

G verb + object + infinitive or gerund

V compound adjectives

P main and secondary stress

1 READING & SPEAKING

a Read problems 1–5.

- 1 your Wi-fi isn't working
- 2 you're having problems with your partner
- 3 you have some health symptoms you're worried about
- 4 you want to know the best way to invest a sum of money you've inherited
- 5 your two-year-old child wakes up a lot at night

Where would you go to get advice for each problem? Would you...?

- ask a friend, colleague, or family member
- look on the internet
- read a self-help book, newspaper, or magazine
- call a helpline or an expert

(If my Wi-fi wasn't working, I'd probably...

- b Work in pairs, **A** and **B**. You are going to read two different texts giving advice. Read your text carefully and try to figure out the meaning of any new words and expressions.
- c Use your own words to explain to each other the tips and the reasons for them.

LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- d Now read both texts. Underline idiomatic expressions or phrasal verbs that mean:

Text A

- 1 behave like a child
- 2 do the part that is your responsibility
- 3 save (money)
- 4 (in a way that is) impossible to believe

Text B

- 5 make you feel very stressed
- 6 without having eaten anything
- 7 panic
- 8 gave something to somebody in authority

- e To what extent do you agree with the tips? Was there any advice that you think you might put into practice?



How to survive... living with your parents

Nearly a third of young adults are still living at home with mom and dad. Are you one of them?

Thirty-three percent of US adults from the ages of 25 to 29 still live with their parents or grandparents. This is the highest percentage since 1939. Some researchers think this number is so high because it's difficult for young people to find jobs that pay well. Other researchers think it's because young adults are waiting until their 30s to get married. Here are some survival tips for those of you who have reluctantly moved back to your childhood bedroom in mom and dad's house.

Do your share of the cooking, cleaning, and dishes. Don't let yourself go into "child mode" just because it's the house you grew up in. Housework is just as tedious for your parents as for the rest of us. Do your share, or you lose the right to call yourself an adult.

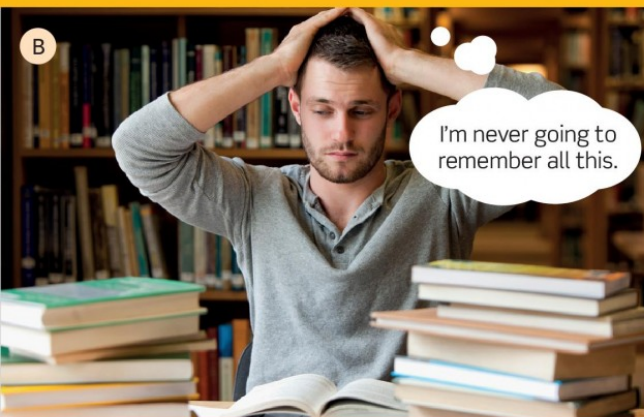
Save, save, save. The major advantage of living at home is the price. Unless your parents are charging you full market-rate rent (in which case, surely move?) you should be able to squirrel away some money. If you're working, living at home, and not saving any money, you aren't planning for the future at all. It won't end well.

Have an exit plan. Know how, if not exactly when, you plan to leave. In the darker moments of parent-child co-habitation, when you see in your parents' behavior a worrying image of the kind of person you might end up being, the knowledge that you have an escape plan will be the only thing that keeps you sane.

Go out. A lot. Of course you and your parents love each other very much, but that doesn't mean you like each other. Frankly, if you've lived together all your life and you don't sometimes hate them, you haven't been paying attention. So go out.

Get to know these strange new housemates. This is as good a time as any to find out about your parents' past history. Learning to see them as individuals, and not just as people who are there solely to look after you both physically and emotionally, will make you a better person. It will also make it easier to forgive them when they irritate you beyond belief.

From The Guardian



How to survive... exam stress

1 Organize

Make sure you have all the things you need for the exam the night before: stationery, your ID card, etc. Last-minute searching for things can really stress you out before an exam.

2 Diet

Never go to an exam on an empty stomach, as you can end up concentrating more on your hunger than your exam paper. Before the exam, eat foods that are energy producing, like fruit and protein, and not too heavy so that they won't make you sleepy. If possible, take a water bottle to the exam hall to rehydrate.

3 Relax

One hour before the exam, relax! Don't feed yet more information to your already over-filled brain. Whatever you have learned, be confident of it and try to picture a calm stream, or take some deep breaths. You have done your preparation and now you should prepare yourself to give your best.

4 Plan

Once you get the question paper in your hand, read all the questions and make a quick rough plan of how you are going to invest your time in order to do your best. Mark the questions which you know you can answer easily and do them first. This will make you feel more confident. Never lose your cool if a question comes up which you didn't prepare for. It is too late now and your focus should be on the present moment.

5 Cross-check

It is very, very important to check your answers again at the end. Try to allow yourself a final 15 minutes to read through your paper and make any necessary corrections.

6 Forget

Often after an exam is over, people worry about the results or waste time discussing what their friends have written. Realize that the time to do something about the results was over when you handed in the answer sheet, and knowing how your friend did isn't going to help you. Concentrate on how you will face your next exam, if you have one, or just relax and be happy that it's over!

From www.wikihow.com

Glossary

stationery materials for writing, e.g., paper and pens or pencils

2 WRITING

- a With a partner, choose one of the topics below that you have some experience with. Think of some advice that you could post on wikiHow. Write headings for at least four tips and plan what information to give under the headings, e.g., reasons for the advice, examples, etc.



- b Tell your tips to another pair. See what they think of your tips and if they have anything to add.
- c Using all the ideas, write a short paragraph for each heading.

3 GRAMMAR verb + object + infinitive or gerund

- a Right (✓) or wrong (X)? With a partner, correct any mistakes in the **bold phrases**.
- When I lived with my parents, **I was always made load** the dishwasher.
 - If your parents are fussy about mealtimes, try **not to keep them waiting**.
 - I don't mind you not clean** your room, but at least make your bed!
 - I hate my parents talk to me** as if I was five years old.
 - Our teacher always **recommends that we go** to bed early the night before an exam.
 - I want that you stop** writing now.
 - I suggest you studying** for two hours a day, no more.
 - Could you let me have** five more minutes just to finish this question?
- b **p.152 Grammar Bank 6A** Learn more about verb + object + infinitive or gerund, and practice it.
- c Answer the questions with a partner.
- Is there anything you would prefer people not to do when they are invited to your house? What kinds of things do you expect them to do?
 - When you were a child, were you ever made to eat something you really disliked? Why do you think your parents tried to make you eat it?
 - Do you ever need to spend time at home waiting for something to be delivered? What happens if you are out when someone tries to deliver something?
 - Can you imagine yourself living in another country? How far and how different from your country would you prefer it to be?
 - What kind of things do you dislike people helping you to do? Why would you rather do them yourself?

4 LISTENING

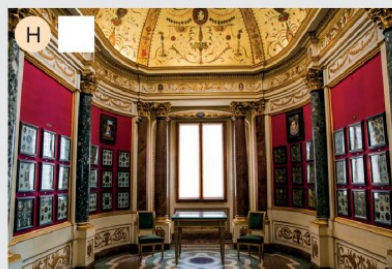
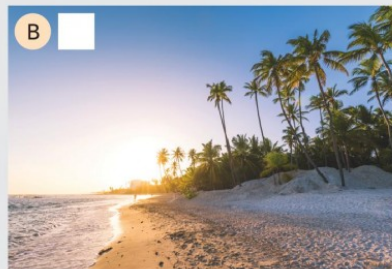
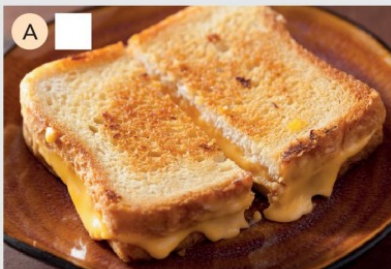
- a Read about The School of Life. Why do you think it's been successful? Would you like to do one of their courses?

Login
Sign up
Search...

The School of Life is an educational company that offers advice on life issues. It was founded in London in 2008 and now has branches around the world, including Berlin, Istanbul, São Paulo, Seoul, and Sydney. The School offers a variety of programs, courses, videos, and presentations covering finding fulfilling work, mastering relationships, achieving calm, and enjoying leisure time.

- b 6.1 Listen to a School of Life presentation called *Why small pleasures are a big deal*. Number the slides the presenter mentions in order, 1–9. Which things from the slides does he say are 'small pleasures'?

Why small pleasures are a big deal



- c Listen again and complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.
- We don't believe that _____ things will give us much pleasure.
 - People don't get excited about pineapples because they aren't _____ any more.
 - The famous violinist was ignored because he was wearing _____ and playing _____.
 - 'Marriage, career, travel, getting a new house' are examples of _____.
 - We assume that someone who cycled to the local park didn't enjoyed themselves as much as someone who _____.
 - We think that spending time looking at a cloudy sky can't be as exciting as _____.
 - An expensive vacation can be ruined by _____.
 - If we focus on everyday pleasures, they can be very _____.
- d In pairs, summarize the central message of the presentation in one sentence. Then compare with another pair. Are your summaries similar?

Glossary

the Uffizi Gallery an important art museum in Florence, Italy

Lobster Thermidor a rich French dish made with lobster, egg yolks, and brandy



lily of the valley

5 SPEAKING

- a Look at the statements below. Choose one of them to talk about and make notes under the following headings:

- Whether you agree with the statement or not, and why
- Examples from your personal experience
- Any arguments on the other side
- Advice for your audience

Everyday life is full of small pleasures.

The best things in life are free.

Traveling abroad is more enjoyable than traveling in your own country.

A weekend at home is better than a weekend away.

- b Read the tips for giving a presentation. Then, in small groups, give a short presentation about your statement. Listen to other people's presentations and ask questions.

Presentation tips

- 1 Organize your presentation logically, so you can remember what you're going to say.
- 2 Don't read your notes – use your own words.
- 3 Speak slowly, and pause between important points.
- 4 Make eye contact with the people you're talking to.
- 5 If the audience asks you questions, answer them clearly and concisely.

6 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

compound adjectives; main and secondary stress

Compound adjectives

A **well-known** violinist once donned scruffy clothes and performed at a street corner.

Small-scale pleasures can be anything but small.

A compound adjective is an adjective made up of two parts. It can sometimes be written with a hyphen.

- a Combine words from each box to make ten compound adjectives and use them to complete questions 1–10.

air	narrow
high	second
home	self
last	well
long	worn

distance	made
hand	conditioned
risk	behaved
minute	minded
out	conscious

- 1 Have you ever bought clothing or shoes from a _____ store? Did you have any problems with them?
- 2 Do you think it's possible for people to maintain a _____ relationship?
- 3 Do you usually do a lot of _____ studying the night before a test?
- 4 Do you usually feel _____ when you are having your photo taken? What do you do to try to be more natural?
- 5 Do you have any old clothes that you still like wearing even though they're a little _____?
- 6 Do you prefer _____ food to restaurant meals? Why (not)?
- 7 In the summer, do you spend much time in _____ buildings or cars? Do you consider it a necessity or a luxury?
- 8 Do you play any _____ sports? What attracts you to them?
- 9 Do you think as people get older they tend to get more _____ and intolerant?
- 10 Do you think children should be asked to leave restaurants if they are not reasonably _____?

- b **6.2** Listen and check.

Fine-tuning your pronunciation: main stress and secondary stress

Some words, especially compounds or words with suffixes and prefixes, have both main stress and secondary stress. Secondary stress is shown by , in a dictionary, e.g., /ˌself ˈkənʃəs/.

- c Listen again. Which word usually has the main stress in compound adjectives? Then ask and answer questions 1–10 in a with a partner and give examples.
- d Use these compound adjectives to complete some high-frequency collocations.

dead-end eco-friendly feel-good groundbreaking
hands-free high-heeled high-pitched labor-saving
life-changing low-cost

- 1 a _____ phone
- 2 a _____ job
- 3 a _____ movie
- 4 _____ research
- 5 a _____ voice
- 6 a _____ device
- 7 _____ shoes
- 8 a _____ airline
- 9 _____ detergent
- 10 a _____ experience

- e **6.3** Listen and check. Now use three compound adjectives from a or d to write questions to ask your partner.

verb + object + infinitive

- 1 She **advised him not to travel** by train.
We **expect the flight to arrive** at 7:50.
It **took us forever to get** there.
 - 2 I'm **waiting for my friend to arrive**.
We've **arranged for a taxi to come** at 6:30.
 - 3 I **want the Lakers to win**.
I **would hate you to think** that I don't appreciate your offer of help.
I'd **like you to send** me the bill.
- 1 We often use the following verbs + object + (not) infinitive: *advise, allow, ask, beg, cause, enable, encourage, expect, force, help, intend, invite, mean, order, persuade, recommend, remind, take (time), teach, tell, warn*.
- After *advise, persuade, remind, teach, tell*, and *warn* you can also use an object + *that* clause, e.g., *The airline advises that you carry your passport at all times*.

Other patterns with infinitive or gerund

After *recommend* you can use object + infinitive OR a *that* clause, e.g., *He recommended me to take some cash*. OR *He recommended that I take some cash*.

After *advise, allow, encourage, or recommend*, if you want to use another verb, but not a subject, a gerund is needed, e.g., *We don't allow eating and drinking on the premises*. *I recommend visiting the museum*.

- 2 After some verbs including *arrange, ask, plan*, and *wait* we put *for* immediately after the verb before the object + infinitive.
 - 3 We also often use this structure with *want, would like, would love, would prefer*, and *would hate*.
- After these verbs a *that* clause is impossible.
NOT *I want that the Lakers wins*. *I would hate that you think...*

verb + object + base form

Please **let me explain**!
He **made me feel** really guilty.
Can you **help me do** the dishes?

We can use object + base form after *let, make*, and *help*.

- *help* can be followed by object + base form or infinitive e.g., *She helped me (to) make the dinner*.

Passive form of *make somebody do something*

When *make somebody do something* is used in the passive, it is followed by the infinitive, e.g., *We were made to clean our rooms every morning*.

verb + object + gerund

Please don't **keep me waiting**!
I **dislike people telling** me what to do.
I **don't mind you running** in the yard, but please don't run in the house.

We often use the following verbs + object + gerund: *dislike, hate, imagine, involve, keep, mind, prevent, remember, risk, stop*.

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

"Be especially careful because of the snow and ice," the police told drivers.

The police warned drivers to be especially careful care because of the snow and ice.

- 1 You sit down—I'll make the coffee.
You sit down. Let _____ the coffee.
- 2 I felt uncomfortable because of the situation at work.
The situation at work made _____.
- 3 You are going to stay with an American family. We have made the arrangements.
We have arranged _____ with an American family.
- 4 I don't have a problem if Jane comes, but I'd prefer that her boyfriend didn't.
I don't mind _____, but I'd prefer that her boyfriend didn't.
- 5 Please don't think that I didn't enjoy myself, because I did!
I would hate for _____ that I didn't enjoy myself, because I did!
- 6 You paid for everything, which wasn't what I expected.
I didn't expect _____ everything.
- 7 It would be wonderful if you stayed for a few days.
I would love for _____ for a few days.
- 8 If you want to live at home again, your younger sisters will have to share a bedroom.
Living at home again will involve _____ to share a bedroom.
- 9 I told Hannah not to forget to do the dishes.
I reminded _____ the dishes.
- 10 Did you really use to be shy? I can't imagine it!
I can't imagine _____ shy!
- 11 We were able to buy a bigger house thanks to the money my uncle left me.
The money my uncle left me enabled _____ a bigger house.
- 12 The guards wouldn't let us cross the border.
The guards prevented _____ the border.
- 13 I could call back later if you're busy now.
Would you prefer _____ later?
- 14 The car might break down on vacation. We don't want to take the risk.
We don't want to risk _____ while we're on vacation.
- 15 I don't like it when people answer their smartphones in restaurants.
I dislike people _____ in restaurants.
- 16 When I was an intern, the secretaries made me do all the photocopying.
When I was an intern, I _____ all the photocopying.
- 17 I think you should get a tablet. They're easier to carry.
I recommend _____ a tablet.
They're easier to carry.