

## Unit Eight

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College of Science  
Department of Biology  
Third Year  
English Language

جامعة الانبار  
كلية العلوم  
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المرحلة الثالثة  
اللغة الانكليزية

### Lec. 8 (Unit 8)

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# 8 Just imagine!

Conditionals • Time clauses • Base and strong adjectives • Making suggestions



## STARTER

1 Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1 If I had £5 million,	I'll tell her the news.
2 If you're going to the post office,	I'd give up my job and travel around the world.
3 If I see Anna,	you have to work hard.
4 If you want to do well in life,	go to bed and rest.
5 If you don't feel well,	could you post this letter for me?

What verb forms are used in the two parts of each sentence?

2 Answer these questions about you.

- If you have a problem, who do you talk to?
- If you had a lot of money, what would you do with it?
- What will you do if the weather's nice at the weekend?



## A PLACE IN THE SUN

First conditional and time clauses

1 **T 8.1** Jack and Annie are tired of English weather. So they're moving to Spain to live in the sun and grow lemons. Their friend David thinks they're crazy. Listen and complete the conversation with these verbs.

'll only know   will you do (x2)   'll have   'll regret  
don't like (x2)   won't earn   won't need

**David** You're both mad. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ it. You were earning good money here. You \_\_\_\_\_ much growing lemons.

**Jack** We know that, but we \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money to live there.

**David** But what \_\_\_\_\_ if you can't find anywhere to live?

**Annie** There are lots of cheap, old farms. We \_\_\_\_\_ no trouble finding somewhere.

**David** But you don't even like gardening. What \_\_\_\_\_ if you \_\_\_\_\_ farming either?

**Jack** We \_\_\_\_\_ if we \_\_\_\_\_ farming when we try it.

**David** Well, OK. But what if you . . . ?

**T 8.1** Listen again and check. Practise the conversation.

2 Have more conversations. What will you do if you ...

- miss your family and friends
- have problems with the language
- can't stand the heat
- want to move back to the UK
- fall ill
- run out of money
- get bored
- don't like the food

*What will you do if you miss your family and friends?*

*No problem! We'll ...!*

3 **T 8.2** Listen to the next part of the conversation. Put the verbs in the correct form.

**David** I hope you'll keep in touch with friends here.

**Jack** Of course we will. As soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) an Internet connection, we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a Facebook page and email.

**David** And do you think you'll have room for friends to come and visit?

**Annie** Absolutely! I promise, you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) our first guest when we \_\_\_\_\_ (find) somewhere to live.

**David** Great!

**Jack** But I think you \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) wait until we \_\_\_\_\_ (make) it habitable! I'm sure we \_\_\_\_\_ (need to) do a lot of work on the place before we \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) friends.

**David** Oh, I won't mind if it's a bit basic – who cares if it's hot and sunny! And if you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) somewhere by August, I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and help you!

**Annie** Hey! That's the right spirit!

### GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Which sentence expresses a future certainty, and which a future possibility?

**If** I see Anna, I'll tell her.

**When** I see Anna, I'll tell her.

2 Underline the time expressions in the sentences:

As soon as we get an Internet connection, we'll have a Facebook page.

You'll be our first guest when we've found somewhere to live.

You'll have to wait until we've made it habitable!

We'll need to do a lot of work on the place before we invite friends.

3 Which tenses are used in the time clauses?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.1 and 8.2 pp145–146

## PRACTICE

### Another busy day

1 Put *if*, *as soon as*, or *before* into each box. Put the verbs in the correct form.

**Daniel** Bye, darling! Good luck with the interview!

**Sue** Thanks. I'll need it. I hope the traffic won't be a problem.  **if**  I **'m**  (be) late for the interview, I  (be) furious with myself!

**Daniel** Just stay calm! Call me when you can.

**Sue** I will. I  (call) you on my mobile  I  (get) out of the interview.

**Daniel** When  you  (know)  you've got the job?

**Sue** They  (tell) me in the next few days.  they  (offer) me the job, I  (accept) it. You know that, don't you?

**Daniel** Of course. But we'll worry about that later.

**Sue** OK. Are you going to work now?

**Daniel** Well, I  (take) the children to school  I  (go) to work.

**Sue** Don't forget to pick them up  you  (finish).

**Daniel** Don't worry, I won't forget. You'd better get going.  you  (not hurry), you  (miss) the bus.

**Sue** OK. I  (see) you this evening. Bye!

**T 8.3** Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

2 With your partner, ask and answer questions using the prompts.

- How/Sue feel if/late for the interview?
- When/call Daniel?
- When/know if she's got the job?
- What/she/do if they offer her the job?
- What/Daniel do before/go to work?
- When/Daniel pick up the children?

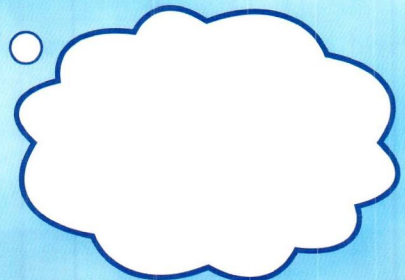
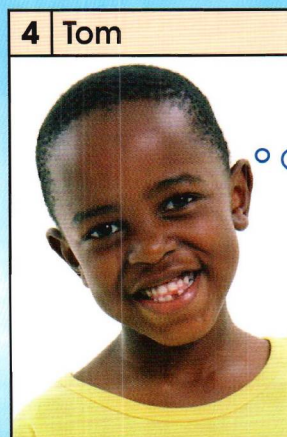
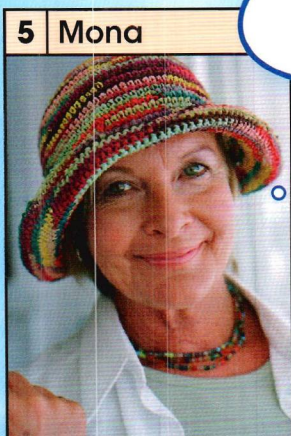
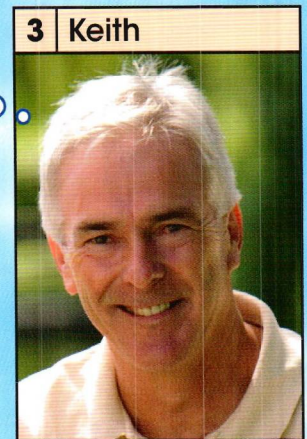
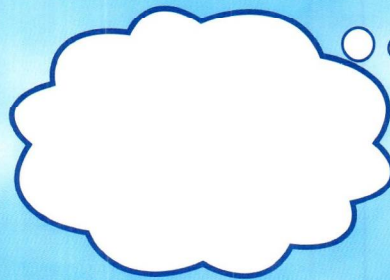
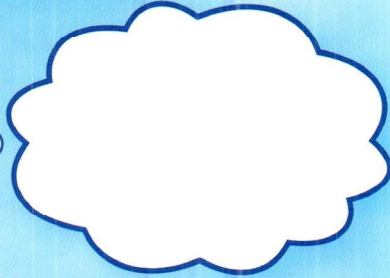
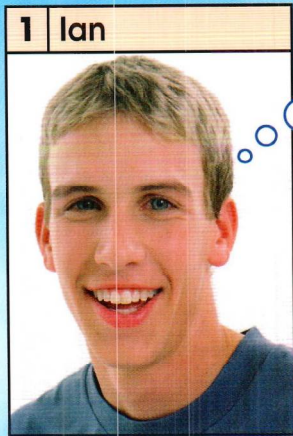
*How will Sue feel if she's late for the interview?*

*She'll be furious with herself.*

## GETTING RICH QUICK

### Second conditional

- 1 **T 8.4** Listen to five people saying what they would do if they had £5 million and take notes.



- 2 Use your notes from exercise 1 to complete sentences 1–5.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ my own island in the Caribbean.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ loads of money to charity.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ my job and travel. But it \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ lots of land, so I \_\_\_\_\_ peace and quiet.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ a space tourist and fly to Mars on the space shuttle.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ away a penny. I \_\_\_\_\_ it all on myself.

Practise the sentences.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Look at the conditional sentences.

If I **have** time, I'll **do** some shopping.

If I **had** £5 million, I'd **buy** an island.

Which sentence expresses a possible situation?

Which sentence expresses an unlikely or unreal situation?

- 2 Complete each of these sentences to show the real situation.

If I **had** a lot of money, I'd **travel** around the world.  
(But unfortunately, I *don't have a lot of money*.)

If I **had** a car, I'd never **catch** a bus again.

(But unfortunately, . . .)

If I **didn't have to work** today, I'd **go** to the beach.

(But unfortunately, . . .)

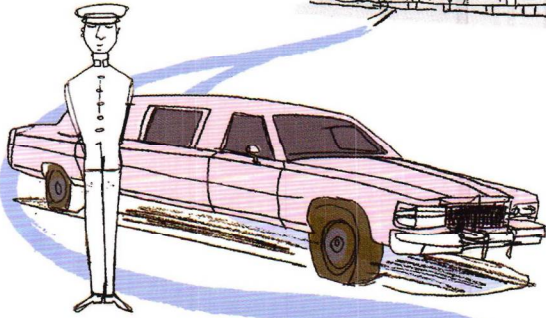
▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.3–8.5 p146

# PRACTICE

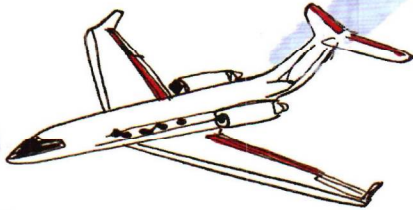
## What would you do?

1 What would *you* do with £5 million?  
Work in groups. Ask and answer the questions.

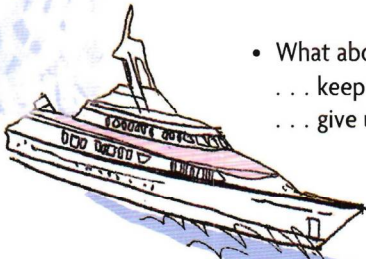
- What . . . buy?  
What would you buy?



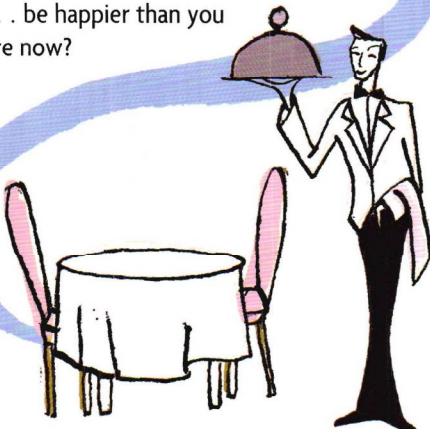
- How much . . . give away?  
Who . . . give it to?
- . . . travel? Where . . . to?



- What about your job?  
. . . keep on working or  
. . . give up your job?



- . . . go on a spending spree, or . . . invest the money?
- . . . be happier than you are now?



## Conversations with *will* and *would*

2 Look at the situations. Decide if they are possible or unlikely.

- 1 There's a good documentary on TV tonight. **possible**
- 2 You find a burglar in your home. **unlikely**
- 3 You see a traffic accident.
- 4 Your friend isn't doing anything this weekend.
- 5 You win an Olympic gold medal.
- 6 You don't have any homework tonight.
- 7 You can speak perfect English.

3 Ask and answer questions about what you will do or would do.

*What will you do if there's a good documentary on TV tonight?*

*I'll watch it.*

*What would you do if you found a burglar in your home?*

*I'd call the police.*

## Conditional forms

4 Match a line in **A** with a line in **B** and a sentence in **C**.

A	B	C
1 If Tony calls,	don't wait for me.	It would be really useful for work.
2 If you've finished your work,	I might take up an evening class.	He can reach me there.
3 If I'm not back by 8 o'clock,	you have to have a visa.	Keep warm and drink plenty of fluids.
4 If you have the flu,	please let me know.	I'd love to show you around.
5 If you're ever in London,	tell him I'm at Alex's.	Just be back in 15 minutes.
6 If you go to Russia,	you can take a break.	I'd love to learn more about photography.
7 I'd buy a computer	if I could afford it.	You can get one at the embassy.
8 If I had more time,	you should go to bed.	Go without me and I'll meet you at the restaurant.

**T 8.5** Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

5 Look at the verb forms in these questions.

- What do you do if you can't sleep at night?
- What will you do if the weather's nice this weekend?
- What would you do if you found a wallet with a lot of money in it?

In groups, answer the questions.

## READING AND SPEAKING

### Philanthropists around the world

1 'Philanthropy' simply means 'the love of people'. It usually refers to rich individuals giving money to help poorer people.

- Do you know the names of any philanthropists?
- Why do you think they give their money away?
- Do they do it for selfish or unselfish reasons?

2 Read the article and complete the chart.

Name	Early career	Amount given	Projects mentioned
Andrew Carnegie	factory worker	Over \$350m	Libraries, schools, universities, Foundation for International Peace
Bill Gates			
Chuck Feeney			
Sheik Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum			
Sheikh Suleiman Al Rajhi			
Cao Dewang			

3 Are the sentences True (✓) or False (✗)? Correct the false sentences.

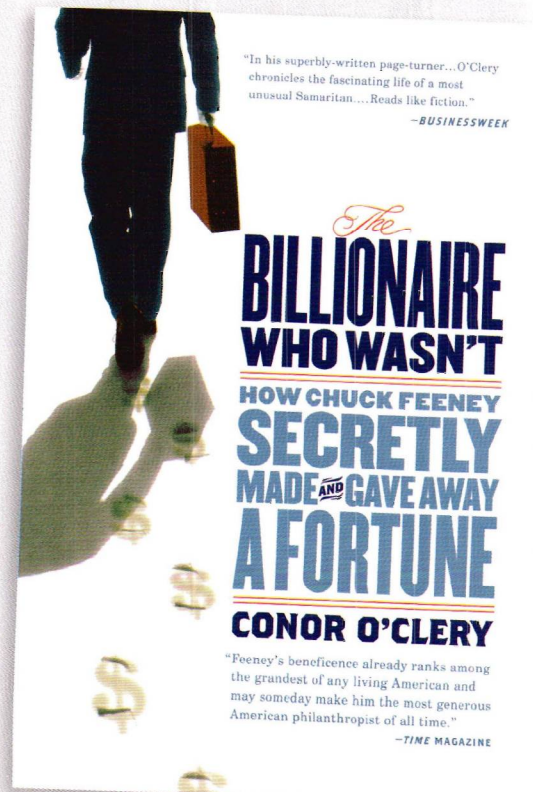
- 1 Rockefeller and Carnegie were the two richest men in the world.
- 2 Carnegie believed that the rich should give away their money before they die.
- 3 Bill Gates is the richest man in the world.
- 4 Chuck Feeney always wanted to become rich.
- 5 Feeney's behaviour is sometimes unusual for a rich man.
- 6 Mark Evans is a rich British philanthropist.
- 7 In the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were many big philanthropists in the East.
- 8 Cao Dewang doesn't want to spend a lot of time playing golf.

# Giving your money away

Many rich people are ambitious and hard-working, some are mean and uncaring, but others see their enormous wealth as an opportunity to be generous to people less fortunate than themselves. These are philanthropists.

## 19th century philanthropists

The two richest men in history, America's **Rockefeller** and **Carnegie**, both 19<sup>th</sup> century industrialists, were great philanthropists. Carnegie, who built the US steel industry, was once a factory worker. Like many philanthropists, he made his own way to the top, and never forgot the difficulties faced by ordinary people. He gave over \$350m to libraries, schools, and universities, and started his own Foundation for International Peace. He believed that the rich should use their money to improve society. He said, 'if a man dies rich, he dies disgraced'.



## Modern philanthropists

Today's philanthropists have billions, not millions, to give away. The most famous modern philanthropist is **Bill Gates**, who dropped out of university to start his own company, Microsoft. Gates would easily be the richest man in the world if he didn't give so much money to charity. The *Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation* is the largest private foundation in the world and donates \$1.5bn a year, much of it to fund health projects in Africa.

**Chuck Feeney**, another American businessman, started as a radio operator and then made his fortune opening airport shops. 'I had an idea that you should use your wealth to help people', he says. 'I try to live a normal life, the way I grew up. I set out to work hard, not to get rich.' Feeney put \$9bn into *The Atlantic Philanthropies*, which funds medical programs in many countries, including South Africa, and Vietnam. He doesn't own a house or car and flies economy class. His biographer says Feeney isn't a typical billionaire: 'If you saw him in the street he'd probably be wearing an old raincoat, and he'd be picking up bits of rubbish and putting it in rubbish bins.'

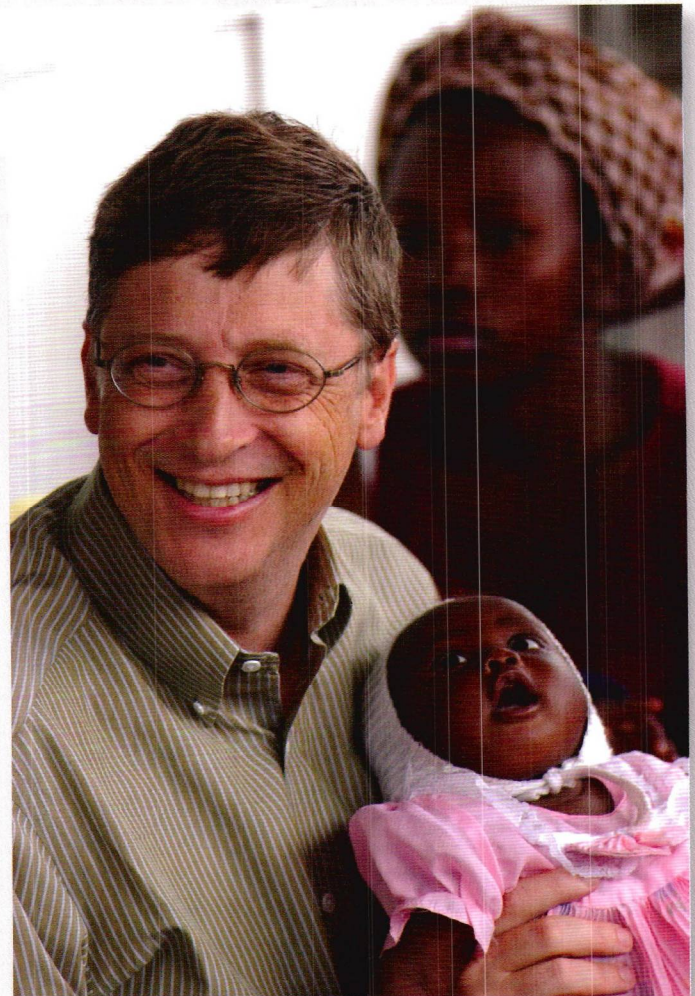
## Practical but fun

Modern philanthropists are practical, and bring business skills as well as money to their charitable work. Many give to universities, knowing that if they fund essential research, it will result in knowledge that helps all of society. Mark Evans of Coutts Wealth Management in London gives advice to donors, and believes that successful philanthropy is enjoyable: 'The people we work with say that they have more fun giving the money away than they ever did making it.'

## Philanthropy around the world

Philanthropy has always been important in the Muslim world, where *zakaat* makes it a duty to give part of one's income to charity. **Sheik Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum** of Dubai has given \$10bn, one of the largest donations in history, to create an educational foundation in the Middle East. Saudi banking billionaire **Sheikh Suleiman Al Rajhi**, who started life as a cook and a porter, founded the Suleiman Al Rajhi University, and has recently announced that he will donate most of his \$6bn fortune to charity.

In 2011 China became the country with the second highest number of billionaires after America, and now has its own big philanthropists. **Cao Dewang** started as a salesman for a car window company, and is now Director of Fuyao Glass. He has given away over \$750m, mostly to the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation. When asked why he works 16 hours a day, Cao replied: 'To get rid of poverty. I grew up in poverty, I know what poverty is. In my life there is too much leisure. And if I played three games of golf, I'd spend the equivalent of a year's salary for a Chinese farmer.'



## Language work

4 Match the synonyms from the text.

A	B
generous	to give away
ambitious	kind
wealthy	to set up
enormous	to pay for
to fund	very rich
to donate	to make better
to found	determined to succeed
to improve	very big

## What do you think?

- What are the disadvantages of having very large amounts of money?
- What problems can it cause if people become rich very suddenly?
- Is it possible to be very rich and still live a 'normal' life? How?
- Should rich people be taxed more? What do you think the highest rate of tax should be?

## VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

### Base and strong adjectives

- 1 Some adjectives have the idea of *very*. Look at these examples from the article on p66–67.

enormous wealth = very big wealth  
essential research = very important research

- 2 Match the base adjectives in A with the strong adjectives in B.

A Base adjectives	B Strong adjectives
tired	great, wonderful, fantastic, superb
frightened	exhausted
good	delicious
tasty	filthy
bad	terrified
hungry	starving
angry	horrible, awful, terrible, disgusting
dirty	thrilled, delighted
surprised	astonished, amazed
happy	hilarious
funny	furious

- ! 1 We can make adjectives more extreme with adverbs such as *very* and *absolutely*.  
Their house is **very** big.  
Their garden is **absolutely** enormous.
- 2 We can use *very* only with base adjectives.  
very tired NOT ~~very exhausted~~
- 3 We can use *absolutely* only with strong adjectives.  
absolutely wonderful NOT ~~absolutely good~~
- 4 We can use *really* with both base and strong adjectives.  
really tired really exhausted

- 3 **T 8.6** Listen to the conversations. What are they about? Write the adjectives and adverbs you hear.

- 1 book good, absolutely superb
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING:** From notes to writing

▶▶ Go to p114




## LISTENING

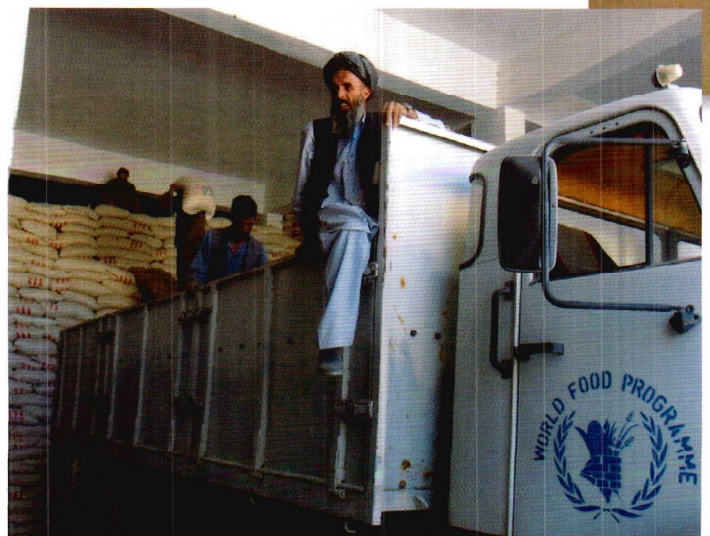
### Charity appeals

- 1 Work with a partner. Choose three of these charities. Discuss why you think people should donate to them.
- a charity that helps elderly people with food and housing
  - a hospice for people who are dying of an incurable disease
  - an organization that provides emergency supplies and medicine for disaster victims
  - a charity that helps homeless people
  - cancer research
  - a charity that helps people with AIDS
  - animal rescue shelters

Compare your answers with other pairs.

- 2 **T 8.7** Listen to information about three more charities and complete the chart.

	Who or what the charity tries to help	How the charity helps
1  Red Crescent		
2  WWF		
3  Save the Children		



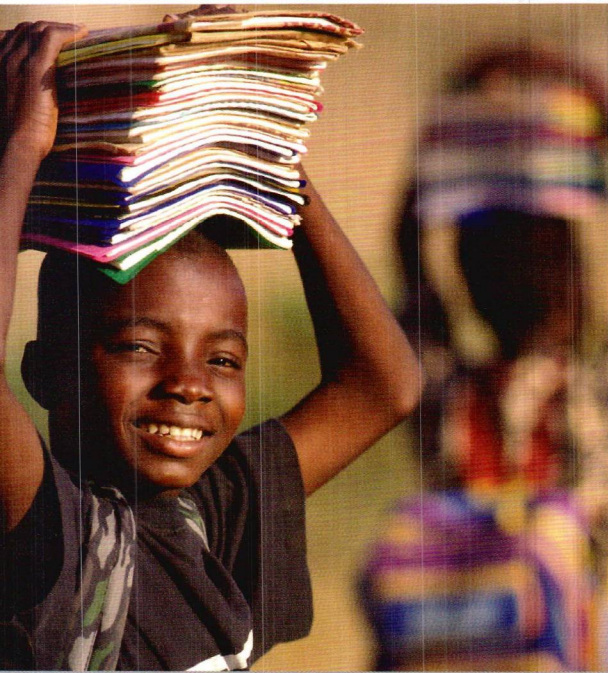
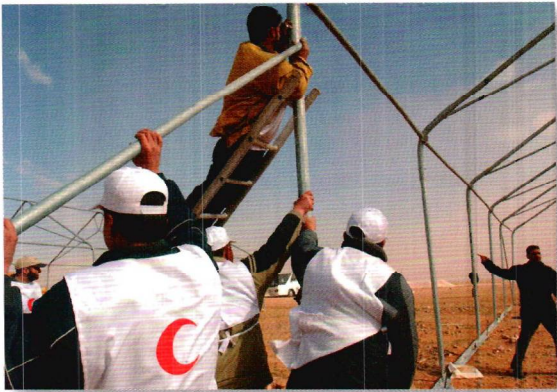


## What do you think?

Imagine that you have \$30,000 that you want to give to charity. Who would you give the money to? How would you divide it?

Think about what you would do, and then discuss your ideas with a partner.

*If I had \$30,000 to give away, I'd give it to three charities ...*

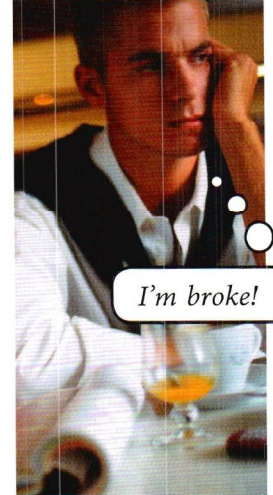
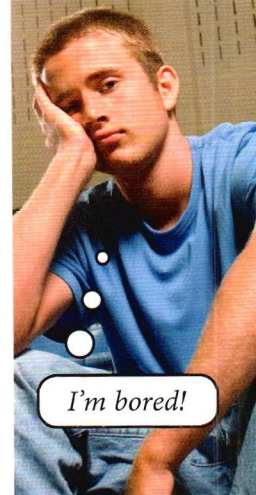


## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### Making suggestions

1 Matt is bored and Paul is broke. Look at the suggestions made by their friends. Are they talking to Matt or Paul? Write **M** or **P**.

- M** Let's go shopping!
- If I were you, I'd get a better job.
- Why don't you ask your parents?
- You ought to ask your boss for a pay-rise!
- I don't think you should go out so much.
- Why don't we go for a walk?
- You'd better get a loan from the bank.
- Shall we see what's on television?



Underline the words used to make suggestions. Which suggestions include the speaker?

2 **T 8.8** Listen to the conversations. Notice how Matt and Paul accept and reject the suggestions.

**T 8.8** Check with the tapescript on p128. Practise the conversations with a partner.

### Roleplay

With your partner, make conversations for the situations. Use different ways of making suggestions.

- You have a terrible cold.

**A** My head is killing me! And my nose is running!

**B** I think you should go to bed with a hot drink.

**A** That's a good idea. I'll go right now.

**B** How about a hot lemon drink? I'll make it for you.

**A** Oh, that would be great!

- You both have the evening free, and there's nothing good on TV.
- Your best friend is getting married next week. You don't know what to give your friend as a present.
- Your neighbour always has the TV on very loud. He watches TV late into the night and the noise is keeping you awake.
- Your flat is a mess, the carpets and curtains are ragged, and the furniture is ancient. Suddenly, you inherit some money!
- You've just got a job in Moscow, so you need to learn the Russian language, and find out about Russian people and culture as quickly as possible.

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## References

Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Intermediate student's book*.

Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Intermediate Working book*.