

5.4 Speaking and writing

GOALS ■ Language to give solutions ■ Write an article giving advice

Speaking language to give solutions

1a Work with a partner. Match problems 1–5 to problem types a–e.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1 Your sink is blocked. | a technical |
| 2 Your friend has a bad nosebleed. | b behavioural |
| 3 Your child is disobedient. | c practical |
| 4 Your mobile phone is faulty. | d logistical |
| 5 You need to get a large group of people from A to B. | e health |

b Which of the problem types are you good at solving? Which ones would you search the internet to find a solution for?

2a 5.5))) Listen to three business partners discussing a problem.

- Which photo illustrates the problem, a or b?
- What solutions do they choose?



b 5.5))) Listen again. Which other solutions were suggested? Why were they rejected?

3a Complete the sentences with words from the box.

alternative consideration effective if no point think way worth

- One _____ would be to install some security cameras.
- We need to take cost into _____.
- I don't _____ that's an option ...
- Would it be _____ putting in some of those fake cameras?
- I think a better _____ forward would be to put in some of those lights.
- ... that would be a/an _____ solution.
- Do you think there would be any _____ in changing the lock ...?
- ... what _____ we also paint the walls with anti-climb paint?
- ... there's _____ harm in doing that.

b 5.6))) Listen and check.

PRONUNCIATION phrase stress

In English, fixed phrases have their own rhythm or stress patterns. To be understood and to sound natural it is important to get these patterns right.

4a 5.7))) Listen to some phrases from the listening in exercise 3b and mark the main stresses.

b 5.7))) Listen again and repeat.

5a **TASK** Work in groups of three. Turn to page 128 and choose one of the situations. Brainstorm a list of four solutions.

b Role-play your meeting. Take it in turns to put forward suggestions. Think about the advantages and disadvantages of each suggestion and choose the best two.

c Report the results of the meeting back to the class.

LANGUAGE FOR SPEAKING working out solutions to problems

Coming up with solutions

What if we ... + present/past?

Would it be worth ... + -ing?

Would there be any point in ... + -ing?

Do you think there'd be any point in ... + -ing?

One option/alternative would be + infinitive

We need to take ... into account.

We need to take ... into consideration.

Accepting suggestions

That would be an effective solution.

I suppose there's no harm in doing that.

Rejecting suggestions

I'm not convinced.

I don't think that's/That isn't really an option.

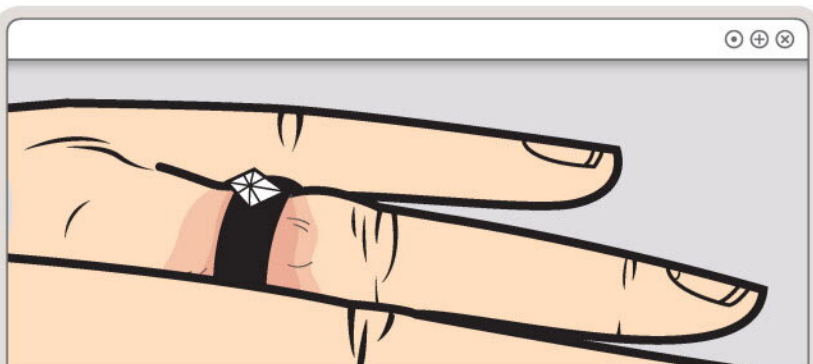
I think a better way forward would be to ...

Writing an article giving advice

- 6a With a partner, discuss how you would solve the following problem.

You have been wearing a ring for several years. It is now too tight and uncomfortable to wear. You want to get it enlarged, but you can't get it off your finger.

- b Read the online advice article. Are any of your ideas mentioned? According to the writer, which solution is most likely to work?



How to remove a stuck ring



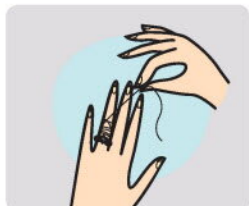
First cool your finger by putting your hand in cold or iced water. This will help reduce the swelling in your finger. If using iced water **make sure** you remove your hand after ten minutes, **otherwise** you might damage your fingers.



Once your finger is cold, cover it in something slippery, such as hand cream, baby oil or even butter. It's better not to use a strong soap **in case** it irritates the skin.



Gently twist the ring from side to side. You **should** twist rather than pull, but **be careful not to** twist too hard **or else** your finger may swell even more, which will make it even harder to remove the ring.



If this doesn't work, try using a piece of string, or even better, dental floss. This is the method used in hospitals. **It's not advisable to** do this on your own. Get someone else to do it for you. Wrap the dental

floss tightly around your finger, as far as your knuckle. Wind it tightly, but **avoid** winding it so tightly that your finger turns blue. Then unwind the dental floss. As you unwind it the ring will move up your finger until you can pull it off. **Whatever you do, don't** put the ring back on until it has been resized!

- c Look at the highlighted phrases in the online advice article in exercise 6b and find:

- two which give advice to do something.
- four which give advice *not* to do something.
- three which introduce reasons why you shouldn't do something.

- 7 Look at some advice for changing a light bulb. Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

- It's essential that you turn the power off. (sure)
- Wait a few seconds before touching the old bulb. It might be hot. (case)
- Push the new bulb in gently so that it doesn't break. (else)
- Don't turn the switch on again until you've finished replacing the bulb. (whatever)
- For safe disposal of the old bulb, wrap it in the packaging from the new bulb. (advisable)

LANGUAGE FOR WRITING an article giving advice

Giving advice to do something

Make sure you ...

Remember to ...

It's advisable to ...

Don't forget to ...

You should ...

Giving advice not to do something

It's not advisable to ...

Whatever you do, don't ...

Make sure you don't ...

Be careful not to ...

Try not to ...

Avoid ... (+ -ing)

Introducing reasons

... as/because it could ...

... in case it (+ present tense)

... otherwise/or else it might

- 8a **TASK** Work with a partner and discuss how to solve the problems below.

- You want to remove a (harmless) spider from the ceiling without killing it.
- Your car is stuck in mud.
- You are struggling to open a jar of gherkins.

- b Choose one of the problems, or your own idea, and write an online article giving advice about what to do and what not to do to solve it. Use the Language for writing box to help you.

