



In the Name of God,
the Compassionate, the Merciful

The ILI English Series

Pre-Intermediate 3

Student's Book



Iran Language Institute

Affiliated with the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults





UNIT 1



● **aisle (n.)**

a passage between rows of seats, e.g. in a church, theater, or airplane, or between the shelves of a supermarket: *an aisle seat*

● **amazing (adj.)**

very surprising:
She told us the most amazing story.

● **argument (n.)**

an angry discussion between two or more people who disagree with each other:
I've had an argument with my friend.

● **blanket (n.)**

a cover made of wool, etc that is put on beds to keep people warm: *I need another blanket on my bed; it's cold at night.*

● **blow up (v.)**

become very angry: *He blows up when his children argue with him.*

● **bother (v.)**

take the time or trouble (to do sth):
Don't bother to get up.

● **buddy (n.)**

used for talking to a man whose name you do not know: *Hey buddy, what are you doing?*

● **business (n.)**

sth that concerns a particular person: *What he does with his money is none of our business.*

● **colleague (n.)**

a person who works at the same place as you: *Friends and colleagues will remember him with affection.*

● **come over (v.)**

(of a feeling) affect sb in a strong way:
A feeling of despair came over me.

● **compartment (n.)**

one of the separate parts of a container or place where things are stored:
the freezer compartment of a refrigerator

● **customs (n.)**

the taxes you pay on goods that you bring into a country; duty:
You have to pay customs on imported cars.

● **destination (n.)**

the place where sb/sth is going: *We arrived at our destination tired and hungry.*

● **double-check (v.)**

check sth for a second time so that you are certain it is right: *Don't forget to double-check your subtraction.*

● **embarrassing (adj.)**

making you feel nervous, ashamed, or stupid: *I wish he wouldn't ask me such embarrassing questions.*

● **essential (adj.)**

completely necessary:
Water is essential for/to living things.

● **even (adv.)**

used for emphasizing sth that is surprising:
It isn't very warm here even in summer.

● **fairly (adv.)**

quite, not very: *He is fairly tall.*

● **firm (adj.)**

definite and not likely to change:
Have you set a firm date for the meeting?

● **headset (n.)**

a set of headphones, esp one with a microphone fixed to it

● **journey (n.)**

a trip, esp one over a great distance:
Our parents wished us a safe journey as we drove away.

● **put out (v.)**

make sth stop burning:
Please put that cigarette out.

● **regulation (n.)**

an official rule:
building/health/traffic regulations

● **rule (n.)**

a statement that tells what may or may not be done:
He knows the basic rules of the game.

● **section (n.)**

an area within a place: *Does the restaurant have a non-smoking section?*

● **spare (v.)**

use time, effort, or energy for a particular purpose: *We arrived at the airport with just 20 minutes to spare.*

● **turbulence (n.)**

sudden violent movements of air or water:
We may encounter unexpected turbulence, so please keep your seat belts fastened.

● **wise (adj.)**

showing clever thinking: *Moving out of your old apartment was wise.*

a headset



Expressions

● **be oneself**

be or appear to be in one's normal mental or physical state: *Take a rest – you're not quite yourself today.*

● **due(to do sth)**

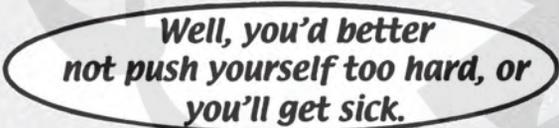
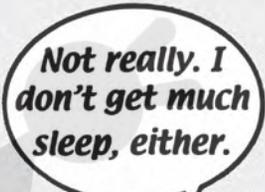
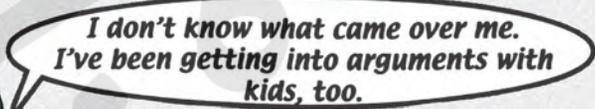
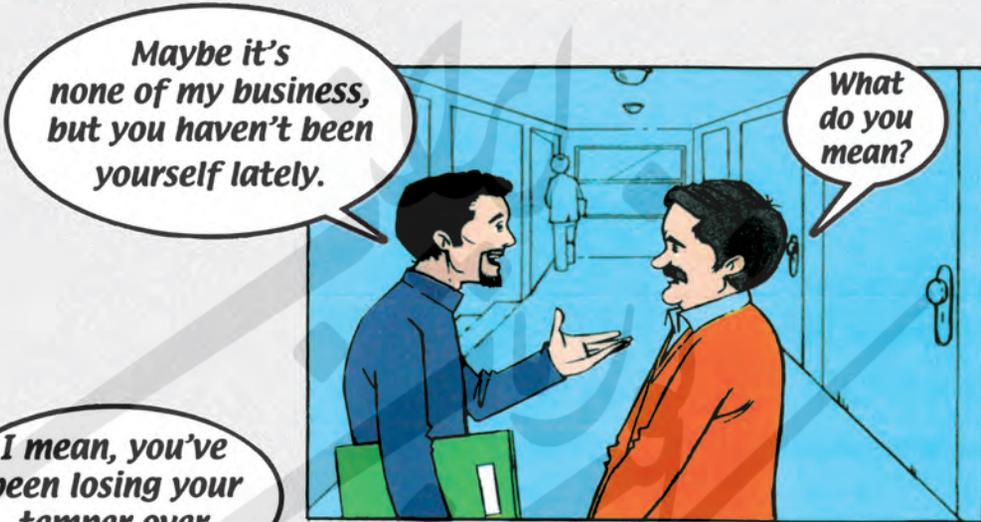
arranged or expected:
When is the baby due?
The train is due to arrive in five minutes.

● **lose one's temper**

become very angry:
She hardly ever lost her temper.

● **push oneself**

make oneself work very hard:
He is pushing himself too much.





Can't Help Blowing up!

Howard has not been in a good mood recently.

Jack: Maybe it's none of my business, but you haven't been yourself lately.

Howard: What do you mean?

Jack: I mean, you've been losing your temper over nothing.

Howard: I don't know what came over me. I've been getting into arguments with kids, too.

Jack: Have you been doing anything besides working?

Howard: Not really. I don't get much sleep, either.

Jack: Well, you'd better not push yourself too hard, or you'll get sick.

Howard: I guess you're right.

Comprehension Questions

1. What's the matter with Howard these days?
2. How has he been behaving toward his kids?
3. Can Howard sleep well?
4. What does Jack think Howard should do?
5. What may happen to Howard if he keeps pushing himself too hard?



Travel Wisely, Travel Well

A businessman who travels all over the world gives a little advice on “wise traveling”.

I have learned, often the hard way, that there are a few simple rules about how to make life easier both before and after your journey. First of all, always check and double-check departure times. It is amazing how few people really do this carefully. Once I arrived at the airport a few minutes after ten. My secretary had got the ticket for me and I thought she said that the plane left at 10:50. I walked calmly to the departure desk, thinking I still had a little time to spare. I didn't bother to take a good look at the ticket. The clerk at the desk told me politely but firmly that the departure time was 10:15 and that the flight was, according to international regulations, “now closed”. I had to wait three hours for the next one and missed an important meeting.



The second rule is to remember that even in this age of credit cards, it is still important to have at least a little of the local currency with you when you arrive in a country. This can be absolutely essential if you are flying to a place few tourists normally visit. A few years ago, I took a business trip to Oklahoma. I flew there from London via Dallas, with very little time to change planes in between. I arrived there at midnight and the bank at the airport was closed. The only way to get to my hotel was by taxi and since I had no dollars, I offered to pay in pounds instead.

“Listen, buddy! I only take *real* money!” the driver said angrily. Luckily I was able to borrow a few dollars from a clerk at the hotel, but it was very embarrassing.

The third and last rule is to find out as much as you can about the weather at your destination before you leave, especially if you can take only a little baggage with you. I feel sorry for some of my colleagues who travel in heavy suits and raincoats in May, when it is still fairly cool in London or Manchester, to places like Athens, Rome or Madrid, where it is already beginning to get quite warm during the day. Few people understand just how important it is to have the right sort of clothes with you in these days of rapid air travel.

Comprehension Questions

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the writer's job?
2. How many rules does the writer suggest?
3. What are the rules?
4. Why is he telling you these rules?
5. How has he learned these rules?

B. Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1. Why did the writer arrive at the airport only a few minutes before the plane was due to leave?

- ▶ a. Because his secretary had made a mistake.
- ▶ b. Because he thought the departure time was 10:15.
- ▶ c. Because he had attended a meeting.
- ▶ d. Because he didn't look at the ticket.

2. According to the writer, _____ double-check their departure time.

- ▶ a. many people
- ▶ b. not enough number of people
- ▶ c. a few people
- ▶ d. all businessmen

3. When the writer arrived at the airport, he walked calmly because he _____.

- ▶ a. knew he was late
- ▶ b. thought he had some free time
- ▶ c. wanted to be polite
- ▶ d. was too tired

4. After the clerk told him that the flight was closed, _____.

- ▶ a. he returned home
- ▶ b. he went to a meeting
- ▶ c. he gave back his ticket
- ▶ d. he waited for the next plane

5. It is important for the traveler to carry _____.

- ▶ a. a lot of cash
- ▶ b. only a credit card
- ▶ c. local money as well as a credit card
- ▶ d. little baggage

6. The taxi driver refused to accept English money because _____.

- ▶ a. it was false money
- ▶ b. it was foreign money
- ▶ c. the money was not enough
- ▶ d. it was not local currency

7. Who did the writer have to borrow money from?

- ▶ a. a clerk at the bank
- ▶ b. a taxi driver
- ▶ c. a clerk at the hotel
- ▶ d. a clerk at the airport

8. The writer is probably from _____.

- ▶ a. England
- ▶ b. Oklahoma
- ▶ c. Athens
- ▶ d. Madrid

9. The writer _____.

- ▶ a. always wears a raincoat in May
- ▶ b. feels sorry for all of his colleagues
- ▶ c. always finds out about the weather at his destination
- ▶ d. never carries baggage

10. "The right sort of clothes" in the last paragraph means "_____".

- ▶ a. heavy suits
- ▶ b. clothes suitable for a particular weather
- ▶ c. light clothes
- ▶ d. fashionable clothes

DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her if he/she knows any traffic rules.
2. Ask him/her if he/she will help his/her mother if he/she has enough time.
3. Ask him/her what a blanket is.
4. Ask him/her if he/she blows up easily.
5. Ask him/her if he/she has ever been in an embarrassing situation.
6. Ask him/her if I told him/her to take care of my books.
7. Ask him/her if he/she knows what the weather is going to be like tomorrow.
8. Ask him/her if he/she may go on a picnic if it is nice this weekend.
9. Ask him/her what I told you about the final exam.
10. Ask him/her if he/she likes the same TV programs as his/her father does.



1.1 Repeat the sentences using “They told me...”.

T. Answer the phone.

S. They told me to answer the phone.

T. Study harder.

S. They told me to study harder.



T. Put out your cigarette.

T. Don't lose your temper.

T. Get plenty of exercise.

T. Never speak Farsi in class.

T. Don't ever interrupt anyone.

1.2 Make questions using “Do you know...”.

T. What is his father's name?

S. Do you know what his father's name is?

T. How long are they going to be away?

S. Do you know how long they are going to be away?

T. Where's the baggage compartment?

T. Whose sister was a flight attendant?

T. When did they arrive?

T. How much money has she spent?

T. What has been bothering him?

Frame

A: Which man is Mr. Carter's neighbor?

B: The man in the black suit is his neighbor.

1.3 Substitute.

The man in the black suit is his neighbor.

woman

in the blue car

with glasses

at the table

in the kitchen

man

girl

behind the tree

over there

in the black suit

1.4 Answer the questions using “must” for deduction.

T. Who is the man Tom is talking to?

(Mr. Smith)

S. The man Tom is talking to **must be Mr. Smith.**

T. Where is the dress she bought?

(in the closet)

S. The dress she bought **must be in the closet.**

T. What is the animal they are looking at?

(a tiger)

T. How is the movie he is going to see?

(exciting)

T. Who are the people she has invited?

(her colleagues)

T. Where is the house they want to rent?

(on Elm Street)

T. How is the bed he is sleeping in? (soft)

1.5 Make sentences using “mustn’t” or “don’t have to”.

T. It's dangerous for newborns to play with small toys.

S. Newborns **mustn't** play with small toys.

T. It's not necessary for you to take that course again.

S. You **don't have to** take that course again.



T. It's not necessary to take your coat. It's pleasant.

T. It's not wise to park your car along such a narrow road.

T. It's not necessary to wash your hands. They're clean.

T. It's so risky to drive that slowly on this highway.

T. It's not necessary to hurry. The conference will start at 6:00.

1.6 Repeat the sentences; then add a statement using “had to”. Any logical answer is acceptable.

T. I missed the last bus. (**walk home**)

S. I missed the last bus and (**I had to walk home**).

T. He didn't know the way. (**ask**)

S. He didn't know the way and (**he had to ask**).

T. There were no seats on the train. (**stand**)

T. The elevator was out of order.
(**walk up the stairs**)

T. I lost my dictionary. (**buy one**)

T. He had a flat tire. (**change it**)

T. I brought a lot of souvenirs. (**pay customs**)

Grammar Note 1

Reflexive Pronouns

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves and themselves are reflexive pronouns.

We sometimes use reflexive pronouns after nouns and pronouns for emphasis to mean “that person/thing and **only** that person/thing”.

The **film itself** is very good.

You yourself saw it.

The only person who can make this decision is **the boss himself**.

We sometimes use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and object are the same.

Tom cut **himself** when he was shaving.

The party was great. **We** enjoyed **ourselves** very much.

Frame

Jessie cut herself with a knife when she was washing it.



1.7 Substitute making the necessary changes.

Jessie cut herself.

she	hurt
I	they
enjoyed	John
we	cut
he	Jessie

1.8 Answer the questions using *reflexive pronouns*.

- T. Was he talking to us?
- S. No, he was talking to **himself**.
- T. Did they burn the food?
- S. No, they burnt **themselves**.

- T. Have you bought this pen for me?
- T. Are you looking at her in the mirror?
- T. Will you blame me if you fail?
- T. Is she paying for us?
- T. Does he look after his brother?

1.9 Answer the questions using *reflexive and object pronouns*.

- T. Can you clean the windows for me?
- S. Why don't you clean **them yourself**?
- T. Will you mail this package for her?
- S. Why doesn't she mail **it herself**?

- T. Can you type these letters for him?
- T. Would you change the flat tire for us?
- T. Will you repair this bicycle for them?
- T. Can you translate these lines for me?
- T. Would you wash the clothes for her?

1.10 Repeat the sentences using *reflexive pronouns* for emphasis.

- T. I painted the bedroom walls **alone**.
- S. **I myself** painted the bedroom walls.
- T. Did you produce that animation **alone**?
- S. Did you **yourself** produce that animation?



- T. Danny prepared his lecture **alone**.
- T. Did Michelle and Karen take those amazing photos without help?
- T. Jasmin and I put out the fire without help.
- T. Benny finished this project without any help.
- T. Melissa lifted the dining table **alone**.

Grammar Note 2

We don't use reflexives after **bring/take something with....**

He went out and took an umbrella with **him**.
(not with himself)

I brought the children with **me**. (not with myself)

Grammar Note 3

We sometimes use **by+reflexive** to mean "without help" or "alone".

She made the dress **by herself**. (without help)

He lives **by himself**. (alone)

Frame

A: Who did you bring some food for?

B: I brought some food for myself.

1.11 Substitute making the necessary changes.

I brought some food for myself.

Mary
we
you
Tom
with

the children
Sheila
John
I
for



1.12 Answer the questions using reflexive pronouns.

T. Does anyone help you do your math homework?

S. No, I do it **by myself**.

T. Did anyone help her make the dress?

S. No, she made it **by herself**.

$$6 \times 8 = 42$$

???



T. Did anyone help you find the answer?

T. Does anyone help them make the food?

T. Did anyone help you paint the walls?

T. Does anyone help him correct the papers?

T. Did anyone help her wash the car?

1. Pre-listening

Work in pairs. Find each item in the picture. Write the letter next to each item.

Items

1. "No Smoking" sign
2. customs form
3. headset
4. seat belt
5. aisle seat
6. window seat
7. safety instruction card
8. overhead compartment



2. Listening



Listen to the flight attendant's instructions and then write them down.

Instruction	
Conversation 1
Conversation 2
Conversation 3
Conversation 4
Conversation 5
Conversation 6

3. Follow-up

Work in pairs. Student A is a passenger on a plane and student B is a flight attendant.

	Things you want	Things you can say
Student A	coffee a newspaper a blanket an aisle seat	Could I have ...? Do you have ...? Could you bring me ...?
Student B		Just a moment. I'll get you Would you like ...? Let me get you What would you like?

Example:

Student A: Could I have some coffee, please?

*Student B: Sure. Just a moment and I'll get you some.
Would you like cream and sugar?*

Student A: Yes, please.





UNIT 2



● **basement (n.)**

a room or rooms in a building, below ground level: *a basement apartment*

● **bear away (v.)**

carry away: *Flood waters may even bear away big cars.*

● **bold (adj.)**

showing no fear; confident and brave: *He was a bold and fearless mountain climber.*

● **break out (v.)**

start suddenly: *A fire broke out at night. The quarrel broke out after you left.*

● **bridge (n.)**

a road, railroad, or path that goes over a river, over another road, etc and the structure that supports it: *Go under the bridge and then turn right.*

● **conquer (v.)**

defeat or overcome enemies, bad habits, etc: *The Normans conquered England in 1066.*

● **continent (n.)**

one of the seven main areas of land on the Earth: *Asia, Africa and Antarctica are continents.*

● **damage (v., n.)**

harm or injure; harm or injury: *The insurance company will pay for the damage to my car.*

● **dreadful (adj.)**

causing great fear or suffering; shocking: *a dreadful accident/disease/nightmare*

● **earthquake (n.)**

sudden, violent movement of the Earth's surface: *Japan is well-known for its earthquakes.*

● **escape (v.)**

get away from a place where you are in danger: *Three people died in the fire, but John escaped through the bedroom window.*

● **extreme (adj.)**

much more severe or serious than usual: *The police were accused of using extreme violence against him.*

● **hurricane (n.)**

a violent storm with extremely strong winds and heavy rain: *The hurricane changed direction last night.*

● **likely (adj.)**

probable: *It is likely to rain.*

● **liquid (n.)**

substance like water or oil that flows freely: *If you add too much liquid, the mixture will not be thick enough.*

● **loan (n.)**

an amount of money that a person, business, or country borrows, esp from a bank: *Jim took out a loan to pay for his car.*

● **loss (n.)**

the act of losing sth: *Loss of health is more serious than loss of money.*

● **melt (v.)**

become liquid through heating:
The ice melted when the sun shone on it.

● **mud (n.)**

soft, wet earth:
My shoes were covered with mud.

● **outcome (n.)**

a result or effect of an action, situation, etc: *What do you think the outcome will be?*

● **overflow (v.)**

flow over the edges or limits:
The lake is overflowing.

● **owing to (prep.)**

because of; as a result of:
Owing to the rain, the match was canceled.

● **patriot (n.)**

a person who strongly loves and supports his country: *He was a true patriot.*

● **ruin (v.)**

destroy:
The storm ruined the crops.
She ruined her future by carelessness.

● **shelter (n.)**

protection from danger or bad weather:
We looked around for somewhere to take shelter from the storm.

● **smog (n.)**

polluted air that is a mixture of smoke and fog: *Cars cause pollution, both smog and acid rain.*

● **strike (v.)**

hit, damage, or destroy sth: *His house was struck by lightning during the storm.*

● **thoroughly (adv.)**

completely:
He is a thoroughly nice person.

● **tidal wave (n.)**

a very large wave that causes a lot of damage when it hits the land

● **tornado (n.)**

a very strong wind that goes quickly around in a circle: *A tornado destroyed the towns on the coast.*

● **tremendous (adj.)**

very great; enormous:
It makes a tremendous difference to me.

● **typhoon (n.)**

a tropical storm with strong winds that moves in circles

● **unfortunate (adj.)**

unlucky:
I was unfortunate enough to lose my keys.

● **volcano (n.)**

a mountain with a hole at the top through which steam, hot melted rock, fire, etc sometimes come out: *Etna is Europe's most active volcano.*

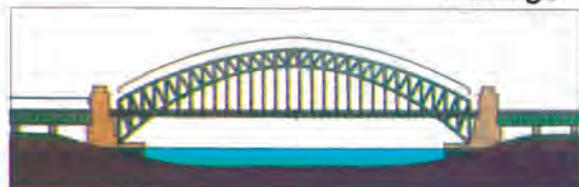
● **war (n.)**

fighting between different countries or groups within countries using armies and weapons:
We had two world wars in the last century.

● **widespread (adj.)**

existing or happening in many places and/or among people: *There are reports of widespread flooding in northern France.*

a bridge







The Parkers' Wish

The Parkers' car is old, and they wish they had a new one.

Mr. Parker: You know what I wish?

Mrs. Parker: I have no idea, what?

Mr. Parker: I wish we had a new car.

Mrs. Parker: Yeah, then we wouldn't have to spend so much on repairs.

Mr. Parker: That's exactly what I was thinking.

Mrs. Parker: Can't we get a loan from the bank?

Mr. Parker: Actually, I asked them the other day.

Mrs. Parker: What did they answer?

Mr. Parker: They said I didn't have enough credit with the bank.

Comprehension Questions

1. What does Mr. Parker wish?
2. What would happen if they had a new car?
3. Can they get a loan?
4. Did they ask for a loan?
5. Why can't they get a loan?



Floods

An unusual amount of rain or the quick melting of snow on the mountains, in a warm spring, may cause floods. The rivers overflow their banks, and the flood waters and liquid mud cause tremendous damage. In some countries like Egypt, floods come down the rivers regularly every year. In such places, people know how to control them by building high, strong banks or by cutting more channels for the water to flow along.

In other countries where floods come unexpectedly, as in India and China, there is often widespread destruction and dreadful loss of life. With no high ground for the people to escape to, and the water rising above the roofs of their houses, or washing their houses away, the unfortunate people cling to what they can. But the floods bear away even the strongest swimmers.



Floods caused by the sea are also fearful. Sometimes the tides driven by the winds are much higher than usual, and the salt water may come far up on the land, making it impossible for crops to grow; or owing to an earthquake under the sea, a great tidal wave may ruin everything in its path.

Sudden floods, however, have also saved a country. Once when war broke out and an enemy was advancing to conquer a country, some bold patriots decided to break down the great walls of earth and stone which in low countries keep out the sea. Such an action might have caused the death of many of their fellow countrymen, but it thoroughly destroyed the enemy.

Among what are called the forces of nature – heavy rain or snow, lightning, high winds, tidal waves, earthquakes, etc – floods probably cause the greatest loss of life. As time goes on, man is learning to be more prepared for these events, specially by finding out when and where they are likely to happen.

Although man is gradually conquering nature, we have a lot to do before we can bring floods under control.

Comprehension Questions

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What causes floods?
2. How do people try to control floods?
3. What are the countries in which floods cause widespread destruction?
4. What may happen owing to an earthquake under the sea?
5. What are some of the things we call “forces of nature”?

▶ **B. Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.**

1. Something caused by an unusual amount of rain is called a(n) _____.

- ▶ a. earthquake
- ▶ b. tide
- ▶ c. flood
- ▶ d. tidal wave

2. According to the text, _____.

- ▶ a. rivers overflow due to the melting of snow in spring
- ▶ b. floods are useful for farming in Egypt
- ▶ c. floods don't come down the rivers in spring
- ▶ d. floods occur regularly

3. The outcome of a flood is often a great _____.

- ▶ a. loss of life
- ▶ b. melting of snow
- ▶ c. earthquake
- ▶ d. lightning

4. When there is a big flood in India and China, people try to _____.

- ▶ a. escape only
- ▶ b. go to high places
- ▶ c. build high, strong banks
- ▶ d. hold on to what they can to save their lives

5. As the article states, floods come in _____.

- ▶ a. Egypt unexpectedly
- ▶ b. China and India regularly
- ▶ c. India and Egypt regularly
- ▶ d. Egypt regularly

6. Floods caused by the sea are _____.

- ▶ a. less fearful than other floods
- ▶ b. more fearful than other floods
- ▶ c. as fearful as other floods
- ▶ d. nothing to worry about

7. Great tidal waves are caused by _____.

- ▶ a. a strong wind
- ▶ b. strong winds and sudden rain
- ▶ c. strong winds and salt water
- ▶ d. an earthquake under the sea

8. Floods have sometimes been useful in _____.

- ▶ a. creating great force for a country
- ▶ b. bringing about big changes in the defense of a country
- ▶ c. preventing a powerful enemy from advancing
- ▶ d. making a country more powerful

9. According to this text, a flood _____.

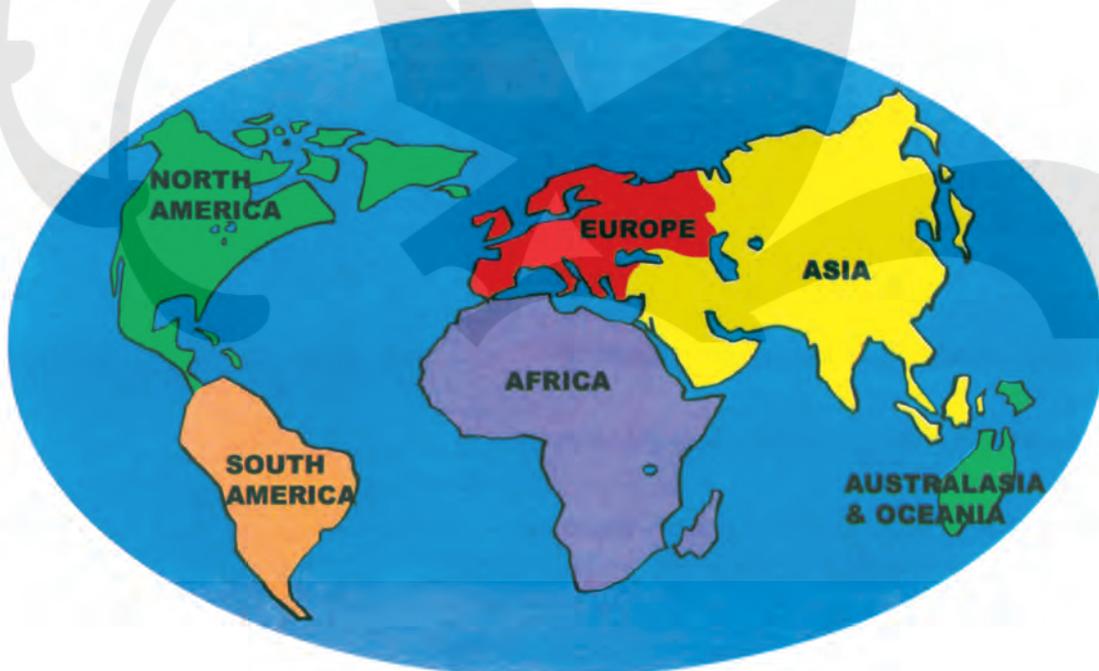
- ▶ a. is the only way to stop the enemy
- ▶ b. is not one of the ways to stop the enemy
- ▶ c. might not be one of the ways to stop or destroy the enemy
- ▶ d. can completely destroy the enemy

10. According to the passage, as time goes on, _____.

- ▶ a. nature is being thoroughly conquered
- ▶ b. floods are coming completely under control
- ▶ c. more floods are likely to happen
- ▶ d. man is learning to prepare himself for floods

DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her if he/she can name the largest continent.
2. Ask him/her if he/she has ever seen a hurricane.
3. Ask him/her if he/she is pushing himself/herself too much.
4. Ask him/her if a feeling of joy came over him/her when he/she passed the exam.
5. Ask him/her if he/she ever double-checks his/her answers.
6. Ask him/her if it is likely to snow today.
7. Ask him/her if he/she likes living by himself/herself.
8. Ask him/her when the ice on the mountains melts.
9. Ask him/her if floods break out because of heavy rain.
10. Ask him/her if he/she knows what a typhoon is.



Grammar Note 1

Hope (Followed by an Infinitive or a Noun Clause)

The verb *hope* expresses a desire for something to happen usually not in an immediate future. It is followed by either *an infinitive* or *an object noun clause*. There is no difference in meaning.

I hope to pass.
I hope (that) I'll pass.

Frame

A: Paris is a beautiful city. Have you ever been there?

B: No, I haven't yet. But I hope to visit it soon.



2.1 Substitute making the necessary changes.

I hope to visit it.

see	rent
pass	wear
hear	remember
they	visit
she	I

Frame

A: He'd really like to join me in the North next summer, but he doesn't have the money.

B: He hopes (that) he'll get a raise.



2.2 Substitute making the necessary changes.

He hopes that he'll get a raise.

she	improve
I	be lucky
they	he
do better	escape
we	get a raise

2.3 Make statements using "hope(s) that".

T. I hope to get a raise.
S. I **hope that** I'll get a raise.
T. He hopes to get a chance.
S. He **hopes that** he'll get a chance.

T. We hope to learn English soon.
T. She hopes to get a good grade.
T. I hope to see her soon.
T. He hopes to make more progress.
T. They hope to improve.

Grammar Note 2

Wish + Full Infinitive

The word **wish**, when followed by a **full infinitive** means the same as **want** in a formal sense.

The teacher **wishes to discuss** your work with you.
The teacher **wants to discuss** your work with you.

Frame

A: Did you want to talk to me, Ms. Brown?

B: Yes, Nancy. Your work hasn't been good lately. I wish to speak to you after class.

2.4 Substitute making the necessary changes.

I wish to speak to you after class.

they	the boss
the teacher	after work
she	speak to
see	after class
the professor	I

Grammar Note 3

Wish + Noun Clause

Wish (without **to**) when followed by a **noun clause** is used to express a desire for something that has not yet happened and possibly will never happen.

I **wish** (that) I were an astronaut.
(I am not an astronaut now. It is possible, but I may never be an astronaut.)

I **wish** (that) I had a million dollars.
(I don't have a million dollars now. It is possible, but I may never have a million dollars.)

I **wish** (that) I were a bird.
(I am not a bird, and I will never be a bird.)

Notes:

A. The verb in the noun clause is in the past tense without having the meaning of a past action. It's an **unreal present**.

B. Since the situation expressed in the noun clause is **unreal**, we use **were** for all subjects. (In colloquial speech sometimes **was** is used with **I, he, she, and it**.)

C. **That** is usually omitted after **wish**.

Frame

A: Are you happy with your present job, Carl?

B: To be honest, I'm not. I wish I were an astronaut.



2.5 Substitute.

I wish I were an astronaut.

a millionaire	at the beach
a patriot	at the circus
more powerful	more successful
at home	more studious
a rich man	an astronaut



2.6 Make statements using “I wish”.

Change the verbs to adjective.

T. You can't count the stars.

S. I wish they were **countable**.

T. You can't measure kindness.

S. I wish it were **measurable**.



T. We can't repair our car.

T. No one can pay this bill.

T. I can't forget her death.

T. We can't control the weather.

T. The mechanic can't adjust the wheels.

Frame

A: He's studying French now, but he would prefer to study English.

B: Yes, he wishes he were studying English.

2.7 Substitute making the necessary changes.

He wishes he were studying English.

teaching German
living in Tehran
playing soccer
she
they

I
working there
lecturing there
he
studying English

Frame

I really miss Yazd. I wish I still lived there.



2.8 Substitute.

I wish I still lived there.

she	had a car
you	we
they	studied English
studied French	I
he	lived there

2.9 Answer the questions using both “hope” and “wish”.

T. Is she at home now?

S1. I **hope** she **is** at home now.

(Maybe she's at home now.)

S2. I **wish** she **were** at home now.

(She isn't at home now.)

T. Is he comfortable?

T. Are they free now?

T. Is she working now?

T. Are they ready now?

T. Is she going to join us?

Grammar Note 4

We use **I wish...would...** when we want something to happen or when we want somebody to do something. It shows that the speaker is not happy with the present situation.

It is raining. Jill wants to go out, but not in the rain. She says:

I wish it would stop raining.

This means that Jill is complaining about the rain and wants it to stop.

We also use this structure when an action is customary and we're not satisfied with it.

They argue all the time. **I wish they wouldn't.** (or didn't)

He always asks silly questions. **I wish he wouldn't.** (or didn't)

Frame

A: It's getting late.

B: Yeah, I wish he would hurry up.

2.10 Substitute.

I wish **he** would **hurry up**.

Tom	join me for lunch
they	end the discussion
you	she
repair the car	hurry up
fix dinner	he

2.11 Make negative statements using "I wish ... wouldn't ...".

- T. Will he ever stop talking?
- S. **I wish he wouldn't** talk so much.
- T. Will he ever stop arguing?
- S. **I wish he wouldn't** argue so much.

- T. Will he ever stop fighting?
- T. Will he ever stop smoking?
- T. Will he ever stop complaining?
- T. Will he ever stop bothering us?
- T. Will he ever stop saying it?

2.12 Make statements using "wish".

- T. **They argue all the time.**
- S. **I wish they wouldn't.** (or didn't)
- T. My neighbor's dog barks all the time.
- S. **I wish it wouldn't.** (or didn't)



- T. My head aches all the time.
- T. She arrives late all the time.
- T. Ruth studies all the time.
- T. He always plays tricks on me.
- T. My colleague complains all the time .

1. Pre-listening

Work in Pairs. Take this world weather quiz.

How much do you know about weather?



1. When is smog the worst?
 - a. On hot, sunny summer days
 - b. On warm, cloudy spring days
 - c. On clear, cold winter days
2. About how many times does lightning strike the United States every year?
 - a. 4,000
 - b. 400,000
 - c. 40,000,000
3. Which country overall has the most extreme weather on Earth?
 - a. Russia
 - b. Canada
 - c. The United States
4. What is the same thing as a hurricane?
 - a. A typhoon
 - b. A tornado
 - c. A snowstorm
5. Which continent has never had a typhoon or tornado?
 - a. Europe
 - b. Antarctica
 - c. Africa
6. Where is the safest place to be during a thunderstorm?
 - a. In a forest
 - b. On a golf course
 - c. In a swimming pool

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. a

2. Listening



You will hear an expert giving advice about what to do during a tornado. Write your answers.

Where you are	What to do
If you are at home,
If you are at an office,
If you are outdoors,
If you are in a car,

3. Follow-up

Discuss the following questions.

1. Which of the following forces of nature occurs very often?
2. Have you ever experienced any of them?
3. What did you do?



an earthquake



a flood



a tornado



a rainstorm



a volcano



lightning