

- 4
 1 You've been wearing the same socks ...
 2 You're wearing the same socks ...
 a since Monday! b as me! Look!
- 5
 1 How long have you been ...
 2 How many times have you been ...
 a to Spain? b going to Spain for the winter?

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from the box. Use the past simple, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous or past perfect simple.

be (x2) get improve introduce kill
 not cook not live result rise

Who wants to live for ever? In wealthy countries, the number of years people can expect to live ¹ _____ over the last 200 years. Most babies born in 1900 ² _____ past the age of 50, but many babies born these days will live to over 80. There are three main reasons why people are living longer these days.

Firstly, public health ³ _____ dramatically. In the 20th century, thanks to developments in medical science, a large proportion of the population were protected against diseases which ⁴ _____ many people, such as smallpox, polio and measles. In addition, medical research ⁵ _____ in cures being found for many other illnesses.

Secondly, there is a much greater understanding of the importance of good hygiene than there ⁶ _____ in the past. People wash their hands more often than they used to and are much more aware of food hygiene. In the past, for example, people often ⁷ _____ ill because they ate food that they ⁸ _____ properly. Awareness of the importance of keeping people safe and well at school and at work has grown, too, and laws for ensuring health and safety at work ⁹ _____ in place for several decades now.

Finally, people generally lead more healthy lifestyles these days. Fewer people smoke and in many countries governments ¹⁰ _____ smoking bans in public places.

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. More than one option may be possible.

My life ¹ _____ (change) dramatically in 2010, when I ² _____ (lose) my job as an accountant. My father ³ _____ (die) the year before, and he ⁴ _____ (leave) me some money. I ⁵ _____ (look) at some travel magazines and I ⁶ _____ (think) about spending the money on an exotic holiday, when I ⁷ _____ (hear) a programme on the radio about orphanages in India. 'I ⁸ _____ (want) to make a difference,' I thought to myself. 'Why ⁹ _____ (I/dream) about holidays when I can help other people?' Since then, I ¹⁰ _____ (travel) several times to India and I ¹¹ _____ (help) to rebuild an orphanage in Calcutta. It ¹² _____ (be) an amazing experience.

UNIT 4 SCHOOL

Would rather, would prefer, had better

Would rather, would prefer

We use both *would rather (do something)* and *would prefer (to do something)* to talk about general preferences.

We use *would rather* + infinitive without *to* and *would prefer* + infinitive with *to*. Compare:

I'd rather play basketball than play tennis.

I'd prefer to play basketball than play tennis.

The negative form is *would rather not (do something)* or *would prefer not (to do something)*.

Martha's tired so she'd prefer not to go out/she'd rather not go out.

'Will you take the dog for a walk now?' 'I'd prefer not to./I'd rather not.'

Would rather (but NOT *would prefer to*) is followed by a verb in the past tense when other people are involved in a present or future action and the sentence has two subjects.

I'd rather you made lunch today.

'Who's going to drive?' 'I'd rather you did.'

Is Max going to do the shopping or would he rather we did it?

'Shall I talk to your teacher, or will you?' 'I'd rather you talked to her.'

1 Complete the sentences (1–6) with no more than three words to express a preference.

- Shall I go ahead and book these tickets online now?
We _____ you waited until this evening. There's no hurry.
- Would your grandmother like a drink?
I think she'd prefer _____ something, actually. She's hungry!
- Does your sister want a lift to school?
It's OK, she _____ walk since the weather's nice.
- Would you rather _____ TV or go to the cinema?
Neither – I've got some work to do!
- Do you feel like going to the park?
No, I _____ go out today. I've got a cold.
- Let's run or we'll miss the bus.
I'd prefer _____ – we can catch the next bus.

Had better

We can use *had better* instead of *should/ought to*, especially in spoken English, to say that we think it would be a good idea to do something. Like *would rather*, *had better* is followed by the infinitive without *to*.

We'd better not be late for class again. We've been late every day this week!

You'd better phone Jules straight away. He's been waiting for your call all day.

We don't use *had better* to talk about the past or to make general comments:

You should/ought to have eaten something before we went out.
NOT *You had better have...*

I don't think teenagers should/ought to use the Internet for more than two hours a day.

NOT *I don't think teenagers had better...*

Had better can sound slightly threatening in tone.

You'd better say sorry right now or I'll never forgive you!

It is more urgent than *should/ought to* and has a similar meaning to *I would advise you strongly to...* or *We must/we mustn't...*

pekerjaan yang

3 Choose the correct words in each sentence (1–9). Sometimes both answers are possible.

- Kate *had not better/had better not* cheat in the exam like she did last week.
- You'd better *to take/take* those books back to the library today.
- You'd better not/You hadn't better* tell anyone what we've found out.
- You *ought to/'d better* take an umbrella with you.
- Had we better/Should* we leave the windows open as it's so hot?
- 'Shall we go to another café?' '*We'd better not/We'd better not go*. It's getting late.'
- Students *should/had better* wait outside until the bell rings at nine o'clock.
- Andrew *shouldn't/had better not* speak to Mr Whitfield like that again.
- You *better had/had better* get up early on Saturday.

UNIT 5 WORK

The causative

Have/get something done

The causative is used when someone else does something for you. The structure is:

have/get + object + past participle = *to have/get something done*

We can use it in questions and negatives and in any tense or verb form. It emphasizes the action rather than the person who performs it.

I've just had my bike repaired.

We're going to get our house painted.

She'll have had her hair cut by this time tomorrow.

We can use *have* + object + past participle when something bad happens, especially when someone is affected by an action which they did not cause.

We've had our front window broken.

Hundreds of people had their electricity cut off as a result of the power failure.

Have someone do

We use *have* + object + infinitive without *to* when we talk about instructing (or paying) someone to do something. It emphasizes the person who performed the action.

I'll have my secretary call you back with the details.
Did you have the plumber fix that leak?

Get someone to do

We use *get* + object + infinitive with *to* when we talk about persuading someone to do something. It emphasizes the person who performs the action.

I'll get Harry to help me with this assignment.
Did you get your little sister to eat her dinner?

2 Complete the sentences (1–7) with *had better* or *had better not* and the verbs from the box.

arrive eat go start take use write

- You _____ training if you're serious about entering the marathon next year.
- Sarah _____ for a walk if she wants some fresh air.
- The children _____ any more of those sweets. They're going to feel sick!
- We were so late yesterday! We _____ on time today!
- You _____ Dan's phone. He hates other people taking his stuff without asking.
- Jamie _____ any more time off work. The boss isn't very happy with him as it is.
- I _____ to Auntie Betty. I haven't sent her an email for ages.