

Lessons in life

A Why did I do that?

1 Write new words with the correct prefixes. Add *dis-*, *mis-*, or *re-*.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| 1. judge | <u>misjudge</u> | 4. think | _____ |
| 2. continue | _____ | 5. regard | _____ |
| 3. spell | _____ | 6. make | _____ |

2 Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box with the correct prefixes: *dis-*, *mis-*, or *re-*.

agree consider do ✓like pronounce understand

A. Carla: Let's go to a Tom's Hamburgers for lunch.

Dae Ho: I'd rather not. I dislike
red meat.

Carla: Really? Please _____
They have good salads there, too.

Dae Ho: Oh, OK. We can go to Tom's, then.

B. Mary: This painting is beautiful!

Jill: I _____ . I think it's ugly!

C. Claire: I'm sorry. I didn't mean to _____ your name.

Sean: That's OK. It's hard to say. You say, "Shawn," but it's spelled S-E-A-N.

D. Mr. Ito: Did you _____ the directions, Kelly? Your homework
is completely wrong.

Kelly: I understood the directions, but I think I did the wrong page.

Can I _____ it?

Mr. Ito: OK. Give it to me tomorrow.



3 Complete the conversation with the past perfect of the verbs in parentheses.

Sheila: How was the movie with Amanda last night, Felipe?

Felipe: The movie was OK, but I was really embarrassed. I started to pay for the movie, but I realized I had left ¹ _____ (leave) my money at home.

Sheila: So, did Amanda pay for the movie?

Felipe: Yes, she did. I _____ ² _____ (also / forget) to turn off my cell phone before we went into the theater. My mom called!

Sheila: Did you answer it?

Felipe: Yes. The movie _____ (not start / yet), so I went outside. When I got back, it _____ ³ _____ ⁴ _____ (already / begin).

Sheila: Oh, no!

Felipe: Then I realized I _____ ⁵ _____ (not bring) my glasses, so we moved to the front of the theater. It was really uncomfortable.

Sheila: I'm sure Amanda didn't mind.

Felipe: I don't know. I emailed her. I checked an hour ago and she _____ ⁶ _____ (not respond / yet).

4 Write sentences with the words in parentheses. Tell what Kim *had* done and *had not* done by the time the guests arrived for her party. Use the past perfect with *yet* or *already*.



1. (Kim / not take out / the garbage)

Kim hadn't taken out the garbage yet.

2. (she / wipe off / the kitchen counters)

She had already

3. (she / wash / the dishes)

4. (she / do / the laundry)

5. (she / not hang up / the clothes)

6. (she / go / grocery shopping)

7. (she / not put away / groceries)

8. (she / not make / the pizza)

- 5** Write sentences with the words in the chart. Use the simple past and the past perfect in each sentence.

Happened first	Happened second
1. Ms. Jones / mispronounce / my name	she / ask / me how to spell it
2. she / know / his brother for two years	Sandra / meet / Jake
3. Jackie / call / her dad ten times	she / heard his message / on her voice mail
4. we / already / ask / him a lot of questions	we / agree / to John's idea
5. he / think about it / carefully	Hal / disregard / Tim's advice
6. the company / borrow / a lot of money	it / close

1. Ms. Jones had mispronounced my name
before she asked me how to spell it
2. By the time Sandra met Jake
3. _____
before _____
4. By the time _____
5. Before _____
6. _____
before _____



- 6** Write sentences with your own information. Use the past perfect and simple past.

Example: I'd taken English classes before I began this class. or
I hadn't taken English classes before I began this class.

1. (not) take English classes / before / begin this class

2. (not) thought about other cultures / before / start studying English

3. (not) often misspelled English words / before / take this class

4. (not) mispronounced a lot of English words / before / practice them in this class

5. (not) read my email / by the time / do my homework last night

B

I'm sure you'll do fine.

1 Complete the conversation with the sentences from the box.



- Do you have a list of their names?
- ✓ Hi, Tia. How are you?
- I know Mandarin. I can help you.
- I'm pretty nervous about it.
- Really? That would be great!
- Well, I don't want to mispronounce their names.
- I'm sure you'll do fine tomorrow.

Chao: Hi, Tia. How are you?

Tia: I'm OK, I guess. But people are coming to my office tomorrow from China, and

Chao: Really? Why?

Tia: _____

Chao: _____

Tia: Yes, I do. Why?

Chao: _____

Tia: _____

Chao: We'll practice tonight, and _____

2 Complete the conversations with phrases for expressing worry and for reassuring someone.

A. John: I have to meet Sue's parents tomorrow, and I'm kind of

worried about it 1

Mark: I'm s 2

B. Mi Yon: I have an English test tomorrow, and I'm a little

a 1

Brenda: D 2

E 3

C

What if...?

1 Complete the chart with *get* or *make* and the correct phrases from the box.

✓ a big deal	an effort	mistakes	out of	rid of things
a fool of myself	into trouble	on my nerves	over it	up my mind

get . . .	make . . .
	<i>make a big deal</i>

2 Complete the email with expressions with *get* and *make*. Use the simple present.

Subject: Oh, no!

Hi Sharon!

How are you? I'm OK, but I need some advice. I'm having a problem with my roommate. Jack *gets on my nerves* ¹ a lot. First of all, he's very messy. He never ² he doesn't need. I try not to ³ about it, but I might have to say something. No one is perfect. We all ⁴, but I would just like him to ⁵. You know, try a little!

Oh, and he always tries to ⁶ doing the chores. I wash the dishes, I take out the garbage, and I even hang up *his* clothes! I know I should try to ⁷ and disregard his behavior. He's a really nice person. He lent me \$100 last week and said it was no problem. What's your advice? I have a hard time with decisions, and I can never ⁸. I don't want to say the wrong thing.

What should I do?

Write soon!

Ian

3 Read the sentences. Then answer the yes / no questions. Use short answers.

1. If Dana had listened to her parents, she wouldn't have gotten into trouble.
Did Dana listen to her parents? No, she didn't.
Did she get into trouble? _____
2. If Carlos had made up his mind, he would have a new car right now.
Did Carlos make up his mind? _____
Does he have a new car? _____
3. If Paul had said he was sorry, Carolina would have gotten over it quickly.
Did Paul say he was sorry? _____
Is Carolina still upset? _____
4. Mona wouldn't have made a fool of herself if she hadn't sung so loudly at the party.
Did Mona sing loudly? _____
Did she make a fool of herself? _____
5. Vicky would have understood the homework if she hadn't been late for class.
Was Vicky late for class? _____
Did she understand the homework? _____

4 Circle the correct forms to complete the conversation.

Hiro: Hi, Lydia. Did you and Kyle get home OK last night?

Lydia: Not really. It took us over an hour.

Hiro: Really? Didn't you drive home?

Lydia: Well, if hadn't dropped¹ / wouldn't have dropped
my keys out the window by mistake, we
had driven / would have driven home.

Hiro: Oh, no! Did you look for your keys?

Lydia: Yes, but we couldn't find them. We probably
had found / would have found them if it
hadn't been / wouldn't have been so dark.

Hiro: So, did you take the bus home?

Lydia: No. If we had left / would have left earlier, we
had taken / would have taken the bus. But
it was too late, so we walked home!



5 Complete the story. Change the main clause of the last sentence to an *if* clause in the next sentence.

If I hadn't gone to the concert, I wouldn't have seen Julia.

- If I hadn't seen Julia* _____, she wouldn't have gotten on my nerves.
- If she hadn't* _____, I wouldn't have made a fool of myself.
- _____, Julia would have invited me to her party.
- _____, I would have talked to Brenda.
- _____, I would have asked her to dinner tonight.
- _____, I wouldn't have had a boring night watching TV alone!

6 Look at each picture. Then write a third-conditional sentence about it with words from the box.

buy the computer
forget her credit card

get rid of some things
go to the baseball game

have room for the sofa
✓ pass the test

rain
✓ study



- If she had studied, she would have passed the test.* or *She would have passed the test if she had studied.*
- _____



- _____
- _____

D

A day to remember

- 1 Read the text. What three types of memory are mentioned?

What will you remember?

Patricia Sanders remembers the day she met her husband perfectly. It was over 50 years ago. She remembers that it rained the day that they met in a bookstore. She remembers he was wearing a blue raincoat, and she was wearing a red dress. She even remembers what he said to her. But she can't remember what she had for lunch today.

The brain has different ways to store memories. It stores some information in short-term memory, which can only keep the information for about 30 seconds. For example, if you look up a phone number, you can store the number in your brain long enough to make the phone call. But a minute later, you might forget the number. The brain also stores information in what some people call "recent memory." This allows you to remember what you had for lunch or what you did yesterday. Important information is stored in long-term memory. Some information is stored in long-term memory after you repeat it a lot. For example, if you call the same phone number over and over again, your brain will remember it for a long time. If you read one book on a subject, you may forget a lot of it. But if you read several books and articles about the subject, you will remember the information for a lot longer. Significant events are also stored in long-term memory. So a year from now, you might forget what you had for lunch today, but you will remember the first time you met your husband or wife or got a promotion at work.

Research shows that it's natural for people to have recent memory loss as they get older. People often experience this memory loss after the age of 50. So, it's normal that Patricia remembers the day she met her husband. It's in her long-term memory. And it's normal that she can't remember what she did yesterday. Her brain's recent memory is not working as well as it used to. Some people have severe memory loss, but Patricia's problems are normal.

Tips to help with "recent memory" loss:

- Make a list of things you want to remember.
- Take medicine at the same time every day.
- Put your keys in the same place every day.
- Don't make a big deal about forgetting things. Relax, be honest, and laugh about the problem.

- 2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

1. What has Patricia forgotten? what she had for lunch today
2. How long can the brain store information in short-term memory? _____
3. What kind of memory stores information that is repeated often? _____
4. Which type of memory is it normal for older people to lose? _____
5. How could an older person remember to take his or her medicine? _____