

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

- 1 Shall I go ahead and book these tickets online now?
We _____ you waited until this evening. There's no hurry.
- 2 Would your grandmother like a drink?
I think she'd prefer _____ something, actually.
She's hungry!
- 3 Does your sister want a lift to school?
It's OK, she _____ walk since the weather's nice.
- 4 Would you rather _____ TV or go to the cinema?
Neither – I've got some work to do!
- 5 Do you feel like going to the park?
No, I _____ go out today. I've got a cold.
- 6 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...*

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

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

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

- 1 Kate *had not better/had better not* cheat in the exam like she did last week.
- 2 You'd better *to take/take* those books back to the library today.
- 3 *You'd better not/You hadn't better* tell anyone what we've found out.
- 4 You *ought to/'d better* take an umbrella with you.
- 5 *Had we better/Should* we leave the windows open as it's so hot?
- 6 'Shall we go to another café?' '*We'd better not/We'd better not go*. It's getting late.'
- 7 Students *should/had better* wait outside until the bell rings at nine o'clock.
- 8 Andrew *shouldn't/had better not* speak to Mr Whitfield like that again.
- 9 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?

Make someone do

We use *make* + object + infinitive without *to* when we talk about forcing someone to do something. It emphasizes the person who performed the action. *Our teacher made us work hard in class today.*
Stop pulling faces at the baby – you're making him cry!

1 Put the words in order to complete the sentences (1–8).

- I've lost my house key.
cut/need/I/to/a new one/get/as soon as I can.

- How often
cut/your/?/hair/you/do/get

- We do our weekly shopping online and
it./delivered/have/we/to the house

- I can't give you a lift tomorrow, I'm afraid,
'm/having/I/serviced./my car

- The windows are dirty.
cleaned/need/get/we/to./them

- the house./we/someone/have/clean/once a week

- There's a problem with my computer.
'm/going/look/at/it/I/to./someone/get/to

- Miranda doesn't want to come to the party tonight,
but/her/'re/going/us/come/with/we/to/I/make

2 Complete the sentences (1–12) with the correct form of *have*, the past participle, and the words in brackets.

- I need to _____ (suit/clean) before my cousin's wedding.
- When we were in Paris, I _____ (my portrait/paint) by a street artist.
- I absolutely hate _____ (my photo/take). I always look awful!
- We _____ (our kitchen/redecorate) at the moment.
- If you are feeling dizzy, you should _____ (blood pressure/check).
- Have you ever _____ (your fortune/tell)?
- I _____ (my car/service) tomorrow. Could you give me a lift to work?
- I need _____ (my watch/repair) – it's not working properly.
- They had to _____ (the big tree/cut down) in their garden. It was damaged in a storm.

- We usually _____ (our house/repaint) every five years.
- I nearly couldn't stop in time at the traffic lights today. I must _____ (the brakes/test) tomorrow.
- Our neighbours _____ (a lot of new furniture/deliver) yesterday.

3 Find one grammatical mistake in each sentence (1–11) and correct it.

- You didn't get your glasses mend.
- He took his car to the garage and had repaired it.
- I'm getting these photos framing tomorrow.
- Stop messing about – you're make me laugh, and I'm trying to be serious!
- They had their luggage stole on holiday.
- I've my computer upgraded.
- We have our house painted at the moment.
- My mum and sister always have their nails paint together.
- I'll have my administrator to email you the contract later today.
- My brother will be his hair getting cut this time tomorrow.
- Kate will have stolen her car if she doesn't remember to lock the doors.

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use a causative structure.

Productivity in the workplace



Research has shown a moderate noise level is good for productivity and creativity in the workplace. High noise levels, especially when it's stop-start, make it difficult to process information efficiently. Anyone who has tried to work at home while their neighbours are playing loud music, speaking loudly on the phone or, even worse, (1) _____ (their apartment/renovate), will have experienced this. Research about temperatures in the workplace has shown that productivity decreases significantly and up to 40% more mistakes are made when the temperature is below 20°C. So, if you're feeling cold, (2) _____ (your boss/turn up) the heating, but not too much, as too high temperatures cause an even greater decrease in creativity. When it comes to lighting, too little light and too much light can both reduce productivity. Natural light is generally preferable as long there is enough of it. So, if your workplace is too dim, you should consider (3) _____ (skylights or large windows/install). Finally, research has shown that an untidy workspace is better for creative thinking than a tidy one. So if you are a naturally tidy person, it may be worth (4) _____ (a colleague/mess up) your desk from time to time!