P sentence rhythm

## In a world that's changing really quickly, the only strategy that is guaranteed to fail is not taking risks.

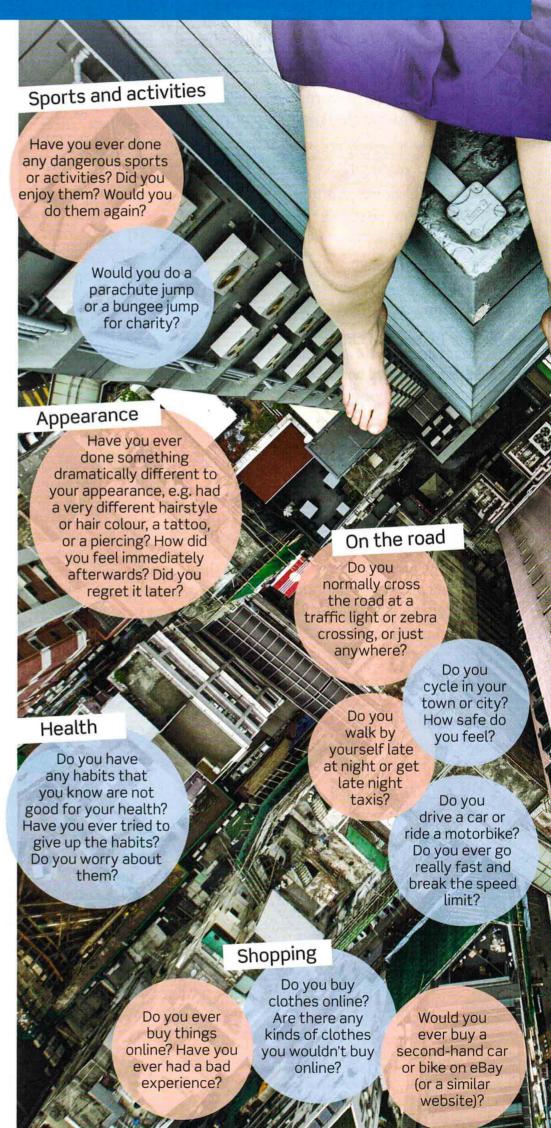
# 4B Are you a risk taker?

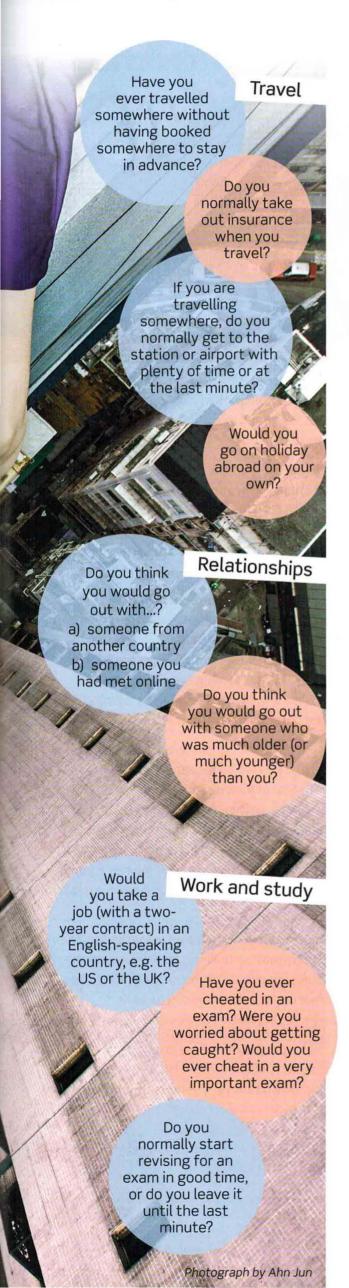
Mark Zuckerberg, US internet entrepreneur

### 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Talk to a partner.
  - 1 Imagine that you had a dream where you were standing on the edge of a precipice. What sort of dream would it be for you?
    - a an exciting one
    - b a nightmare
    - c an interesting one, which you might try to interpret
  - 2 What do you think your answer says about your attitude to risk?
- **b 238**)) Listen to six people answering the question *Are you a risk taker?* How many of the speakers consider themselves risk takers?
- c Listen again. Who...?
  - says that some activities are enjoyable because they are a bit risky

    thinks that his / her attitude to risk is different from what it was before thinks that taking risks means losing control had to pay some money because of his / her risky behaviour worries about his / her personal safety does something which most people think of as very risky, but which he / she says is not
- d Listen again for more detail. What examples of risks do the speakers say they would take, or have taken? What things wouldn't they do? Do you identify with any of the speakers? Why?
- Work with a partner. A interview B with the questions in the red circles. For each circle, write R if you think that in that area B is prepared to take risks. Then B interview A with the blue circles.
- f Look at what you have written in the circles. In which areas of his / her life would you say your partner was a risk taker? Does he / she agree? Which of you is the bigger risk taker?





### **2 GRAMMAR** conditionals and future time clauses

Match the sentence halves.

1 If my dad finds out I've been hitchhiking,

- When you're crossing the road in the UK.
- As soon as I've passed my driving test,
- 4 If it's still raining this afternoon,
- When I've booked the flights, 5
- 6 If you don't ask her to pay you back,
- 7 If I'm not feeling better tomorrow, If you carry on with the diet,

- A you'll have lost ten kilos by Christmas.
- B he'll be furious.
- C I'm going to buy a car.
- D make sure you look right and then left.
- E she'll have forgotten she borrowed it.
- F we can start looking for hotels.
- G we're calling off the match.
- H I won't be going to work.
- **b** Look at the highlighted verbs. In first conditional sentences and future time clauses, what forms or tenses can you use a) after if, when, etc. (1-8) b) in the main clause (A-H)?
- c Now look at two more conditional sentences. Do the main clauses refer to a) something which might be a consequence of the if-clause, or b) something which is always a consequence of the if-clause?

If people drive when they are tired, they often have accidents. If roads are wet or icy, the number of accidents goes up.

- **d** > p.139 Grammar Bank 4B. Learn more about conditionals and future time clauses, and practise them.
- **e** In pairs, complete each sentence in your own words.
  - 1 Don't let children play near a swimming pool unless...
  - 2 Never leave a dog locked up in a car if...
  - 3 Keep a first aid kit in your house in case...
  - 4 Children shouldn't be left alone in the house until...
  - 5 Always unplug electrical appliances (e.g. a hairdryer) as soon as...
  - 6 Always keep medicines in a safe place in case...
  - 7 Don't allow strangers into your house unless...
  - 8 If you are frying something and the oil catches fire,...

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm

- (2) 42)) Listen and write six sentences in the dialogues.

1 A If we rent a house in the mountains, will you come skiing with us? В \_. How much do you think it'll cost?

A 2 B Well, I'll have to check my dates first.

A OK, but 3\_

2 A How will I find you at the theatre?

В

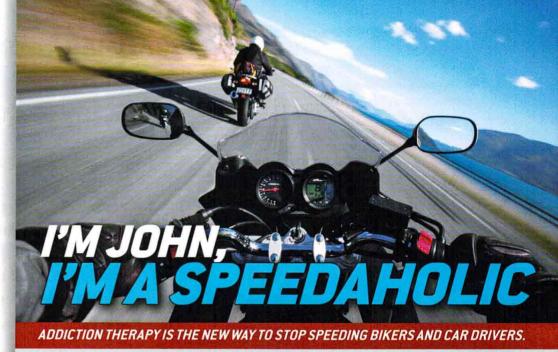
? I don't finish work until 7.00.

B I'll wait for you until 7.20 and then I'll go to my seat.

- (2) 43)) Listen to both dialogues and <u>underline</u> the stressed words you have
- c In pairs, practise the dialogues. Try to say the sentences smoothly with a natural rhythm. iTutor

### READING

- a Have you ever travelled very fast in a car or on a motorbike? Do you know how fast you were going? How did you feel?
- **b** Look at the article. Can you explain the title? Read the article once and answer the questions.
  - 1 What two alternatives are offered to speedaholics if they are caught?
  - 2 What's the main thing that participants learn on the course?
  - 3 Do you think the course will make John Earl go more slowly?
- **c** Read the article again and complete the gaps with A–E.
  - A the speeders are asked to explain why they were stopped and to give details of any accidents they've had
  - B so before leaving, each of them is given a metal key ring engraved with a cross-section of a head inside a helmet
  - C programmes used to treat alcoholics and drug addicts
  - D although other people get injured and even die, 'It's not going to happen to me'
  - E the class to write down their worst experience on the road, their potential risk areas, and what they need to remember to keep themselves alive
- **d** Look at the highlighted phrases. With a partner, use your own words to say what they mean.
- Which of the two punishments for speeding (doing the course or getting points on your licence) do you think would be more effective in your country? Why?



ohn Earl is 25 and addicted to speed. Not the drug, but a mixture that is just as powerful - an intoxicating combination of high-powered engines, testosterone and youth. 'It's not the speed exactly,' he says. 'It's the

adrenaline. It's the buzz you get when you go fast.'

But if you regularly drive at 120mph (190kph) on a public road, sooner or later you're going to get caught, and today John is one of a dozen speeders attending a new programme designed to cure them of their need for speed. It . At the beginning of the course the participants are asked to introduce themselves and admit that they have a problem. 'Hello, my name's John, and I'm a speedaholic.'

The speedaholics course is for serious and habitual offenders, and is offered as an alternative to getting points on your licence. 'It is based on research into the attitudes of young drivers and bikers,' says Chris Burgess, a psychology lecturer at Exeter University, who created the programme. There are courses for both car drivers and motorcyclists. 'There is an element of addiction in this sort of behaviour,' says Burgess. 'It's sensation-seeking, it's taking risks, looking for that buzz, but ignoring the potentially fatal consequences. They all have the feeling that 2\_

Today's course, which is for motorcyclists, is led by Inspector Robin Derges, a police officer who is a senior investigator of road deaths and a keen biker himself. After introducing themselves, 3\_\_\_\_. They range in age from 18 to mid-forties and most were caught doing at least 20mph (36kph) over the speed limit. Derges gets straight to the point. 'Motorcyclists make up just 1% of all the vehicles on the road, but 33% of all deaths and serious injuries happen

to motorcyclists. Unless something changes, if we meet up here in a year's time, one of you will be dead.'

Says Derges 'We want to give them a sense of their own vulnerability, their human limitations, and to help them make a realistic assessment of the risks involved. It's not about stopping people from enjoying riding, it's about preventing deaths.' Towards the end of the day he asks 4 'The problem is that people get on their bikes and suddenly think they're Valentino Rossi,' says John.

Standing in the car park at the end of the course, the bikers seem to have taken everything they have heard very seriously. John admits 'It's certainly made me more aware. I know I sometimes behave like an idiot. But that's not to say I won't forget all about it in a few weeks' time.' Burgess knows this, 5\_\_\_\_. It is to remind them of a part of the course that explained what can happen to the brain in a collision.

'The idea is that they will see the key ring when they are riding and it will make them think twice,' says Burgess.

**speed** *noun* the rate at which something moves or travels speed noun (informal) an illegal amphetamine drug points on your licence in the UK (and many other countries) if you commit a driving offence you may get penalty points on your licence. If you get more than 12 points in three years, you can be banned from driving. Valentino Rossi an Italian motorcyclist who has won nine Grand Prix World Championships

### 5 LISTENING

- a You are going to listen to an expert talking about the risks of driving. Before you listen, choose which you think is the right option, a, b, or c. Compare with a partner and give reasons for your choice.
  - 1 The most dangerous thing to be on the road is....
    - a a pedestrian b a driver c a motorcyclist
  - 2 Most fatal accidents happen because drivers....
    - a fall asleep at the wheel b are drunk c drive too fast
  - 3 Driving at night is ... as dangerous as driving during the day.
    - a three times b four times c ten times
  - 4 You're most likely to have an accident on a....
    - a Monday morning
    - b Friday afternoon
    - c Saturday night
  - 5 Most accidents happen....
    - a on long-distance journeys
    - b in the city centre
    - c very near your house
  - 6 The worst roads for fatal accidents are....
    - a motorways b urban roads c country roads
  - 7 Mile for mile, women have more...than men.
    - a minor accidents
    - b serious accidents
    - c fatal accidents
  - 8 The age at which a driver is at most risk is....
    - a over 25 b between 21 and 26 c under 25
- **b** (2)44)) Listen once and check your answers.
- c Listen for more details for each question in a.
- **d** Talk to a partner.
  - 1 Would these statistics probably be similar in your country?
  - 2 Do you think the age limit for having a driving licence should be raised?
  - 3 Do you think punishments for dangerous driving should be more severe?
  - 4 What else do you think would help to reduce accidents in your country?
  - 5 Do you or does anybody you know often drive too fast?



### 6 VOCABULARY expressions with take

**a** Look at three sentences from the lesson. What do the highlighted phrases with *take* mean? Which one is a phrasal verb?

Do you normally take out insurance when you travel? It's sensation-seeking, it's taking risks...

...we need to take the risks involved in driving very seriously

A look after

**b** Match some more expressions and phrasal verbs with *take* to their meanings.

**Expressions** 

	with take	B begin a new activity
	1 take care of	C participate in
	2 take advantage of	D happen
	3 take part in	$E \square 1$ (for planes) leave the
	4 take place	ground; 2 (for clothes)
	5 take (your) time	remove
	6 take into account	F do sth slowly, not in a
	Phrasal verbs	hurry
	with take	G _ be similar to sb
	7 take after	H make use of an
	8 take off	opportunity
	9 take up	I think about sb / sth when
		you are making a decisior
c	Complete the questions with a phrasal verb or	
	expression from b. Then ask and answer with a	
	partner. Give examples to explain your answers.	
	1 Who do you take mother?	more, your father or your
	2 Do you worry aboutyourself	your health? Do you take
	3 Do you get up very of take?	quickly in the morning or do you
	4 Have you ever not ta (and regretted it)?	ken a good opportunit
	5 Have you ever taken	a demonstration?
	6 Have you taken recently?	a new sport or hobby
	The state of the s	g event ever taken in ty?
	8 If you were thinking	g of buying a new computer or factors would you take

### O Giving examples

We often use for example or for instance to give examples.

I take after my mother, **for example** / **for instance** we both have the same sense of humour.

### 7 WRITING

➤ p.115 Writing For and against. Write a blog post.