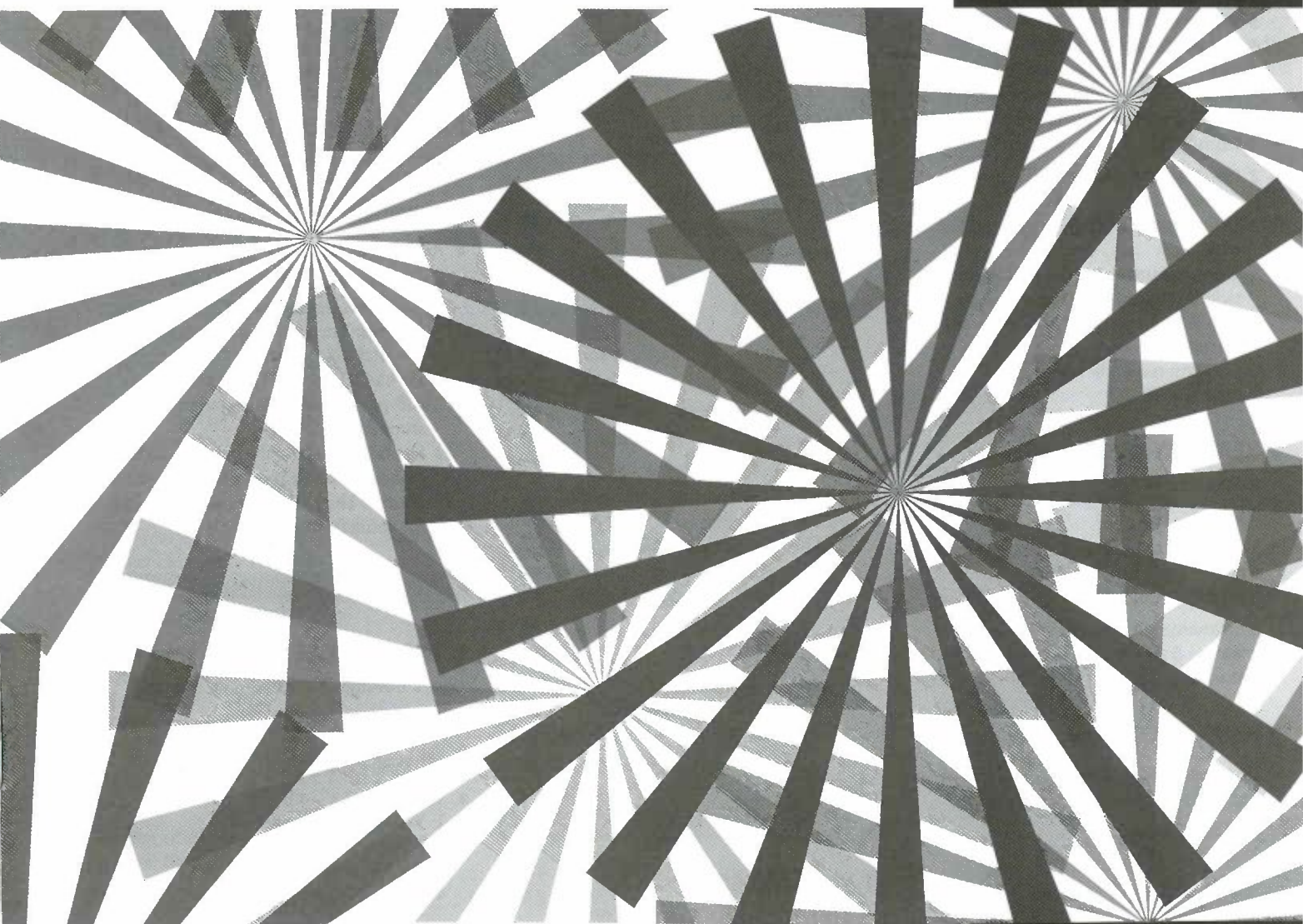


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New ENGLISH FILE

**Upper-intermediate
Workbook Key**



OXFORD

A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 3 Where do you usually go on holiday?
4 ✓
5 What happened at the meeting yesterday?
6 ✓
7 How far is it to the station?
8 How many people came to your party?
9 ✓
10 Why is James driving your car?
11 Can you tell me where the toilets are?
12 How long have you been learning English?
- b 2 d 3 b 4 e 5 a 6 c
- c 2 Who cooks in your family?
3 What happens if I press this button?
4 How long did you spend in Australia last summer?
5 Which do you prefer – tea or coffee?
6 What makes you angry?
7 Who drank / has drunk all the fruit juice I left in the fridge?
8 How long does it take to get to Norwich from here?
- d 2 Could you tell me what the time is, please?
3 Do you remember where we parked the car?
4 Do you know if / whether there are any tickets left for the concert tonight?
5 Can you tell me what time the concert starts?
6 Can you remember when Sally's birthday is?

2 READING & VOCABULARY

- a a dating service
b 2 F 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 T 7 F 8 F
d 2 trial 3 wary 4 approach 5 register
6 come up with 7 stunning
8 membership card
e 2 nickname 3 membership card
4 wary 5 approach 6 come up with
7 stunning 8 trial

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a /eə/ rarely, share, their, wear, where
/ɜ:/ learn, prefer, turn, were, work
b 2 whose 3 how 4 who 5 why
6 what 7 when 8 which

LISTENING

- a 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F 7 T 8 F

B

1 READING

- a sport
b 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 a

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 loyal 3 reserved 4 wise
5 bad-tempered 6 eccentric
7 easy-going 8 stubborn 9 possessive
b 2 pessimistic 3 responsible 4 moody
5 reliable 6 forgetful 7 sensitive
8 practical

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a stress on 1st syllable: arrogant, cheerful, loyal, practical
stress on 2nd syllable: adventurous, bad-tempered, impulsive, original
stress on 3rd syllable: easy-going, immature, insincere, open-minded

4 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 earlier, sooner
3 later, angrier
4 more I practise, better
5 hotter, more difficult
6 more exercise, fitter

5 GRAMMAR

- a 2 so does
3 neither have
4 so is
5 neither do
6 so was
7 so will
8 neither have
b 1 Did, didn't, did, Is
2 did you, did, are you, am, is it
3 don't you, do you, do, do, couldn't we
4 Are, do you, do, Will

LISTENING

- a 1 Ages 2 spirits 3 Egypt 4 power
5 Middle Ages 6 a tree/trees
7 plague 8 sneezing

C

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 faint 3 burn 4 rash 5 swollen
6 cough 7 pain 8 bleeding
b 2 sore throat 3 flu 4 caught, cold
5 sprained 6 asthma
c 2 painkillers 3 specialist 4 bandage
5 operation 6 stitches

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 stomach ache 3 swollen 4 blood pressure 5 unconscious 6 wound
b /f/ chest
/k/ unconscious
/dʒ/ drug
/tʃ/ X-ray

3 READING

- a Don't allow a child with a head injury to sleep.
b 1 C 2 D 3 A 4 B

4 GRAMMAR

- b 3 arrived 4 ✓ 5 since last October
6 ✓ 7 did you wake up 8 They've only known each other for six months
c 2 've had 3 've been 4 've been writing
5 've moved out 6 've been living
7 've already unpacked 8 've split up
9 's been travelling 10 haven't managed
11 've met 12 've been seeing 13 've had

PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

- 1 cut 2 gave 3 call 4 broke 5 chat

LISTENING

- a A2 B1 C3
b 1 His leg was broken. They put snow round his leg and called the emergency services. Then they took him to hospital for an X-ray.
2 He had a nosebleed. He pinched the soft part of his nose and the bleeding stopped.
3 She fainted. Her colleagues made her sit on a chair and put her legs up on another chair. Then she went outside for some fresh air.

1 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 go 2 nothing 3 sorts 4 look 5 earth
6 life

2 IN THE STREET

- a 1 c 2 d 3 a 4 b
b 1 You can usually tell
2 I told him none whatsoever
3 I don't particularly want
4 will be pretty minimal

3 READING

- a 1 Scorpio 2 Aries 3 Virgo 4 Pisces
5 Libra 6 Taurus 7 Aquarius
8 Capricorn 9 Sagittarius 10 Leo
11 Cancer 12 Gemini

1 GRAMMAR

- a Thailand: Thai, the Thai
 Poland: Polish, Poles / the Polish
 Japan: Japanese, the Japanese
 Brazil: Brazilian, Brazilians
 Greece: Greek, Greeks
 Czech Republic: Czech, Czechs
 Turkey: Turkish, Turks / the Turkish

- b 2 the unemployed
 3 the injured
 4 the disabled
 5 The rich
 6 the blind
 7 The young
 8 the deaf
- c 1 ones 2 one 3 one 4 ones, ones

2 READING

- a 1 D 3 C 4 A 5 B
- b 2 dull 3 neat 4 braces 5 appalled
 6 spiky 7 fitted 8 masterminded
 9 cuffs

3 VOCABULARY

A	C	O	T	T	O	N	G	H
S	W	E	R	T	Y	Y	B	N
D	V	N	E	N	I	L	G	L
N	E	S	E	S	D	O	J	Y
E	L	I	D	C	V	N	K	C
L	V	L	E	A	T	H	E	R
L	E	K	U	C	V	B	N	A
O	T	M	S	W	E	R	T	Y
O	S	D	M	I	N	E	D	B
W	F	G	H	N	C	K	O	F

- b 2 long-sleeved 3 silk 4 old-fashioned
 5 plain
- c 2 dress up 3 hang up 4 fit 5 suits
 6 get changed 7 match

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a /u:/ hood
 /t/ striped
 /v/ short
 /aɪ/ suede

5 GRAMMAR

- 2 ✓
 3 some white leather trousers
 4 some trendy purple glasses
 5 ✓
 6 that tight black Lycra™ T-shirt
 7 ✓
 8 those scruffy old jeans

LISTENING

- a She enjoys meeting new people, she's often late, and she works hard.
- b 1 T 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F

1 READING

- a hares and fog
- b 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F 7 F 8 T
- c 2 capture 3 at dawn 4 inexplicably
 5 drastic measures 6 attempts
 7 be released 8 endangering

2 VOCABULARY

- a Across: 6 luggage 7 crew 8 passengers
 Down: 1 porter 2 airlines 3 departures
 4 arrivals 5 attendant
- b 2 check-in 3 seats 4 passport control
 5 flight 6 took off 7 landing
 8 pick up

3 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 such an 3 such a long 4 so
 5 so much 6 such 7 so 8 such

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 Did you have 3 they were waiting in the queue 4 Where was Ewan going
 5 ✓ 6 we got there 7 ✓ 8 ✓
- b 2 had been waiting 3 had had
 4 had picked up 5 had been sitting
 6 hadn't taken off
- c 2 arrived 3 left 4 went 5 got
 6 looked 7 had already checked in
 8 were waiting 9 had given 10 called
 11 had checked in 12 had been waiting

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 brought 3 said 4 wrote 5 built
 6 flew 7 won 8 took 9 taught
 10 heard

LISTENING

- a She was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic. She and her co-pilot disappeared when they were trying to fly round the world.
- b 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 F 7 T
 8 F 9 T

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 fast 3 carefully 4 badly 5 correctly
 6 safely 7 happily 8 extremely hard
- b 2 My daughter is hardly ever ill.
 3 His parents are retiring next year.
 4 The boy was extremely rude to his teacher.
 5 Luckily we had taken an umbrella.
 6 The police arrived at the bank immediately.
 7 Apparently James is getting divorced.
 8 My brother eats very unhealthily.
- c 2 Although she likes reading a lot, she hardly ever goes to the library.
 3 Unfortunately, I crashed my new car last week.
 4 Ideally, we should leave early tomorrow.
 5 I can hardly understand when people speak English quickly.
 6 My brother nearly forgot his girlfriend's birthday yesterday.
 7 Surprisingly, he never eats fruit.
 8 Luckily, it didn't rain very much at the weekend.

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 lately 3 especially 4 nearly 5 yet
 6 hardly 7 ever 8 near 9 even
 10 specially 11 at the moment
 13 at the end

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a stress on 1st syllable: definitely, fortunately, obviously
 stress on 2nd syllable: apparently, eventually, immediately, incredibly, successfully, surprisingly
 stress on 3rd syllable: accidentally, insecurely

4 READING

- a a 2 b 3 c 2
- b 2 A 3 B 4 E 5 C
- c 1 laptop 2 wrist 3 converted
 4 nocturnal 5 engage

PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

- 1 back 2 out 3 down 4 behind 5 up

LISTENING

- a 1 C 2 B 3 A
- b 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 F

2 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

3
A

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 get 2 Otherwise 3 deal 4 sorry
5 team 6 world

2 IN THE STREET

- 2 serious – major
3 Financially – Money-wise
4 in fact – actually

3 READING

- a 1 permanent contract
2 competitive salary
3 excellent travel packages
b 1 b 2 c 3 c 4 d 5 c

1 VOCABULARY

- a 1 burglar 2 hijacker 3 smuggle
4 terrorism 5 vandalism 6 fraud
7 bribery 8 murderer
b Crime Criminal Verb
kidnapping kidnapper to kidnap
blackmail blackmailer to blackmail
drug dealing drug dealer to sell drugs
mugging mugger to mug
rape rapist to rape
theft thief to steal
robbery robber to rob
c 2 robbery 3 hijackers 4 smuggle
5 bribe 6 mugged 7 fraud 8 kidnapper
d 2 arrested 3 charged 4 court
5 investigating 6 acquitted 7 witness
8 commit

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a burgle – murder
manslaughter – court
community – accuse
jury – secure
guilty – kill

3 READING

- a 1 He's a seagull. 2 crisps
b 1B 2E 3A 4C 5D
c 2 spokesperson 3 feast 4 a regular
5 taken advantage of 6 rips
7 fond of 8 brand

4 GRAMMAR

- b 2 had been stolen
3 be caught
4 were questioned
5 were visited
6 has just been arrested
7 is being held
8 will be heard
9 be given
10 will be stolen
c 3 The rapist is known to be a local man.
4 It is understood that the blackmailer is a colleague of the victim.
5 The president's wife is reported to have been kidnapped.
6 The man is expected to be acquitted.
7 It is said that the police are investigating the theft of a painting by Picasso.
8 It is thought that the terrorists are in hiding somewhere in France.
9 An art gallery is reported to have been damaged by vandals.
10 It is known that the suspect is dangerous.

LISTENING

- a A3 B1 C2 D1 E3 F2

3
B

1 READING

- a A
b 1 b 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 a

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 mild 3 damp 4 cool 5 lightning
6 hot
b 2 monsoon 3 floods 4 hailstorm
5 hurricane 6 drought
c 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 c 6 d 7 g 8 f

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a breeze – heatwave
showers – drought
scorching – pouring
hailstorm – gale
soaked – below zero
flood – hurricane
bright – lightning

4 GRAMMAR

- b 2 I'm going to take
3 is having / is going to have
4 I'll help
5 she's going to leave
6 're going
c 2 will be flying
3 will have stopped
4 'll have read
5 'll be playing
6 'll be working
7 'll have built
8 'll be spending

LISTENING

- a 3
b 1 P 2 J 3 P 4 J 5 J 6 J 7 P

3
C

1 READING

- a 1C 2B 3D 4A
b 2T 3F 4T 5F 6T
c 2 phenomenon
3 emerging
4 element
5 pupils
6 thrill

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 seriously 3 easy 4 notice 5 care
6 time 7 part 8 advantage

3 MINI GRAMMAR

- 3 My boyfriend probably won't get the job.
4 It isn't likely that we'll be here this weekend.
5 They're likely to be having dinner when we arrive.
6 There will probably be a drought if it doesn't rain soon.
7 Jessica is likely to fail her driving test.
8 I probably won't be taking part in the campaign.

4 GRAMMAR

- b 2 tries 3 'll go 4 won't lose 5 'll call
6 don't take 7 won't give 8 will go
c 2 until 3 when 4 If 5 as soon as
6 before 7 after 8 if
d 3 Don't take the tablets until you have/
you've had your lunch.
4 I'll call you as soon as I get to my hotel
this evening.
5 Bring your swimsuit in case you want
to have a swim.
6 ✓
7 ✓
8 My boyfriend will call me as soon as he
lands.
9 Are you getting changed before you go
out?
10 People won't be allowed to fill their
swimming pool if the drought
continues.

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 They took advantage of me.
3 He never takes decisions.
4 Don't take any notice of her.
5 Take it easy for a few days.
6 He didn't take part in the game.

PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

- 1 on 2 through 3 out 4 out 5 down

LISTENING

- a 1 South Pacific
2 their ankles
3 Bristol
4 were arrested
5 the USA
6 Bridge
7 American
8 too long
9 double

3 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 long 2 sudden 3 face 4 way
5 degree 6 spot

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 fool 2 younger 3 awesome 4 count

3 READING

- a 1 C 2 E 3 A 4 B 5 D



1 READING

- a He built a shelter by a river and lived on a
diet of snakes, lizards, and frogs.
b 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 c

2 VOCABULARY

- a 1 shocked 2 homesick 3 lonely
4 grateful 5 nervous 6 disappointed
7 offended 8 glad
hidden feeling: confused
b 2 exhausted 3 terrified 4 astonished
5 stunned 6 furious 7 devastated
8 thrilled
c 2 sick 3 dumps 4 worn 5 eyes
6 moon

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 ✓
3 You wouldn't have sprained your ankle
4 I'd really miss you
5 if they had arrived earlier
6 ✓
7 we'd known it was the monsoon season
8 if he didn't smoke so much
b 2 We would have made a snowman if the
snow hadn't melted.
3 I wouldn't have had a swim if I had
known the water was so cold.
4 If we had set off earlier, we would have
arrived by now.
5 If they hadn't been so desperate, they
wouldn't have hijacked the plane.
6 You wouldn't have got so sunburnt if
you had used more sunscreen.
7 They would have regretted it if they
hadn't bought the flat.
8 They wouldn't have understood the
film if they hadn't read the book before.

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a /t/ depressed, shocked
/d/ overwhelmed, relieved, thrilled
/ɪd/ delighted, devastated, offended
b 2 grateful
3 disappointed
4 furious
5 homesick
6 exhausted
7 terrified
8 desperate

LISTENING

- a 1 are sleeping
2 smoke alarm
3 the bedroom
4 matches and lighters
5 hot oil
6 close / shut
7 towels
8 nose and mouth
9 cleaner
10 pets or possessions

4
B

1 GRAMMAR

- b 2 must 3 might 4 can't 5 can't
6 might 7 might 8 must
- c 2 You might have left your bag on your seat in the restaurant.
3 My wife can't have taken my keys.
4 Our neighbours might have gone on holiday.
5 The Mayor can't have accepted the bribe.
6 The thieves might have sold the stolen goods.
7 My girlfriend must have been at home last night.
8 I can't have borrowed any money from you.
- d 2 should have studied more.
3 shouldn't have done so much.
4 shouldn't have driven so fast.
5 shouldn't have bought it.
6 should have dressed up.

2 READING

- a 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B
b 2 F 3 DS 4 DS 5 T 6 F 7 DS

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 You couldn't have seen a ghost.
3 They may have left by now.
4 We should have booked a table.
5 I must have been asleep.
6 She shouldn't have called the police.

4 VOCABULARY

- 2 reminded 3 robbed 4 ✓ 5 argue
6 look 7 ✓ 8 heard 9 mind 10 ✓

5 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 I'd rather sit
3 we'd better not call
4 'd better not eat
5 would you rather do
6 I'd rather not

LISTENING

- a A 3 B 1 C 2
b Speaker 3

4
C

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 as if / like
3 -
4 like
5 like
6 as if / like
7 -
8 as if / like
- b 2 tastes
3 looks like
4 smell as if / like
5 sounds like
6 feels
7 tastes like
8 looks

2 VOCABULARY

- a 1 wrist 2 thigh 3 elbow 4 lungs
5 calf 6 kidneys 7 ankle 8 heart
9 waist
hidden body part: shoulders
- b 2 yawning 3 shook 4 waved
5 combed 6 shrugged 7 blowing
8 stare
- c 2 learn by heart
3 get it off your chest
4 ✓
5 pulling your leg
6 ✓
7 get it out of my head
8 tip of my tongue

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 rough 3 laugh 4 enough 5 tough

4 READING

- a She can't recognize people she's met before.
- b 1 D 2 B 3 A 4 C
- c 2 thoughtless 3 to cope with
4 consoled 5 acquaintance 6 venue
7 bump into 8 strategies
- d 2 to cope with 3 thoughtless 4 venue
5 a clue 6 strategies 7 consoled
8 acquaintance

PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

- 1 set 2 got 3 tell 4 hold 5 Calm

LISTENING

- a Women who marry men who look like their father.
Emma seems to believe it. Jerry isn't convinced.
- b 1 faces, fathers
2 15
3 (particularly) attractive
4 eyes, nose, mouth
5 good relationships
6 Gwyneth Paltrow, Stella McCartney

4 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 show 2 difference 3 over 4 point
5 that's 6 goes

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 as far as 2 a buzz 3 sort of
4 a couple of 5 about to
1 D 2 E 3 A 4 B 5 C

3 READING

- a There are no seats with a perfect view of the stage.
You may get wet and cold as there is no roof.
- b 1 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Monday to Saturday
2 No, it wasn't. It's about 200 metres from the original site.
3 No, there aren't. There are only performances for six months of the year.
4 No, they aren't. They range from €7.50 to €48.
5 No, you can't.
6 Yes, you can. There are guided tours all year round.
7 At the ticket office (in person or by telephone) or online via Seetickets.
8 You get wet.

1 GRAMMAR

- b 2 doing 3 to sleep 4 check 5 seeing
6 to drive 7 go out 8 Travelling
9 to receive 10 to pay
- c 2 climbing 3 to call 4 to send 5 to buy
6 reading 7 ironing 8 spending

2 READING

- a 1 deafness 2 musicians
- b 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 F

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a /tʃ/ chorus
/k/ catchy
/tʃ/ chaos
/ʃ/ challenge
- b 2 lyrics 3 rhythm 4 lifestyle
5 country 6 psychiatrist

4 VOCABULARY

- a 2 violin 3 bass guitar 4 drums
5 saxophone 6 keyboard 7 piano
8 organ
- b 2 composer 3 lead singer 4 DJ
5 singer-songwriters 6 orchestra
7 choir 8 conductor
- c 2 blowing 3 music 4 ear 5 tune
6 incomprehensible 7 moving
8 monotonous

LISTENING

- a A3 B1 C2 D1,2 E1 F3

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 driving 3 living 4 eat 5 being
6 getting up 7 play 8 get used to
- b 2 got used to working
3 not used to having
4 used to wear
5 got used to living
6 used to looking after
7 got used to using
8 used to sleeping

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 I'm not used to having a nap after lunch.
3 We soon got used to living in our new house.
4 I didn't use to have problems getting to sleep.

- 5 Terry is used to working at night so he doesn't feel tired.
6 She couldn't get used to living on her own.

- b 2 pillow 3 jet-lagged 4 sheets
5 snore 6 nightmare

3 READING

- a 1 to stay awake to win a prize
2 because people were worried about the contestants' health
- b 1 E 2 A 3 D 4 C 5 B
- c 2 exploited 3 tough 4 endured
5 rivals 6 eliminated 7 under scrutiny
8 watchdog

4 VOCABULARY

- a 2 oversleep, alarm
3 dreams
4 sleepy
5 blanket
6 log
7 keeps, awake
- b 2 nap 3 insomnia 4 set 5 fall asleep
6 siesta

LISTENING

- a 1 People who are sleep deprived, e.g. stressed business executives
2 Sleep spas /Sleep spa chains
- b 1 efficient 2 sick 3 leather 4 blanket
5 soft 6 hood 7 20 8 12, 15

1 GRAMMAR

- b 1 He said that he was leaving on Wednesday.
2 She told him that she'd never been to Japan.
3 They told me that I had to be on time.
4 He asked me where the bus station was.
5 The teacher asked us if we had done the homework.
6 The woman asked me what time the show started.
7 Anna told me not to tell anybody.
8 The old man asked me to close the window / The old man asked me if I could close the window.
- c 2 promised to give me
3 ✓
4 encouraged me to go
5 recommended visiting
6 threatened to give
7 ✓
8 accused him of not telling

- d 2 advised him not to leave
3 suggested going
4 offered to make
5 warned us not to park
6 apologized for being
7 invited her to stay
8 insisted on going

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 convince 3 offer 4 insist 5 promise
6 remind 7 deny 8 threaten
- b 2 refuse 3 advise 4 invite 5 persuade
6 accuse 7 regret 8 agree

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 critics 3 newsreader 4 commentator
5 reporter 6 editor 7 presenter
8 freelance journalist
- b 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 f 6 c
- c 1 row 2 wed 3 quit 4 quiz 5 back
6 hit 7 tipped

4 MINI GRAMMAR

- 1 f 2 e 3 g 4 h 5 d 6 b 7 c 8 a

PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

- 1 up 2 on 3 up 4 down 5 over

LISTENING

- a 1 Wednesday 2 Monday 3 Tuesday
- b 1 b 2 c 3 a

5 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH**1 THE INTERVIEW**

- 1 way 2 around 3 except 4 oddly
5 out 6 mean

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 out 2 hanging 3 get 4 quite 5 idea

3 READING

- a listen to music, watch plays, go to the circus, shop, camp, watch a cabaret
- b 1 in Glastonbury, in the south-west of England
2 by car or coach
3 a long weekend
4 over £120 (£180)
5 camping in tents, caravans, or campervans
6 about 200,000
7 since 1970
8 online or by phone

1 READING

- a 1 D 2 E 3 C 4 B 5 A
b 1 b 2 c 3 b 4 c 5 a

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 going to bed
3 ✓
4 cats
5 ✓
6 Women / men
7 Next week
10 a new motorbike
b 2- 3 a 4- 5- 6 the 7 the
8 The
c 1- 2 the 3 The 4- 5- 6-, -
7 The, the, the 8 The, the

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a /ðə/ 3, 4, 5
/ði:/ 2, 6

4 VOCABULARY

- a 2 quiet 3 butter 4 breakfast 5 fork
6 later 7 less 8 nothing
b 2 out 3 take 4 downs 5 order
6 sound

LISTENING

- a He was the first man to go into space / orbit the earth. He died in a plane crash in 1968.
b 1 village
2 test pilot
3 19
4 quick reactions
5 1961
6 27
7 108 minutes
8 (approximately) seven kilometres
9 celebrity
10 Director
11 killed
12 Kremlin

1 READING

- a 1 C 2 E 3 B 4 D 5 A
b 2 DS 3 DS 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 DS 8 T
c 2 gave up
3 missed out on
4 goes through
5 taking up
6 jumped at the chance
7 changed my mind
8 sums up

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 cable car
3 law courts
4 city centre
5 pedestrian street
6 concert hall
7 old town
8 football stadium
9 cycle lane
10 taxi rank
b 1 poverty
2 traffic jam
3 pollution
4 beggars
5 slums
6 overcrowding
7 homeless
8 sights
c 2 run down
3 industrial
4 provincial
5 vibrant
6 polluted

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 provincial 3 majority 4 adolescent
5 perform

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 bad health
3 some new furniture
4 some advice
5 some bread
6 a piece of luggage
7 some new clothes
8 a pair of pyjamas
b 2 are 3 is 4 are 5 are 6 is 7 is
8 are 9 are 10 is

5 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 going to have my jacket mended / having my jacket mended
3 has his hair cut
4 have had my car repaired.
5 have my carpets cleaned
6 having a wall built

- 7 has his flat cleaned
8 having our garden redesigned

LISTENING

- a A3 B2 C1
b 1 C 2 B 3 C 4 A and C 5 B 6 A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 Everybody was
3 Everything
4 ✓
5 All men
6 ✓
7 Most people
8 Every room
b 2 no 3 None 4 any 5 none 6 no
7 Any
c 2 Neither 3 either 4 nor 5 Both
6 both 7 Neither

2 READING

- a It's a wheelee suitcase and a ride-on toy
b 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 c

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 chemical 3 biology 4 genetic
5 Physics 6 geologist
b 1 c/d 2 e 3 b 4 a 5 f 6 d/c
c 2 invented a machine
3 made, discovery
4 did an experiment
5 prove his theory
6 done research

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 same syllable
3 different syllable
4 same syllable
5 same syllable
6 same syllable
7 same syllable
8 different syllable

PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

- 1 think 2 come 3 ran 4 crashed
5 hurry

LISTENING

- a D, E, C, B, A, F

6 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

1 quite 2 number 3 aware 4 opposed

2 IN THE STREET

1 Anywhere 2 most 3 laid-back
4 hustle

3 READING

a a 'Segway' is a type of transport

b 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 F 7 F 8 T

7 A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 was / were
3 lived
4 would hang up
5 wouldn't borrow
6 had
7 could afford
8 wouldn't watch
- b 2 wouldn't use my computer
3 would help with the housework
4 didn't have to go to work tomorrow
5 wouldn't call me every day
6 earned more money
7 didn't work at weekends
8 wouldn't shout all the time

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 stressful 3 terrified 4 amused
5 tiring 6 exhausted 7 scary
8 depressing
- b 2 shocked 3 impressive 4 irritating
5 exciting 6 worried 7 delightful
8 disappointed

3 READING

- a 1 D 2 E 3 A 4 B 5 C
- b 2 more straightforward
3 underlying problems
4 got on their nerves
5 constant reassurance
6 as well as
7 wreck a relationship
8 repeated exposure
- c 2 repeated exposure
3 Because repeated contact increases sensitivity.
4 demanding constant reassurance about clothing
5 refusal to clean the bathroom or make the bed
6 arguments over minor incidents

4 GRAMMAR

- 2 hadn't eaten
3 had set
4 hadn't spent
5 had got
6 hadn't watched
7 had caught
8 hadn't lent

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 annoyed 3 worried 4 frustrated
5 stressed 6 amusing 7 thrilling
8 offended

6 VOCABULARY

- 2 go far
3 go with
4 go without
5 went back on
6 gone wrong
7 going through
8 going on

LISTENING

a unwell D, critical M, kind and friendly M,
selfish D, helpful M

You don't need to use *stubborn* or *insincere*.

7 B

1 READING

- a 3
b 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 T 7 T 8 F

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 markets 3 imports 4 exports
5 expanding 6 launch 7 become
8 take over
- b 2 makes 3 doing 4 made 5 make
6 doing 7 make 8 make
- c Across: 2 cold 4 branch 7 colleague
8 multinational
Down: 1 head 3 logo 5 client
6 advert 7 chain

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 decrease, V
3 refund, N
4 produce, N
5 progress, N
6 increase, V
7 record, V
8 transport, V

4 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 Whichever 3 whatever 4 whenever
5 Whoever 6 however

5 GRAMMAR

- a 2 to
3 even though
4 in order to
5 so as not to
6 in spite of
7 despite
8 so that
- b 2 in spite of the fact that they don't do
any marketing
3 so that they would sell more products
4 so as not to miss my train
5 although I was late

LISTENING

- a Speaker 1 Levi's
Speaker 2 Nespresso
Speaker 3 Audi
- b A2 B1 C3 D1 E3 F2



1 GRAMMAR

- b 2 which/that
3 whose
4 who
5 where
6 which/that
7 who/that
You can leave out the relative pronoun in sentence 6.
- c 2 The company I work for is an advertising agency.
3 The man I spoke to is the head of my department.
4 One of the people I work with is a part time model.
5 The house they moved into was nearly two hundred years old.
6 Her boyfriend is the only person she can turn to.
- d 2 who 3 which 4 which 5 what
6 which 7 which
You can't use that in any of the sentences.

2 READING

- a 1 C 2 E 3 D 4 A 5 B
- b True: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 under-cooked
3 autobiography
4 semi-final
5 postgraduate
6 misspell
7 oversleep
8 microwave
- b 2 anti-social 3 pre-cooked 4 bilingual
5 misunderstood 6 multitasking

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 antibiotics
3 post-impressionist
4 ex-smoker
5 subtitles
6 redecorate
7 autopilot
8 mispronounce
the main stress is on the prefix in 5 and 7

PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

- 1 pick 2 take 3 going 4 ended

LISTENING

- a easier to learn, can help with learning another language
- b 1 1.6 million
2 19th century
3 wars
4 too difficult
5 equal
6 23
7 spelling
8 ten times
9 Chinese
10 90
11 Bulgaria
12 other languages

7 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 somehow 2 snap 3 whether
4 mainstream 5 cross 6 around

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 stuff 2 go 3 do 4 sense 5 worldwide

3 READING

- a 1 crackers, scammers
2 blogfade, blogover
3 tanorexia, yogarexia
4 baiji, climate canary
- b 1 climate canary
2 blogover
3 scammers
4 tanorexia
5 baiji
6 yogarexia
7 crackers
8 blogfade

Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig

New ENGLISH FILE

Entry Checker for
Upper-intermediate

This Entry Checker:

- revises the grammar from *New English File Intermediate*
- includes full grammar tables and revision exercises
- prepares students for *New English File Upper-intermediate*

OXFORD

1A present simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs

present simple: *I live, he works, etc.*

They **work** in a bank.
Where **do you live**?
He **doesn't wear** glasses.
She **usually has** cereal for breakfast.
I'm **never late** for work.

- Use the present simple for things that are always true or happen regularly.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g. *lives, studies, watches*.
- Use ASI (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or QUASI (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in questions.
- Put adverbs of frequency, e.g. *usually*, before the main verb and after *be*.

present continuous: *be + verb + -ing*

A Who **are you waiting for**?
B I'm **waiting** for a friend.
A What **are you doing** after class?
B I'm **going** to the café.

- Use the present continuous (not present simple) for actions in progress at the time of speaking or for future arrangements.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g. *living, studying, getting*.

action and non-action verbs

A What **are you cooking** tonight?
B I'm **making** pasta.
A Great! I really **like** pasta.

- Verbs which describe actions, e.g. *make, cook*, can be used in the present simple or continuous.
- Verbs which describe states or feelings (not actions), e.g. *like, want, be*, are not normally used in the present continuous.
- Common non-action verbs are *agree, be, believe, belong, depend, forget, hate, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, prefer, realize, recognize, seem, suppose*.

▲ A few verbs have an action and a non-action meaning. The most common is *have*.
I have a big flat. = possession (non-action)
I can't talk now. I'm having lunch.
= an activity (action)

1B past tenses

past simple: *worked, stopped, went, had, etc.*

They **got married** last year.
What time **did you wake up** this morning?
I **didn't have** time to do my homework.

- Use the past simple for finished past actions.

past continuous: *was / were + verb + -ing*

A What **were you doing** at six o'clock last night?
B I **was watching** TV. It **was** a cold night and it **was raining**.

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific time in the past.

past perfect: *had + past participle*

When they **turned on** the TV, the match **had finished**.
I **felt nervous** because I **hadn't flown** before.

- Use the past perfect when you are talking about the past and you want to talk about an earlier past action.

using narrative tenses together

When John **arrived**, they **had** dinner.
(first John arrived, then they had dinner)
When John **arrived**, they **were having** dinner.
(when John arrived they were in the middle of dinner)
When John **arrived**, they **had had** dinner.
(they had dinner before John arrived)

- Remember Irregular verbs p.156.

1C future forms

be going to + infinitive

future plans and intentions

My sister's **going to adopt** a child.
Are you **going to buy** a new car?
I'm **not going to go** to New York next week.

predictions

I think they're **going to win**. (They're playing very well.)
It's **going to rain**. (The sky is very dark.)

- Use *going to* NOT *will / won't* when you have already decided to do something.
- With the verb *go* you can leave out the infinitive.
I'm not going (to go) to New York.

present continuous: *be + verb + -ing*

future arrangements

We're **getting married** in October.
They're **meeting** at 10.00.
She's **leaving** on Friday.

- You can usually use present continuous or *going to* for future plans / arrangements.
- *going to* shows that you have made a decision.
We're going to get married in the summer.
- Present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.
We're getting married on July 12th (e.g. we've booked the church).

will / shall + infinitive

I'll **have** the steak. (instant decision)
I **won't tell** anybody where you are. (promise)
I'll **carry** that bag for you. (offer)
Shall I **help** you with your homework? (offer)
Shall we **eat out** tonight? (suggestion)
You'll **love** the film! (prediction)

- Use *will / won't* (NOT the present simple) for instant decisions, promises, offers, and suggestions.
- Use *shall* (NOT *will*) with *I* and *we* for offers and suggestions when they are questions.
- Use *will* or *going to* for predictions.

1A

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

Ouch! You stand on my foot! You're standing

- 1 They have always lunch at 2 o'clock on a Sunday.
- 2 He can't come to the phone now. He has dinner.
- 3 We are needing to know before Friday.
- 4 We're studing a lot now because we have an exam on Monday.
- 5 He don't eat fish at all.
- 6 We always are busy.
- 7 Do you go out this Saturday night?
- 8 She always replys to my emails.
- 9 A Are they going to the beach today?
B They don't know. It's depending on the weather.

b Write questions in the present continuous or present simple.

- A What are you eating? (you / eat) B A pizza.
- 1 A Where _____ dinner tonight? (you / have)
B In the new Italian restaurant.
 - 2 A What _____? (he / do)
B He's a doctor.
 - 3 A _____ this summer? (you / go away)
B Yes, we're going to Greece.
 - 4 A _____ to come for dinner tomorrow? (you / want)
B Yes, that would be nice. Shall I bring some wine?
 - 5 A What _____? (she / cook)
B Chicken. It smells delicious!

1B

a Combine the two sentences. Use the verb in **bold** in the past continuous or past perfect.

Jill **had** a siesta from 4.00 to 6.00. Mark picked up the tickets at 5.00.
Mark picked up the tickets when Jill was having a siesta.

- 1 They **watched** a film from 8.00 until 10.00. I arrived at 9.30.
When I arrived, they _____ a film.
- 2 I **left** home at 8.00. He phoned me at 9.00.
When he phoned me, I _____ home.
- 3 They **studied** for the exam the weekend before. The exam didn't go well.
The exam didn't go well although they _____ the weekend before.
- 4 She **cycled** to university today. In the middle of her journey, she had an accident.
When she _____ to university today, she had an accident.
- 5 I **only had** five classes. I passed my first English exam.
When I passed my first English exam, I _____ (only) five classes.

b Complete with the past simple, past continuous, or past perfect.

They didn't realize that they had been there before. (not realize, be)

- 1 A How _____? (the accident / happen)
B She _____ back from London when she _____ a truck. (drive, hit)
- 2 We _____ eating when Rebecca _____ us to say she would be late. (already / start, call)
- 3 We **didn't finish** work until 7.30, so we _____ dinner out and _____ to the cinema. (have, go)
- 4 Chris arrived too late. The party _____ and his friends _____ home. (finish, go)
- 5 Martin _____ control of his car because he _____ on his mobile. (lose, talk)

1C

a Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) the sentence if both are possible.

(I'm not going) / I won't go to the wedding because I'm too busy.

- 1 I'm going to study / I'll study Chinese this summer.
- 2 A Shall we / Will we go for a walk?
B Good idea.
- 3 We'll go / We're going to Italy on holiday. I can't wait.
- 4 What are you going to wear / are you wearing to Sarah's party?
- 5 I don't think it will rain / it's going to rain today.
- 6 A I can't do this homework. B I'll help / I help you.
- 7 I'm meeting / I meet Julie at the shopping centre.
- 8 I'm really sorry. I promise I won't do / I'm not going to do it again.
- 9 They're getting / They're going to get a new car next month.

b Complete B's replies with a correct future form.

A Sorry, Clive's not in.
B OK. I'll call back at 6.00. (call back)

- 1 A There's no food.
B Don't worry, I _____ some. (get)
- 2 A Shall we go to the concert?
B Sorry, I can't. I _____ out to dinner with some friends. (go)
- 3 A What's for lunch?
B We _____ fish. I've already put it in the oven. (have)
- 4 A Is that someone at the door?
B Yes, but don't worry. I _____ it. (answer)
- 5 A Clare looks big!
B She's pregnant. She _____ a baby in December. (have)

2A present perfect and past simple

present perfect simple: *have / has + past participle (worked, seen, etc.)*

past experiences	recent past actions	with <i>yet</i> and <i>already</i> (for emphasis)
I've been to London, but I haven't been to Oxford. She's never met his ex-wife. Have you ever lost your credit card?	I've cut my finger! He's just arrived at the airport.	I've already done my homework. Can I watch TV? Have you finished yet? My brother hasn't found a new job yet.

- We often use *ever* and *never* when we ask or talk about past experiences. They go before the main verb.
- *just* and *already* go before the main verb in \square sentences, *yet* goes at the end of the phrase in \square sentences and \square .
- For irregular past participles see **Irregular verbs** p.156.

unfinished states (non-action verbs) which start in the past and are still true now

- A They've **known** each other for 10 years.
B How long have they **been married**?
A Since 2004.

- Use *How long...?* + present perfect to ask about an unfinished period of time (from the past until now).
- Use *for* + a period of time, e.g. *for two weeks*, or *since* with a point of time, e.g. *since 1990*.

present perfect or past simple?

I've **been** to Madrid twice. (= in my life up to now)
How long have you **been married** to Alan?
(= you are married to Alan now)
I've (just) **bought** a new computer. (= I don't say exactly when)

I **went** there in 1998 and 2002. (= on two specific occasions)
How long **were** you married to Jake?
(= you are not married to Jake now)
I **bought** it on Saturday. (= I say when)

- Use the present perfect when there is a connection between the past and the present.
- Use the past simple to ask or talk about **finished** actions in the past, when the time is mentioned or understood. We often use a past time expression, e.g. *January, last week*, etc.

2B present perfect continuous

present perfect continuous for unfinished actions

How long have you **been learning** English?
He's **been working** here since April.
They've **been going out** together for three years.

- *have / has been + verb + -ing*
- Use the present perfect continuous with *for* and *since* with **action verbs** (e.g. *learn, go*, etc.).

▲ With non-action verbs (e.g. *know, be*, etc.) use the present perfect simple NOT the present perfect continuous with *for* and *since*.
I've known her for ages. NOT *I've been knowing her for ages.*
With *live* and *work* you can use the present perfect simple or continuous with *for* and *since*.
I've been living here for six months.
I've lived here for six months.

present perfect continuous for recent continuous actions

- A Your eyes are red. Have you **been crying**?
B No, I've **been cutting** onions.

- Use the present perfect continuous for actions which have been going on very recently. They have usually just stopped.

2C comparatives and superlatives

comparing two things (or actions)

My sister is a bit **taller than** me.
London is **more expensive than** Edinburgh.
This test is **less difficult than** the last one.

Olive oil is **better for you than** butter.
You drive **more slowly than** me.
Liverpool played **worse today than** last week.

Flying isn't as **comfortable as** going by train.
He doesn't smoke as **much as** she does.
Her new car looks **the same as** the old one.

superlatives

He's **the tallest** player in the team.
Oslo is **the most expensive** capital city in Europe.
This book is **the least difficult** to understand.
She's **the best** student in the class.

Who drives **the most carefully** in your family?
That's **the worst** they've ever played.

- Form superlatives like comparatives but use *-est* instead of *-er* and *most / least* instead of *more / less*.
- You normally use *the* before superlatives, but you can also use possessive adjectives, e.g. *my best friend, their most famous song*.

- Regular comparative adjectives / adverbs:
hard > harder, big > bigger, easy > easier, modern > more modern, difficult > more difficult, carefully > more carefully
- Irregular comparative adjectives / adverbs: *good / well > better, bad / badly > worse, far > further*
- After *than* or *as* we can use an object pronoun *me, him, her*, etc. or a subject pronoun (*I, he, she*) + auxiliary verb, e.g. *She's taller than me* OR *She's taller than I am* but NOT *She's taller than I*.

2A

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

I've never saw *Ocean's Thirteen*. *I've never seen*

- 1 She left at 7.00 a.m. but she yet hasn't arrived.
- 2 They don't see each other since they were children.
- 3 Have you ever wrote a song?
- 4 He have never been to Venice.
- 5 I've lent Bill my car yesterday, but he hasn't given it back yet.
- 6 I've studied English since ten years.
- 7 What year have he left home?
- 8 They already have been to France, so this year they're going to Spain.
- 9 I sent him an invitation, but he doesn't reply yet.
- 10 They live in New York since 1998.

b Complete the dialogues with the past simple or present perfect.

I've *already seen* that film before. (already / see)

- 1 A How long _____ in this company? (you / be)
B I _____ three years ago. (start)
- A Do you live alone?
B I _____ with a friend for the first year but then I _____ into a small apartment last October and I _____ there since then. (live, move, live)
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B Yes, he _____ work in a hospital. (just / start)
- 3 A _____ to Zero – that new club? (you / ever / be)
B Yes, we _____ there for Barbara's party. (go)
A What was it like?
B The music _____ great but it _____ a fortune! (be, cost)

2B

a Make sentences with the present perfect continuous (and *for* / *since* if necessary).

we / live there / 2005 \oplus

We've been living there since 2005.

- 1 how long / they / go out together ?
- 2 I / study English / two years \oplus
- 3 he / feel very well recently \ominus
- 4 you / read that book / months! \oplus
- 5 you / wait / a long time ?
- 6 we / spend much time together \ominus
- 7 how long / she / live there ?
- 8 I / rent this flat / three years. \oplus
- 9 the lift / work / 10 o'clock \ominus
- 10 she / work here / a long time ?

b Complete with a verb from the list in the present perfect continuous.

bark cry do ~~eat~~ play shop not sleep watch

- A Your mum's lost a lot of weight!
B Yes. She *'s been eating* a lot less recently.
- 1 A You look sad. _____ you _____?
B Yes. I _____ a sad movie.
- 2 A The neighbour's dog _____ for the last two hours. I can't sleep.
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- 3 A You look terrible!
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- 4 A I've spent a fortune!
B Well, we _____ all day.
- 5 A You look hot! What _____ you _____?
B I _____ tennis for three hours.

2C

a Complete with one word.

She's much *more* interesting than her sister.

- 1 She's not as stupid _____ they think she is.
- 2 It's _____ best film we've seen for years.
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- 4 I think it was the best restaurant I've _____ been to.
- 5 Is New York the biggest city _____ the USA?
- 6 John's the _____ selfish person I know.
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- 8 He speaks _____ quickly than she does.
- 9 We play tennis _____ often as we did before.
- 10 Her brother's about 20 and she's a year older than _____.

b Complete with the comparative or superlative of the **bold** word.

Indian food is much *spicier* than Chinese food.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 Is it _____ in the south than the north? | spicy |
| 2 This is _____ of all our companies. | hot |
| 3 My brother's _____ person I know. | competitive |
| 4 The book's much _____ than the film. | lazy |
| 5 It was _____ lecture we've been to. | good |
| 6 Can we start the meeting a bit _____. | boring |
| 7 It was _____ restaurant in town. | early |
| 8 Helen is _____ person in this office. | bad |
| 9 The _____ way to travel is by train. | ambitious |
| 10 The journey was _____ than they expected. | safe |
| | far |

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| 2 This is _____ of all our companies. | hot |
| 3 My brother's _____ person I know. | competitive |
| 4 The book's much _____ than the film. | lazy |
| 5 It was _____ lecture we've been to. | good |
| 6 Can we start the meeting a bit _____. | boring |
| 7 It was _____ restaurant in town. | early |
| 8 Helen is _____ person in this office. | bad |
| 9 The _____ way to travel is by train. | ambitious |
| 10 The journey was _____ than they expected. | safe |
| | far |

3A *must, have to, should* (obligation)

obligation / necessity: *have to / must* (+ infinitive)

You **have to** wear a seatbelt in a car.
Do you **have to** work on Saturdays?
I **had to** wear a uniform at my primary school.
I'll **have to** get up early tomorrow. My interview is at 9.00.

I **must** remember to phone Emily tonight – it's her birthday.
You **must** be on time for class tomorrow – there's a test.

- *Must* and *have to* have a very similar meaning. *Have to* is more common for **general, external** obligations, for example rules and laws. *Must* is more common for **specific** (i.e. on one occasion) or **personal** obligations.
Compare:
I have to wear a shirt and tie at work (It's the rule in this company).
I must buy a new shirt – this one is too old now (It's my own decision).
- *Have to* is a normal verb and it exists in all tenses.
- *Must* is a modal verb. The only forms are *must* and *mustn't*.
- You can also use *have to* or *must* for strong recommendations, e.g. *You have to / must see that film – it's fantastic*.

no obligation / necessity: *don't have to*

You **don't have to** pay for the tickets. They're free.
You **don't have to** go to the party if you don't want to.

prohibition: *mustn't* (+ infinitive)

You **mustn't** eat that cake – it's for the party.
You **mustn't** touch that. It's dangerous.

- *Don't have to* and *mustn't* are completely different. Compare:
You mustn't drive along this street. = It's prohibited, against the law.
You don't have to drive – we can get a train. = You can drive if you want to but it's not necessary / obligatory.
- You can often use *can't* or *not allowed to* instead of *mustn't*.
You mustn't park here. You can't park here. You're not allowed to park here.

▲ *Have got to* is often used instead of *have to* in spoken English, e.g. *I've got to go now. It's very late.*

advice or opinion: *should / shouldn't* (+ infinitive)

You **should** take warm clothes with you to Dublin. It might be cold at night.
I think the government **should** do something about unemployment.

- *Should* is not as strong as *must / have to*. We use it to say if we think something is the right or wrong thing to do.
- *Should* is a modal verb. The only forms are *should* and *shouldn't*.
- You can also use *ought to* and *ought not to* instead of *should / shouldn't*.
You should take an umbrella with you. You ought to take an umbrella with you.

3B *must, may, might, can't* (deduction)

when you are sure something is true: *must*

They **must** be out. There aren't any lights on.
She **must** have a lot of money. She drives a Porsche.

when you think something is possibly true: *may / might*

His phone's switched off. He **might** be on the plane now.
She **might not** like that skirt. It's not her style.
She's not at home. She **may** be working.
He hasn't written. He **may not** have my address.

when you are sure something is impossible / not true: *can't*

He **can't** be ill. I saw him at the gym.
They **can't** be Italian. They're speaking to each other in Spanish.

- We often use *must, may / might*, and *can't* to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- In this context, the opposite of *must* is *can't* NOT *mustn't*.

3C *can, could, be able to* (ability and possibility)

can / could

I **can** speak Spanish very well.
She **could** play the violin when she was three.
She **can't** come tonight. She's ill.
They **couldn't** wait because they were in a hurry.
Could you open that door, please?

- *Can* is a modal verb. It only has a present, past, and conditional form (but can also be used with a future meaning).
- For other tenses and forms use *be able to*.

be able to + infinitive

I **am able to** accept your invitation.
They **weren't able to** come.
I'll **be able to** practise my English in London.
She **has been able to** speak French since she was a child.
I'd like **to be able to** ski.
I'd love **being able to** sleep late at weekends.

- You can use *be able to* in the present, past, future, present perfect, and as a gerund or infinitive.
- *be able to* in the present and past is more formal than *can / could*.

3A

a Circle the correct form.

You *shouldn't* / *mustn't* drive so fast. It's not safe.

- 1 We *mustn't* / *don't have to* leave yet. There's plenty of time.
- 2 You *must* / *should* remember to finish your homework. Your teacher will be furious if you forget.
- 3 The meeting was cancelled so we *hadn't to* / *didn't have to* go.
- 4 *Do you have to* / *Should you* be 16 before you can leave school?
- 5 They *must* / *had to* catch a later train which is why they were late.
- 6 *Had you to* / *Did you have to* wear a uniform when you were at school?
- 7 I think people *mustn't* / *shouldn't* talk so loud on their mobile phones.
- 8 She's on a diet so she *mustn't* / *doesn't have to* eat anything with a lot of calories.

b Complete the second sentence with **two** or **three** words so it means the same as the first.

Parking is prohibited here. You *mustn't park* here.

- 1 It isn't a good idea to do sport after a big meal.
You _____ sport after a big meal.
- 2 Was it necessary for them to come?
Did _____ come?
- 3 The conference isn't obligatory.
You _____ go to the conference.
- 4 It's a good idea to talk to your parents if you have a problem. You _____ to your parents if you have a problem.
- 5 People are not allowed to go in this room.
People _____ in this room.

3B

a Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 He must be over 65. I | A He hasn't studied much. |
| 2 He can't be working. | B He's just sent me a text message. |
| 3 He may not pass the exam. | C He isn't married. |
| 4 He might like this painting. | D He's interested in Modern Art. |
| 5 He must be very generous. | E He usually stays up late. |
| 6 He can't be her husband. | F He isn't answering the phone. |
| 7 He may be on holiday. | G He's still at university. |
| 8 He might not be in bed. | H He doesn't like music. |
| 9 He must have a mobile phone. | I He retired 5 years ago. |
| 10 He can't be a good singer. | J He always pays for everything. |

b Complete with *might (not)*, *must*, or *can't*.

This cake is really sweet. It *must* have chocolate in it.

- 1 A Which actor is that?
B I'm not sure but it _____ be George Cloone
- 2 He looks very tired. He _____ be sleeping well
- 3 I'm not sure why they haven't arrived.
They _____ have remembered the right time.
- 4 Phil _____ have a lot of freetime. He's always out
- 5 They _____ be at home. I've rung them all morning.
- 6 It _____ be 1.00 p.m. I've only done three pages of work.
- 7 He _____ be French! He speaks the language perfectly.

3C

a Complete with the correct form of *be able to*.

☐ I've never *been able to* learn to sing.

- 1 ☐ I _____ ring them yet.
- 2 ☒ He used to _____ play football really well.
- 3 ☐ I _____ finish this work until Friday.
- 4 ☒ We'd really like _____ speak Spanish well.
- 5 ☐ _____ you _____ come to our party?
It's on Saturday night.
- 6 ☒ If you studied harder, you _____ pass all your exams.
- 7 ☒ When we've saved another €1000, we _____ go on holiday.
- 8 ☐ I hate _____ have more time for myself.

b Complete with *can* / *can't*, or *could* / *couldn't* where possible. If not, use a form of *be able to*.

He told her that he *couldn't* do anything about the problem.

- 1 I _____ finish this work now. I'm too tired.
- 2 When we lived in Lisbon I _____ speak Portuguese quite well
- 3 He would love _____ dance well.
- 4 If I don't save more money, I _____ buy a house.
- 5 My father _____ cook much better now he's been to some classes.
- 6 To get a good job you need _____ speak at least two languages.
- 7 He _____ see you later if you want.
- 8 We _____ move house yet. We're still looking.

4A first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*

first conditional sentences: *if (or unless) + present simple, will / won't + infinitive*

If you **don't** do more work, you'll fail the exam.
He'll be late for work if he **doesn't** hurry up.
She won't get into university unless she **gets** good grades.

- Use the present tense (NOT the future) after *if* in first conditional sentences.
- *unless = if...not*
I won't go unless she invites me. = I won't go if she doesn't invite me.
- You can also use an imperative instead of the *will* clause, e.g. *Come and see us next week if you have time.*

future time clauses

As soon as you **get** your exam results, **call** me.
We'll have dinner when your father **gets** home.
I **won't** go to bed until you **come** home.
I'll have lunch before I **leave**.
After I **finish** university, I'll probably **take** a year off and travel.

- Use the present simple (NOT the future) after *when, as soon as, until, before, and after* to talk about the future.
- *as soon as* = at the moment when, e.g.
I'll call you as soon as I arrive.

4B second conditional

second conditional sentences: *if + past simple, would / wouldn't + infinitive*

If I **had** more money, I'd **buy** a bigger house.
If he **spoke** English, he **could** get a job in a hotel.
I **would** get on better with my parents if I **didn't** live with them.
I **wouldn't** do that job unless they **paid** me a really good salary.
If I **were** you, I'd **buy** a new computer.

- Use the second conditional to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence. Compare:
I don't have much money, so I can't buy a bigger house (real situation).
If I had more money, I'd buy a bigger house (hypothetical / imaginary situation).
- Use second conditionals beginning *If I were you, I'd...* to give advice. Here you can't use *If I was you*.

would / wouldn't + infinitive

My ideal holiday **would be** a week in the Bahamas.
I'd **never buy** a car as big as yours.

- You can also use *would / wouldn't + infinitive* (without an *if* clause) when you talk about imaginary situations.
- The contraction of *would* is 'd.

▲ Remember the difference between first and second conditionals.

If I have time, I'll help you.
= a possible situation. I may have time.
If I had time, I'd help you.
= an imaginary / hypothetical situation.
I don't / won't have time.

4C usually and used to

present habits and states

I **usually get up** at 8.00 on school days.
I **don't usually go out** during the week.
Houses in the suburbs **usually have** gardens.
Do you usually walk to work?

past habits and states

We **used to be** close friends but we **don't** see each other any more.
I **used to go out** with that girl when I was at school.
Did you use to wear glasses?
She **didn't use to have** fair hair. She had dark hair before.

- For present habits use *usually* or *normally* + present simple.
- For past habits use *used to / didn't use to + infinitive*. *Used to* does not exist in the present tense.
- We use *used to* for things that were true over a period of time in the past. It usually refers to something which is not true now.
I used to smoke. = I smoked for a period time in the past but now I don't.
- *Used to / didn't use to* can be used with action verbs (e.g. *wear, go out*) and non-action verbs (e.g. *be, have*).
- We often use *not...any more / any longer* (= not now) with the present simple to contrast with *used to*.
I used to go to the gym but I don't any more / any longer.

4A

a Complete with a word or expression from the list.

~~after~~ as soon as before if unless until when

After we finish dinner, we could go for a walk.

- 1 I must remember to feed the dog _____ I forget to.
- 2 Why don't we watch a film _____ he gets there?
- 3 I need to speak to John urgently. Please tell him _____ you can.
- 4 You won't get a ticket for the concert _____ you don't book.
- 5 He'll give you the exam results _____ he has marked all the papers.
- 6 She can't come _____ someone takes her. She hasn't got a car.
- 7 He'll be very excited _____ you tell him your news.
- 8 They want to go on travelling _____ they don't have any money left.
- 9 Please tidy your room _____ you leave the house.
- 10 _____ you don't stop smoking, you won't feel better.

b Complete with the present simple or *will*.

I'll give him your present when I see him. (see)

- 1 Don't forget to lock the door before you _____. (leave)
- 2 We'll have dinner when the film _____. (finish)
- 3 They _____ better until they finish this medicine. (not go)
- 4 If Rob calls, I _____ him you're out. (tell)
- 5 I'll go to bed as soon as I _____ home. (arrive)
- 6 We won't be able to see unless we _____ a seat at the front. (get)
- 7 When I finish this homework, I _____ out. (go)
- 8 He won't eat that food if he _____ meat. (not like)
- 9 Don't leave the room until I _____ you. (tell)
- 10 When they find out you're getting married, they _____ furious. (be)

4B

a Write second conditional sentences.

If you / speak to your boss, I'm sure he / understand.

If you spoke to your boss, I'm sure he would understand.

- 1 It / be better for me if we / meet tomorrow.
- 2 She / not treat him like that if she really / love him.
- 3 If I / can live anywhere in the world, I / live in New Zealand.
- 4 The kitchen / look bigger if we / paint it white.
- 5 I / not buy that house if I / be you.
- 6 He / be more attractive if he / wear nicer clothes.
- 7 If we / not have children, we / travel more.
- 8 What / you do in this situation if you / be me?

b First or second conditional? Complete the sentences.

If you tell him anything, he 'll tell everybody in the school. (tell)

We'd have a break if we had more time. (have)

- 1 They'll be angry if you _____ there late. (get)
- 2 If you did more exercise, you _____ better. (feel)
- 3 What would you do if you _____ the keys to the house? (lose)
- 4 If you buy the drinks, I _____ tonight. (cook)
- 5 I wouldn't be happy if I _____ in a big city. (not live)
- 6 He'll arrive at 6.00 if he _____ coming here. (not get lost)
- 7 What will she do if she _____ the job in Australia? (get)
- 8 If you went to the Seychelles, you _____ it. (enjoy)

4C

a Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

She wasn't use to be so friendly. *She didn't use to be*

- 1 I use to get up early, but I don't any more.
- 2 Did she always used to live here?
- 3 Do you use to have breakfast at 8.30?
- 4 They didn't used to have a car, they used to walk everywhere.
- 5 He doesn't like coffee, so he use to drink tea in the morning.
- 6 He used be a teacher, but now he's retired.
- 7 Do usually you wear jeans or a suit?
- 8 Last year we used to go to Scotland in July.
- 9 Does she use to live in a city when she was younger?
- 10 At school we don't use to wear a uniform. We wore what we liked.

b Complete with *used to* in ☐, ☐, or ☐ and a verb from the list.

argue be (x2) ~~go~~ have (x2) like live play work

☐ I *didn't use to go* to the cinema much but now I go once a week.

- 1 ☐ Mark _____ in Manchester but he moved to Brighton last year.
- 2 ☐ _____ you _____ short hair? You look different.
- 3 ☐ I _____ sports but now I play tennis and basketball.
- 4 ☐ We _____ really good friends but now we hardly ever see each other.
- 5 ☐ Where _____ you _____ before you changed job?
- 6 ☐ He _____ golf professionally but he retired last year.
- 7 ☐ When I lived in the country, I always _____ go for long walks.
- 8 ☐ _____ she _____ with friends before she got married.
- 9 ☐ He _____ so rude. In fact, he was quite polite before.

5A quantifiers

large quantities

They have a **lot of** money.
 She has **lots of** friends.
 He eats **a lot**.
 There aren't **many** cafés near here.
 Do you watch **much** TV?
 Don't run. We have **plenty of** time.

- Use *a lot of / lots of* in **[+]** sentences.
- Use *a lot* when there is no noun, e.g. *He talks a lot*.
- *Much / many* are normally used in **[−]** sentences and **[?]**, but *a lot of* can also be used.
- Use *plenty of* in **[+]** sentences to mean *as much as we need or more*.

small quantities

A Do you want some ice cream? B Just **a little**.
 The town only has **a few** cinemas.
 Hurry up. We have **very little** time.
 I have **very few** close friends.

- Use *little* + uncountable nouns, *few* + plural countable nouns.
- *a little* and *a few* = some, but not a lot,
- *very little* and *very few* = not much / many.

zero quantity

There **isn't** any room in the car.
 There's **no** room in the car.
 A How much money do you have?
 B **None**.

- Use *any* for zero quantity with a **[−]** verb. Use *no* with a **[+]** verb.
- Use *none* (without a noun) in short answers.

more than you need or want

I don't like this city. It's **too big**.
 There's **too much** traffic.
 There are **too many** tourists.

- Use *too* + adjective, *too much* + uncountable noun, *too many* + plural countable nouns.
- Use *enough* before a noun but after an adjective.

less than you need

There aren't **enough** parks.
 The buses aren't **frequent enough**.

5B articles: *a / an, the*, no articleUse *a / an* with singular countable nouns

- the first time you mention a thing / person. I saw **an** old man with a dog.
- when you say what something is. It's **a** nice house.
- when you say what somebody does. She's **a** lawyer.
- in exclamations with *What...!* What **an** awful day!
- in expressions like ... three times **a** week

Use *the*

- when we talk about something we've already mentioned. I saw an old man with a dog, and **the** dog was barking.
- when there's only one of something. **The** moon goes round the sun.
- when it's clear what you're referring to. He opened **the** door.
- with places in a town, e.g. *cinema* and *theatre*. I'm going to **the** cinema.
- with superlatives. It's **the** best restaurant in town.

Don't use *the*

- when you are speaking in general (with plural and uncountable nouns). **Women** talk more than **men**.
Love is more important than **money**.
- with some nouns (e.g. *home*, *work*, *school*, *church*) after *at / to / from*.
 She's not **at home** today.
 I get back **from work** at 5.30.
- before meals, days, and months.
 I never have **breakfast** on **Sunday**.
- before *next / last* + days, week, etc.
 See you **next Friday**.

5C gerunds and infinitives

Use the gerund (verb + *-ing*)

- 1 after prepositions and phrasal verbs. I'm very good **at remembering** names.
 She's **given up smoking**.
- 2 as the subject of a sentence. **Eating out** is quite cheap here.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g. *hate*, *spend*, *don't mind*. I **don't mind getting up** early.

Common verbs which take the gerund include: *enjoy*, *hate*, *finish*, *like*, *love*, *mind*, *practise*, *spend*, *stop*, *suggest* and phrasal verbs, e.g. *give up*, *go on*, etc.

Use the infinitive (+ *to*)

- 1 after adjectives. My flat is easy **to find**.
- 2 to express a reason or purpose. He's saving money **to buy** a new car.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g. *want*, *need*, *learn*. She's never learnt **to drive**.
Try not to make a noise.

Common verbs which take the infinitive (with *to*) include: (can't) *afford*, *agree*, *decide*, *expect*, *forget*, *help*, *hope*, *learn*, *need*, *offer*, *plan*, *pretend*, *promise*, *refuse*, *remember*, *seem*, *try*, *want*, *would like*

Use the infinitive (without *to*)

- 1 after most modal and auxiliary verbs. I **can't** drive. We **must** hurry.
- 2 after *make* and *let*. My parents **don't let** me go out much.
 She always **makes** me laugh.

- Gerunds and infinitives form the negative with *not*, e.g. *not to be*, *not being*.
- More verbs take the infinitive than the gerund.
- These common verbs can take either the gerund or infinitive with no difference in meaning: *begin*, *continue*, *prefer*, *start*.

▲ These verbs can take a gerund or an infinitive but the meaning is different.

Try to be on time.

= make an effort to be on time.

Try doing yoga.

= do it to see if you like it.

Remember to phone him.

= Don't forget to do it.

I remember meeting him years ago.

= I have a memory of it.

5A

a Circle the correct answer. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

I think this hotel is (too) / *too much* expensive.

- 1 There are *too much* / *too many* cars in this city.
- 2 Nobody talks to her. She has *very little* / *very few* friends.
- 3 There's been *a lot of* / *lots of* snow recently.
- 4 There aren't *enough sports centres* / *sports centres enough* in my area.
- 5 I have *no* / I don't have *any* money.
- 6 He eats *a lot* / *much*. He loves fast food.
- 7 A Do they speak Arabic? B Yes, *a little* / *a few*.
- 8 She doesn't have *no time* / *any time* to go out.

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗). Correct the wrong sentences.

He drives *too much* fast. *too fast*

- 1 Don't run! We have *plenty* time.
- 2 She has *too many* work at the moment.
- 3 We think we made *a few* mistakes in the exam.
- 4 I'm not *enough* old to leave home.
- 5 They can't go to the meeting. They're *too* busy.
- 6 He has *very little* time to enjoy himself.
- 7 A How many apples are there? B *Any*.
- 8 She's retired so she has *much* free time.

5B

a Circle the correct answer.

Did you see *news* / (the news) on TV last night?

- 1 Did you shut *door* / *the door* when you left *a house* / *the house*?
- 2 My sister is married to *Russian* / *a Russian*. He's *lawyer* / *a lawyer*.
- 3 They go to *theatre* / *the theatre* about twice *a month* / *the month*.
- 4 What *beautiful* / *a beautiful* day! Let's have lunch on *a terrace* / *the terrace*.
- 5 He loves *classical music* / *the classical music* and *Italian food* / *the Italian food*.
- 6 Who is *a girl* / *the girl* by *a window* / *the window*?
- 7 They leave *home* / *the home* at 7.30 and get to *work* / *the work* at 8.30.
- 8 *Men* / *The men* aren't normally as organized as *women* / *the women*.
- 9 They usually have *dinner* / *the dinner* at 7.00 and go to *bed* / *the bed* at about 10.30.
- 10 He has *a lovely face* / *the lovely face* and *the attractive eyes* / *attractive eyes*.

b Complete with *a* / *an*, *the*, or *-* (= no article).

Can you give me a lift to the airport?
I have to catch the 6.00 p.m. flight.

- 1 I went to _____ shopping centre _____ last Friday.
I had _____ time.
- 2 A Do you like _____ rap music? B It depends.
I hate _____ Eminem. I think _____ rap singers earn too much money.
- 3 She always drinks _____ expensive champagne and drives _____ expensive car.
- 4 Tom's _____ singer and _____ actor.
- 5 I've changed _____ day of _____ wedding.
It's _____ next Saturday now.
- 6 They walked to _____ museums but they got _____ bus back to _____ hotel.

5C

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive.

Smoking is banned in all public places. (smoke)

- 1 It's very cheap _____ a house in the countryside. (rent)
- 2 Do you like _____? (fly)
- 3 I told Tom _____ tickets for the concert. (book)
- 4 Tell mum _____ dinner tonight. We're going out. (not make)
- 5 He's worried about _____ his driving test. (fail)
- 6 We all went on _____ until 6.00 a.m. (dance)
- 7 _____ a teacher is a stressful job. (be)
- 8 It isn't easy _____ a flat in this city. (find)
- 9 Ruth is good at _____ new things. (learn)
- 10 A Why are you learning German?
B _____ talk to my boss. (be able to)

b Complete the sentences with *work*, *to work*, or *working*.

I regret not working harder when I was at university.

- 1 We spent all Sunday _____ in the garden.
- 2 She's decided _____ in Africa next year.
- 3 You must _____ harder if you want to pass the exam.
- 4 Our company often make us _____ overtime.
- 5 They don't like _____ in groups.
- 6 I'm not good at _____ late at night.
- 7 He's gone to New York _____ for the United Nations
- 8 _____ on your own can be quite difficult.
- 9 They promised not _____ late that evening.
- 10 She used _____ in a hospital when she was younger.

6A reported speech: statements and questions

direct statements	reported statements
'I like shopping.'	She said (that) she liked shopping.
'I'm going tomorrow.'	He told her he was going the next day .
'I'll always love you.'	He said he would always love me.
'I passed the exam!'	She told him she had passed the exam.
'I've forgotten my keys.'	He said he had forgotten his keys.
'I can't come.'	She said she couldn't come.
'I may be late.'	He said he might be late.
'I must go.'	She said she had to go .

- Tenses usually change like this: **present > past; will > would; past simple / present perfect > past perfect**
- Some modal verbs change, e.g. **can > could, may > might, must > had to**. Other modal verbs stay the same, e.g. *could, might, should*, etc.

direct questions	reported questions
'Are you married?'	She asked him if he was married .
'Did she phone?'	He asked me whether she had phoned .
'What's your name?'	I asked him what his name was .
'Where do you live?'	They asked me where I lived .

▲ • *Must* changes to *had to* BUT *mustn't* stays the same.
'You **mustn't** touch it.' She said I **mustn't** touch it.

- You usually have to change the pronouns.
'I like...' > She said **she** liked...
- Using **that** after *said* and *told* is optional.
- If you report what someone said on a different day or in a different place, some time and place words can change, e.g. **tomorrow > the next day, here > there, this > that**, etc.
'I'll meet you here tomorrow.' > He said he'd meet me there the next day.

▲ After *said* don't use a person or pronoun.
He said **he** was tired NOT He said me...
After *told* you must use a person or pronoun.
He told **me** he was tired. NOT He told he was...

- When you report a question, the tenses change as in reported statements.
- When a question begins with a verb (not a question word), add *if* (or *whether*).
- You also have to change the word order to subject + verb, and not use *do / did*.

reported speech: commands

direct speech	reported speech
'Go away.'	She told him to go away .
'Don't worry.'	The doctor told me not to worry .
'Can / Could you help me?'	I asked the shop assistant to help me .

▲ You can't use *said* in these sentences.
NOT She said him to go away.

- To report an imperative or request, use *told* or *asked* + person + the infinitive with *to*.
- To report a negative imperative, use a negative infinitive (e.g. **not to do**).

6B the passive: *be* + past participle

A lot of films are shot on location.	My bike has been stolen .
My car is being repaired today.	You'll be picked up at the airport.
<i>Death in Venice</i> was directed by Visconti.	This bill has to be paid tomorrow.
She died when the film was being made .	

- We often use the passive when it's not clear or important who does an action, e.g.
My bike has been stolen (= Somebody has stolen my bike. I don't know who.)
- If you want to say who did the action, use *by*.

6C relative clauses

defining relative clauses

Julia's the woman **who / that** works with me.
It's a book **which / that** tells you how to relax.
That's the house **where** I was born.
That's the boy **whose** father plays for Real Madrid.
He's the man (**who / that**) I met on the plane.

- To give important information about a person, place, or thing use a relative clause (= a relative pronoun + subject + verb).
- Use the relative pronouns *who* for people, *which* for things, and *where* for places. Use *whose* to mean 'of who / of which'.
- You can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.
- Who*, *which*, and *that* can be omitted when the verbs in the main clause and the relative clause **have a different subject**, e.g. *He's the man I met on the plane*. (The subject of *met* is I, so it's not necessary to put *who*.)

non-defining relative clauses

This painting, **which** was painted in 1860, is worth £2 million.
Last week I visited my aunt, **who's** nearly 90 years old.
Burford, **where** my mother was born, is a beautiful town.
My neighbour, **whose** son goes to my son's school, has just re-married.

- If a relative clause gives extra, non-essential information (the sentence makes sense without it), you must put it between commas (or a comma and a full stop).
- In these clauses, you can't leave out the relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, etc.).
- In these clauses, you can't use *that* instead of *who / which*.

6A

a Complete the sentences using reported speech.

'The hotel is full.' The receptionist told me the hotel was full.

- 1 'I'll call the manager.' The waiter said _____.
- 2 'I've passed all my exams.' Phil said _____.
- 3 'You should get to the airport early.' They said that he _____.
- 4 'I may be late.' Julie said _____.
- 5 'I didn't tell anybody!' Raquel said _____.
- 6 'Can you help me?' She asked us _____.
- 7 'Do you want to dance?' He asked me _____.
- 8 'Have you been here before?' They asked her _____.
- 9 'What music do you like?' He asked me _____.
- 10 'Where's the nearest bank?' I asked him _____.

b Complete the reported imperatives and requests.

'Don't stop here.' The traffic warden told us not to stop there.

- 1 'Be quiet!' My dad told us _____.
- 2 'Please don't smoke!' We asked them _____.
- 3 'Open your mouth.' The dentist told him _____.
- 4 'Don't tell anyone!' Melinda told them _____.
- 5 'Could you show me your driving licence?' The policeman asked her _____.
- 6 'Please switch off your mobiles.' The flight attendant told them _____.
- 7 'Don't eat with your mouth open!' She told her son _____.
- 8 'Can you bring me the bill, please?' We asked the waiter _____.
- 9 'Get off at the next stop.' The bus driver told her _____.
- 10 'Don't wait.' My husband told me _____.

6B

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

The best perfumes made in France, are made in France.

- 1 A new hotel is being build at the moment.
- 2 The book based on a true story.
- 3 The match were watched by millions of people.
- 4 His wallet was stole when he was in the restaurant.
- 5 The Harry Potter books were written for JK Rowling.
- 6 I couldn't give you a lift because my car was repairing.
- 7 They will taken to the concert at 7.30.
- 8 Oh good! The meeting has being cancelled.
- 9 English is spoke in this hotel.
- 10 Life jackets must wear in an emergency.

b Rewrite the sentences with the passive.

They sell cold drinks here. Cold drinks are sold here.

- 1 They subtitle a lot of foreign films.
A lot of foreign films _____.
- 2 Someone threw the documents away by mistake.
The documents _____.
- 3 Some people are painting my office.
My office _____.
- 4 They have sold all the best seats for the concert.
All the tickets for the concert _____.
- 5 They will play the match tomorrow.
The match _____.
- 6 'Somebody must pay this bill tomorrow.
This bill _____.

6C

a Complete with *who*, *which*, *where*, or *whose*.

The man whose car I crashed into is taking me to court.

- 1 He went to the office _____ he used to work.
- 2 The man _____ was talking to you is a famous actor.
- 3 That's the woman _____ house was robbed.
- 4 The washing machine was an invention _____ changed women's lives.
- 5 That's the new shop _____ he told us about.
- 6 Is this the place _____ you met your girlfriend?
- 7 What was the name of that boy _____ sister is an actress?
- 8 The man _____ came to see you was very strange.
- 9 It's the band _____ won the MTV music awards.
- 10 This is the film _____ everybody is talking about at the moment.

c Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)?
Correct the wrong ones.

After Budapest we went to Vienna, that we loved. ✗
which we loved

- 1 Is that the man you used to go out with?
- 2 My sister, that you met at my wedding, is having a baby.
- 3 It's a machine that makes sweets.
- 4 She lives in Alicante, that is on the east coast of Spain.
- 5 Our friends, who garden is smaller than ours, have two dogs and three cats.
- 6 Marta, who I work with, is married to our boss.
- 7 The concert I saw last night was awful.
- 8 I met some people who they come from the same village as me.

b Tick (✓) the sentences in a where you could leave out the relative pronoun.

7A third conditional

third conditional sentences: *if + had + past participle, would + have + past participle.*

If I'd known about the meeting, I would have gone.
If I hadn't gone to that party, I wouldn't have met my wife.
You wouldn't have been late if you'd got up earlier.
We would have arrived at 6.00 if we hadn't got lost.

- The contraction of *had* is *'d*.

- Use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence. Compare:
Yesterday I got up late and missed my train (= the real situation).
If I hadn't got up late yesterday, I wouldn't have missed my train (= the hypothetical / imaginary situation).
- To make a third conditional, use *if + past perfect* and *would have + past participle*.

7B question tags, indirect questions

question tags

positive verb, negative tag	negative verb, positive tag
It's cold today, isn't it?	She isn't here today, is she?
You're Polish, aren't you?	You aren't happy, are you?
They live in Ankara, don't they?	They don't smoke, do they?
The match finishes at 8.00, doesn't it?	She doesn't eat meat, does she?
She worked in a bank, didn't she?	You didn't like the film, did you?
We've met before, haven't we?	She hasn't been to Rome before, has she?
You'll be OK, won't you?	You won't tell anyone, will you?

- Question tags are often used to check something you already think is true.
Your name's Maria, isn't it?
- To form a question tag use:
 - the correct auxiliary verb, e.g. *do / does* for the present, *will / won't* for the future, etc.
 - a pronoun, e.g. *he, it, they*, etc.
 - a negative tag if the sentence is positive, and a positive tag if the sentence is negative.

indirect questions

direct question	indirect question
Where's the bank?	Could you tell me where the bank is?
What time do the shops close?	Do you know what time the shops close?
Is there a bus stop near here?	Do you know if there's a bus stop near here?
Does this train go to Victoria?	Could you tell me if this train goes to Victoria?

- To make a question more polite we often begin *Could you tell me...?* or *Do you know...?* The word order changes to subject + verb, e.g. *Do you know where the post office is?* NOT *Do you know where is, the post office?*
- If the question begins with an auxiliary verb, add *if* (or *whether*) after *Could you tell me...?* / *Do you know...?*
- We also use this structure after *Can you remember...?*, e.g. *Can you remember where he lives?*

7C phrasal verbs

group 1: no object – verb and *up, on*, etc. can't be separated.

Come on! Hurry up! We're late.
The plane took off two hours late.
Go away and never come back!

group 2: with object – verb and *up, on*, etc. can't be separated.

I'm looking for my keys. NOT I'm looking my keys for.
I asked for chicken, not steak.
Please look after the baby.
I don't get on with my sister.
I'm looking forward to the party.

group 3: with object – verb and *up, on*, etc. can be separated.

Please switch off your phone. / Please switch your phone off.
Can you fill in this form, please? / Can you fill this form in, please?
They've set up a new company. / They've set a new company up.
Don't throw away those papers. / Don't throw those papers away.

- A phrasal verb is a verb combined with a particle (= an adverb or preposition).
- Sometimes the meaning of the phrasal verb is obvious from the verb and the particle, e.g. *sit down, come back*.
- Sometimes the meaning is not obvious, e.g. *give up smoking* (= stop smoking), *carry on talking* (= continue talking).
- In group 3, where the verb and particle can be separated, if the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.
Switch it off. NOT *Switch off it.*
Throw them away. NOT *Throw away them.*

⚠ Sometimes a phrasal verb has more than one meaning, e.g. *The plane took off.* *He took off his shoes.*

7A

a Match the phrases.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 If you hadn't reminded her, I | A if you'd understood the joke. |
| 2 You wouldn't have had an accident | B we wouldn't have got lost. |
| 3 If they hadn't arrived on time, | C if we'd had enough money. |
| 4 They wouldn't have come | D he would have seen us on TV. |
| 5 We would have gone on holiday | E if you'd asked me to stay. |
| 6 If you hadn't told me it was her birthday, | F if we'd bought tickets on the Internet. |
| 7 You would have laughed | G if you'd been more careful. |
| 8 I wouldn't have left | H they would have missed his speech. |
| 9 If he'd stayed at home last night, | I she would have forgotten. |
| 10 If they'd given us better directions, | J I wouldn't have bought her a present. |
| 11 It would have been easier | K if they'd known Frank was there. |

b Cover A-K. Look at 1-9 and try to remember the end of the sentence.

c Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

If you hadn't helped me, I wouldn't have finished on time. (not help, not finish)

- They _____ if the goalkeeper _____ injured. (win, not be)
- If I _____ he was so poor, I _____ him. (know, not marry)
- She _____ you some money if you _____ her. (lend, ask)
- If they _____ more money, they _____ it on a five star hotel. (have, spend)
- I _____ to take you if you _____ me yesterday. (be able, tell)
- If he _____ us yesterday, we _____ our plans. (ask, change)
- You _____ the film if you _____ with us. (enjoy, come)

7B

a Complete with a question tag (are you?, isn't it?, etc.)

Her name's Helen, isn't it?

- You don't like milk, _____?
- They're working this week, _____?
- He can't be famous, _____?
- She eats fish, _____?
- You won't be shy, _____?
- She was married to Brad Pitt, _____?
- We've been here before, _____?
- You didn't invite Carlos, _____?
- You would like to stay, _____?
- It's a holiday today, _____?

b Make indirect questions.

Where's the station? Could you tell me where the station is?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Where do they live? | Do you know _____? |
| 2 Is there a bank near here? | Can you tell me _____? |
| 3 Where can I buy some stamps? | Do you know _____? |
| 4 Does this bus go to the castle? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 5 What time do the shops open? | Do you know _____? |
| 6 Where are the toilets? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 7 Is Susan at work today? | Do you know _____? |
| 8 Did Milan win last night? | Do you know _____? |
| 9 Where did we park the car? | Can you remember _____? |
| 10 What's the time? | Could you tell me _____? |

7C

a Complete with the right particle (in, on, etc.).

What time did they get up today?

- Could you turn _____ the volume? I can't hear it.
- He's in a meeting. Could you call _____ later, say in an hour?
- Hurry _____! We'll miss the start of the film.
- The game is _____! Rafa Nadal has won.
- How long have they been going _____ together?
- Did you have dinner at home or did you eat _____?
- You should always warm _____ before running.
- We wake _____ late at the weekend.
- I don't know this word, can you look it _____ in a dictionary?
- We need to find _____ how much it costs.

b Rewrite the sentences. Replace the object with a pronoun. Change the word order where necessary.

Turn on the TV. Turn it on.

- Take off your gloves.
- Could you look after the dogs?
- Do you get on with your mother?
- Switch off your computers.
- I'm looking for my shoes.
- Please pick up that paper.
- Turn down the TV!
- I'm really looking forward to the party.
- Can I try on this coat?
- Don't throw away that book!



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UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

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It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
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First published 2008

2012 2011 2010 2009 2008
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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ISBN: 978 0 19 451848 2

Printed and bound by Eigel S.A. in Portugal

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com/elt

OXFORD ENGLISH
ISBN 978-0-19-451848-2



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