Chapter 7

Making Recommendations and Predicting Consequences (p. 161)

We can use the first conditional to predict consequences. The first conditional is made up of two clauses. One clause contains if… + present; the other clause contains …will + the base form of the infinitive. These clauses can be in any order:

Examples
If you don’t hurry, we’ll be late.
We’ll be late if you don’t hurry.

When we make recommendations using the first conditional, these have the same meaning as recommendations made using should/shouldn’t… or else….

Examples
If you don’t line up to get on the bus, people will think you are rude.
You should line up to get on the bus or else people will think you are rude.
If you push in front of others in line, people will think you are rude.
You shouldn’t push in front of others in line or else people will think you are rude.

Exercise 1
Rewrite these sentences using the first conditional.

1. You shouldn’t spit on the street or else people will think you have terrible manners.
   If you spit on the street, people will think you have terrible manners.

2. You should hold the door for the person behind you or else the door will slam in his or her face.

3. You should say thank you to clerks in stores or banks or else they will think you have bad manners.

4. You shouldn’t stare at people or else they will feel uncomfortable.

5. You should look people in the eye when you are talking to them or else they will think you are hiding something.

6. You shouldn’t stand very close to people or else they will feel uncomfortable and move away.
7. You shouldn’t try to have conversations with people on the bus or else they will think you are too aggressive.

8. You should say no problem or you’re welcome when someone thanks you, or else they will think you are impolite.

9. You should shake hands when someone offers you their hand or else people will think you are unfriendly.

10. You should smile and greet people you know when you see them or else they will think you are angry at them.

11. You shouldn’t flatter people too much or else they won’t believe or trust you.

12. You should put garbage in the correct recycling bins or else people will think you don’t care about the environment.

13. You shouldn’t text or use your cell phone in class or else the teacher will think you aren’t interested in the lesson.

Exercise 2
Use the correct tense in these first conditional sentences.

1. If the students (not study) don’t study, they (not pass) won’t pass the tests.
2. If you (not fill) ________ the tank, you (run out) ________ of gas soon.
3. He (be) ________ short of money, if he (not go) ________ to the bank as soon as possible.
4. They (make) ________ a lot more money, if they (work) ________ a little harder.
5. If she (play) ________ a trick on him, he (get) ________ very angry.
6. They (drop) ________ in on us, if they (not be) ________ too busy.
7. If she (not pass) ________ the driver’s test, she (do) ________ it over again at a later date.
8. If you (not take) ________ your medication, your headache (not go) ________ away.
9. You (not have) ________ any friends if you (not start) ________ being more friendly.
10. They (not be) ________ able to buy a house if they (not save) ________ any money.
11. If you (not do) ________ your best, you (not be) ________ successful in life.
Expressing Warnings and Prohibitions (p.171)

We use *had better* to express very strong advice. *Or else* is used to predict the consequences if the advice is not followed.

**Examples**
You had better take the medicine or else you will not get over your cold.
You had better not cheat on the exam or else you will be penalized.

We use *mustn’t* to express prohibition. This means that something is not permitted by law or is against the rules. Other ways to express prohibition are *it’s illegal to...* / *it’s against the law to...* / *...isn’t allowed/ permitted.*

**Examples**
It’s against the law to drink alcohol and then drive.
People mustn’t drink alcohol and then drive.
Drinking and driving isn’t allowed in Ontario.

**Exercise 3**
Write these sentences using *mustn’t* prohibition.

1. It’s illegal in Ontario for shopkeepers to sell cigarettes to minors.  
   **Shopkeepers mustn’t sell cigarettes to minors.**
2. It’s against the law in Ontario for people under 18 to drink any kind of alcohol.

3. It’s illegal in Ontario for people under 16 to drive.

4. It’s against the law for bartenders to serve drinks to people who are already drunk.

5. It’s against the law in Ontario to copy books, movies, or music.

6. It’s against the law for writers to plagiarize someone else’s work.

7. It’s illegal in Ontario to sell marijuana.

8. It’s against the law for individuals to make and sell alcohol.

9. It’s against the law in Ontario for employers to discriminate against a person’s race, sex, or age.
10. It’s against the law for people in Ontario to spread hate against specific individuals or groups.

Exercise 4

The forms *mustn’t* and *don’t have to* are both negative but have completely different meanings. *Mustn’t* expresses prohibition, while *don’t have to* expresses lack of necessity. Use either *mustn’t* or *don’t have to* in the following sentences.

1. She’s got plenty of cash. She **doesn’t have to** use her credit card.
2. You **mustn’t** touch the fire alarm. There’s a $500 fine for setting off a false alarm.
3. They work Mondays through Fridays. They **don’t have to** work on the weekends.
4. Amanda lives with her parents and her family. She **mustn’t** pay rent.
5. You **mustn’t** drink alcoholic beverages when you take these pills, or else you will get very drowsy.
6. The children are allergic to peanuts. They **don’t have to** eat them.
7. Patricia has just bought a car. She **mustn’t** take the subway to work.
8. This is a no-parking zone. We **mustn’t** leave the car here.
9. The exam is several weeks from now. We **don’t have to** study for it for the time being.
10. If you have a student card, you **mustn’t** pay the full admission price.
11. Coffee gives her insomnia. She **mustn’t** drink coffee at night.
12. I’ll tell you the true story, but you **can’t** repeat a word of it to anyone.
13. You **mustn’t** water a cactus very often. It doesn’t need a lot of water.
14. Bruce has an excellent position. He certainly **mustn’t** look for another job.

**COMPARING AND CONTRASTING (p. 168)**

To make comparisons, use the following words and phrases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expressions of Comparison</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>both</td>
<td>Both Toronto and Vancouver are large cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similarly</td>
<td>Toronto has a multicultural population. Similarly, Vancouver also has a population which is multicultural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too/also/as well</td>
<td>Toronto is a wealthy city. Vancouver is wealthy, as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the same way</td>
<td>Toronto attracts a lot of foreign investment. In the same way, Vancouver also attracts foreign investors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar to</td>
<td>Toronto is similar to Vancouver in that both cities attract a lot of tourists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>Like Vancouver, Toronto is a beautiful city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To make contrasts, use the following words and phrases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expressions of Contrast</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in contrast</td>
<td>Toronto is a financial centre. In contrast, Niagara Falls is a tourist centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
<td>Toronto is a financial centre; however, Niagara Falls is a tourist centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the other hand</td>
<td>Toronto is a financial centre. On the other hand, Niagara Falls is a tourist centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differ from</td>
<td>Toronto differs from Niagara Falls in that it is a financial centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while/whereas</td>
<td>Toronto is a financial centre while (whereas) Niagara Falls is a tourist centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although/even though/</td>
<td>Although Toronto is a financial centre, Niagara Falls is a tourist centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in spite of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unlike</td>
<td>Unlike Toronto, Niagara Falls is a tourist centre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 5
Read the list of comparisons between Canada and Australia. Write sentences using the given expression for each comparison.

1. People in Canada and in Australia speak English. *(is similar to)*  
   Canada is similar to Australia in that people speak English in both countries.

2. Canada is bounded by three oceans. Australia is surrounded by three oceans. *(in the same way)*

3. Canada has a huge land mass and Australia has a huge land mass. *(similarly)*

4. Both countries have a small population relative to land mass. *(like)*

5. In both countries the southeast portion is the most populated. *(is similar to)*

6. The two countries have a similar GDP per capita (Australia: $37,300, Canada: $38,600). *(both)*

7. Australia has clean cities. Canada has clean cities. *(as well)*

8. In both countries, the capitals (Canberra and Ottawa) are not the largest cities. *(is similar to)*

9. Both have the tallest structure in their largest city (Sydney and Toronto). *(in the same way)*
10. In Toronto, the highest structure is a tower. In Sydney, the highest structure is a tower. (also)

11. Sydney is a world-class city and a favourite for people to live in. Toronto is a world-class city and a favourite for people to live in. (both)

12. Australia used to be a British colony. Canada used to be a British colony. (is similar to)

Exercise 6
Read the list of contrasts between Canada and Haiti. Write sentences using the given expression for each contrast.

1. Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere. Canada is one of the wealthiest countries. (whereas)
   **Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere whereas Canada is one of the wealthiest.**
2. Canada used to be a British colony. Haiti used to be a French colony. (while)

3. Haitians revolted against their colonial masters. Canada didn’t have a revolution. (unlike)

4. Canada has a temperate climate. Haiti has a tropical climate. (differ from)

5. Most of the people in Canada have a high standard of living. Most of the people in Haiti have a very low standard of living. (in contrast)

6. Most people in Haiti are the descendants of African slaves. Most people in Canada are the descendants of immigrants from Britain, France, and other parts of Europe. (whereas)

7. Canada has a GDP of $38,600 per capita. Haiti has a per capita GDP of $1300.00. (on the other hand)

8. The population of Haiti is just over 9,000,000 people. The population of Canada is just over 34,000,000. (however)

9. The main industry in Haiti is agriculture. In Canada there are four main industries—fishing, farming, mining and forestry. (differ from)

10. The Haitian currency is the gourd. The Canadian currency is the dollar. (unlike)
Using although, even though, in spite of

Examples
Although I don’t like him, I made friends with him.
Even though I don’t like him, I made friends with him.
In spite of not liking him, I made friends with him.*

*After in spite of we need to use a noun, pronoun or a gerund

Exercise 7
Combine the sentences using the conjunction given.

1. There are many people who are afraid to fly. Flying is the most popular mode of travel. (even though)
   **Even though there are many people who are afraid to fly, flying is the most popular mode of travel.**

2. Most people believe that flying is dangerous. The chances of being in an accident are much greater on the ground. (although) __________________________________________________________

3. There are hundreds of safe flights every day. The media report extensively about airline accidents and security. (in spite of) __________________________________________________________

4. There is a lot of competition among airlines. Airline fares are quite high. (although) ______

5. Airlines complain that they are losing money. Many flights are sold out. (even though) ______

6. Bargains in airline travel can be found. The consumer has to look for them. (although) ______

7. Security measures have increased greatly in recent years. Many people are willing to go along with them. (even though) __________________________________________________________

8. Passengers are asked to remove their shoes. No one complains. (in spite of) _____________
Exercise 8
Some of the sentences in the following passage are very short and can be combined with others. Use connectors such as because, because of, although, and in spite of to combine some of the sentences.

Most people have heard of the Nobel Prize. Very few people know much about the man that the prize is named after. Alfred Nobel was born into a Swedish family which had moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. They wanted to establish a factory there. Nobel was educated abroad and spent some time in the USA. He moved to Russia. He had training as an engineer. He developed an interest in explosives. His experiments with nitroglycerin were very successful. Nobel started several companies for the manufacture of this deadly explosive. Nobel kept trying to develop a safer product. There was a lot of danger in handling nitroglycerin.

In 1867 Nobel patented dynamite. Dynamite was safer to deal with. It was still relatively dangerous. He had a desire to develop a safer explosive. Nobel continued experimenting. In 1876 Nobel patented a new explosive. It was both safer and more powerful than dynamite. He was extremely pleased.

Nobel wanted very much to do something to promote peace. His inventions had been so deadly. Nobel believed that literature and science were very important for human progress. He set up a fund to award prizes for outstanding achievements in these areas. Nobel was Swedish. Nobel’s will stated that the prizes were to be awarded in Oslo, Norway. At the time of Nobel’s death, Sweden and Norway were in a union. The awards began in 1901.

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