

7

Getting on together

Modals and related verbs 1 • Hot verb *get* • Exaggeration and understatement

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1 Read the sentences 1–10 and underline the modal verbs. Rewrite them with a correct expression a–j.
- 1 You shouldn't wear red, it doesn't suit you.
- 2 May I make a suggestion?
- 3 You can smoke in the designated area only.
- 4 I can take you to the airport after all.
- 5 You must obtain a visa to work in Australia.
- 6 You should always make an appointment.
- 7 You'll pass. Don't worry.
- 8 You mustn't walk on the grass.
- 9 I couldn't get through, the line was engaged.
- 10 I won't discuss the matter any further.

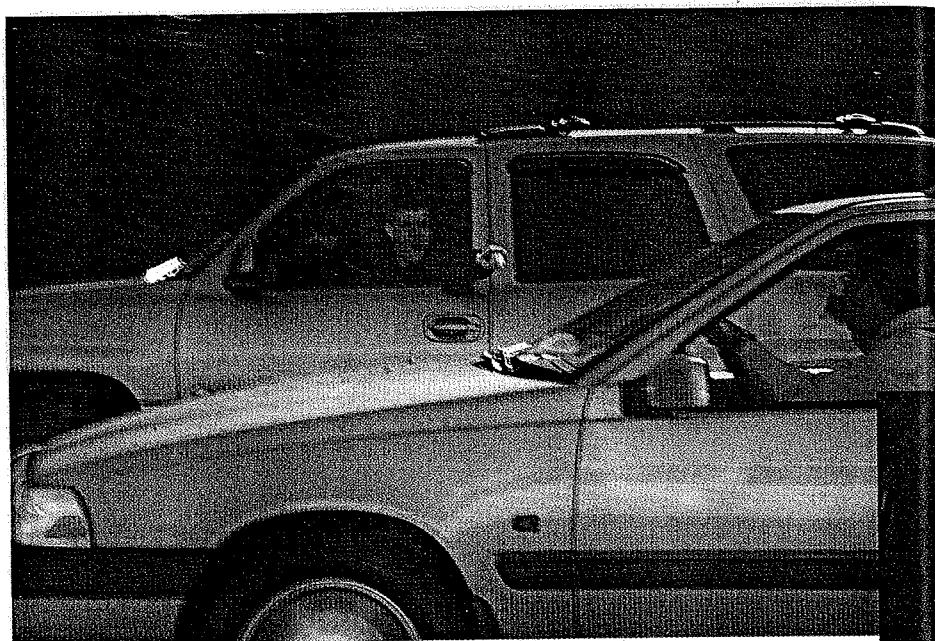
- | |
|----------------------------------|
| a I'll be able to ... |
| b I didn't manage to ... |
| c You're bound to ... |
| d You are required to ... |
| e Is it OK if ...? |
| f You're allowed to ... |
| g If I were you ... |
| h I refuse to ... |
| i It's always a good idea to ... |
| j You aren't permitted to ... |

- 2 **T 7.1** Listen and check.
- 3 Complete the lines a–j with your own ideas and compare with a partner.
I'll be able to come on Saturday after all.

WE CAN WORK IT OUT

Modals and related verbs

- 1 **T 7.2** Read and listen to the two conversations. Who are the speakers? What are they talking about? Find all the examples of modal verbs.



- 1 A What the ... where d'you think you're going?
B What d'you mean?
A Well, you can't turn right here.
B Who says I can't?
A That sign does mate. 'No Entry'. Can't you read?
B I couldn't see it, could I?
A You should get your eyes tested, you should. You're not fit to be on the roads.

- 2 **T 7.3** Listen to two similar conversations. What expressions are used instead of modal verbs?
- 3 Choose one of the conversations. Learn it by heart and act it out to the class with your partner.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 Modal verbs have many meanings. Match a sentence in A with a meaning in B.

A	B
1 He can ski.	ability advice obligation permission probability (un)willingness
2 Can I go to the party?	
3 You must stop at the crossroads.	
4 You must see the film.	
5 He must be rich.	
6 I'll help you.	
7 I won't help you.	
8 You should stop smoking.	
9 It will be a good party.	
10 It might rain.	

- 2 Which meanings in B do these related verbs express?

be able to manage to be allowed to be bound to
be supposed to promise to refuse to have (got) to
be required to be likely to had better Why don't you ...?

- 3 What is the **question**, **negative**, and **third person singular** of these five sentences?

*I can speak Japanese. I'm able to speak three languages.
I must go. I have to go. I've got to go.*

Put the sentences into the past and future.

▶▶ Grammar Reference pp147-149

PRACTICE

Negotiating

- 1 Read the conversation. What is it about?



- A *If I were you, I'd swallow my pride and forgive and forget.*
B Never! I *refuse to*.
A *You'll have no choice* in the end. *You won't be able to* ignore each other forever.
B *Maybe I'll forgive him but I'll never be able to* forget.
A *Surely it's possible to* talk it over and work something out. *You have to* for the sake of the children.
B Oh dear! I just don't know what to do for the best.

- 2 **T 7.4** Replace the words in italics with suitable modal verbs, then listen and compare.

- 3 **T 7.5** Do the same with this conversation.



- A I don't know if *I'll be able to* come this evening.
B But you *have to*. You *promised to*.
A Yeah, but *I'm not supposed to* go out on weekday evenings. My parents won't let me.
B *Why don't you* tell them that you're coming over to my house to do homework?
A *Not possible*. Somebody's *bound to* see me and tell them.
B *We have no choice but to* cancel the match then. Lots of kids *aren't able to* come to practice in term time.

- 4 Practise the conversations with a partner.

- 2 A You won't tell anyone, will you?
B Of course I won't.
A You really *mustn't* tell a soul.
B Trust me. I won't say a word.
A But I know you. I'm sure you'll tell someone.
B Look. I really can keep a secret, you know. Oh, but can I tell David?
A That's fine. He's invited too, of course. It's just that Ben and I want a really quiet affair. It being second time around for both of us.

Discussing grammar

5 Work with a partner. Which of the verbs or phrases can fill the gap correctly? Cross out those which cannot.

- I _____ be able to help you.
a won't b can't c might d may
- Did you _____ keep it secret?
a could b manage to c able to d have to
- You _____ be exhausted after such a long journey.
a must b can c had better d are bound to
- The book is optional. Our teacher said that we _____ read it if we don't want to.
a mustn't b don't have to c don't need to d aren't supposed to
- I absolutely _____ work late again tonight.
a will not b should not c might not d refuse to
- _____ hold your breath for more than a minute?
a Are you able to b Can you c May you d Could you
- _____ tell me where the station is?
a May you b Could you c Are you able to d Can you
- _____ I have some more dessert?
a Could b May c Will d Would
- Will you _____ come on holiday with us?
a can b be able to c be allowed to d may
- You _____ go to England to learn English.
a should b don't have to c mustn't d could
- You _____ worry so much. You'll make yourself ill.
a mustn't b shouldn't c don't have to d can't
- I _____ call home.
a 'd better b ought to c am likely to d had to

6 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- I just know it'll rain at the weekend. (*bound*)
- He gave up smoking after three attempts. (*manage*), (*succeed*)
- Can you tell which twin is which? (*able*)
- My parents say I can't have a puppy. (*allow*), (*let*)
- You should take it back and complain. (*If*), (*better*)
- I should wear a suit for work, but I often don't. (*supposed*)
- You mustn't tell anyone about it. (*better*), (*promise*)
- He said he wouldn't put out his cigarette. (*refuse*)

Exciting news

7 Read one side of a telephone conversation between Miranda and Rick.



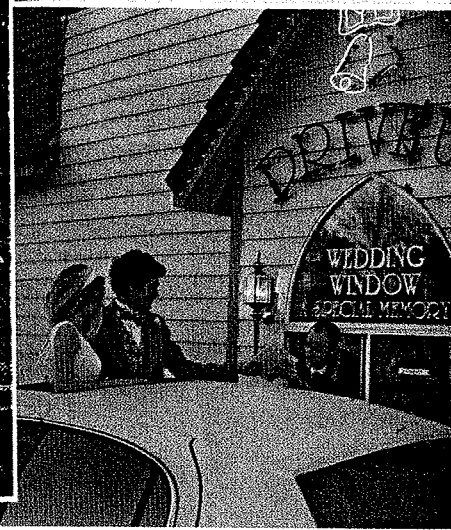
- R Hello?
M ...
R Miranda, hi! Why all the excitement?
M ...
R Yes, I can. I remember you doing it in the coffee bar. It was the one in the *Daily Sun*, wasn't it? Didn't you have to name loads of capital cities?
M ...
R Never! I don't believe it. What's the prize?
M ...
R You must be kidding! That's brilliant. For how long?
M ...
R Well, you should be able to do quite a lot in three days. And the Ritz Carlton! I'm impressed! Doesn't that overlook Central Park?
M ...
R I thought so. Not that I've been there of course.
M ...
R What do you mean? How would I ever be able to?
M ...
R You can't be serious? You know I'd love to! But why me? Surely you should be taking David.
M ...
R Oh, I'm sorry! I didn't know. When did this happen?
M ...
R Well, what can I say? How could I possibly refuse an offer like that?
M ...
R I certainly will!

Can you work out the answers to these questions?

- Why is Miranda so excited?
 - Where is she going?
 - What is the relationship between Miranda and David?
 - What is the relationship between Miranda and Rick? How do you think this might change in the future?
- 8 What do you think Miranda's exact words were in the conversation? Practise it with a partner.
- 9 **T 7.6** Listen to the actual conversation between Miranda and Rick. Compare your ideas.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Getting married

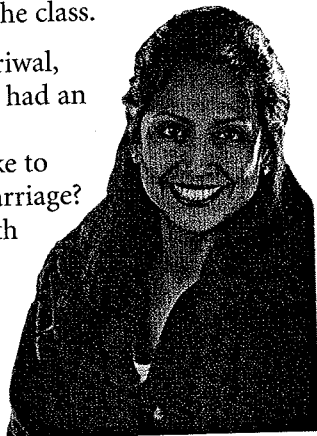


- 1 Look at the photos of three weddings and describe them.
- 2 What do you think are good reasons to get married? What do you think are bad reasons? Discuss ideas with the class.

- 3 This is Pratima Kejriwal, an Indian lady who had an arranged marriage. What would you like to know about her marriage? Write questions with a partner.

Who arranged the marriage?

How old was she when she married?



- 4 **T 7.7** Listen to Pratima. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the questions you wrote are answered? What are the answers?
- 2 How did Pratima's father find the two men?
- 3 What did he want to know about them?
- 4 What were the similarities and differences between the two men?
- 5 Why did her father choose Shyam and not the first man?
- 6 Why did Shyam dress badly?
- 7 What happened between the time of the interview and the wedding?
- 8 How do you know that Pratima believes in arranged marriages?

SPOKEN ENGLISH Other question forms

- 1 What is unusual about these questions from the interview?

And your father arranged your marriage?
And this one your father chose?
He had to?

These are *declarative questions*, and are used when the speaker thinks he/she has understood something, but wants to make sure or express surprise. Find more examples in the tapescript on p132.

- 2 Look at this question from the interview.

For my sister, my elder sister, he saw over one hundred men before ...
He saw how many?

What emotion does this question form express? Make similar questions in reply to these statements.

- 1 My friends went to Alaska on holiday. *They went ...?*
- 2 I got home at 5.00 this morning.
- 3 I paid €300 for a pair of jeans.
- 4 I met the president while I was out shopping.
- 5 He invited me to the palace for a drink.

T 7.8 Listen and check.

What do you think?

- Do you think arranged marriages are a good or bad thing? Work in groups and make a list of all the advantages and disadvantages that you can think of.
- What other ways do people meet marriage partners? Do you believe some ways are better than others? If so, which?

Discuss your ideas with the class.

►► **WRITING** Arguing your case – For and against **p118**

READING AND SPEAKING

Meet the *Kippers*

- 1 When do young people usually leave home in your country? Why do they leave? Work in two groups. List reasons for and against leaving home when you grow up.

Group A Make a list from the children's point of view.

Group B Make a list from the parents' point of view.

Share ideas with the class.

- 2 Read the introduction to the article and answer the questions.

- 1 Who are the *Kippers*? What do they refuse to do?
- 2 What do the letters stand for?
- 3 What exactly does 'eroding retirement savings' mean?
- 4 What does 'fly the nest' mean?

- 3 Read about two *Kipper* children and answer the questions in your groups.

Group A Read about **Vicki**. **Group B** Read about **Martin**.

- 1 Who does she/he live with? How do they get on together?
- 2 Why does she/he still live at home?
- 3 Has she/he ever lived away from home?
- 4 What advantages and disadvantages are mentioned?
- 5 What do her/his friends say?

Work with someone from the other group and compare the two children. Who do you think is the most spoiled?

- 4 Read about two parents of *Kippers*, Bill and Sandra. Compare their views.

- 1 Who is happy with the arrangement? Why? Who is not? Why not?
- 2 Who is at their 'wits' end'?
- 3 What do they say about foreign travel?
- 4 What do they say about money?

Vocabulary work

Complete the sentences with words to do with money from the text. Who does each sentence refer to?

- 1 She isn't able to r_____ a flat.
- 2 He couldn't a_____ to pay o_____ his d_____.
- 3 Her friends are always s_____ for c_____ because they have to pay h_____ rents.
- 4 She c_____ to the phone b_____.
- 5 She doesn't c_____ him r_____ because he wouldn't pay it.
- 6 He a_____ debts of £4,000.
- 7 He sponges o_____ his mother in many ways.
- 8 He can s_____ all his s_____ on enjoying himself.
- 9 He believes that m_____ isn't e_____.

What do you think?

- Check your list of reasons from exercise 1. Which were mentioned?
- What's your opinion of Vicki and Martin?
- Do you sympathize more with Bill's views or Sandra's? Why?
- Is it possible to 'grow up' while still living at home?
- Do you know any *Kippers*?

MEET

Who are they?

They're the children who just **WON'T** leave home.

Kippers is an acronym for 'Kids In Parents' Pockets Eroding Retirement Savings'. Or, to put it another way, it refers to all those grown up children who stay at home into their 20s and 30s, unwilling or unable to fly the nest.

THE CHILDREN

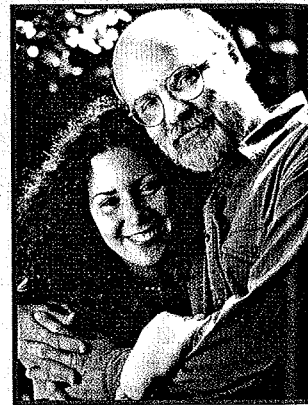
VICKI SARGENT, 30, lives with her father, Norbert, 65.

IF I WASN'T living at home, I wouldn't be able to afford to live in such a beautiful house. I would only be able to rent a room in a flat. This way I have my father for company and money for a social life. It's just too comfortable to move out.

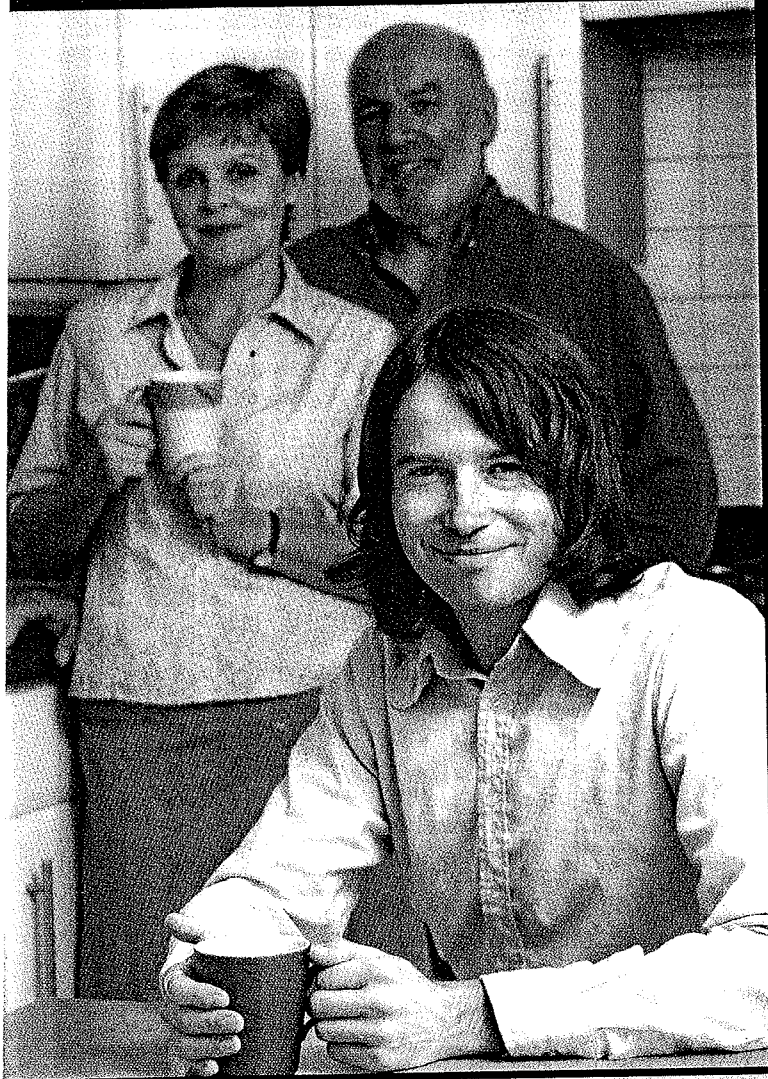
My dad and I get on so well. We usually have dinner together and if I'm not out, I'll spend the evening with him watching TV. He spoils me a lot and treats me at least once a week to a meal at a nearby restaurant.

My friends don't get it. They say I'm living in a bubble away from the real world, and I suppose they're right, but they also admit they're jealous – they are always so strapped for cash because of their high rents. I don't pay my father any rent but I buy the food and contribute to the phone bill.

Apart from three months when I went travelling in my early 20s, I have never lived away from home.



THE K.I.P.P.E.R.S



MARTIN GIBBS, 28, lives with his parents Kathy, 52, and Robert, 54.

I HAVE TO admit that I'm spoiled at home, so it's hard to imagine moving out. My mum always has my tea on the table when I return from work. We all get on really well together – although my parents can get on my nerves when they tell me what to do. I'm sure I get on their nerves as well sometimes.

At 23, I moved out for two years. I lived with a friend for a short time, then went travelling in Australia. It was a brilliant experience but I got into debt, about £2,000, and I had to come back and live at home again so that I could afford to pay it off. My parents don't charge me rent, so I can spend all of my salary on enjoying myself. Sometimes girls call me a 'mummy's boy', but I think they like it. It's a lovely, cosy place to bring girls back to because there is always an open fire and something cooking in the oven.

THE PARENTS

BILL KENNEDY tells why his children, Anna, Simon, and Andrew can stay as long as they like!

NO ONE TOLD ME, but it seems I was the father of Kippers for years, without knowing it. My three children all lived at home well into their late 20s. I know there'll be some parents at their wits' ends with their 'lazy kids sponging off them'. Actually, we don't want an empty nest.

What puzzles me is why parents should ever want their children to leave home at 18. My wife, Judy, and I made it very easy for them to stay with us. It allowed them to postpone growing up. And it helped us postpone getting old. Honestly, I would happily forfeit any number of retirement perks – golfing, snorkelling holidays in Portugal, Paris, Peru or wherever – for just a few more years with our children at home. And why? Because money isn't everything. Family is.

SANDRA LANE, 49, says it's domestic hell with her son, Alan, 27.

THE FRIDGE IS the main issue, he's always helping himself to some titbit that I've been saving for dinner and he puts empty milk cartons back. The phone is another cause for complaint – he's always getting in touch with his mates, but when I get angry he just says I should get a mobile phone. And he borrows the car without asking and so I suddenly find myself unable to go out. He's been living at home since he graduated from university five years ago. By the time he finished his studies he had accumulated £4,000 in debt. I can't charge him rent, there's no point. He couldn't and wouldn't pay it. But he's always got money for clothes and nights out. I'm at my wits' end with it all. I had been planning to go on a dream cruise as soon as Alan left home. Now that's all it can be – a dream.



VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Hot verb *get*

1 The verb *get* is very common in English. It has many different uses. Here are some examples from the texts on pp66–67.

- 1 My dad and I **get on so well**.
- 2 My friends don't **get it**.
- 3 ... my parents can **get on my nerves** ...
- 4 ... it helped us postpone **getting** old.
- 5 ... when I **get** angry ...
- 6 He's always **getting in touch with** his mates.
- 7 He said I should **get** a mobile phone.
- 8 He's always **got** money for clothes.

Replace the words in **bold** with one of the expressions from the box.

annoy/irritate me buy become contacting growing have a good relationship has understand
--

Talking about you

2 Ask and answer these questions with a partner.

- 1 How do you get on with your parents?
- 2 What have you got to do when you get home tonight?
- 3 How do you get to school?
- 4 What time do you usually get to school?
- 5 When did you last get angry? Why?
- 6 Have you got a pet/a PC?
- 7 If you have a problem with your computer, who do you get to help you?
- 8 How often do you get your hair cut?
- 9 In what ways is your English getting better?
- 10 What are two things that always get on your nerves?

Work together to rewrite the questions without using *get*. Is *get* generally more formal or informal?

Phrasal verbs with *get*

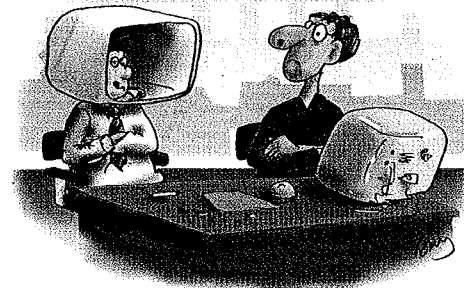
3 *Get* can combine with many particles to make phrasal verbs. Complete each group of sentences with the same particle from the box below. (Careful, only six of the particles are used.)

at away into off on out over round through up

1 You always get How did our secret get I got a great book	_____	of doing the washing up. It's not fair. ? Everyone knows now! of the library. You can borrow it after me.
2 You're always getting What are you getting I can't get	_____	me! Leave me alone! ? Just say what you mean! the sugar. It's at the back of the cupboard.
3 It took me ages to get He couldn't get his point I can't get	_____	the operation. to me at first. He had to explain it again. how much your children have grown!
4 That boy is always getting We got I had to get	_____	to something naughty! to page 56 in the last lesson. at 5 a.m. to catch the plane.
5 I couldn't get We got I failed, but Sue got	_____	to Joe. I don't think his phone's working. loads of money whilst we were in Paris. the exam with flying colours.
6 She can always get I'm sorry. I just haven't got I can't see how we can get	_____	her father and get exactly what she wants. to replying to your invitation yet. this problem. It's a difficult one.



'How is the cat getting on with your new pet snake?'



'It's the only way I can get the kids to take notice.'

▶▶ SONG *Fast car* Teacher's Book p159

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Exaggeration and understatement

- Which nationalities have a reputation for being passionate, spontaneous, and temperamental? Which nationalities are more controlled and reserved?
- Which of these declarations of love are exaggerated? Which are understated?

I adore you and I can't live without you.

I'm really rather fond of you.

I'm absolutely crazy about you.

We get on pretty well, don't you think?

I worship the ground you walk on.

- Match a line in A with a line in B. Use your dictionary to look up new words.

A	B
1 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm absolutely dying for a drink!	a Yes, it was a nice little break, but all good things must come to an end.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> His family are pretty well off, aren't they?	b You're not kidding. He's as thick as two short planks.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> You must have hit the roof when she told you she'd crashed your car.	c Yes, my throat's a bit dry, I must say.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> I think Tony was a bit rude last night.	d Too right! He was totally out of order!
5 <input type="checkbox"/> I can't stand the sight of him!	e I suppose it is a bit chilly.
6 <input type="checkbox"/> He isn't very bright, is he?	f Yeah, they do seem to get on quite well.
7 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm fed up with this weather! It's freezing.	g OK. I feel a bit out of breath, too.
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Well, that was a fantastic holiday!	h Well, yes, I was a bit upset.
9 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm knackered. Can we stop for a rest?	i You can say that again! They're absolutely loaded!
10 <input type="checkbox"/> They're obviously madly in love.	j I must admit, I'm not too keen on him either.

- T 7.9** Listen and check your answers. Which words are examples of exaggeration? Which are understatements? Practise the conversations with a partner.

- Work with a partner. Take turns to read aloud these understated remarks and give an exaggerated reply.

I'm quite tired. Do you think we could continue with this tomorrow?

Yeah, let's stop now. I'm absolutely exhausted.

Music of English

With exaggerations, the *absolutely* and the adjective both have strong stress.

I'm **absolutely** **exhausted**. Aren't **you**?

With understatements, the main stress is on the qualifier.

Well, I am a **bit** tired.

T 7.10 Listen and repeat.

- Is that a new watch? I bet that cost a bit.
- It's a bit chilly in here, don't you think?
- These shoes are rather nice, aren't they?
- Can we stop at the next service station? I could do with something to eat.
- I think those two like each other, don't you?
- I bet you were a bit upset when your team lost.

T 7.11 Listen and compare.