



General Pre Intermediate

Unit 12: You never know

Objectives

- Grammar: First Conditional, Second Conditional
- Vocabulary: bring and take, come and go
- Everyday English: Thank you and goodbye!
- Reading: Risk and chance
- Listening: At a crossroads in life





- 1.** Where is the man? What is he looking at?
- 2.** What do you think he is thinking?
- 3.** How do you think he feels? Why?



Talk about some possible plans for next weekend.
Choose things that you're not 100% sure about just yet.
What do they depend on?

I'll probably go fishing on
Friday morning. It depends on
the tide.

I might go to the swimming
pool on Sunday. It depends
on how I feel...

1. Read and listen to Holly talking to her school friend, Lewis. Complete the conversation and answer the following questions.



- 1. Is Lewis' brother coming home at the weekend?
- 2. Is Holly going to her uncle's barbeque?

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1. Look at these First Conditional sentences. What tense comes after if? What is the other verb form?

If my brother **comes**, I'll go to the football with him.
I **won't go** to the barbecue **if** it rains.

How likely is it that these things will happen?
- 2. Which of these sentences is more sure?

If it's nice, I'll go to the barbecue.
If it's nice, I **might** go to the barbecue.

2. Have similar conversations to Holly and Lewis'. Use the prompts.

What are you doing this weekend?

- 1. If / weather / good / go / beach..
- 2. If / have time / meet / friends / coffee.
- 3. If / not rain / do some gardening.
- 4. If / rains / not go out. I / stay in / watch TV.
- 5. If / not have / work to do / spend a day in London.
- 6. If there / good film on / go to cinema.



H: What are you doing this weekend?

L: Er, I think my brother's coming home from university for the weekend, but he's not sure. If he 1. _____, I'll go to the football with him on Saturday. If he doesn't come, I 2. _____ probably
3. _____ video games with Oliver at his house. What about you?

H: It depends on the weather. If it's nice on Sunday, I 4. _____ go to my uncle's with my parents. He's having a barbecue. But I 5. _____ if it rains – I might just stay at home. I don't like typical English barbecues – with umbrellas!

L: Yeah, I know what you mean!

3. Talk about the plans you discussed on page 3. Make First Conditional sentences with *will* and *might*.

I'll probably go fishing on Friday morning.
It depends on the tide.

I might go to the swimming pool on Sunday. It depends on how I feel...

1. Listen to Holly talk about her plans. What is she sure about, and what isn't she sure about?



12.3

2. Make sentences about Holly's plans using *might* or *going to*.

1. She / go / Liverpool University or Manchester.
2. She / definitely / have / a gap year.
3. She / travel round South America.
4. She / look for work.
5. She / get a job picking fruit.
6. She / teach English somewhere.

3. Use the prompts to give Lewis some advice.

1. **Lewis:** I can't decide what to study at university – French or economics.

- If / French / have to spend a year in France.
- If / economics / it / be more useful in life.

If you study French, you'll have the possibility to work also in Canada.

If you study economics...

2. **L:** I'm not sure where to go, Bristol or Edinburgh.

- If / Bristol / be nearer home.
- If / Edinburgh / it / be a new experience!

3. **L:** I don't know whether to live on campus or in the city.

- get to know more people / if / on campus.
- learn more about real life / if / city.

4. **L:** I don't know whether to get a part-time job or take out a big loan.

- If / part-time job / have less time to study.
- If / a big loan / it / take a long time to pay it back.

5. **L:** I'm wondering whether to start next year or have a gap year.

- not forget what you've learned at school / if / next year.
- have a wonderful break from studying / if / gap year.

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. If I see Johnny and Tania, I *might tell* / *I'll tell* them I saw you.
2. If you don't decide soon, I *decide* / *I'll decide* for you!
3. I *might go* / *I'll go* to Leila's party. I'm not sure.
4. You'll hurt yourself if *you might fall* / *you fall* off that chair!
5. If you tell me the truth, *I won't say* / *I'll say* a word to anyone.
6. I'll help you if *you want* / *you will want*.
7. *I'll pick up* / *I might pick up* the kids from school if you want.
8. If *I'll get* / *I get* there before you, I'll wait outside.



Advice, warnings, offers, threats

1. Complete the First Conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets. Are they *advice*, *offers*, *warnings*, or *threats*?



1. If you _____ more exercise, you _____ a lot better. (do, feel)



2. If you _____ any more of that cake, you _____ sick. (eat, be)



3. If you _____ enough money, I _____ you some. (not have, lend)



4. If you _____ talking, I _____ you out! (not stop, send)

1. Listen to two friends, Robert and Scott.  12.5



- 1. Why is Robert worried?
- 2. Why isn't Scott worried about his job?
- 3. Why can't Robert get a job with Scott's company?

2. Listen again and complete the lines.

- 1. R: If I _____ my job, what _____ I do?
- 2. R: If you _____ your job, what _____ you _____?
- 3. S: But if it _____, I _____ my own business.
- 4. S: If I _____ you, I _____ retrain!

LANGUAGE FOCUS

If you lost your job, what **would** you **do**?
If it **happened**, I'd **start** my own business.

2. Notice that was in the if clause can change to were with I and he/she/it.

If I **(was) were** you, I'd retrain.
But what if it **(was) were** you?

3. This is what Robert says. How likely are each of these things to happen?

I don't know what I'll do if I **lose** my job.
What **would** you **do** if you **lost** your job, Scott?

3. Now listen to Charlie and Jessica's dreams. Complete their sentences.  12.6

Charlie's dream



I'd like to be bigger. I play rugby and if I
1. were bigger and stronger, I 2. _____
_____ in the first team. And if I 3. _____
_____ really well, I 4. _____
captain.
And then if I 5. _____ really hard,
maybe one day I 6. _____ for
England and I 7. _____ my dad to
meet the team. He 8. _____ so
proud of me!

Jessica's dream



I love my kids, but I'd really like to have
more time to myself. If I 9. _____
a weekend without kids, I
10. _____ a long lie-in. If there
11. _____ a good film on, I
12. _____ to the cinema in the
afternoon, with a friend. On Sunday, if
the weather 13. _____ nice, I
14. _____ a nice long walk
somewhere, maybe on my own!
Heaven!

4. What is the reality behind Charlie and Jessica's dreams?

Charlie isn't tall and strong.
If he were taller and stronger, he'd ...

1. How many sentences can you make from the chart? Read them aloud.

If I	didn't know had knew were	Japanese, rich, the answer, the time, you,	I'd I wouldn't	tell you. ask someone. help you. live in Japan. stop working.
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2. Choose either the First Conditional or the Second Conditional in each sentence, depending on how likely the situation is.

1. Won't / Wouldn't it be great if we never *have / had* issues connecting to Wi-Fi! (0%)
2. If I *win / won* the lotto, I'll *donate / I'd donate* most of the money to the Red Cross. (0.000007%)
3. If it *doesn't rain / didn't rain* tomorrow, we'll / we *would* have a picnic in the Rembrandt Park. (70%)
4. If you *go / went* out later, will / would you pick up the post for me? (70%)
5. If someone *steals / stole* your iPad, they *won't / wouldn't* be able to unlock it easily. (2.5%)
6. If you *have / had* triplets, imagine how much extra work that *will / would* be! (1.5%)
7. We *will / would* arrive at 13.45 if our flight *is / was* on time. (80%)
8. I'm 30 now. I wonder what I *will / would* look like if I *live / lived* to be 80? (15%)

3. Listen to Dan. He needs to change his lifestyle. Do you think he will?



12.7

4. Use the prompts to give some advice to Dan.

1. If / do / more exercise / feel great. –
Dan, if you did more exercise, you'd ...
2. If / cycle / to work / get fit and get there quicker!
3. If / drink / less Cola / not have so many headaches
4. If / eat / less junk food / have more energy
5. If / learn / to cook / eat / more vegetables
6. If / not watch / so much TV / find new hobbies
7. If / not go / bed so late / you / not feel / so tired in the morning
8. If / meditate / not feel so stressed



- 1. What does it mean if you are at a crossroads in life?
- 2. Listen to Jamie, Sylvia, and Donna. What are the big decisions that they have to make?



Jamie

Sylvia

Donna

3. Now answer the questions.

- 1. What has Jamie discovered about himself?
- 2. What could his band do with their songs if they recorded some?
- 3. Why does he think it might be stupid to drop out of university?
- 4. Why will Sylvia probably become a senior partner next year if she stays in the job?
- 5. Why hasn't she had children before now?
- 6. What wouldn't she want to do if she had a baby?
- 7. Why wasn't it a shock when Donna's husband died?
- 8. How does she think she'll feel if she lives somewhere smaller?
- 9. What would be the problem if she lived with her daughter?

What do you think?

4. Choose one of the three people. Say what you would do if you were them, and what the possible consequences might be.

5. Listen to Sylvia, Jamie, and Donna talking a year later. Did they make the decision you thought was best for them?



6. Are you, or anyone you know, at a crossroads in life?

At a party, two people have the same birthday – what a coincidence! Well, not really. If there are 48 people there, it's 95% likely to happen. And probability says that even very unlikely coincidences will happen sometimes. The Bulgarian lottery produced the same six numbers two weeks in a row in 2009. It seems unbelievable. But why? Those numbers were exactly as likely to come out as any others. If you flip a coin, it is possible for it to land heads 20 times in a row (but the chances of it happening are one in a million). And although it then feels like it's more likely to be tails on the 21st throw, it's not — the chances of a head are always 50%! Probability does feel improbable sometimes!

Reading and speaking

4. Read the text again. Correct the false sentences.

- 1,600 people died in the 9/11 plane attacks.
- Reading the news isn't a good way to learn what's most dangerous in life.
- Americans should worry more about shark attacks.
- Gerolamo Cardano had personal reasons for studying probability.
- A 100% increase in risk is always a big problem.
- Friday 13th is a dangerous day to drive on one UK motorway.
- A probability study needs to be big and long to have any real meaning.
- You can always find someone with the same birthday as you in a group of 48 people.

5. Which **highlighted** words in the text mean ... ?

- one after the other
- to become twice as much
- not enough
- dangerous
- using thinking, not feelings
- someone who plays games to win money
- to throw something so that it turns over
- things happening together by chance
- generally, typically
- make it difficult to understand

What are the chances of that happening?!

Mathematician Julia Gilroy explains the world of probability.

How risky is it?

In the year following the 9/11 plane attacks, many Americans decided flying was too **risky**, and drove instead. About 1,600 people died as a result.



That's because the chances of dying in a plane crash are 1 in 11 million, but for a car crash they're much higher – 1 in 5,000. The problem is that people feel something is dangerous, but don't understand the true risk.

Plane crashes, terrorist attacks, and murders are big news stories, so we remember them and feel afraid. If the news told us that thousands died that day from bad diet, **lack of** exercise, and car accidents, we wouldn't forget their dangers so easily. **On average**, one American dies every day in an accident in the bath. One American dies each year from a shark attack. So, if we were **logical**, we'd find having a bath more frightening than sharks!

Understanding risk

To understand risk, you need to understand probability. The first person to study it was a 16th-century Italian mathematician, Gerolamo Cardano.

A big **gambler**, Cardano wanted to know the chances of winning money at different games. He was the first to show probability as a fraction or percentage, e.g. 1 in 4 or 25%.

Unfortunately, these numbers can **confuse** us. If you hear that the chances of being killed by lightning are 1 in 300,000, you won't worry about it. If you heard that 24,000 people die from lightning strikes every year, you might be more careful in the next storm.



Don't believe all you read in the papers

Shock finding of NHS report:

82% MORE CHANCE OF DYING IN HOSPITAL AT WEEKENDS

CANCER DANGER
IN BACON AND SAUSAGES

Full English can double cancer risk

HEALTH RISK OF HERBAL PILLS

Doctors warn of risk of mixing herbal remedies with statins and cancer drugs

Again, newspapers don't help. "40% increase in cancer risk from eating X!" shouts the headline. That's a big increase, so should you stop eating X? Well, not if the risk of getting that cancer is very small before the increase, e.g. 1 in every 1000 people. Even if eating X **doubled** that risk to 2 in 1000, you'd still be very unlikely to get it.

So, don't believe everything you read about probabilities.

In a study of one UK motorway over five months, traffic accidents on Friday 13th were 50% more likely to result in serious injuries than accidents on Friday 6th. How can that be true?! In fact, it's simply chance that it happened on that motorway during that period. If you did a bigger and longer study, there would be no difference.



What a coincidence!

At a party, two people have the same birthday – what a **coincidence**! Well, not really. If there are 48 people there, it's 95% likely to happen. And probability says that even very unlikely coincidences will happen sometimes. The Bulgarian lottery produced the same six numbers two weeks **in a row** in 2009. It seems unbelievable. But why? Those numbers were exactly as likely to come out as any others. If you **flip** a coin, it is possible for it to land heads 20 times in a row (but the chances of it happening are one in a million). And although it then feels like it's more likely to be tails on the 21st throw, it's not – the chances of a head are always 50%! Probability does feel improbable sometimes!



1. Answer the questions:

- Why do newspapers often try to make their headlines as frightening as possible?
- Which newspapers do this in your country? Can you think of any recent examples?
- Read these coincidences. Which do you find most surprising? Why?
 - A British schoolboy taking the national final school exam saw that the number of his exam paper was 007. The student's name?
 - James Bond.
 - In Finland, a man was hit by a lorry while crossing a highway on his bicycle. Two hours later, 1.5 km away, another man was hit by a lorry while crossing a highway on his bicycle. They were identical twins.
 - A parent and child both decided to write to each other after 37 years without contact. Their letters crossed in the post.
- What's the most amazing coincidence you've experienced? Do you believe there's more than just chance in some coincidences?



Vocabulary and speaking | Bring and take, come and go

1. Look at the examples of *bring*, *take*, *come* and *go*.

- My brother's **coming** home for the weekend.
- I'll **go** to the football with him.
- I'd **take** my dad to meet the team.
- My daughter often **brings** the children to visit me.

Which verbs mean ...?

- **here, to me**
- **away, to someone else**

2. Underline the examples of the verbs in these questions. Answer them.

1. How did you come to school today?
2. What did you bring with you?
3. Where will you go after this lesson?
4. When a friend invites you to their house, do you usually take something?
5. Who was the last relative to come to your house? Did they bring anything?

3. Look at the picture. The choice between bring/take and come/go depends on where the speaker is. Who is French? How do you know?

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *bring*, *take*, *come* and *go*. Listen and check. 🎧 12.10

1.

A: Bye everyone! I'm _____ on holiday tomorrow.

B: Where are you _____?

A: Australia. I'm _____ my kids to meet their cousins in Sydney.

B: Lucky you! When you _____ back, will you _____ me a boomerang?

2.

A: OK class, it's nearly time to _____ home. Don't forget to _____ your money for the school trip tomorrow. We're _____ to the Natural History Museum.

B: Oh, Miss Jones, can't you _____ us somewhere more exciting?

3.

A: Jake, you were very late last night. What time did you _____ home?

B: It was before midnight, Mum, honest! Ryan _____ me home in his car.

4.

A: I've got a new flat. You must _____ and visit soon. And _____ Emma and Dan with you. I'll cook you a meal.

B: Great! We'll _____ some champagne to toast your new home!

5.

A: I'm _____ to Ireland tomorrow. Deirdre's _____ round this evening – she's _____ a present she wants me to _____ to her sister in Dublin.

B: Have a good trip! _____ me a bottle of Guinness back!

I'm going on holiday. I must remember to take some suncream.



I came to Britain to study English. Fortunately, I brought an umbrella.

Words that go together

5. Which verb goes with each pair of expressions: *bring, take, come* or *go*?

1. _____
away (food)
something back to the shop

2. _____
people together
peace to the world

3. _____
crazy
to sleep

4. _____
first/last
true

6. Optional. Write sentences using the expressions.

It takes me a long time to decide– I spend ages trying to choose to best option.

I usually order a takeaway ...

1. Where are the people in the photos? Complete the conversations with the words and phrases below the pictures.



coming | glad | pleasure |
so | much | be going

A: It's late! We must _____ now. Thank you _____ for a lovely evening.

B: Our _____! Thank you for _____!

C: The meal was fantastic!

B: I'm _____ you liked it! Bye! Drive safely!

A: I will. Bye! And thanks again!



kind | mention | grateful |
mind | not

A: Thanks so much! It's so _____ of you.

B: That's OK.

A: I'm so _____ for all your help.

B: Don't _____ it! It's been fun.

A: Well, er, would you _____ helping me with just one more thing?

B: Of course _____! No problem!



flight | picking | through |
yourself | give

A: I hope you have a good _____ . Who's _____ you up?

B: My sister, Lara.

A: Well, _____ her my love.

B: Will do. OK, I'd better go _____ security now. It takes ages. Bye!

A: Goodbye! Look after _____!



welcome | kind |
pleasure | having

A: Thanks for _____ me. I've really enjoyed my stay.

B: You're very _____! It's been a _____ . Come back and see us again soon!

A: That's very _____ of you. Maybe next year!

B: That would be lovely!



arrive | journey | care |
say

A: Have a safe _____!

B: Thanks. I'll text you when I _____.

A: And _____ hello to your parents from me.

B: I will. OK, I'd better get on.

A: OK. Bye! Take _____!

B: And you! See you soon. Bye!



will | luck | keep | fun |
everything

A: Goodbye! Thanks for _____! It's been great _____!

B: Thank you! I've really enjoyed being your teacher!

C: Well, we've learned so much with you!

B: I'm glad to hear it. Good _____ with your English in future! And _____ in touch!

A: We _____! Bye!

Language review

1. There is *one* mistake in each of the sentences below. Correct each mistake. What kind of mistake it is.

- spelling
- tense
- word missing
- wrong order
- wrong word
- punctuation

1. Autumn is my favourite season. **autum (spelling= autumn)**
2. Whose coming for dinner?
3. She's doctor.
4. The dog has lost it's collar.
5. They went in Italy on holiday.
6. They've been eating two packets of biscuits.
7. I have two brothers younger.
8. He's arrived yesterday.
9. The wine is of France.

2. Read and correct the piece of student writing **My best man and best friend**.

3. Write about a friend or a family member and make your teacher correct it.

MY BEST MAN AND BEST FRIEND

My best friend was my Best Man at my wedding when I get married two year ago.

He's name is Flavio and we met in universcity in Bologna. In fact, we met on our very first day their. Flavio was first person I spoke with and we discovered that we were both studying Spanish and that we were both football fans. When we left university, we went together travelling during six months. We've had a fantastic time touring north and south america.

When we were in Mexico, we met two sisters of Chicago, Tamsin and Tanya. Now I'm married with Tanya, and next year Flavio and Tamsin going to get married.

I like Flavio because he very funny, and I'm never boring when we are together. I move to a different town soon, but I'm sure we will often text or email ourselves.



First Conditional

Form

If + Present Simple, will + infinitive without to.

Positive and negative

If I **study** hard, I'll pass my exams.

If we don't **hurry up**, we'll be late to the wedding!

If you're very late, I **won't wait** for you.

Question

What **will** we do **if** it rains?

Short answer

Will you go to abroad if your application is approved? Yes, I **will**. No, I **won't**.

Note:

1. English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.

If it **snows**, I'll stay home. NOT ~~If it will snow...~~

If I **work** hard, I'll get a promotion. NOT ~~If I'll work hard...~~

2. The condition clause (if) can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. Notice the use of the comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my internship.

I'll pass my exams **if** I work hard.

Use

The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.

If it's sunny, we'll **go** to the beach.

You'll **be** cold **if** you don't take a coat.

If and when

If expresses a possibility that something will happen.

When expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.

When I get home, I'll have a shower. NOT ~~If I get home.~~

might

Form

might + infinitive without to

Might is a modal auxiliary verb. For an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs.
The forms of *might* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	might might not	go to the meeting.
He/She		be late.
It		snow tomorrow.
We		go out for a meal tonight.

Note:

The negative is often expressed with *I don't think + will*.

Question

The inverted question *Might you ...?* is unusual. It is very common to ask a question with *Do you think ... + will ...?*

Do you think	it'll snow?
	they'll come to our wedding?

Short answer

Do you **think** it'll rain? It **might**.

Use

Might is used to express a future possibility. It means *will* perhaps.
It contrasts with *will*, which expresses a future certainty.

Manchester **will** win the match. (I am sure they will.)

Manchester **might** win the match. (It's possible, but I'm not sure.)

Second Conditional

Form

If + Past Simple, *would* + infinitive without to.

Would is a modal auxiliary verb.

The forms of *would* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

If I **had** more money, I'd (would) **buy** a new Samsung.

If he **knew** the truth, he'd **tell** us.

If I **didn't like** her, I **wouldn't talk** to her.

Question

What **would** you **do** if you **had** a sabbatical year?

Short answer

Would you travel round the world?

If they had the money, would they buy a new car?

Yes, I would.

No, I wouldn't.

Yes, they would.

No, they wouldn't.

Note:

1. As with the First Conditional, the condition clause can come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

If I **had** more time, I'd go.

I'd help if I **had** more time.

2. *Were* is often used instead of *was* in the condition clause.

If I **were** you, I'd tell him.

If he **were** taller, he'd be a cabin crew member.

3. The use of the past tense (*If I had*) and *would* does not refer to past time. It expresses distance from the present and unreality because it is different from the facts we know.

If I had ... (but I don't have ...)

I would ... (but I won't ...)

Use

1. The Second Conditional is used to express an unreal or improbable condition and its result. The use of past forms show that it is not reality.

If I **were** the PM, I'd stop all war. (But I'm not the PM. = reality)

If I **lived** in a big house, I'd have a playroom. (But I live in a small flat.)

2. The phrase, *If I were you, I'd ...* is often used to give advice.

If I **were** you, I'd call the plumber.

First and Second Conditional

The First Conditional is possible and probable.

The Second conditional is improbable and sometimes impossible.