something that was really important for him / her.
- G A week later, the man returned the items that had been taken away.
- H The stranger was very scary.
- I One of the strangers who helped him / her was a child.

g Which of the four stories do you think is a) the most surprising, b) the most moving? Why?

h Have you ever helped a stranger, or been helped by a stranger? What happened?

2 GRAMMAR third conditional

a Match the sentence halves about the stories in 1.

- 1 If the inspector hadn't stopped the train to Leeds,...
- 2 If the biker hadn't found the little girl's blanket...
- 3 If the girl and her mother hadn't bought the groceries,...
- 4 If the security man had thrown the woman's paints away,...

A the man and his wife wouldn't have had anything to eat.

B she wouldn't have been able to sleep.

C Bernard would have missed his connection.

D she wouldn't have gotten them back.

b Now read the sentences about Bernard's story. Which one describes what happened? Which one describes an imaginary situation?

- 1 If the inspector hadn't stopped the train, he would have missed his connection.
- 2 The inspector stopped the train, so he didn't miss his connection.

c **p.148 Grammar Bank 9A**

d Complete the sentences in your own words to make third conditional sentences.

If the dog hadn't barked,...

We wouldn't have missed the bus if...

If I had listened to my friend's advice,...

I would have won the race if...

If I hadn't gotten up so late,...

I would have been really annoyed if...

e Compare sentences with a partner. Check that they are all correct.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm, weak pronunciation of have

a **9.5** Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm. How is *have* pronounced after *would*?

- 1 If I'd **known** you were **sick**,
I would have **come** to **see** you.
If I'd **known** you were **sick**, I would have **come** to **see** you.
- 2 If the **weather** had been **better**,
we would have **stayed longer**.
If the **weather** had been **better**, we would have **stayed longer**.
- 3 If I **hadn't stopped** to **get gas**,
I **wouldn't** have been **late**.
If I **hadn't stopped** to **get gas**, I **wouldn't** have been **late**.
- 4 We would have **missed** our **flight**
if it **hadn't** been **delayed**.
We would have **missed** our **flight** if it **hadn't** been **delayed**.

b **9.6** Listen and write five third conditional sentences.

c **Communication** Guess the conditional **A p.109 B p.113**
Practice third conditionals.

4 READING & SPEAKING

- a Do you consider yourself in general to be a lucky person? Why (not)?

Topic sentences

In a text, paragraphs usually begin with a *topic sentence*. This sentence tells you what the paragraph is going to be about.

- b You are going to read an article about luck. Read the information box about topic sentences, and sentences A–E. Then read the article and complete the paragraphs with A–E. Use the **highlighted** words and phrases to help you.

- A But **is it possible** to use these techniques to win the lottery?
- B A few years ago, I led **a large research project** about luck.
- C Eventually, we uncovered **four** key psychological **principles**.
- D In **a second phase** of the project, I wanted to discover whether it was possible to change people's luck.
- E **The results revealed that** luck is not a magical ability, or the result of random chance.

- c Read the article again. Choose a, b, or c.

- 1 In his first research project into luck, the author asked the volunteers to ____.
- a record what happened to them every day
b answer questions about their jobs
c live together for a few months
- 2 In one experiment, the unlucky people ____.
- a didn't count the photographs correctly
b didn't notice something important in the newspaper
c were not able to finish the task
- 3 The researchers concluded that lucky people are generally ____.
- a optimistic b hard-working c ambitious
- 4 In a second phase of the project, Wiseman asked his volunteers to ____.
- a change their jobs
b change their attitude
c change their lifestyle
- 5 Wiseman believes that ____.
- a being lucky in your personal life is more important than being lucky at work
b winning the lottery is as important as being lucky in your personal life
c winning the lottery is less important than being lucky in your personal life

How to improve your **luck** and win the lottery **twice** (possibly)

Richard Wiseman

A North Carolina woman won the Diamond Dazzler lottery twice—in one day! She purchased a lottery ticket and to her surprise, won \$10,000. After she cashed in her ticket, she bought another ticket, which ended up being a \$1 million winner! She is clearly incredibly lucky – but is there anything we can all do to increase the chances of being lucky ourselves?

1 _____ I studied the lives of more than 400 people who considered themselves either very lucky or very unlucky. I asked everyone to keep diaries, complete personality tests, and take part in experiments.

2 _____ Nor are people born lucky or unlucky. Instead, lucky and unlucky people create much of their good and bad luck by the way they think and behave. For example, in one experiment, we asked our volunteers to look through a newspaper and count the number of photographs in it. However, we didn't tell them that we had placed two opportunities in the newspaper. The first was a half-page ad clearly stating, "STOP COUNTING. THERE ARE 43 PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS NEWSPAPER." A second ad later on said, "TELL THE RESEARCHER YOU'VE SEEN THIS AND WIN \$150." The lucky people quickly spotted these opportunities, partly because they tended to be very relaxed. In contrast, the unlucky people focused anxiously on the task of counting the photos and so tended not to see the advertisements. Without realizing it, both groups had created their own good and bad luck.





3

- Lucky people create and notice opportunities by developing a relaxed attitude to life and being open to change.
- Lucky people tend to listen to their intuition and act quickly. Unlucky people tend to analyze situations too much, and are afraid to act.
- Lucky people are confident that the future will be positive, and this motivates them to try, even when they have little chance of success. Unlucky people are sure that they will fail, and so they often give up before they have begun.
- Lucky people keep going, even when they are likely to fail, and they learn from their mistakes. Unlucky people get depressed by the smallest problem, and think that the problems are their fault, even when they aren't.

4

I asked a group of 200 volunteers to use the four key principles and to think and behave like a lucky person. The results were remarkable. In a few months, about two-thirds of the group became happier, healthier, and more successful in their careers.

5

Unfortunately not. Lotteries are purely chance events, and nothing can really influence your chances of success. However, the good news is that being lucky in your personal life and career is far more important than winning the lottery.

Adapted from The Guardian

d Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Do you agree with Richard Wiseman that people are not born lucky or unlucky, but can learn to make their own luck?
- 2 Can you remember a time when you were either very lucky or very unlucky? What happened?
- 3 Do you know anyone who you think is particularly lucky or unlucky? Why?
- 4 Think of a time when you were successful at something. Do you think it was because you worked hard at it, or because you were lucky and in the right place at the right time?

5 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

A few years ago, I led a large research project about **luck**. I studied the lives of more than 400 people who considered themselves either very **lucky** or very **unlucky**.

a Look at the **bold** words in the sentences above. Which is a noun and which are adjectives? Using the word *luck*, can you make...?

- 1 a positive adverb
- 2 a negative adverb

b **V p.164 Vocabulary Bank Word-building**
Do Part 2.

c Read the rules for the sentence game.

The sentence game

- 1 You must write correct sentences with the exact number of words given (contractions count as one word).
- 2 The sentences must make sense.
- 3 You must include a form of the given word (e.g., if the word is *luck*, you can use *lucky*, *luckily*, *unlucky*, etc.).

d Work in teams of three or four. Play the sentence game. You have five minutes to write the following sentences.

- 1 **fortune** (11 words)
- 2 **comfort** (9 words)
- 3 **luck** (7 words)
- 4 **care** (6 words)
- 5 **patience** (12 words)

e Your teacher will tell you if your sentences are correct. The team with the most correct sentences is the winner.



Go online to review the lesson

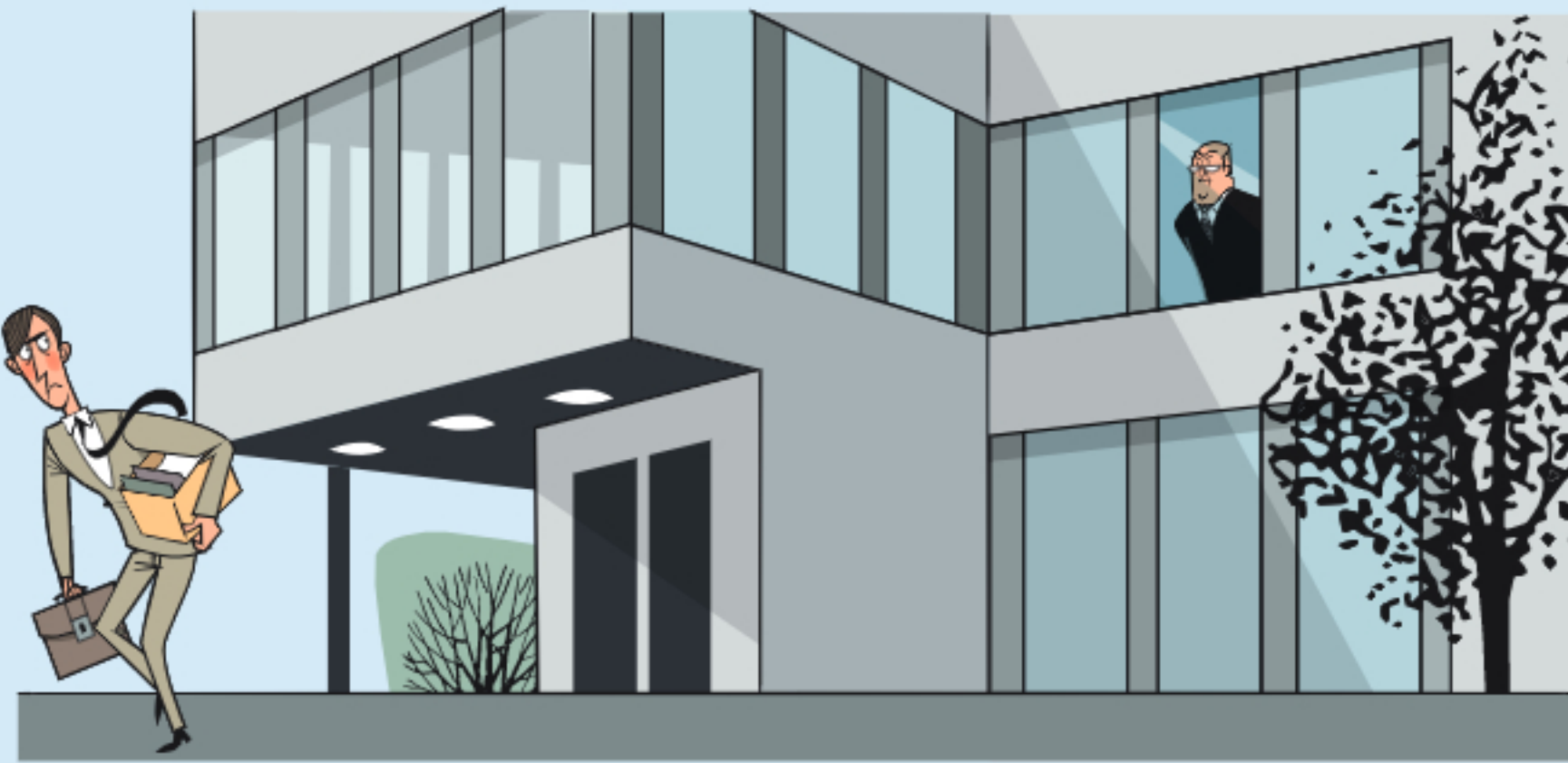
third conditional

If I'd known you had a problem, I **would have helped** you. 9.4

If Paul **hadn't gone** to Brazil, he **wouldn't have met** his wife.

Would you **have gone** to the party if you'd known Lisa was there?

You **wouldn't have lost** your job if you **hadn't been** late every day.



- We usually use third conditional sentences to talk about hypothetical / imaginary situations in the past, i.e., how things could have been different in the past. Compare:
Yesterday I got up late and missed my train. (= the real situation)
If I hadn't gotten up late yesterday, I wouldn't have missed my train. (= the hypothetical or imaginary past situation)
- To make a third conditional, we use *if* + past perfect and *would have* + past participle. **NOT** *If I would have known you had a problem...*
- The contraction of both *had* and *would* is 'd.
If I'd have known you had a problem, I'd have helped you.
- We can use *might* or *could* instead of *would* to make the result less certain.
If she'd studied harder, she might have passed the exam.

a Match the sentence halves.

- Billy wouldn't have injured his head
- 1 If I hadn't seen the speed limit sign,
 - 2 Jon might have gotten the job
 - 3 She would have hurt herself badly
 - 4 If Katy and Luke hadn't caught the same train,
 - 5 What would you have studied
 - 6 How would you have gotten to the airport
 - 7 If you'd worn a warmer coat,
 - 8 Your parents would have enjoyed the trip
 - 9 Would you have been annoyed

D

- A if you'd gone to college?
- B you wouldn't have caught a cold.
- C if she'd told you the truth?
- D if he'd worn his helmet.
- E they wouldn't have met.
- F if he'd been on time for his interview.
- G if they'd come with us.
- H if she'd fallen down the stairs.
- I I wouldn't have slowed down.
- J if the trains had been on strike?

b Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

If Tom **hadn't gone** to college, he **wouldn't have gotten** a job with that company. (not go, not get)

- 1 If you _____ me to the airport, I _____ my plane. (not take, miss)
- 2 We _____ the game if the referee _____ us a penalty. (not win, not give)
- 3 You _____ the weekend if you _____ with us. (enjoy, come)
- 4 If I _____ the theater tickets online, they _____ more expensive. (not buy, be)
- 5 Mike _____ his wife's birthday if she _____ him. (forget, not remind)
- 6 If the police _____ five minutes later, they _____ the thief. (arrive, not catch)
- 7 If you _____ me the money, I _____ to go away for the weekend. (not lend, not be able)
- 8 That girl _____ in the river if you _____ her arm! (fall, not catch)
- 9 We _____ the hotel if we _____ the signpost. (not find, not seen)
- 10 If I _____ about the job, I _____ for it. (know, apply)

1 MAKING NOUNS FROM VERBS

- a Make nouns from the verbs in the list and write them in the correct column.

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ agree /ə'gri/ argue /'ɑ:ɡyʊ/
attach /ə'tætʃ/ choose /tʃu:z/ compensate /'kɑmpənsert/
complain /kəm'pleɪn/ consider /kən'sɪdər/
deliver /dɪ'lɪvər/ demonstrate /'dɛmənstreɪt/
explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ fail /feɪl/ improve /ɪm'pru:v/
lose /lu:z/ manage /'mænɪdʒ/ pay /peɪ/
respond /rɪ'spænd/ sell /sɛl/ serve /sɜ:v/
succeed /sək'sɪd/ tempt /tempt/ treat /trit/
value /'vælju/

+ ation	+ ment	new word
	achievement	

- b 8.20 Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable in the nouns.

ACTIVATION Test a partner. Then change roles.

A (book open) Say the verb. B (book closed) Say the noun.

- c Complete the questions with a noun from a in the singular or plural.

- Have you ever been in a demonstration? What were you protesting about?
- Have you ever opened an email _____ that contained a virus?
- Do you often have _____ with your family? What about?
- Do you prefer reading grammar _____ in your own language, or do you think it's better to read them in English?
- Have you ever made a _____ to a company and gotten _____?
- Do you think that there's too much _____ when you're shopping, e.g., for a new phone?
- In a restaurant, what's more important for you, the food or the _____?

- d 8.21 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION With a partner, ask and answer the questions in c.

2 MAKING ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Adjective prefixes and suffixes

We often make adjectives from nouns by adding a suffix. Some common suffixes are: -y, e.g., *sun* – *sunny*; -ate, e.g., *passion* – *passionate*; -able / -ible, e.g., *fashion* – *fashionable*; -ful, e.g., *use* – *useful*. Nouns that end in -ence often make the adjective with -ent, e.g., *violence* – *violent*.

To make a negative adjective, we usually add a prefix, e.g., *un-*, *im-*, etc. (See **Vocabulary Bank Personality, p.153**.) However, some adjectives that end in -ful make the negative by changing the suffix -ful to -less, e.g., *useful* – *useless*, *hopeful* – *hopeless*.

- a Look at the adjectives and adverbs from the noun *luck* in the chart below. Complete the chart.

	adjectives		adverbs	
noun	+	-	+	-
luck	lucky	unlucky	luckily	unluckily
fortune	fortunate	unfortunate		
comfort				
patience				
care				

- b 9.7 Listen and check.

- c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the **bold** noun.

- The beach was beautiful, but unfortunately it rained almost every day. **fortune**
- My new shoes are very _____. I wore them all day yesterday and they didn't hurt at all. **comfort**
- He took the exam quickly and _____ and so he made lots of mistakes. **care**
- We were really _____. We missed the flight by just five minutes. **luck**
- Jack is a very _____ driver! He can't stand being behind someone who is driving slowly. **patience**
- It was a bad accident, but _____ nobody was seriously hurt. **luck**
- It was raining, but fans waited _____ in the line to buy tickets for tomorrow's concert. **patience**
- The roads will be very icy tonight, so drive _____. **care**
- The temperature dropped to 20 degrees, but _____, we were all wearing warm coats. **fortune**
- The bed in the hotel was incredibly _____. I hardly slept at all. **comfort**

- d 9.8 Listen and check.