PET Chapter 26

Chapter 25 focuses on first conditional. But first, let's review the vocabulary for this chapter, which is related to advertising.

inform	persuade	logo	advertise	suggest
warn	advertisement	slogan	take notice	influence
change your mind	recommend	encourage	prevent	promise
None of your business.				

advert(isement) (n)	a notice or short film which informs people about something and tries to persuade them to buy it
advertise (v)	to tell people about something, on television or in newspapers, etc., so that they will buy it
change (your) mind (v)	to change a decision or opinion
encourage (v)	to say good things to someone that will make them confident about doing something
influence (v)	to change the way that someone thinks
inform (v)	to tell someone about something
It's none of your business. (expression)	You say this when you don't want to tell someone about something. (not very polite)
logo (n)	a special design that a company uses so that people recognise its products
persuade (v)	to make someone agree to do something by talking to them a lot about it
prevent (v)	to stop something happening or to stop someone doing something
promise (v)	to say that you will certainly do something or that something will certainly happen
recommend (v)	to say that someone or something is good or suitable for a particular purpose
slogan (n)	a short phrase that is easy to remember, often used in advertisements
suggest (v)	to talk about an idea or plan for someone else to consider
take notice of (v)	to pay attention to
warn (v)	to tell someone that something bad may happen in the future

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)

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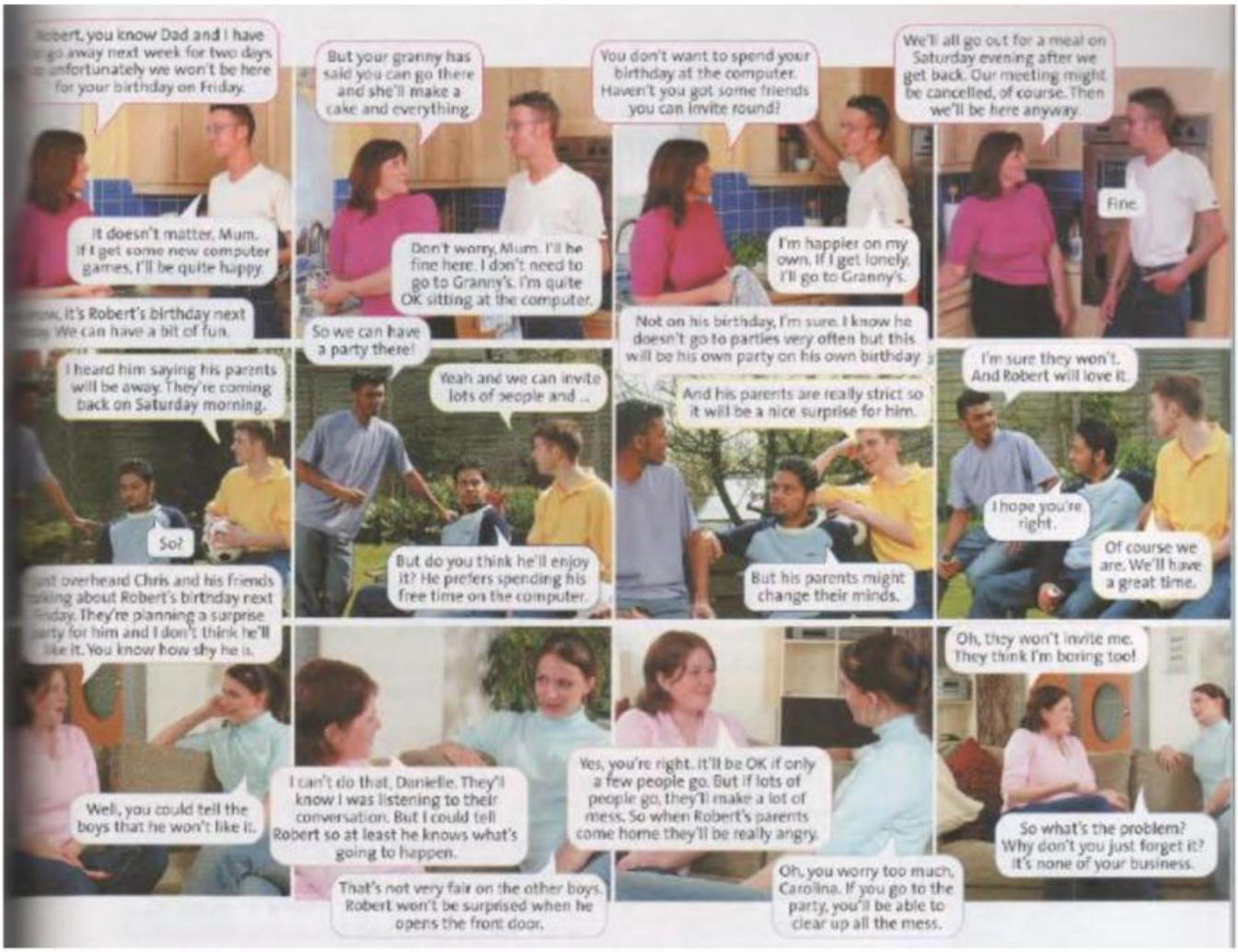
Read the story and then answer the questions below. The questions focus on several important verbs that appear frequently on Cambridge exams.



2 Read these questions. Look at the underlined verbs. What do they mean? Can you guess? Then answer the questions.

1 What does Robert's mother do?
- A persuade him to spend his birthday with someone else
- B explain to Robert why she has to go to the meeting
- C complain about how much time he spends on the computer
- D promise to celebrate with him

2 What do the boys want to do?
- A organise a party at Robert's house
- B spoil Robert's birthday plans
- C influence the way Robert spends his free time
- D find out what Robert's parents are really like

3 What does Carolina want to do?
- A suggest the boys tell Robert about the party
- B apologise for listening to the boys' conversation
- C inform Robert's parents about the party
- D warn Robert about the party

4 What does Danielle do?
- A encourage Carolina to tell Robert's parents
- B recommend that Carolina tells Robert
- C persuade Carolina not to do anything
- D prevent Carolina from going to the party

Vocabulary spot

Verbs like *suggest*, *inform*, *warn*, etc. are often used in multiple-choice questions, especially in PET Reading Part 4. Make sure you know what the verbs in this exercise mean.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form.

apologise	encourage
~~explain~~	influence
prevent	recommend
warn	

a We *explained* the problem to the receptionist.
b Our volleyball captain ..... the team to practise every day.
c Do advertisements ..... your decisions about where to shop?
d My doctor ..... that I should try a new skin cream.
e The tour guide ..... the tourists about pickpockets in the area.
f The police ..... the crowd from entering the square.
g Did the girls ..... for making such a mess?

First Conditional. First conditional is used to make predictions. The formula is: If (present simple), then (will future). In other words, the part with the condition uses present simple, and the part with the result uses *will* + verb. Remember that the negative of *will* is *won't*.

To practice the formula, complete the exercise that follows.

Complete the sentences below with the correct tense.

a The boys will know Carolina was listening to their conversation if she *tells* (tell) them what she thinks.
b If lots of people go to the party, the house ..... (be) a mess.
c If the house is a mess, Robert's parents ..... (get) angry.
d If Robert goes to his granny's house, the party ..... (not happen).
e If the meeting is cancelled, Robert's parents ..... (stay) at home.
f Robert will go to his granny's house if he ..... (feel) lonely.
g If Carolina tells Robert about the party, Robert ..... (not have) a surprise.
h If Robert gets some computer games for his birthday, he ..... (be) happy.

Sometimes, *if* is replaced with *when* (when the condition is certain).

- When my parents arrive, we will go out to dinner. (There is no doubt that the parents will arrive.)
- If my parents arrive, I will cancel the party. (The speaker is not sure whether his parents will arrive.)

Sometimes, *if* is replaced with unless (which means "if not").

- If Robert doesn't go to his cousin's house, he will be at home. = Unless Robert goes to his cousin's house, he will be at home.

Practice these options with the following exercises.

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1 Rewrite these sentences using *unless*.

a If the meeting isn't cancelled, Robert's parents will be away. *Unless the meeting is cancelled, ...*

b If Carolina doesn't tell Robert about the party, it will be a surprise.

c Robert will enjoy the party if the boys don't ask too many people.

d If the boys don't organise a party for Robert, he won't have one.

e Robert's parents won't know about the party if Carolina doesn't tell them.

Choose *if* or *when*. In two of the sentences you can use either. What is the difference in meaning?

a Everyone will be hungry *if* / *when* we arrive late, so we'd better hurry!

b I'll eat that sandwich *if* / *when* you don't want it.

c I'll go to university *if* / *when* I pass this exam.

d *If* / *When* those shoes are still in the shop, I'll buy them.

e *If* / *When* we get to the town centre, we'll ask for directions to the theatre.

f I'll record the football match for you *if* / *when* I get home in time.

g I'll learn to drive *if* / *when* I'm seventeen.

h *If* / *When* I buy a new computer, I'll give you my old one.

i I'll be very disappointed *if* / *when* there are no tickets left.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 **Here is part of a story. Can you use these four words to fill the spaces?**

after	when	while	next

I went into my hotel room and (**a**) ..... I had locked the door, I opened the envelope from my bank. There was a letter and some money in it. First, I counted the money. (**b**) ....., I looked at the letter. (**c**) ..... I was reading it, I heard a sound in the bathroom. I put the letter in my pocket and went to the bathroom door. Somebody was having a shower – in my bathroom! What should I do? I was still trying to decide (**d**) ..... I heard the shower stop.

2 **Work with a partner. Put these sentences in the correct order to tell the rest of the story. Which words help you to understand the order in which things happened?**

a 'What are you doing here?' we said at the same time.
b In the evening, the hotel gave us a free meal.
c Then he looked at the key which was still in my hand.
d When he saw me he looked angry.
e A man came out wearing a towel.
f After he had put his clothes on, we went to see the receptionist.
g Suddenly the bathroom door opened.
h She apologised and gave him a different room.
i We've been friends ever since.
j 'I suppose they've given one of us the wrong key,' he said and began to laugh.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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