10.2 Sense of humour

GOALS Use if + other conjunction clauses Rate performances

Grammar & Listening *if* + other conjunction clauses

1a 10.2) Listen to this joke, voted the funniest joke by a survey of several nationalities. Do you think it's funny?



- b Work with a partner. Student A, turn to page 130. Student B, turn to page 134. Read your joke and practise telling it to yourself. Then tell your partner the joke.
- **c** With your partner, put the three jokes in order according to how funny you think they are.
- 2a 10.3) Listen to the first part of a radio programme about humour and write down which nationalities might prefer each of the jokes in exercise 1, according to the speaker.
- **b** Do you find different things funny from your friends or from your family? Tell a partner.
- 3 10.4) Listen to the second part of the programme and complete the following statements with one word from the listening.

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1	The	final	lineo	fa	iok	Pis	known as a	
1	IIIC.	minu	IIIIC O	Lu	JOI	10	KIIOWII US U	

- 2 To have a good sense of humour you also need to be pretty _____.
- 3 To get a joke you need to understand language and have good knowledge of the _____.
- 4 Children can't tell or understand jokes properly until they reach the age of ______.

4a Use the hints in square brackets to complete each extract from the listening in exercises 2 and 3 with a conjunction from the box.

a	s soon as if in case unless until when
1	[condition] you joke about it, it doesn't mak you as anxious, I suppose.
2	I'm very careful about telling jokes to people I don't know, [because I might] I offend them.
3	there are quite a lot of jokes I don't tell [except if] I know the people pretty well!
4	We usually laugh [immediately after] we realize that we've been mentally going in the wrong direction.
5	[each time] you tell a computer a joke, it won't laugh?
6	Even young children struggle with this [up to the time] they get to about five.

- **b** 10.5) Listen to the programme and check your answers to exercise 4a.
- **c** What is the difference in meaning between the following pairs of sentences? What do you notice about the verb forms in both clauses? Discuss with a partner.
 - 1 If you joke about it, it makes you less anxious. I will feel less anxious if I make a joke about it.
 - 2 I'm very careful about telling jokes to people I don't know, in case I offend them.
 I won't tell you that joke, in case it offends you.



5 Complete the Grammar focus box with the words in the box.

conjunctions unless result clause future in case any

GRAMMAR FOCUS conditional and conjunction clauses

To talk about something which always happens as a 1 of something else we usually use:			
If + present tense, present tense.			
If you joke about it, it doesn't make you as anxious.			
Note that present tense can mean 2 present			
tense, including present continuous and present perfect. We can also use present modal verbs in either ³			
If you have offended someone, you can always apologize.			
If I'm telling a joke and no one laughs, I go bright red.			

- Other ⁴_____ such as *unless*, *as soon as*, *when*, *in case* are used in a similar way, but with different meanings.
- To talk about future possibilities we usually use:

If + present/future

If I make a joke about it, I won't feel as anxious.

Again, note that we can use **any** present tense in the if-clause and **any** 5 form (going to, will, future

continuous, future perfect) in the other clause. If you don't laugh at my joke, I'm going to cry.

 Other conjunctions can also be used with a future meaning, but followed by a present tense.

I'm not going to watch the :	it's funny.	
I'll start applauding as sooi	n as you've fi	nished your speech
I'll buy tickets now 7	the sho	w sells out.
I'll probably be sitting near	the front wh	en you get there.

 We can use should after in case to give the idea of 'by chance'.

I'll buy tickets now in case the show should sell out.

- → Grammar Reference page 155
- 6 Complete the sentences using a different conjunction each time and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1	they sell more tickets, the show
	(be) cancelled.
2	I'm going to leave my phone on vibrate someone (need) to contact me during the show.
3	Ring me the show (finish). I'll be waiting to hear how it went.
4	The show won't start the lights (go down).
5	They won't be able to have the show outsideit (rain).
6	It will be great to see the show it it (come) here on tour.

Vocabulary & Speaking rating performances

7a Work with a partner. Decide if the adjectives in the box are positive or negative ways of describing something.

annoying childish comical distasteful hilarious irritating pointless predictable ridiculous tedious thought-provoking witty

b Group the adjectives in exercise 7a into categories 1–5. Some words might belong in more than one category. What differences in meaning are there between the adjectives in each category?

1 might make you feel cross or upset	
2 funny or amusing	
3 boring or dull	
4 silly	
5 clever	

PRONUNCIATION word stress – adjectives (2)

- **8a** Underline the stressed syllable in the adjectives in exercise **7a**.
- b 10.6)) Listen and check your answers.
- 9a TASK Think about a comedian, comedy actor or comedy series that you know quite well. It might be one you really like or one you really dislike. Prepare to tell your partner about him/her or the show. Use the following questions to help you.
 - If it is funny, why is it funny? Is it witty, or is the humour more visual?
 - If it isn't funny, why isn't it? Is it distasteful or just childish or predictable?
 - Can you give an example of something which was or wasn't funny and explain why? Try to use some of the adjectives in exercise 7a.
 - Is it popular in your country? If so, what kinds of people enjoy it?
- **b** Work with a partner. Tell your partner about it. If your partner has seen the person or show, he/she can comment, too.
- VOX POPS VIDEO 10