

3 Expressions of regret

1 Rewrite the sentences so they have similar meanings, using the words in brackets.

1 I'm sorry I didn't invite him to the party. (wish)

2 Why weren't you watching the road? (should)

3 I regret saying that to her. (If only)

4 I shouldn't have hit him. (wish)

5 I don't want you to tell her. ('d rather)

6 I don't like it when Meg stays out so late. (wish)

7 I regret I didn't work harder for my exams. (should)

2 Write sentences to express these people's wishes and regrets. Use the expressions from exercise 1.



1 _____



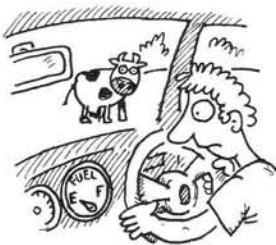
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

4 What I wish I'd known ...

T 11.1 Read the article and put one word from the box into each gap.

What I wish I'd known when I was 20

have would should wish only could

Annette Newman, 43, MOTHER AND TEACHER

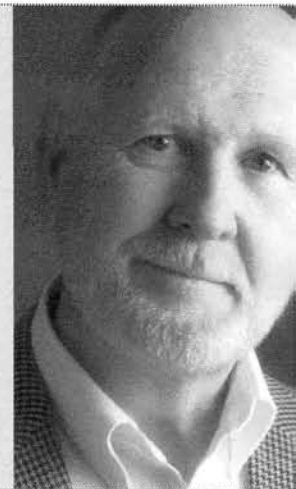
I [1] _____ I'd realized how much I took my mother for granted at that age. If [2] _____ she [3] _____ have lived to see me with my own children! I'm sure she [4] _____ have said, 'I told you so!', and I would [5] _____ replied, 'Sorry Mum, I [6] _____ have listened to you more! I had no idea that being a mother was such hard work!'



imagine hadn't could wouldn't unless had have would

Simon Hewitt, 55, ACCOUNTS MANAGER

I wish I [7] _____ been so painfully shy when I was in my teens and twenties. I [8] _____ go out or do anything [9] _____ I really had to. If only someone [10] _____ have told me that I needed to make myself go out and meet people and that it [11] _____ gradually get easier. I have a nice life now, but [12] _____ I conquered my shyness earlier, [13] _____ the life I could [14] _____ had!



if 's realized could had hadn't

James Garner, 31, LANDSCAPE GARDENER

I left school with no qualifications, feeling an academic failure. I wish I [15] _____ known then that I [16] _____ have a decent career in gardening. It [17] _____ time that more young people [18] _____ that success can be achieved without passing exams. And [19] _____ I [20] _____ eventually realized that my love of plants could get me the job of my dreams, I would still be moving from one dead-end job to another.



Third conditional

5 My first crash

- 1 **T 11.2** Read the article and complete the story with the words in the box.

would have ended up	was coming round
came to a sudden stop	It was boring
we were having	used to work
could see the face	didn't ever talk
I could do	was annoyed

My first crash

by Philippa Forrester



When I was a poor student in Birmingham I (1) _____ in the holidays for spare cash. One year I spent six weeks in the accounts department of a local firm. (2) _____, but there was a lovely guy working there called John and I had a crush on him.

A friend of mine used to drive me to an out-of-town aerobics class after work, and I remember on this particular day (3) _____ a girlie chat about my crush. She was obviously fascinated by my tale of infatuation because she was momentarily distracted from looking at the road, and she went round the corner a little too wide and crossed to the other side of the road.

Unfortunately for us, another car (4) _____ the corner in the opposite direction. But what made it all particularly bizarre was that I (5) _____ of the other driver – it was John from accounts!

I can remember starting to blush as we sailed straight into the side of his car. We (6) _____ with the sound of breaking glass from our headlights, and we got out, embarrassed, wearing our Lycra aerobics outfits.

What a ridiculous coincidence it all was. But I was secretly thrilled – all (7) _____ was stand with my mouth open and say: 'Oh, look, it's John from accounts!' My friend exchanged insurance details with him and that was that. In a fairytale,

- 2 Now complete the sentences about the story, using the verbs in brackets in the third conditional. Careful! Sometimes you need to use the continuous form.

- 1 If Philippa hadn't been (be) a poor student, she wouldn't have been working (work) for six weeks in a local firm.
- 2 She _____ (meet) John if she _____ (work) in the accounts department.
- 3 She _____ (can/go) to the aerobics classes if her friend _____ (pick her up) in her car.
- 4 If she _____ (talk) to her friend, her friend _____ (cross) to the other side of the road.
- 5 If there _____ (be) a car coming in the opposite direction, they _____ (crash).
- 6 She _____ (blush) if John from accounts _____ (be) in the other car.
- 7 If she _____ (go) to an aerobics class, she _____ (wear) her Lycra outfit.
- 8 John _____ (might/continue) talking to her, if she _____ (crash) into him.



John and I (8) _____ making a date, getting together and driving happily ever after. But he probably thought I looked an idiot in my Lycra outfit because he (9) _____ to me after that.

My friend's car wasn't too badly damaged, but she (10) _____ that it was her fault. However, she also saw the funny side – that a crush had turned into a crash.

3 Rearrange the words to make excuses in the third conditional.

1 wouldn't/been/if/ill/hadn't/shellfish/had/I/
I/have/the

2 phoned/had/had/if/you/have/time/would/I/
the/I

3 if/known/had/I/the jumper/washable/wasn't/
wouldn't/I/bought/have/it

4 if/it/own/my/eyes/seen/with/hadn't/I/
wouldn't/believed/I/have/it

4 Complete the second sentence to express the excuse in a different way.

1 I didn't know you had a mobile phone. I didn't
contact you.

If I'd known you had a mobile phone, I could / would have
contacted you.

2 I didn't send you a postcard because I didn't know
your address.

If I _____
_____ a postcard.

3 I didn't remember when your birthday was. That's
why I didn't buy you a present.

If _____
_____.

4 I'm sorry I'm late. I forgot to set my alarm clock.

If _____
_____.

5 I broke the speed limit because I was taking my wife
to the hospital.

If _____
_____.

All conditionals

6 Revision of all conditionals

Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense to form either the first, second, third, or zero conditional. There are also some examples of mixed conditionals.

1 If I still _____ (feel) sick, I _____
(not go) on holiday next weekend.

2 You make such delicious chocolate cakes! If you
_____ (sell) them, you _____ (make)
a fortune.

3 Hello, Liz. Are you still looking for Pat? If I
_____ (see) her, I _____ (tell) her you
want to speak to her.

4 If Alice _____ (go) to Exeter University, she
_____ (not met) her husband, Andrew.

5 A Does she love him?

B Of course she does. If she _____ (not
love) him, she _____ (not marry) him.

6 If you _____ (buy) two apples, you _____
(get) one free.

7 A What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____
(see) a ghost?

B I _____ (run) away!

8 We're lost. If we _____ (bring) the map with
us, we _____ (know) where we are.

9 You were very lucky to catch the fire in time. If you
_____ (not have) a smoke alarm fitted, the
house _____ (burn down).

10 You were very rude to Max. If I _____ (be) you,
I _____ (apologize).

11 Ashley is allergic to cheese. If he _____ (eat)
cheese, he _____ (get) an awful rash.

12 We've run out of petrol. If you _____ (listen)
to me sometimes instead of being so stubborn, you
_____ (hear) me saying that we were getting
low. Then we _____ (not be) stuck here.

Ways of introducing conditionals

- 1 Conditionals can be introduced in a variety of ways other than with *if*.

unless

Unless means *except if*.

We'll go swimming unless it rains.

Unless there's a strike, I'll be at work tomorrow.

in case

In case means the first action is a precaution: it happens because the second action *might* happen.

Compare these two sentences.

I'll take my umbrella in case it rains. (I plan to take my umbrella.)

I'll take my umbrella if it rains. (I don't plan to take my umbrella if I don't have to.)

Supposing ... / Suppose ... / Imagine ...

These mean the same as *Imagine if ...?* or *What if ...?*

The condition is more improbable, so they are more often found in second and third conditionals. They are questions, and they come at the beginning of a sentence.

Supposing you could go on holiday tomorrow, where would you go?

Imagine you were rich, what would you buy?

- 2 In more formal styles *if* can be dropped and the auxiliary verb inverted.

Were you to question me about the matter, I would deny all knowledge.

Had I known that he was a journalist, I would have said nothing.

Should the meeting last longer than expected, I'll have to cancel my dinner engagement.

7 Words other than *if*

- 1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 *In case* / *Imagine* there were no more wars – wouldn't that be wonderful?
- 2 I'm going to take a cushion to the concert, *in case* / *unless* the seats are hard.
- 3 We'll miss the beginning of the film *should* / *unless* you hurry.
- 4 *Unless* / *In case* you behave yourself, you can't come to the party with us.
- 5 *Suppose* / *Should* you get lost, what would you do?
- 6 I'll take a book *in case* / *unless* I'm bored on the journey.
- 7 *Had* / *Supposing* I understood the problem, I'd have done something about it.
- 8 *Should* / *In case* you fail to pay this bill, court action will be taken.

- 2 Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 I won't come if they don't invite me. (unless)

- 2 What would you do if he left you? (supposing)

- 3 If you had learned to play tennis, would you have been a champion by now? (suppose)

- 4 We're going to install a smoke alarm. There may be a fire. (in case)

- 5 She won't get that job if she doesn't learn to speak French. (unless)

- 6 If the lifeguard hadn't been there, what would have happened? (imagine)

- 7 I won't go out this evening. Paul might ring. (in case)

- 8 I'll be at my desk until 6.00, if you need to speak to me about the matter. (should)



'He refuses to come down unless you agree to all of his demands.'

Vocabulary

8 Similar words, different meaning

These adjective pairs are easy to confuse. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

unreadable

illegible

- 1 I couldn't work out who the letter was from. The signature was completely _____.
- 2 I know Shakespeare is very popular but I find him totally _____.

childish

childlike

- 3 Sarah is so _____. She's always having temper tantrums.
- 4 It was wonderful to watch the lambs playing. I got such _____ pleasure from it.

sensible

sensitive

- 5 Sophie is extremely _____ at the moment. Anything you say upsets her.
- 6 Karen is not a very _____ person. She wore high-heeled shoes for our four-mile walk.

true

truthful

- 7 I've never known her to tell a lie. She's a very _____ person.
- 8 I can never watch sad films that are based on a _____ story. They always make me cry.

intolerable

intolerant

- 9 Susan is so _____ of other people. She never accepts anyone else's opinion, and she always thinks she knows best.
- 10 I find Mark's behaviour _____. It's unfair to be so selfish.

economic

economical

- 11 We're having an _____ crisis at the moment. James has lost his job and I don't know how we are going to pay the mortgage.
- 12 It's much more _____ to drive slowly. You get more kilometres for your money.

Phrasal verbs

9 Nouns from phrasal verbs



- 1 There are many nouns formed from phrasal verbs. Sometimes the verb comes first, sometimes second.

make-up

downfall

upbringing

drawback

outbreak

takeaway

- 2 Sometimes the noun is related to the phrasal verb, and sometimes it isn't.

*I don't use much **make-up**.*

*She **made up** her face very carefully. = related*

*The main **drawback** to your plan is that it's too expensive. (drawback = disadvantage)*

***Draw back** the curtains and let the sunshine in. (draw back = open)*

Complete these sentences with the nouns in the box.

outcome

breakthrough

outbreak

takeaway

check-up

breakdown

comeback

feedback

outlook

downfall

- 1 The _____ of communication between management and workers means the strike will continue.
- 2 His pop career has suffered recently, but now with a new album and a world tour, he's trying to make a _____.
- 3 I go to the dentist twice a year for a _____.
- 4 The _____ of the election is that the Labour party has a majority of 90.
- 5 The weather should be fine over the next few days, and the _____ for the weekend is warm and sunny.
- 6 There has been an _____ of food poisoning as a result of people eating poorly-cooked chicken.
- 7 There has been a significant _____ in the search to find a cure for the common cold.
- 8 Producers ask customers to complete questionnaires because they need _____ to improve their products.
- 9 We're having a Chinese _____ for supper.
- 10 He used to be a highly successful pop star, but taking too many drugs was his _____.

Listening

10 What a pain!



1 T 11.3 Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 What's Mark trying to do?
- 2 What two things is he having trouble with?
- 3 What does Greg think is the problem?
- 4 Why does Mark get upset?
- 5 Who finds the solution and how?

2 T 11.3 Listen again and match these expressions with *if*.

1 I haven't made much progress,	a they'll just have to give you your money back.
2 If you've got a minute,	b if any at all.
3 If the worst comes to the worst,	c that'd be great.
4 Here are your missing parts,	d you might just be finished by then!
5 If all goes well from now on,	e if I'm not mistaken!

3 Who says these things, Mark or Greg? Write **M** or **G**.

- 1 ☐ It's turning into a nightmare already.
- 2 ☐ What a pain!
- 3 ☐ Oh, this flatpack stuff is a real pain.
- 4 ☐ I don't believe it!
- 5 ☐ This has gone beyond a joke!
- 6 ☐ It's just that I'm fed up with the whole thing already.
- 7 ☐ This sort of thing drives me mad, too.
- 8 ☐ I could kick myself!

4 Look at the tapescript on p85 and check your answers.

Pronunciation

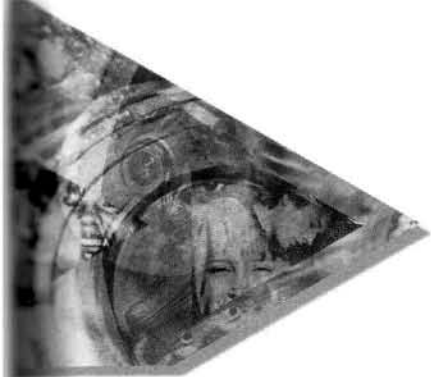
11 Ways of pronouncing *ea*

- 1** There are several different ways of pronouncing the letters *ea*. Look at the examples in the columns below.

/e/	/i:/	/ɪə/
bread	meat	fear
/eə/	/eɪ/	/ɜ:/
wear	break	learn

- 2 T 11.4** Put these words into the correct column according to the pronunciation of *ea*.

dear	tear (n)	tear (v)	scream
steak	breath	breathe	breadth
hear	thread	bear	cheat
clear	deaf	death	earth
beast	beard	pearl	pear
heal	health	great	gear
jealous	lead (v)	lead (n)	leap
leapt	meant	reason	search
swear	theatre	weary	weapon



12

Articles Determiners

It's never too late

Articles

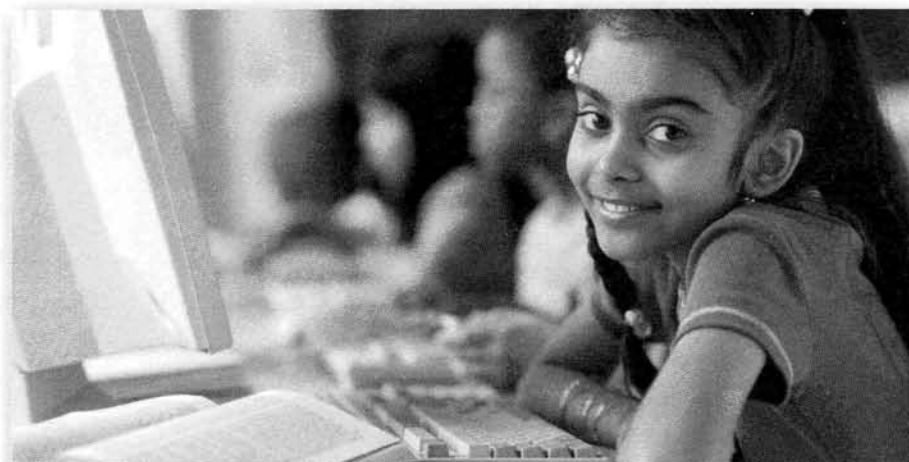
►► Grammar Reference: Student's Book p152

1 a, the, or zero article?

1 Complete the sentences with *a*, *the*, or nothing (the zero article).

- 1 Excuse me! Is there ____ bank near here?
- 2 A I haven't got any money.
B I'm going to ____ bank. I'll get you some.'
- 3 Has ____ postman been this morning?
- 4 My brother works as ____ postman.
- 5 We've seen a house we want to move to. It's got ____ views over fields, and there's ____ lovely garden at ____ back.
- 6 A Where's Nick?
B In ____ garden.'
- 7 I bought ____ dog to protect myself against ____ burglars.
- 8 Tony joined ____ the Police Dog Unit because he likes working with ____ dogs.
- 9 We went out for ____ meal last night. ____ food was excellent. I don't usually like ____ Chinese food, but ____ duck was superb.

2 **T 12.1** Complete the newspaper article with *a*, *an*, *the*, *her*, or nothing.



It's never too early

Abha, 7, gains her GCSE in computing

(1) ____ girl aged seven went into *The Guinness Book of Records* yesterday when she became (2) ____ youngest pupil ever to pass (3) ____ national exam.

Abha Subramanian's C grade in (4) ____ computer studies was also (5) ____ latest achievement for (6) ____ college run from two rooms of (7) ____ house in Manchester.

Abha earned her place in (8) ____ record books by studying for several evenings (9) ____ week at (10) ____ nearby Ellesmere College.

'I think (11) ____ computers are easy, but I thought (12) ____ exam was quite hard,' Abha said. She praised (13) ____ teacher, James Nolan,

(14) ____ founder and principal of Ellesmere College. 'He is (15) ____ nice teacher – he tells (16) ____ jokes!'

Dr Nolan commented: 'You must have (17) ____ faith in children. They can make (18) ____ paper planes one minute and write (19) ____ computer program (20) ____ next. (21) ____ pupils at my school aren't prodigies – they are just interested and motivated. They are (22) ____ example of what (23) ____ rest of (24) ____ country could be doing.

As far as I'm concerned, students who go to university are the OAPs* of (25) ____ academic world, having passed their mental peak.'

* OAP = an Old Age Pensioner (or, more properly, a Senior Citizen) is a person who has reached retirement age.

Determiners

►► Grammar Reference: Student's Book p152

2 all and every

1 Choose the correct answer.

- Anna is such a show-off, she thinks she knows *all/ everything*.
- My driving test was a complete disaster. *All/ Everything* went wrong.
- Kate didn't say where she was going. *All/ Everything* she said was that she was going out.
- All/ Every* child in the class failed the exam.
- All/ Everything* I want for my birthday is to lie in bed until midday.
- I'm starving. *All/ Everything* I've eaten today is a packet of crisps.
- I really don't get on with my new boss. I disagree with *all/ everything* she says.
- I can't go higher than £500 for the car. That's *everything/ all* I can afford.
- Megan couldn't believe her luck. *All/ Every* topic she had revised the night before came up in the exam.
- The film was so boring that *all/ everybody* fell asleep.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- I have three dogs. *All/ Every* of them love going for a walk, but *neither/ none* of them likes being brushed.
- You can borrow *either/ each* the Renault or the Rover. They're *all/ both* in the garage.
- My two daughters are *each/ both* good at languages, but *none/ neither* of them can do maths at all.
- I have a shower *every/ each* day.
- I have *any/ no* idea how I spend all my money. At the end of *every/ either* month, it's all gone.
- I know *every/ each* word of his songs by heart.
- There are fifteen rooms in this hotel. *Each/ Every* room is a little different.
- You can have *either/ each* an orange or an apple, but you can't have *either/ both*.
- A Tea or coffee?
B *Either/ Neither*, thanks. I've got to rush.
- A Red wine or white?
B *Either/ Neither*, whichever is open.
- I know *either/ both* Robert and his brother, but I don't like *both/ either* of them.
- I have four brothers. *Every/ Each* of us is different.

Demonstratives

3 this, that, these, those

Put *this, that, these, or those* into each gap.

- _____ shoes are killing me. I can't wait to take them off.
- (On the phone) Hello. _____ is Beth. Can I speak to Kate?
- _____ was a wonderful film, wasn't it?
- I knew Jenny at university. In _____ days she had long blonde hair.
- A Anything else?
B No, _____'s all for today, thanks.
- Well, _____'ll be £5.50, please.
- I can't get _____ ring off my finger. It's stuck.
- You just can't get proper sausages _____ days.
- Come here and tidy up _____ mess right now!
- Listen to _____. It says in the paper that life's been found on Mars.
- Did you ever hear from _____ girl you met on holiday last year?
- I was in the pub last night when _____ bloke came up to me and hit me.
- A I got a parking fine today.
B _____'ll teach you a lesson.
- Who were _____ people you were talking to last night?
- What was _____ noise? Didn't you hear it?



Revision of articles, determiners, and demonstratives

4 Personal column

T 12.2 Complete the article with the words in the boxes.

Personal column

She's a world-travelling, windsurfing OAP who refuses to act her age

BY SIMON MARTIN

every one her ~~all of the~~ the a a great deal of

ELSIE MORECAMBE looks up at (1) all of the large grey clouds coming quickly over (2) _____ horizon. 'I'll go just (3) _____ last time,' she says, jumping onto (4) _____ windsurfing board and speeding off over rough waves.

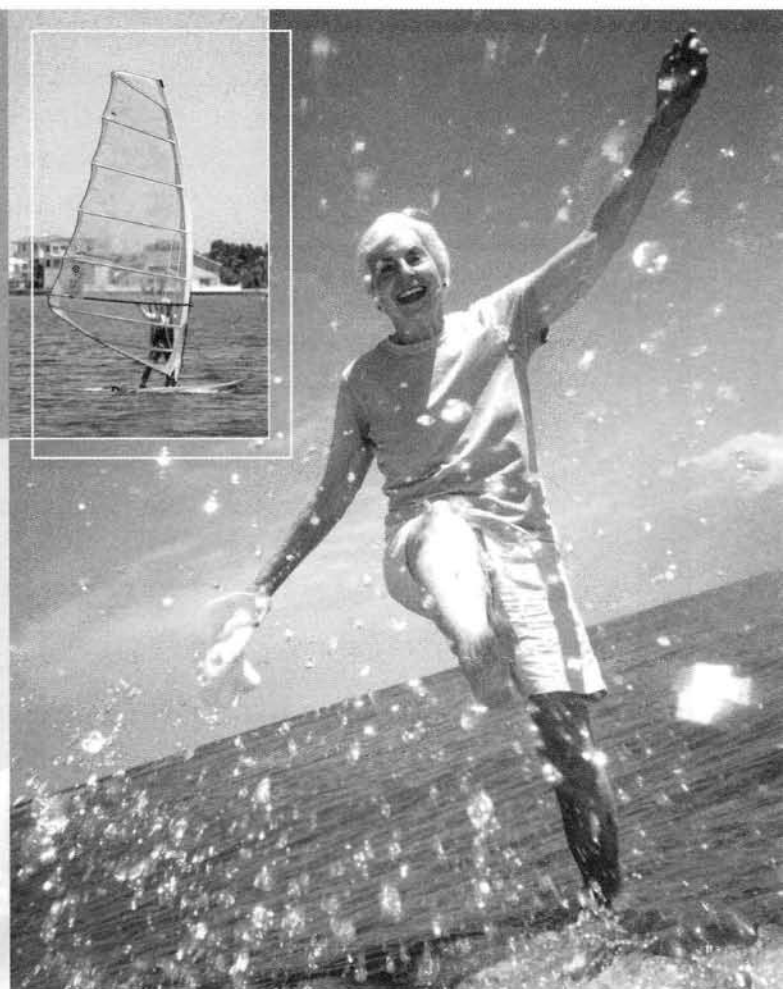
Back on dry land, (5) _____ group of elderly people watches (6) _____ move of hers with (7) _____ admiration.

enough an the her a lot of a great deal

Four years ago, at 70, looking (8) _____ younger than her years, Elsie formed (9) _____ organization called 'Age Well'. 'It isn't (10) _____ to tell people – you have to show them,' she says, dragging (11) _____ board ashore to (12) _____ back-slapping and praise from (13) _____ group.

all her everything no those their

This is all part of (14) _____ campaign to show that people of (15) _____ ages can achieve (16) _____ they want to do, if they really want to do it. 'It struck me that (17) _____ friends of mine who had (18) _____ job to go to any more and who kept complaining about (19) _____ boring and meaningless lives, didn't have to live like that,' she commented.



the (x 2) her (x 2) this most a several

Elsie has been windsurfing (20) _____ summer months for the last six years, ever since (21) _____ son told her that she was far too old to attempt it. Then she went on (22) _____ solo six-month world trip to Mexico, Thailand, and New Zealand.

Over the last four years she has organized and led (23) _____ groups on trips to Ireland, Israel, and Greece.

So far (24) _____ year she has been walking in (25) _____ Pyrénées, touring on (26) _____ bicycle, and canoeing.

'(27) _____ secret to life is ignoring how old you are,' Elsie says.

Nouns in groups



- 1 There are three main ways that we can put nouns together.

noun + noun	noun + 's + noun
post office	my wife's sister
headache	the doctor's surgery
face-lift	the dog's bowl

noun + preposition + noun

the end of the garden
a story about compassion
the arrival of the police

- 2 Sometimes more than one structure can be used.

the Prime Minister's arrival
the arrival of the Prime Minister

the floor of the living room
the living room floor

the car door handle
the handle on the car door

But usually only one pattern is possible.

the back of the car
NOT ~~the car back~~ ~~the car's back~~

- 3 Sometimes there is a change in meaning.

the cat's food = the food that belongs to one particular cat

The dog has eaten the **cat's food**.

cat food = food for cats in general

Can you buy some more **cat food** when you go out?

- 4 We use the noun + noun pattern (compound nouns) for everyday established combinations. We talk about a *love film*, a *horror film*, but not a ~~horse film~~. Here we usually prefer the pattern with a preposition – a *film about horses*.

5 Combining nouns

Combine the words in brackets using one of the three patterns. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

- Your coat's on the _____ (back, chair).
- You've just spilt the _____ (milk, cat).
- Can you buy some _____ (paper, toilet)?
We've run out.
- I never listened to my _____ (advice, parents).
- Can you buy a _____ (wine, bottle) to have with dinner?
- What did that _____ (road, sign) say?
Did you see it?
- It's such a mess in here. There are empty _____ (wine, bottles) everywhere.
- The _____ (Prime Minister, duties) include entertaining heads of state.
- The _____ (my shoe, heel) has come off.
- Can I borrow your _____ (brush, hair)?
- What happened at the _____ (film, end)?
- Here is _____ (today, news).
- Where is the nearest _____ (Underground, station)?
- It's my _____ (anniversary, parents, wedding) next week.
- The _____ (company, success) is due to its efficiency.
- I've got a _____ (fortnight, holiday) next month.
- The _____ (government, economic policy) is confusing.
- The annual _____ (rate, inflation) is about 4%.
- Are there any _____ (coffee, cups) in your bedroom? There are none in the kitchen.
- Do you want a _____ (coffee, cup)?

