Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig
with Tracy Byrne

Study Link

New ENGLISH FILE

Intermediate
Workbook

www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

OXFORD

Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig
with Tracy Byrne

MUESTRA SIN VALOR COMERCIAL
FOTOCOPIAR LIBROS
ES DELITO
(LEY 11723)

New ENGLISH FILE

Intermediate Workbook

Paul Seligson and Clive Oxenden are the original co-authors of *English File 1* (pub. 1996) and *English File 2* (pub. 1997).

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Contents

MUESTRA SIN VALOR COMERCIAL
FOTOCOPIAR LIBROS ES DELITO
(LEY 11723)

1 A Food: fuel or pleasure? 4
1 B If you really want to win, cheat 7
1 C We are family 10
1 Introductions PRACTICAL ENGLISH 13

2 A Ka-ching! 14
2 B Changing your life 17
2 C Race to the sun 20
2 In the office PRACTICAL ENGLISH 23

3 A Modern manners 24
3 B Judging by appearances 27
3 C If at first you don't succeed, ... 30
3 Renting a flat PRACTICAL ENGLISH 33

4 A Back to school, aged 35 34
4 B In an ideal world... 37
4 C Still friends? 40
4 A visit from a pop star PRACTICAL ENGLISH 43

5 A Slow down, you move too fast 44
5 B Same planet, different worlds 47
5 C Job swap 50
5 Meetings PRACTICAL ENGLISH 53

6 A Love in the supermarket 54
6 B See the film...get on a plane 57
6 C I need a hero 60
6 Breaking news PRACTICAL ENGLISH 63

7 A Can we make our own luck? 64
7 B Murder mysteries 67
7 C Switch it off 70
7 Everything in the open PRACTICAL ENGLISH 73

Listening 75

The two biggest bestsellers in any bookshops are cookbooks and diet books.
The cookbooks tell you how to prepare food and the diet books tell you how not to eat any of it.
Andy Rooney, US humorist

1 A Food: fuel or pleasure?

1 READING

a Read the text. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 Americans eat more fruit than any other food. *F*
2 Cocoa drinks are good for your health. T
3 People are buying more soy drinks. T
4 People are buying less pasta. T
5 Nuts are good for you. T

Taking our diet more seriously

Most people believe that health is very important and, because of this, many are trying to eat more healthily. For example, people in the UK are eating less salt and more low fat margarine and milk; fruit is now America's second-favourite snack and Japan is currently promoting cocoa because it is a healthy alternative to soft drinks like Coca Cola. These changes in eating habits are also having an effect on the food market. Global sales are increasing for soy drinks and drinkable yoghurts more than any other food and sales of bread, pasta, and cereals are growing much more slowly. People are also becoming more interested in fresh fruit and vegetables and 'farmers' markets' are getting more popular throughout Europe. When they can, people often opt for 'natural goodness', and they're buying more products that are healthy, like fruit, salads, and nuts. They are also buying products that help to protect the environment, like organic vegetables. So it's clear that things in the food world will never be the same again.

b Match the highlighted words to a word with a similar meaning below.

1 worldwide *global*
2 think believe
3 now currently
4 becoming getting
5 choose opt for
6 a substitute for alternative to
7 getting bigger growing
8 look after, keep from danger protect

c Complete the sentences with the highlighted words from the text.

1 Many vegetarians eat soya as an *alternative to* meat.
2 Some people believe that all ready-cooked meals are unhealthy.
3 The number of people buying organic vegetables is growing in many countries.
4 The UK government is currently studying how to encourage people to change their eating habits.
5 In the US and Europe, many children are getting fatter because of their bad diets.
6 Many people opt for a change in diet because it makes them feel better.
7 A balanced diet can help to protect you from illness.
8 Unhealthy eating is now a global problem: not just in the US and Europe.

2 GRAMMAR present simple and continuous; action and non-action verbs

a Complete the sentences with the present simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 She ___goes___ to the gym three times a week. (go)
2 He ___working___ at home today. (work)
3 ___do___ you usually ___getting up___ late? (get up)
4 They _____ usually _____ a big meal in the evening. (not have)
5 What ___are___ you ___doing___ tonight? (do)
6 I ___love___ going out to restaurants. (love)
7 I can't play tennis this weekend: I ___am going___ to the mountains with my family. (go)
8 She ___doesn´t buy___ low fat products very often. (not buy)
9 Could you turn the music down, please? I ___am trying___ to watch TV. (try)
10 I ___feel___ guilty when I eat chocolate. (feel)

b Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 He doesn't have a car at the moment. ___✓___
2 I am loving eating out but it's very expensive. *I love eating out*
3 Do you recognize the man in that photo? It's our old maths teacher. ___check___
4 Nowadays people don't mind paying more for healthy food. ___check___
5 Can you answer the phone? I talk on my mobile. ___i am talkin___
6 I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does this word meaning? ___What does this word mean?___
7 You look worried. What are you thinking about? ___check___
8 I'm not sure if we're going skiing this weekend. It's depending on the weather. ___it depends___
9 I think that people today eat too much unhealthy food. ___check___
10 She doesn't come with us tonight because she's tired. ___she isn´t comming___

Study Link Student's Book p.130 *Grammar Bank 1A*

3 VOCABULARY food and restaurants

a Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

home-made meal raw spicy diet chicken steak takeaway meat frozen

1 His ___diet___ is terrible: he eats too many sweet things.
2 Strict vegetarians don't eat ___meat___ or fish.
3 ___raw___ vegetables have more vitamins than when they are cooked.
4 I love ___home made___ food but I don't have much time to cook.
5 She likes her ___steak___ well done.
6 I'm very busy so I often just buy a ___frozen___ meal and heat it up in the microwave.
7 Our biggest ___meal___ of the day is usually lunch.
8 She doesn't like Mexican food because it is too ___spicy___.
9 Our typical Sunday lunch is roast ___chicken___, I especially like the wings.
10 We often buy ___takeaway___ food on Fridays – either Chinese or Indian food.

b Label the pictures.

1 ___knife___

2 ___fork___

3 ___napkin___

4 ___cup___

5 shrimp

6 fried eggs

7 strawberrys

8 condiments

Study Link Student's Book p.144 *Vocabulary Bank*

4 PRONUNCIATION /uː/ or /ʊ/; silent letters

a Circle the word with a different sound.

uː	ʊ	uː	ʊ
food	sugar	biscuit	good
spoon	mousse	fruit	lettuce
cook	butcher	juice	would

b Write the words.

1 /ˈvedʒtəblz/ *vegetables*
2 /ˈsæmən/ salmon
3 /naɪf/ half
4 /ˈbiskɪt/ biscuit
5 /ˈjɒgət/ _____
6 /ˈtʃɒklət/ _____

c Cross out the silent letters in each word in b. Use the phonetics to help you.

1 vegetables

d Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.157 *Sound Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
bowl *noun*	/bəʊl/	tason
dish *noun*	/dɪʃ/	plato
fat *noun*	/fæt/	gordo
honey *noun*	/ˈhʌni/	miel
portion *noun*	/ˈpɔːʃn/	porción
soup *noun*	/suːp/	sopa
stew *noun*	/stjuː/	estofado
wholemeal *adjective*	/ˈhəʊlmiːl/	integral
eat out *verb*	/iːt aʊt/	comer fuera
heat up *verb*	/hiːt ʌp/	calentar

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about whether young people eat more or less healthily than ten years ago. Tick (✓) what the man says.

1 Young people today eat healthier food than they did ten years ago. ☐
2 Young people today eat less healthy food than they did ten years ago. ☐
3 Young people today eat the same food that they did ten years ago. ☐

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False), according to the speaker.

1 Young people know more about food now. ___
2 People were more worried about their appearance ten years ago. ___
3 Young people try not to eat too much fat or too many carbohydrates now. ___
4 Young people eat more fruit and vegetables now. ___
5 Young people always eat junk food when they go out. ___

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Serious sport is war minus the shooting.
George Orwell, English writer

1 B If you really want to win, cheat

1 GRAMMAR past tenses

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple (e.g. *I went*), past continuous (e.g. *I was going*), or past perfect (e.g. *I had gone*).

1 I *was waiting* (wait) to play tennis yesterday when my partner called (call) me to say that he couldn´t (not can) come because his car had broken down (break down).

2 Ireland beat (beat) England yesterday. England won (win) 1:0 in the first half but Ireland scored (score) two goals in the second half.

3 We were late. When we arrived (arrive) everyone had finished (finish) their lunch and they were sitting (sit) in the garden having coffee.

4 I was running (run) to the station but the six o'clock train had already left (already / leave). The station was (be) empty except for three people who were waitting (wait) for the next train.

5 It started (start) raining when he was walking (walk) to work. He stopped (stop) a taxi because he wasn´t wearing (not wear) a coat and he didn´t have (not have) an umbrella.

6 They were driving (drive) to the airport when they suddenly remembered (remember) that they hadn't turned off (not turn off) the central heating.

7 I didn't recognize (not recognize) many people at my old school reunion because everyone had changed (change) a lot in twenty years.

8 The match had already started (already / start) when we turned on (turn on) the TV. Scotland were losing (lose) 1:0 and they were playing (play) very badly.

Study Link Student's Book p.130 *Grammar Bank 1B*

2 VOCABULARY sport

a Read the definitions and write the words.

1 the people who watch a sport — sp*ectators*
2 the person who is the leader of a team — c aptain
3 the person who is in charge of a team — c oach
4 what players do before they start playing — w arm up
5 if you do a lot of exercise, you will … — get fit
6 the place where you play tennis — tennis c ourt
7 the person who controls e.g. a football match — r eferee
8 the place where you ski — ski sl ope
9 what professional sports people have to do every day — tr ain
10 the place where athletes run — athletics tr ack

b Complete the newspaper report with the correct form of a verb from the list.

get injured play score beat win (x2) draw lose

World Cup Latest

Last night, Germany 1 *beat* Spain 3:2 in their World Cup qualifying match. At half-time, the Germans 2 were winning 2:0. But Spain 3 scored two goals in the second half and it looked as if they were going to 4 draw 2:2. But in the final minute Germany 5 won the match thanks to a penalty taken by their captain, Franz Muller. This was the second consecutive match against Germany that Spain had 6 lost. Spain's goalkeeper, Luis Gonzalez, 7 was injured in the warm-up before the game and couldn't 8 play in the match.

Study Link Student's Book p.145 *Vocabulary Bank*

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɔː/ and /ɜː/; word stress

a Circle the words with the /ɔː/ sound.

shirt move score shorts shout
court knew sport hole ball

b Circle the words with the /ɜː/ sound.

learn year world first sports girl
goal word worst course

c Write the words in the correct group. Use your dictionary to check.

~~champion~~ international marathon referee
final celebrity basketball disadvantage
recognition facilities spectators athletics

Stress on 1st syllable	Stress on 2nd syllable	Stress on 3rd syllable
champion	celebrity	international
marathon	facilities	referee
final	athletics	disadvantage
basketball		recognition
espectators		

d Practise saying the words in a, b, and c.

Study Link **Student's Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

4 READING

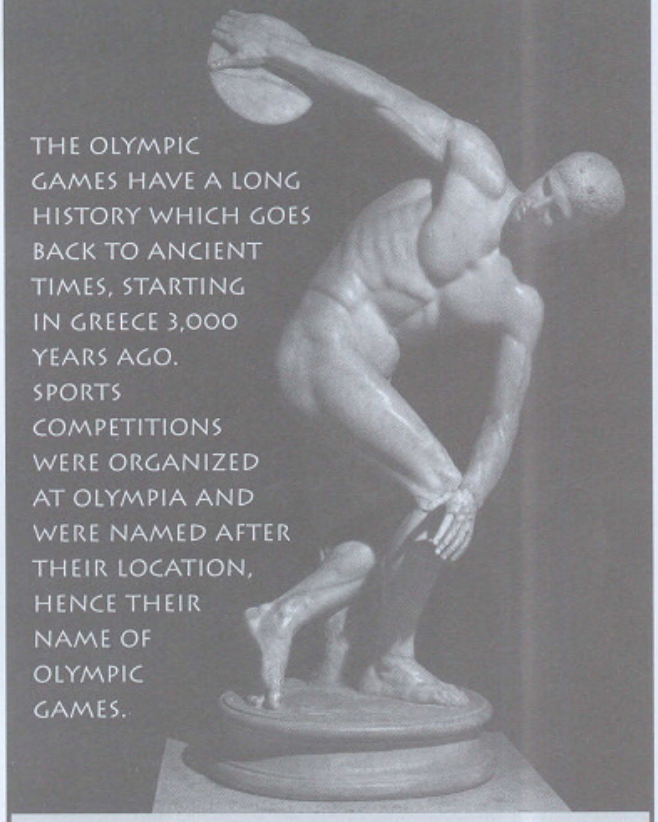
a Before you read, can you answer questions 1–3? Read the first paragraph to check.

1 The Olympic Games are
a 1,000 years old.
b 2,000 years old.
c 3,000 years old.

2 The Olympic Games started in
a Greece. b Italy. c Egypt.

3 The Olympic Games are named after
a a god. b a place. c a river.

OLYMPIC HISTORY



THE OLYMPIC GAMES HAVE A LONG HISTORY WHICH GOES BACK TO ANCIENT TIMES, STARTING IN GREECE 3,000 YEARS AGO. SPORTS COMPETITIONS WERE ORGANIZED AT OLYMPIA AND WERE NAMED AFTER THEIR LOCATION, HENCE THEIR NAME OF OLYMPIC GAMES.

A Olympic athletes had to be male, of Greek nationality, and not slaves. They promised to compete in an honourable way and to follow the rules but some athletes still cheated. If caught, they had to pay a large fine and this money was used to pay for statues of Zeus, which were located along the route to the stadium with the name of the cheat on each base. To get to the stadium, the athletes had to walk past all the statues.

B Unlike the modern Olympics, which currently includes 35 sports and nearly 400 events, many of which are team sports such as football and basketball, the ancient Games only included individual events. Seven types of events took place in the stadium, including running, discus, javelin, long jump, wrestling, and boxing. There was also chariot racing and horse riding in the hippodrome.

C The Olympic Games became a major sports event but the Roman Emperor Theodosius I finally decided to ban the Olympic Games in 393 AD after more than 1,000 years of existence because he thought they were a pagan cult. Gradually the site disappeared and was forgotten. However, in the 19th century, archaeological work finally revealed the ruins of Olympia and, today, visitors can appreciate Olympia and imagine the past glory of the Games.

b Now read paragraphs A–C and match the highlighted words to their meaning.

1 races or competitions — *events*
2 little by little — gradually
3 money you have to pay when you do something illegal — fine
4 models or figures, usually of a person — statues
5 very important and / or large — major
6 to prohibit something — ban
7 people who belong to other people and work for no money — slaves
8 a place or location — site
9 uncovered — revealed
10 a stadium where horse racing takes place — hippodrome

c Tick (✓) the sentence that best summarizes each paragraph.

Paragraph A

1 Cheating athletes could not compete in the ancient Games. ☐
2 Cheating was strictly punished in the ancient Games. ☐
3 Only a few special people could compete in the ancient Games. ☑

Paragraph B

1 The events were very limited in the ancient Games. ☐
2 The ancient Games took place in two different places. ☐
3 There were fewer events than today and no team sports. ☑

Paragraph C

1 The ancient Games were banned because they were of a bad quality. ☐
2 It's difficult now to imagine the glory of the ancient Games. ☐
3 The ancient Games disappeared but people can visit the ruins today. ☑

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
career *noun*	/kə'rɪə/	carrera
cheat *noun and verb*	/tʃiːt/	engañar
crowd *noun*	/kraʊd/	multitud
jockey *noun*	/'dʒɒki/	jinete
race *noun*	/reɪs/	carrera
sword *noun*	/sɔːd/	espada
TV commentator *noun*	/tiː'viː 'kɒmənteɪtə/	televisor
ban *verb*	/bæn/	prohibicion
protest *verb*	/prə'test/	protesta
retire *verb*	/rɪ'taɪə/	retirarse

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about a time when she cheated in an exam. Tick (✓) what happened.

1 She failed the exam. ☐
2 Her friend failed the exam. ☐
3 She and her friend both failed the exam. ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 Which subject did she hate the most?
2 What was the difference between the chemistry teacher and the physics teacher?
3 Who was she sitting next to in the exam?
4 Where did he put his answers?
5 What did the teacher do when she saw them?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

All happy families are alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.
First line of 'Anna Karenina' by Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer

1 C We are family

1 VOCABULARY family, personality

a Complete the sentences with a family word.

1 Your mother's brother is your ___*uncle*___.
2 Your grandmother's mother is your _____.
3 Your uncle's son is your _____.
4 A girl who has the same mother as you but a different father is your _____.
5 Your husband's (or wife's) brother is your _____.
6 Two people who are together are a _____.
7 Your husband's (or wife's) mother is your _____.
8 Your grandfather's grandfather is your _____.
9 Your mother's new husband is your _____.
10 A child who doesn't have any brothers or sisters is an _____.

b Write an adjective of personality for each comment.

1 'I'm going to beat him if it's the last thing I do.' ___*competitive*___
2 'Take your time – I can wait.' _____
3 'I don't like working. I prefer to sit and watch TV.' _____
4 'No problem. You can depend on me.' _____
5 'I really love seeing my mum and we always give each other a big hug.' _____
6 'I have a list of all the possible films we can see, where they're on, and the time they start.' _____
7 'Oh great! A party! I love being with my friends.' _____
8 'I don't want to go to the party. I hate meeting new people.' _____
9 'I understand exactly how you feel.' _____
10 'Right. John, go and buy the food. Maria, tidy the room.' _____

Study Link **Student's Book p.146** *Vocabulary Bank*

c Write the opposite adjectives. Use a negative prefix if necessary.

1 clever ___*stupid*___
2 honest _____
3 talkative _____
4 generous _____
5 friendly _____
6 kind _____
7 patient _____
8 selfish _____

2 HOW WORDS WORK *each other* or reflexive pronouns?

Complete the sentences with *each other* or a reflexive pronoun.

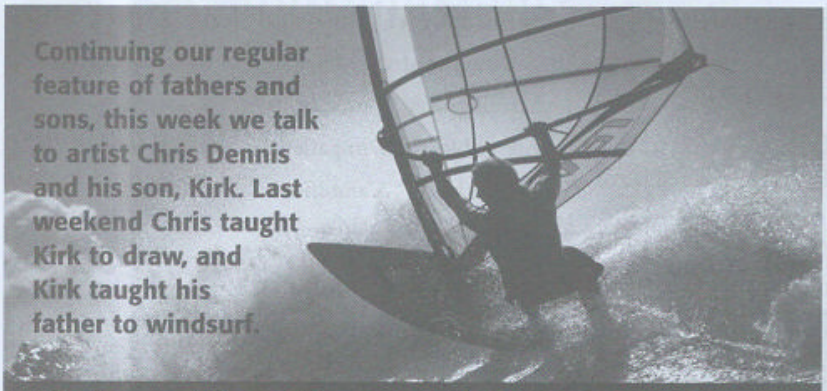
1 I cut ___*myself*___ when I was cooking last night.
2 My father and I never understand _____.
3 We're going to paint it _____. It will be cheaper.
4 My sister and her husband aren't talking to _____.
5 He looked at _____ in the mirror as he went in.
6 You work too hard, John. You never have any time for _____.
7 The lights in the office turn _____ off automatically.

3 READING

a Read the article and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 Chris often spends all day in the sea. ___*F*___
2 Chris and Kirk don't get on very well. ___
3 They both spend a lot of time by the seaside. ___
4 This was the first time that Chris had ever been windsurfing. ___
5 Chris is going to carry on windsurfing. ___
6 Kirk often sees his parents. ___
7 Kirk got better at drawing during the day. ___
8 Kirk wants to repeat the experience. ___

b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.



Continuing our regular feature of fathers and sons, this week we talk to artist Chris Dennis and his son, Kirk. Last weekend Chris taught Kirk to draw, and Kirk taught his father to windsurf.

Like father, like son

Chris We're a very close family. There are a lot of similarities between me and Kirk and we both like being outside. He's much more active than me, of course – but he's 20 and I'm 52, so that's not surprising! I spend a lot of time walking on the cliffs by the sea and sometimes I do 100 drawings in a day. In the holidays, Kirk is usually in the sea windsurfing, and he can spend all day doing that.

I've never been windsurfing, but I thought it would be good to try it. On the day Kirk took me out, it was fairly warm but the sea was quite rough – not great conditions for a beginner! We went to a beach near Land's End in Cornwall. I borrowed an old wetsuit which was a bit small and tight. Kirk swam in the sea next to me and showed me how to balance on the board, and how to keep the sail vertical. It was exhausting!

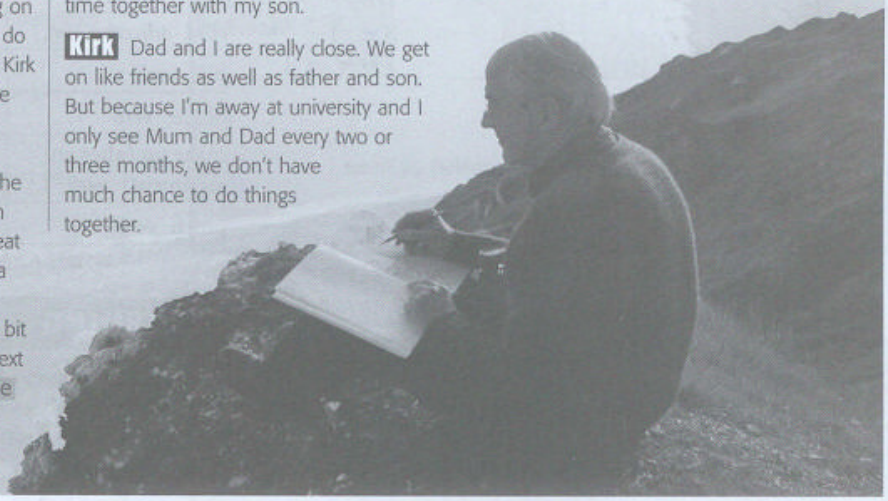
I really enjoyed the experience, but I won't take up windsurfing – my time is too precious for another big hobby. But I was surprised at how much I liked it. But the best thing about the weekend was sharing time together with my son.

Kirk Dad and I are really close. We get on like friends as well as father and son. But because I'm away at university and I only see Mum and Dad every two or three months, we don't have much chance to do things together.

My Dad spends most of his free time drawing. He goes on long walks and always takes a sketchbook with him. I thought it would be interesting to see if I had any of his talent!

On the day we went out we walked along the cliffs above a beach. We each had a sketchbook and we were drawing as we went along. I hadn't done any drawing since I was at primary school, so it was difficult to start with. Dad was giving me advice all the time, and I did lots of drawings but I couldn't see any improvement by the end! My Mum said she liked them, but I think she was just being kind.

I'll definitely go for a walk with Dad again, but I don't think I'll take any drawing stuff – I'm never going to be an artist!



4 GRAMMAR future forms

a Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs.

1 I'*m going to travel* around the world after my studies. **travel** (a plan)

2 I _____ at a friend's house next week because they're painting mine. **stay** (an arrangement)

3 I _____ the dinner tomorrow. **make** (a promise)

4 That looks very heavy. _____ it for you? **I / carry** (an offer)

5 We _____ some friends after work tonight. **meet** (an arrangement)

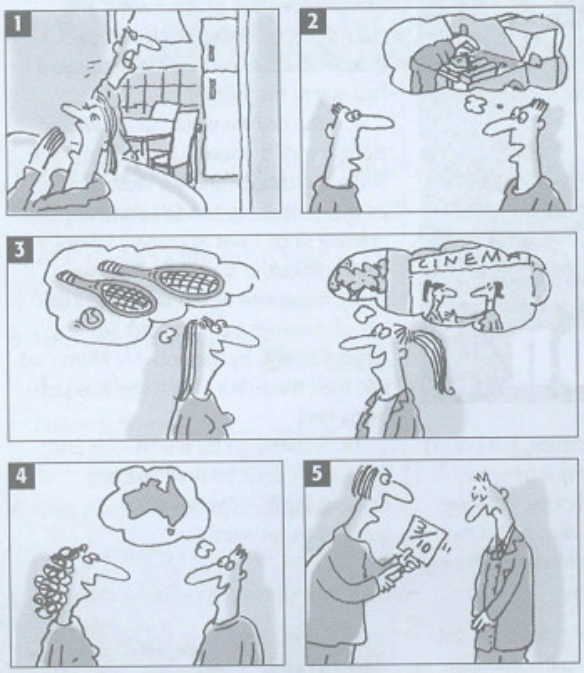
6 I _____ on a diet after Christmas. **go** (an intention)

7 Look at the traffic! I don't think we _____ on time. **arrive** (a prediction)

8 Hasn't he come yet? I _____ him and see what has happened. **call** (an instant decision)

9 _____ out tonight? **we / go** (a suggestion)

b Complete the dialogues with the correct future verb form of the verbs in brackets.



1 A I feel quite tired this evening.

B Don't worry. I ___'ll make___ (make) us some dinner and you can get to bed early.

A Thanks. _____ (I / lay) the table now or wait until dinner is ready?

2 A Have you heard from the garage yet?

B Oh, I don't think the car _____ (be) ready until Friday, at the earliest.

A _____ (I / call) them and check?

3 A Would you like to play tennis with us tonight?

B I can't – I _____ (go) to the cinema.

A That's a pity. What _____ (you / do) on Friday evening, then?

4 A Have you organized your summer holidays yet?

B Yes. We _____ (spend) two weeks touring Australia, although we don't know the exact dates or places yet.

A Wow – that _____ (be) great!

5 A Your exam results are terrible. What _____ (you / do) about it?

B I promise I _____ (work) much harder next year.

Study Link Student's Book p.130 *Grammar Bank 1C*

5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in these adjectives.

1 charming
2 responsible
3 imaginative
4 unfriendly
5 moody
6 impatient
7 ambitious
8 sociable
9 aggressive
10 disorganized

b Practise saying the words in a.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
age gap *noun*	/eɪdʒ gæp/	
generation *noun*	/dʒenəˈreɪʃn/	
kids *noun (inf.)*	/kɪdz/	
shape *noun*	/ʃeɪp/	
close *adjective*	/kləʊs/	
cool *adjective (inf.)*	/kuːl/	
bite *verb*	/baɪt/	
blame *verb*	/bleɪm/	
make up (after an argument) *verb*	/meɪk ʌp/	
pinch *verb*	/pɪntʃ/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about how position in the family has affected his and his family's personality. Tick (✓) the positions he talks about.

1 oldest child ☐
2 middle child ☐
3 youngest child ☐
4 only child ☐

b Listen again and write the adjectives he uses to describe each person.

himself: not s*poilt*_____, not s_____, not i_____, r_____, o_____

his wife: a_____, not l_____, h_____, c_____, not m_____

his father: r_____, b_____

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

1 Introductions

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1 MEETING PEOPLE

Complete the dialogue.

Receptionist Hello, can I [1] *help* you?

Eleanor I'm Eleanor Hope, the new Sales Manager.

Receptionist Ah yes, Mr Fell's expecting you. Please go in.

Mr Fell It's [2]_____ to see you again, Eleanor. [3]_____ to Berlin.

Eleanor Thank you, Mr Fell. It's a great city.

Mr Fell It certainly is. You've [4]_____ Axel Pulz, my assistant, haven't you?

Eleanor Yes. Hi, Axel.

Mr Fell And, let me [5]_____ you to Katherine Mercer, our European Marketing Manager.

Eleanor [6]_____ do you do?

Katherine How do you do? We've [7]_____ a lot about you.

Eleanor All good, I hope!

Mr Fell And [8]_____ is Ann Harris. She's our new graphic designer.

Eleanor Great to [9]_____ you, Ann.

Ann And you. Did you have a good [10]_____ from Paris?

Eleanor Yes, I did, thank you.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Match the sentence halves.

1 I was wondering [c]
2 Well, you'll [ ]
3 What a [ ]
4 It won't [ ]
5 Why don't we [ ]
6 I have [ ]

a take long to find a flat.
b to get back to the office.
c what kind of person the new boss will be.
d lovely restaurant!
e soon find out.
f get a coffee?

3 READING

a Read the first paragraph and complete the headings with verbs from the list.

~~Be~~ Keep Learn Dress Ask Work Take

Tips for your new job

People always remember first impressions. And when you start a new job the impression you make can have a major impact on your future success with the organization. So how can you improve your chances of making a good first impression? Here are some tips.

1 *Be* positive [f]
2 _____ appropriately [ ]
3 _____ people's names [ ]
4 _____ questions [ ]
5 _____ notes [ ]
6 _____ full days [ ]
7 _____ a good attendance record [ ]

b Match the sentences to the headings in a.

a You probably won't remember everyone's name by the end of the first day, but you should learn the names of every member of your team as soon as possible.

b Ask for help or information when you need it. It's always better to ask than to make a mistake and do something wrong.

c Try to wear the same sort of clothes as your colleagues – you shouldn't look too smart or not smart enough.

d Unless you have a photographic memory – and not many of us do – make notes on all the things that you need to understand.

e Especially in the first days and weeks of a new job, get to work early and don't leave before your colleagues.

f Show your enthusiasm for being part of the organization. Try to look happy, even if you're feeling stressed!

g It's important to come to work every day. Unless there's an emergency, or you are definitely not well enough to work, you should try to get to work every day.

When a man tells you he got rich through hard work, ask him 'Whose?'
Don Marquis, US writer

2 A Ka-ching!

1 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

1 I don't have any change; can you *lend* me two euros? (lend / borrow)
2 I _____ my money on that book; it was very boring. (saved / wasted)
3 I can't _____ a new car – I'm broke. (afford / pay)
4 The restaurant _____ us too much for our meal. (cost / charged)
5 When can you _____ the money I gave you? (owe / pay back)
6 She _____ a lot of money in her new job. (earns / wins)
7 I need to _____ some money from the bank to buy a new car. (lend / borrow)
8 When my aunt died I _____ £5,000. (inherited / invested)

b Complete the advertisement with words from the list.

tax save mortgages ~~take out~~ loans salary cost charge

Why **you** should bank with

South & West plc

OUR ACCOUNT SERVICES

Current account – open a current account and get a card you can use to 1 *take out* cash from our many cash machines or when shopping. And if your company pays your 2_____ directly into the account, we don't 3_____ you anything for the account or for the debit card.

Term Deposit account – if you want to 4_____ money, why not use our deposit account? The typical interest rate is 5.25% and, if you keep over €2,000 in the account, it won't 5_____ you anything.

OUR FINANCING SERVICES

Personal 6_____ – we can lend you money for that new car, a holiday, computer ... up to a maximum of €5,000.

7_____ – do you need to buy or build a house? We can help you finance your new home at one of the lowest interest rates on the market.

OUR EXTRA SERVICES

Do you think you pay too much 8_____ to the government every month? Why not talk to our specialists – they can help you pay less.

c Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1 My sister borrowed £500 _____ our parents.
2 Would you lend money _____ your best friend?
3 Whose turn is it to pay _____ the drinks?
4 I don't spend much money _____ clothes.
5 You can pay _____ cash or _____ credit card.

2 READING

a Read the website and choose the best word(s) for each space.

1	her	(his)	their
2	asks	makes	lets
3	each other	another	themselves
4	makes	does	becomes
5	coin	note	cash
6	have	join	earn
7	afford	pay	buy
8	fill in	fill up	fill
9	month	by month	monthly
10	wait	wait for	waiting

b Read the website again and tick (✓) the best summary.

1 If you're a member of TradeSWAPs, you can get paid for your skills. ☐
2 If you're a member of TradeSWAPs, you don't have to pay as much for jobs as non-members. ☐
3 If you're a member of TradeSWAPs, you can cooperate with other members. ☐

Study Link Student's Book p.147 *Vocabulary Bank*

www.tradeswaps.co.uk

What is TradeSWAPs?

Imagine two people, Mark and Laura. Mark is a qualified plumber, and needs to find an accountant to do 1 *his* end-of-year accounts. Laura is a qualified accountant, and wants a new bathroom. The TradeSWAPs website 2_____ them get in touch with 3_____ and exchange their skills.

How is TradeSWAPs different from just phoning a professional?

Money is valuable, and we all need more of it, for holidays or a new car or house. What 4_____ TradeSWAPs different is that it's a 'money-free' system for the exchange of skills. There's no need for bank loans, credit cards, or 5_____. It's a win-win situation – Mark gets his accounts done, and Laura gets a new bathroom, and no money changes hands!

Why you should 6_____ TradeSWAPs

We want to make your life easier by giving you access to professional people who want to exchange skills with you. So if you have a job that needs doing, you don't have to wait until you can 7_____ it – you can get it done today!

How to join

Just click here and 8_____ our online form, which asks for your personal details and a list of your professional skills. You'll need to pay a small 9_____ subscription, and you get access to our complete database of fellow professionals. When you need help with anything from building work to legal advice, enter your request and 10_____ an email – it's as simple as that.

3 GRAMMAR present perfect and past simple

a Circle the correct answer.

1 My best friend (inherited) / has inherited a lot of money last month.
2 We have used / used the same bank for the last ten years and don't want to change.
3 Have you paid / Did you pay back the money yet?
4 I took / have taken €100 out of the cash machine this morning.
5 Have you ever had / Did you ever have problems with a friend about money?
6 I've called / I called the bank yesterday and they are going to give us the loan.
7 The company hasn't given / didn't give us a pay rise last year.
8 When did she borrow / has she borrowed the money from you?
9 We only parked / have parked the car an hour ago but they've charged us for two hours!
10 I have never owed / never owed money to the bank.

b Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A How long _____ you _____ your camera? (have)
B Not long. I _____ it about two months ago. (buy)

2 A I _____ shopping at the new mall on Saturday. _____ you _____ there yet? (go, be)
B No, I _____ time yet. _____ you _____ anything? (not have, buy)

3 A My parents _____ each other for 55 years – since they were eight years old! (know)
B Where _____ they _____? (meet)
A At school. They _____ in the same class. (be)

4 A Jim _____ a new digital TV. It _____ him a fortune. (just / get, cost)

B Really? I _____ he _____ any money. (think, not have)

A _____ you _____? He _____ €10,000 on the lottery last week. (not hear, win)

5 A _____ you _____ your homework yet? (do)

B Yes, I _____ it this morning, on the bus to school. (do)

Study Link Student's Book p.132 *Grammar Bank 2A*

4 PRONUNCIATION numbers

a Circle and say the correct number.

1 $23.99 twenty-three dollars ninety-nine / twenty-three point nine nine dollars

2 4¼ four and a quarter / a fourth

3 849 eight hundred forty and nine / eight hundred and forty-nine

4 1,500 one thousand five hundred / one thousand and five hundred

5 6.73 six point seven three / six point seventy-three

6 0.5 oh five / nought point five

7 2½ two halves / two and a half

b Write the numbers in words.

1 €7.50 *seven euros fifty*

2 £999 _____

3 14.5 _____

4 ⅔ _____

5 1½ _____

6 3,842 _____

7 $2,500,000 _____

8 0.7 % _____

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
belongings *noun*	/bɪˈlɒŋɪŋz/	
toothpaste *noun*	/ˈtuːθpeɪst/	
wealthy *adjective*	/ˈwelθi/	
give away (money, etc.) *verb*	/gɪv əˈweɪ/	
give up (e.g. smoking) *verb*	/gɪv ʌp/	
own *verb*	/əʊn/	
set up (e.g. a business) *verb*	/set ʌp/	
throw away *verb*	/θrəʊ əˈweɪ/	
turn up (= appear, arrive) *verb*	/tɜːn ʌp/	
apart from	/əˈpɑːt frəm/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man answering some questions about money. Number the questions in the order that the man answers them.

A Have you bought anything on the Internet recently? What? ☐

B Have you ever been robbed? What happened? ☐

C Have you ever lent anyone money? What happened? ☐

D Have you saved up for something recently? Why (not)? ☐

E Have you ever lost your wallet / purse? What happened? ☐

F Have you ever sold anything on the Internet? Why (not)? ☐

b Listen again. What are his answers?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Only I can change my life. No one can do it for me.
Carol Burnett, US actress & comedienne

2 B Changing your life

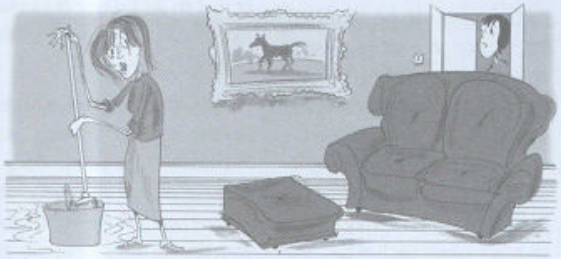
1 GRAMMAR present perfect continuous with *for / since*

a Write the words and phrases in the correct column.

~~six years~~ 1992 Friday the last three days
ages a long time Christmas I last saw you
months and months he was a child

for	since
six years	

b Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



1 A Haven't you finished yet?
B No. I'm exhausted! I _____ (clean) the house for hours!

2 A Have you finished that report?
B Not yet. I _____ (work) on it for three days.

3 A Dinner isn't ready yet.
B What _____ (you / do) for the last two hours?
A I _____ (prepare) the vegetables!

4 A He doesn't look very happy.
B No, he _____ (try) to repair his computer all morning.

5 A Why are you moving?
B We _____ (think) of moving for a long time. This house is too small.

c Circle the correct form. If both forms are possible, circle them both.

1 How long have you **known** / **been knowing** your boyfriend?

2 She's **gone** / **been going** to the same hairdresser for years.

3 They've **worked** / **been working** in that bank since 2003.

4 He's **slept** / **been sleeping** since three o'clock!

5 How long have you **lived** / **been living** here?

6 They've **looked** / **been looking** for a new flat for ages.

7 How long have you **had** / **been having** your bike?

Study Link **Student's Book p.132** *Grammar Bank 2B*

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm

a Underline the words you would normally stress in each sentence.

1 How long has he been teaching here?

2 She's been learning Arabic for five years.

3 He's been working as a tourist guide since he left here.

4 They've been travelling around Europe for two months.

5 We've been waiting for your phone call.

6 What has she been doing since she moved to Peru?

7 I've been cleaning the house all morning.

b Practise saying the sentences in **a**.

3 READING

a Read the article and tick (✓) the best summary.

1 Lucy went to Ghana to learn how to play football. ☐

2 Lucy went to Ghana to help children and get to know the country. ☐

3 Lucy went to Ghana because she wants to be a professional football coach. ☐

b Read the article again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 Lucy was worried about being a female football coach. *T*

2 She had problems with discipline. ___

3 The football club she worked with was well equipped. ___

4 She had plenty of free time during the day. ___

5 The heat was always a problem for her. ___

6 She was completely happy with her job. ___

c Match the highlighted words to the correct definitio

1 satisfying *rewarding*

2 to have a short sleep ___

3 without shoes or socks ___

4 a person who does something without being paid ___

5 investigating ___

6 incredible, very good ___

7 from the country, not the town ___

8 the noun from *poor* ___

MY AFRICAN EXPERIENCE

Lucy Mills writes

There are so many life-changing experiences available that I had great fun researching options for my gap year*. Having always played sports, and especially football, I thought teaching children to play football in Ghana (organized by Gap Sports Abroad) sounded different and amazing.

Initially I thought that a girl football coach might not be respected, but as soon as I got to Ghana I realized that I was wrong. I worked with the Young Schweppes Football Club in Nungua, a poor area in the city of Accra. I coached under-12, under-14 and under-17 boys from poor rural families. The training pitch was a dusty patch of land, and taxis and goats used to cross the pitch during matches! Many of the boys played in bare feet and without T-shirts, but their passion for the game was amazing. For thousands of Ghanaian children football is their life, a possible escape from poverty.

The weather was boiling so I coached early in the morning and in the evening to avoid the midday sun, but after a while I didn't mind the heat any more. During the day I went home to snooze, sunbathe, or read on the balcony, or I looked round markets or went to the beach.

I loved Ghana because of its hidden beauty, and the warmth and friendliness of the people. Being a volunteer is sometimes really hard because you get the feeling that what you are doing is not enough, but it is very rewarding both for yourself and for the children you meet.

* Many students in the UK take a year's break between finishing university and starting work. They often travel abroad during this 'gap year.'

4 VOCABULARY strong adjectives

a Complete the adjective for each picture.

1 She's t*errified*.
2 He's b_____.
3 He's s_____.
4 They're f_____.
5 She's f_____.
6 It's t_____.

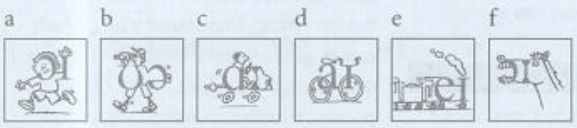
b Complete the sentences with a strong adjective.

1 Can I borrow your coat? I'm *freezing*!
2 A Is James's flat big?
B Big? It's _____! It's 300 square metres.
3 The weather's been _____ all week! It hasn't stopped raining.
4 I've been working hard all day. I'm _____!
5 Can I have another cake? They're _____.
6 The film was _____! We loved it.

5 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Match the words to the correct sound.

1 **ti**ny [d]
2 f**u**rious [ ]
3 gr**ea**t [ ]
4 b**oi**ling [ ]
5 exh**au**sted [ ]
6 st**ar**ving [ ]



b Practise saying the words in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
apes *noun*	/eɪps/	
social life *noun*	/ˈsəʊʃl laɪf/	
tourist guide *noun*	/ˈtʊərɪst gaɪd/	
the tube (= the London Underground) *noun*	/ðə tjuːb/	
deep *adjective*	/diːp/	
ill-treated *adjective*	/ɪl ˈtriːtɪd/	
trivial *adjective*	/ˈtrɪviəl/	
apply for (a job) *verb*	/əˈplaɪ fə/	
rescue *verb*	/ˈreskjuː/	
take time off *verb*	/teɪk taɪm ɒf/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about some of the topics in exercise 4 on Student's Book p.25. Number the topics in the order she mentions them.

A a club she's a member of [ ]
B something she's learning to do [ ]
C the make of car she drives [ ]
D a sport she does [ ]
E an important possession [ ]
F a friend of hers [ ]

b Listen again and complete the sentences.

1 Oxford is good for cycling because the roads are _____.
2 She likes cross-country skiing because you don't see many _____.
3 She met her friend from Norway on a mountaineering _____.
4 Her most important possession is _____.
5 The British Mountaineering Council gives members _____.
6 The problem with her car is that it is _____.

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

A good traveller has no fixed plans.
Lao Tzu, Taoist philosopher

2C Race to the sun

1 READING

a Read the text and find the answers.

1 Which airline is more expensive, LAB or AeroSur?
2 What's the cheapest way to get from the airport to the city centre?
3 What's the best time to travel on a *Flota* bus?
4 Can you travel intercity on a *Micro* bus?
5 What are the three disadvantages of travelling by lorry?
6 Can you get anything to eat on a *tren expreso*?
7 Why is *tren rapido* a strange name for this kind of train?

b Look at the highlighted words in the text. What do you think they mean? Match them to the correct definition.

1 a place where traffic can be stopped by officials _____ *checkpoint*
2 go down _____
3 before you travel _____
4 most important _____
5 a thing you can choose _____
6 things carried by plane, ship, or train _____
7 arranged to happen at a particular time _____
8 there for you to use _____

Getting around in Bolivia

How you choose to travel in Bolivia largely depends on how much time and money you have – the more money, the less time you need to spend travelling!

AIR

Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (LAB) has frequent flights between many large cities within the country. A LABPass allows you four flights between the main cities.

You can also fly AeroSur which has a better service but higher prices. The main air terminal is La Paz El Alto airport. You can get a bus or taxi into the centre of La Paz – a taxi will cost about $6–10, the bus is only about $0.50.

BUS

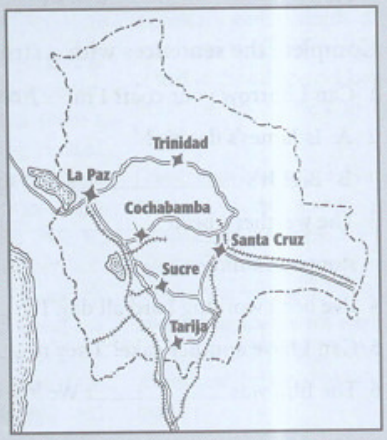
Flotas, the long distance buses, are generally newer, in better condition, and travel the main roads. Reserve a ticket in advance, and plan to travel by night on the very long routes so that you can sleep. Smaller buses are called *buses* and travel the secondary routes. The smallest buses are *micros*, and they do the local routes.

If you want to travel very cheaply, you can catch a ride on a lorry (*camión*), but be prepared for a slow and uncomfortable trip. Some lorries have scheduled departures and will accept reservations, but you can also wait for one at police checkpoints outside some towns.

Tip! For smaller buses and lorries, dress warmly. The high altitude means that the temperature can drop very low at night.

TRAIN

The best train is the *ferrobus*, not always available, but it is fast, usually reliable, and comfortable. You can buy tickets up to a week in advance. Next, the express train, known as *tren expreso*. These have first and second class seats, and a dining car. The third option is the *tren rápido* (the fast train), which isn't fast at all as it stops at every station. The fourth train is the *tren mixto* (the mixed train), which carries passengers and cargo. Because it is so cheap, if irregular, many of the poorest travellers use this to transport themselves, their luggage, and their animals.



2 HOW WORDS WORK *how long + take*

Complete the sentences and questions with words from the list.

get (x2) take (x2) took (x2)
takes (x2) long (x2)

1 In general, the London Underground *takes* about five minutes from one stop to the next.

2 How _____ does it _____ to get to the centre by car?

3 It usually _____ him forty minutes on the bus.

4 The train _____ a long time to arrive last Saturday because it was snowing.

5 How _____ does it _____ you to _____ home in the evening?

6 It _____ me twenty minutes longer to _____ to work yesterday because of the traffic.

3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

1 I think tennis is more exciting as golf to watch on TV. *more exciting than*

2 In the UK coaches are much more cheap than the train. _____

3 She's wearing the same skirt than you. _____

4 My mother drives slowlier than my father. _____

5 Do the British work as harder as the Americans? _____

6 My brother is a bit taller than I. _____

7 Paulo is most intelligent student in my class. _____

8 Today is the hotest day of the year. _____

9 This is the worse restaurant I've ever been to. _____

10 It was the more boring journey I can remember. _____

Holiday Destinations Survey

We reveal the results from our reader survey of three popular holiday destinations.

Why would you choose …

	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	**Helsinki** (Finland)	**Wellington** (New Zealand)
It's exciting.	✪✪✪	✪	✪✪
It's healthy.	✪	✪✪	✪✪✪
It's cheap.	✪✪	✪	✪✪
It's safe.	✪	✪✪	✪✪✪
It's easy to get to.	✪✪	✪✪	✪
It's relaxing.	✪	✪✪	✪✪✪
It's sunny.	✪✪✪	✪	✪✪
There are a lot of tourists.	✪✪✪	✪	✪✪

b Write sentences with information from the survey.

1 Helsinki / exciting / of the three destinations
Helsinki is the least exciting of the three destinations.

2 Wellington / healthy / of the three destinations
_____

3 Rio de Janeiro / cheap / Helsinki
_____

4 Wellington / not / dangerous / Rio de Janeiro
_____

5 Helsinki / easy to get to / Rio de Janeiro
_____

6 Wellington / relaxing / the three destinations
_____

7 Wellington / sunny / Helsinki
_____

8 Helsinki / not / have / tourists / Wellington
_____

Study Link Student's Book p.132 *Grammar Bank 2C*

4 VOCABULARY transport and travel

Complete the sentences and definitions.

1 where you pick up your suitcase after a flight
baggage reclaim
2 where you wait for a train _____
3 you get this when you park illegally _____
4 At the check-in desk they give you a boarding _____.
5 you need this to travel on a train, bus, or plane _____
6 The speed _____ in cities is often 30 mph in the UK.
7 what a car needs if it's not diesel _____
8 the opposite of *take off* _____
9 a verb which means 'go from one place to another' _____
10 the place where you board your plane _____
11 bags, suitcases, etc. _____
12 you can have a window seat or an _____ seat

Study Link Student's Book p.148 *Vocabulary Bank*

5 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Match the words to the correct sound.

1 cycle, aisle, fine [c]
2 seat, speed, reclaim [ ]
3 fast, park, card [ ]
4 limit, ticket, trip [ ]
5 public, rush, luggage [ ]
6 coach, motorway, road [ ]
7 railway, gate, take off [ ]
8 travel, crash, carriage [ ]

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h

b Write the words.

1 /flaɪt/ _____
2 /dʒɜːni/ _____
3 /helmɪt/ _____
4 /lɒri/ _____
5 /skuːtə/ _____

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.157 *Sound Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
Exit (sign) *noun*	/ˈeksɪt/	
ferry *noun*	/ˈferi/	
scenery *noun*	/ˈsiːnəri/	
security *noun*	/sɪˈkjʊərəti/	
service station *noun*	/ˈsɜːvɪs ˈsteɪʃn/	
tunnel *noun*	/ˈtʌnl/	
convenient *adjective*	/kənˈviːniənt/	
whole *adjective*	/həʊl/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about aspects of dangerous driving. Tick (✓) the subjects she talks about.

1 The speed limit for motorways should be 100km/h. [ ]
2 Cyclists are as dangerous as car drivers. [ ]
3 Slow drivers cause as many accidents as fast drivers. [ ]
4 Drivers shouldn't use any kind of mobile phone. [ ]
5 Speed cameras don't stop accidents. [ ]

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 Why is it dangerous to talk on the phone?
2 Why is it really dangerous to send text messages?
3 How do slow drivers cause accidents?
4 What do cyclists often not do?
5 Where do some cyclists cycle?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...? FILES 1&2

Complete each space with one word.

1 Where _____ your sister work?
2 When I got home I realized I _____ left my mobile at work.
3 A The phone's ringing.
B _____ I answer it for you?
4 _____ you put the car in the garage yet ?
5 She's _____ learning Spanish for three years.
6 His new film wasn't as good _____ the last one.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

2 In the office

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1 REQUESTS AND PERMISSION

a Complete the requests with the correct form of a verb in the list.

help send call take use ~~work~~

1 Do you think you could *work* this Saturday? [f]
2 Can you give me a _____ tomorrow? [ ]
3 Could I _____ your computer this afternoon? Mine's not working. [ ]
4 Would you mind _____ me an email about that? [ ]
5 Is it OK if I _____ Friday off? [ ]
6 Would you mind _____ me with this report? [ ]

b Match the requests and responses.

a I'm sorry, but we really need you.
b I'm sorry but I need it. What's wrong with yours?
c Sure. What time shall I phone?
d I'm afraid I can't just now. Maybe Joe can help you.
e Of course not.
f Yes, of course. Shall I come in at ten o'clock?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the dialogues.

1 A Have you found a job?
B No, I haven't s_____ looking yet.
2 A Do you like *The Rockets*?
B Who? I've never h_____ of them.
3 A Can I speak to Miranda, please?
B J_____ a minute. I'll call her.
4 A I'm really tired.
B L_____ me get you a cup of tea.
5 A H_____ do you like your new job?
B Not much. But I haven't been there long.

3 READING

www.webwork.org/survey

This week's question

What do you think of office gossip?

A report by the Working Relations Partnership recommends that employers should see gossiping at work as a good thing, not a waste of time. We asked you what you think.

[X] **HELEN** As I understand it, gossiping is just talking about someone behind their back – which can't be good. It divides people.

[ ] **AARON** Gossip is great and in my office it travels even quicker than email.

[ ] **GRAHAM** Gossip is fine providing it's not about you!

[ ] **STEPH** A good social atmosphere is important. However, gossiping can damage people's careers – and there's no way of knowing if it's true or not.

[ ] **JOSEPH** In my opinion people are paid to work, not to swap stories.

[ ] **LUKE** I am the only man in an office full of women and the constant boring gossip is a real problem. They spend the whole day chatting and I find it hard to concentrate.

a Read the text about office 'gossip' (when people talk about other people and personal things at work). Tick (✓) the people who say gossip is OK and put a cross (✗) next to the people who say it's bad.

b Complete these sentences with names from the website.

1 *Steph* says that office gossip can endanger people's careers.
2 _____ thinks that women gossip too much.
3 _____ thinks that gossip can make people separate into groups.
4 _____ says that people shouldn't be paid for chatting to each other.
5 _____ thinks that gossip is a very fast way of communicating information.
6 _____ thinks that gossip isn't a problem as long as you're not the one being talked about.

When a man opens the car door for his wife it's either a new car or a new wife.
Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Queen Elizabeth II

3 A Modern manners

1 READING

a Read the text. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 Americans are ruder now than 20 years ago. *T*
2 People are ruder in the country than in cities. ___
3 Most people said they speak loudly on their mobile phones in public places. ___
4 Many people think that technology is making us ruder. ___
5 People are more stressed now than years ago. ___
6 On Amtrak trains there is a carriage reserved for mobile phone users. ___

b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

c Complete the sentences with the highlighted words.

1 A lot of modern technology is designed for individual use, *for example* iPods.
2 _____ talking loudly on their mobiles, some people also interrupt conversations to take a call.
3 Mobile phones are very useful. _____, they can also be very annoying.
4 We should all improve our manners _____ everyone can live together more happily.
5 Almost everyone has a mobile phone, _____ not everyone uses it every day.

d Underline five other words or phrases. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Changing manners

The fast, high-tech lives of Americans have had a big effect on American society. Bad manners and behaviour have become typical in our hurried world, from angry drivers to loud mobile phone conversations in public.

Many Americans believe that manners have got worse and official figures confirm this. In a recent survey, nearly 70% said that people are ruder than they were 20 or 30 years ago. This is true of both large and small towns, although 74% of those living in cities said that people have become ruder, compared with 67% in rural areas. However, few people believe that they have bad manners themselves! For example, only 8% in the questionnaire admit they have ever used their mobiles in public in a loud or annoying way.

Many people blame new technology for our changing manners. Computers, iPods, and mobile phones take us away from face-to-face contact, as well as also being very annoying in public places. 'All of these things result in a world with more stress, more chances for people to be rude to each other,' said Peter Post, an instructor on business manners.

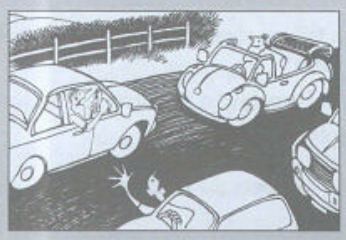
But what can we do about it? Some people would like to see a railway carriage reserved for mobile users, so that the rest of us can travel in peace and quiet. In fact, one American train company, Amtrak, has banned mobile phones in one carriage of some trains, which is called a 'Quiet Car'.

2 GRAMMAR *must, have to, should* (obligation)

a Circle the correct option. If both are possible, circle them both.

Some useful TIPS for tourists to the UK

1. You **should** / **have to** always carry an umbrella. British weather is very changeable and rain is always a possibility.
2. If you want to ask someone a question in the street, you **must** / **should** say 'Excuse me!' to attract their attention.
3. You **must** / **should** drive on the left!



4. You **must** / **have to** wear a seatbelt at all times in a car.
5. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** pay to visit most museums and art galleries. Entrance is usually free.
6. You **shouldn't** / **don't have to** leave a tip in a restaurant but if service has been good, 10% extra is a normal amount to leave.
7. If you are sightseeing in London, you **must** / **should** buy a Travelcard which gives you cheaper travel on trains, buses, and the London Underground.
8. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** smoke in any public building. It is prohibited by law.

9. When talking to British people you **shouldn't** / **don't have to** ask very personal questions (like *How much do you earn?*) as some people might think this was rude.
10. You **must** / **should** go for a trip on the London Eye. The view of London from the top is magnificent.

b Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 My mother is a nurse and she often should work weekends.

she often has to work

2 You should to have a rest. You look exhausted.

_____

3 In the future everyone will must speak English and Chinese.

_____

4 Do you have to wear a suit and tie at work?

_____

5 I must stay in bed yesterday as I didn't feel well.

_____

6 You don't have to park here. It's 'no parking.'

_____

7 I didn't have to get a taxi. Lina took me to the airport.

_____

8 People mustn't answer their mobiles when they are talking to someone.

_____

Study Link **Student's Book p.134** *Grammar Bank 3A*

3 VOCABULARY mobile phones

Complete the sentences.

1 If you want to send a message to someone, you can t*ext*_____ them.
2 When you call somebody and they are already talking, the line is e_____ or b_____.
3 When you finish a phone call you h_____ up.
4 If you want to call someone, you first have to d_____ their number, by pressing some keys.
5 The sound your mobile makes when someone calls you is a r_____ t_____.
6 If you phone someone and they don't answer, you can c_____ b_____ later.
7 You must remember to s_____ o_____ your mobile when you go into a theatre or concert hall.
8 If you call someone and their mobile isn't on, you can leave a m_____ on their v_____ m_____.
9 If you use your phone when you are driving, you must use a 'h_____ f_____' phone.
10 If you want to dial a number quickly, you can use sp_____ dialling.

4 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress, phonetics

a Underline the words which you usually stress in these sentences.

1 You must take your passport or identity card when you go to Italy.
2 We should call the restaurant to book a table.
3 You mustn't park your car on the pavement.
4 Children shouldn't watch more than two hours' television a day.
5 Do you really have to work on Saturday?
6 You don't have to be a member to play at this club.
7 We had to buy a new car last month.

b Write the words.

1 /ˈmænəz/ *manners* 4 /ˈbɪzɪ/ _____
2 /ˈmʌsnt/ _____ 5 /ˈməʊbaɪl/ _____
3 /ˈʃʊdnt/ _____ 6 /ˈmesɪdʒ/ _____

c Practise saying the sentences in **a** and the words in **b**.

Study Link **Student's Book p.157** *Sound Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
guests *noun*	/gests/	
disgusting *adjective*	/dɪsˈgʌstɪŋ/	
mad (crazy) *adjective*	/mæd/	
complain (about sth) *verb*	/kəmˈpleɪn/	
do (sb) a favour *verb*	/duː ə ˈfeɪvə/	
pour (a drink) *verb*	/pɔː/	
step on (sb's foot) *verb*	/step ɒn/	
swallow *verb*	/ˈswɒləʊ/	
translate (into) *verb*	/trænsˈleɪt/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about using mobiles phones. What does he think?

1 He doesn't mind people who use mobiles in public. ☐
2 He hates people who use mobiles in public. ☐

b Listen again and complete the sentences.

1 I think you should _____ _____ from other people when you're talking on a mobile.
2 It doesn't really _____ me, but some people find it very _____.
3 As _____ _____ I know, you mustn't use a mobile _____ _____ in a car.
4 Switching off your mobile in class is just _____ _____.
5 I suppose people _____ _____ it, but it can be very _____ to listen to!

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

With my sunglasses on, I'm Jack Nicholson. Without them, I'm fat and I'm 60.
Jack Nicholson, US actor

3 B Judging by appearances

1 READING

a Read the text. Match each emoticon to the correct description. Turn the book to the right to see the faces!

1 =:-) [g] 4 :-() [ ] 7 (:-) [ ]
2 B-) [ ] 5 :-){~ [ ] 8 :+) [ ]
3 :-){ [ ] 6 &:-) [ ]

a bald
b big nose
c with a moustache
d curly hair
e wearing glasses
f with a beard
g straight hair
h with a long beard

b Match the highlighted words in the text to the synonyms and descriptions.

1 to substitute *replace*
2 put information in a newpaper or on TV to make people buy something ____
3 in place of, in preference to ____
4 simple ____
5 connected with money ____
6 magazines with picture stories ____
7 letters, signs, and symbols used in writing ____
8 the way that something is done ____

c Read the text again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 Emoticons represent human emotions. *T*
2 Emoticons should be read from left to right. ____
3 You should always draw the nose first. ____
4 A newspaper used symbols as faces in the 1950s. ____
5 'Kaomoji' are Japanese comic books. ____
6 Asian emoticons are read from right to left. ____
7 Some computer programs automatically delete emoticons. ____
8 It's a bad idea to use emoticons in more formal messages. ____

Emoticons

The word *emoticon* comes from a combination of two words: *emotion* and *icon* and it is a sequence of characters that is intended to represent a human face and its appearance or emotion.

The basic form contains eyes [:], perhaps the nose [–], and the mouth, which can be happy [ )] or sad [( ]. People also add hair, beards, glasses, etc. depending on the situation. In the West emoticons are written from left to right, so the hair or eyes are normally first, followed by a nose and then the mouth. If you put your head on one side, towards your left shoulder, you can recognize them more easily.

An early example of using text to represent a face appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune* in 1953 to advertise the film *Lili*: 'Today – You'll laugh :) You'll cry :(You'll love <3 *Lili*'.

People from East Asia often use a style of emoticons known as *verticons* (vertical + icon) or 'kaomoji' in Japanese, which literally means 'face letters'. You can recognize these emoticons 'straight on', i.e. without turning your head to one side. The style of these faces is similar to the style in Japanese anime and manga comic books.

Nowadays people often use emoticons in email messages but people shouldn't use emoticons in more formal situations. One reason is because some programs automatically replace emoticons with images. For example, one man was discussing his department's financial plan by email with his boss. He wrote 401(k) in his email (k = £1,000), but the software automatically replaced (k) with a pair of lips giving a big kiss, and that's what his boss saw instead of 401(k)!

2 HOW WORDS WORK *look* or *look like*?

Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 I look my older brother. We're both tall and dark. *look like*

2 This looks like a nice hotel. _____

3 You look happy. Have you had some good news? _____

4 He's 35, but he looks like older. _____

5 That shirt looks awful. Take it off! _____

6 What's the matter? You look like worried. _____

3 VOCABULARY describing people

a Complete the sentences.

1 No, I don't think he's 48. He's only in his e*arly* forties, around 41 or 42.

2 Your hair is over your eyes. You should ask your hairdresser to cut your f_____.

3 A What does he l_____ like?
B He's tall, with blond hair, and quite good looking.

4 He had very little hair for years but now he is totally b_____.

5 No, we're not fat, but we're both going on a diet because we're a bit o_____.

6 He's in his m_____-fifties – probably about 54 or 55.

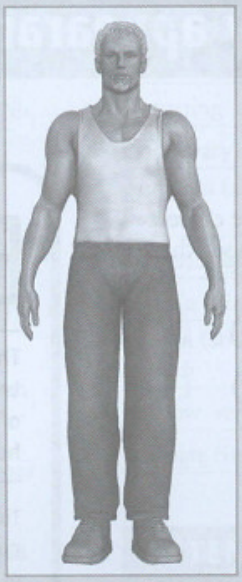
7 When she was young she had red hair, but it's completely g_____ now that she's in her sixties.

8 She wears her hair in a pony t_____.

9 She's very tall and s_____. She looks like a model.

10 My brother's hair isn't straight, it's long and w_____.

b Complete the police descriptions according to the pictures.



WANTED!

Our first suspect is male, in his 1 *late* twenties or 2 _____ thirties, medium 3 _____ (about 1.7 m) and 4 _____, because he often goes to a gym. He has 5 _____, 6 _____ hair, which is very 7 _____ in colour. He has a 8 _____ and a 9 _____.

The other suspect is female, in her mid-10 _____ or possibly younger, perhaps 21 or 22. She is 11 _____ (about 1.4 m) and a bit 12 _____. She has 13 _____, 14 _____ hair that is 15 _____ in colour.

If you see either of these people, you shouldn't approach them because they are very dangerous. Please contact your nearest police station.

Study Link Student's Book p.149 *Vocabulary Bank*

4 PRONUNCIATION *-eigh*, *-aigh*, and *-igh*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/aɪ/	/aɪ/
over**weight**	**sight**	**tight**	**bright**
eighties	**might**	**straight**	**high**
light	**neigh**bour	**height**	**weigh**

b Practise saying the words in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

5 GRAMMAR *must, may, might, can't* (deduction)

a Complete the sentences with *must, might / may,* or *can't.*

1 They ___*must*___ be very happy – they've just won the lottery.

2 She _____ be the new boss – she's too young!

3 It _____ be a Roman plate, but I'm not sure.

4 That _____ be the same man – he looks completely different!

5 Look. He _____ be the doctor. Open the door.

6 I don't know where Jim is. He _____ be at the gym. He sometimes goes there after work.

b Complete the sentences with *must, might / may,* or *can't* and a verb from the list.

be (x3) come earn feel have rain

1 You've been at the gym all morning. You ___*must be*___ tired!
2 It _____ today. Those clouds are quite dark.
3 She _____ four children – she's only twenty!
4 Jane failed her final exams. She _____ awful!
5 I'm not sure where Juana is from. But from her accent I think she _____ from Peru or maybe Ecuador.
6 John's in hospital? That _____ true. I saw him this morning and he was fine.
7 He _____ a lot of money if he can afford a Mercedes.
8 I don't know who that man over there is but he _____ Gina's husband. He's too old. Gina told me her husband was in his thirties.

Study Link Student's Book p.134 *Grammar Bank 3B*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
research *noun*	/rɪˈsɜːtʃ/	
wig *noun*	/wɪg/	
embarrassed *adjective*	/ɪmˈbærəst/	
hideous *adjective*	/ˈhɪdiəs/	
masculine (opp. feminine) *adjective*	/ˈmæskjʊlɪn/	
proud *adjective*	/praʊd/	
vain *adjective*	/veɪn/	
expect *verb*	/ɪkˈspekt/	
make an effort *verb*	/meɪk ən ˈefət/	
renew (a passport) *verb*	/rɪˈnjuː/	

LISTENING

a Listen to someone describing two famous people and answer the questions.

1 Where is the man from?
2 How old is he?
3 What does he look like?
4 What does he do?
5 Where is the woman from?
6 How old is she?
7 What does she look like?
8 What does she do?

b Listen again to check your answers. Who do you think the two people are?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Failure is not falling down. Failure is falling down and not getting up again.
Richard Nixon, former US President

3 C If at first you don't succeed, ...

1 GRAMMAR *can, could, be able to*

Name: Susan Philips

Date of Birth: 23/05/71

Qualifications:
- ☐ Degree in German with Marketing (1994)
- ☐ Masters in Business Administration (1999)

Work Experience:
- ☐ 1989–1991: Trainee and operator with IBM, London.
- ☐ 1994–2000: Assistant then Marketing Manager, IBM Berlin.
- ☐ 2000–present: Managing Director, DVB Marketing Services Ltd, London.

Other Skills:
- ☐ Intermediate computer programming: 1990
- ☐ Typing certificate: 1993
- ☐ Spanish – basic certificate: 2001
- ☐ German (fluent)
- ☐ Driving licence: I will be taking my driving test next month

Hobbies & Interests:
- ☐ Sport, especially tennis and badminton
- ☐ Learning languages – I hope to start Russian classes next October

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can*, *could*, or *be able to*.

1 Susan ___*can*___ play badminton.
2 She _____ type when she started working for IBM Berlin.
3 She _____ speak Italian.
4 She _____ write computer programs since at least 1990.
5 She'd like _____ speak Russian.
6 She _____ speak Spanish when she was with IBM London.
7 She _____ drive a car very soon.

b Circle the correct form. If both forms are possible, circle them both.

1 He (can) / (is able to) cook really well because he used to work in a restaurant.
2 To work for this airline you **must can / must be able to** speak English fluently.
3 I'm really sorry I **couldn't / wasn't able to** come to your party last Saturday.
4 If it doesn't rain, **we can / we'll be able to** go to the mountains tomorrow.
5 I've been so busy I **haven't could / haven't been able to** call him yet.
6 I **used to can / used to be able to** speak a bit of Russian but I've forgotten it now.
7 If we had a bit more money, we **could / would be able to** buy a better car.
8 I hate **not can / not being able to** tell my boss what I really think of him!
9 He **could / was able to** talk when he was only eighteen months old.
10 **Can you / Will you be able to** help me tomorrow?
11 I've **never could / never been able to** dance very well.
12 To live in the country you need to **can / be able to** drive.

Study Link **Student's Book p.134** *Grammar Bank 3C*

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm; sounds

a Underline the words you would normally stress in these sentences.

1 She won't be able to come tonight.
2 I've never been able to play chess well.
3 She can ski better than me.
4 We weren't able to find the restaurant.
5 I'll be able to meet her family on Saturday.
6 We can't understand a word he says.
7 We could meet in the centre of town.
8 I'd like to be able to travel more often.

b Match the highlighted words to sounds 1, 2, and 3.

1 2 3

1 He can play the piano. [3]
2 I can't hear what you're saying. [ ]
3 Where can we sit? [ ]
4 My brother can't swim, but I can. [ ] [ ]
5 She'd like to be able to ski, but she can't. [ ]
6 What languages can she speak? [ ]

c Practise saying the sentences in a and b.

Study Link **Student's Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

3 READING

a Read the ten tips about running in a marathon.

Which give advice for before the race? 2.

Which give advice for during the race? 1.

b Read the ten tips again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 If you have an injury, you should stop running. T
2 Buy a pair of new running shoes especially for the race. ___
3 You shouldn't run far the day before the race. ___
4 Spend the day before looking round the city. ___
5 If you don't have a shower on the day of the race, you may become dehydrated. ___
6 Have a rest every five miles or five kilometres. ___
7 It's a good idea to start the race fast and then slow down. ___
8 You shouldn't eat a lot the day before the race. ___
9 You should drink a little water at regular intervals. ___
10 Don't arrive too early for the start of the race. ___

MARATHON TIPS

You've done your training – now you have to run the race. Here are our top ten tips to help you succeed in any big city marathon.

1 Be determined to finish. Your mind needs to be as strong as your body! Don't give up unless you have an injury.

2 Check all your gear carefully three or four days before the race. Then you'll know you haven't forgotten anything. Don't wear any new gear, especially shoes.

3 Have a gentle run the day before the big race. Two or three miles will not affect your energy reserves and it will relieve any pre-race nerves you may be feeling.

4 Resist the temptation to spend the whole day before the race sightseeing or shopping. It's easy to do that at the big city marathons like London or New York, especially if you go with a partner. Take it easy the day before.

5 Have a shower the morning of the marathon. This removes body oils and helps the body stay cool, which is important to prevent dehydration.

6 Split the race into 'chunks' in your mind. Concentrate on each five-mile or five-kilometre section, so that you feel you are making progress. Instead of running 26 miles, you just have to run five miles five times!

7 Run at a steady pace that you know you can maintain. Don't get too excited at the start – if you set off too fast, you'll suffer later.

8 Eat a large balanced dinner in preparation for the race. This could include protein, carbohydrate, and some fat. A nice dessert would be fine. No alcohol!

9 Don't drink too much during the race. You should sip water at every stop but not too much. Never try glucose supplements if you haven't used them before in training.

10 Plan how to get to the start of the race carefully and arrive at least half an hour before so you have time to warm up properly.

4 VOCABULARY *-ed / -ing* adjectives

a Correct the incorrect adjectives.

1 I didn't know anyone at the party so it was very bored. *boring*

2 He was very disappointed when he failed. _____

3 Working in a shop is very tiring. _____

4 This match is very excited. _____

5 She felt very embarrassing by her mistake. _____

6 I can't go by plane – I'm frightened of flying. _____

7 Are you interesting in foreign films? _____

8 He felt frustrated because he couldn't speak the language. _____

b Circle the correct answer.

1 She didn't know they were planning a party for her birthday and was very **surprised** / **surprising**.

2 My grandmother gets terribly **tired** / **tiring** if she does too much.

3 It's very **worried** / **worrying** as we haven't heard from him since he went to South Africa.

4 Apparently their holiday was very **bored** / **boring**.

5 You must be **excited** / **exciting** about your new job.

6 Tell me more about your time in New York – it's very **interested** / **interesting**.

7 The news today is so **depressed** / **depressing**.

8 I felt so **embarrassed** / **embarrassing** when I couldn't remember her name.

5 HOW WORDS WORK *so*

Match the sentence halves.

1 I was very late for work [d]

2 I was **so** tired [ ]

3 I'm frightened of flying [ ]

4 I was **so** disappointed with the restaurant [ ]

5 I didn't want to speak to anyone [ ]

6 I was **so** worried about the exam [ ]

a **so** I always travel by car.
b (that) I studied until 3.00 a.m.
c (that) I went straight to bed.
d **so** I took a taxi.
e (that) I never went there again.
f **so** I turned off my mobile.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
wave *noun*	/weɪv/	
amazed *adjective*	/ə'meɪzd/	
determined *adjective*	/dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/	
properly *adverb*	/'prɒpəli/	
carry on *verb*	/'kæri ɒn/	
give up (= stop trying) *verb*	/gɪv ʌp/	
improve *verb*	/ɪm'pru:v/	
manage to (do sth) *verb*	/'mænɪdʒ/	
scream *verb*	/skri:m/	
take up (a hobby) *verb*	/teɪk ʌp/	

LISTENING

a Listen and tick (✓) the questions that the man answers.

1 Can you cook? [ ]
2 Have you ever taught anyone to cook? [ ]
3 Are you good at it? [ ]
4 When did you start to learn? [ ]
5 What's your favourite recipe book? [ ]
6 How did you learn? [ ]
7 How often do you cook? [ ]
8 Was it easy or difficult to learn? [ ]

b Listen again. What are his answers?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...? FILES 2&3

Complete each space with one word.

1 I've had my car _____ three years now.
2 How _____ have you been living in Iran?
3 It's the _____ beautiful city I've ever been to.
4 You _____ touch that! It's dangerous.
5 She _____ be forty! She only looks about thirty.
6 I'd love to be _____ to play a musical instrument.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

3 Renting a flat

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1 HOW TO GET THERE

Complete the dialogue.

A How do I [1] g*et*____ to the Pompidou Centre?

B The best [2] w____ is to take the metro, Line 1.

A How many [3] s____ is it?

B Five or six. I can't remember exactly.

A Do I have to [4] c____ lines?

B No. It's direct.

A Where do I get [5] o____ ?

B At Châtelet. You can walk from there.

A How long does it [6] t____?

B About half an hour.

A How [7] f____ is the metro from here?

B About 15 minutes' walk. But I can give you a [8] l____.

A Thanks.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Match the sentences.

1 So what do you think of it? [b]
2 What's it like? [ ]
3 It's a pity there isn't a lift. [ ]
4 It's a long way from your office. [ ]
5 I can't wait to see it. [ ]
6 Are you on your own? [ ]
7 I'll call you back. [ ]

a But it's near a metro station.
b I like it! I think I'm going to take it.
c It's small but very nice.
d No, I'm with the owner of the flat.
e OK. Speak later.
f That's true, but the exercise will be good for me.
g You can come with me tomorrow.

3 READING

PARIS

Getting Around

The best way to get around is on foot or by metro, at least until you become familiar with the bus routes. Free maps are available at the Gare du Nord railway station and other metro or train stations. Buy a *Paris Par Arrondissements* (the Parisian A-Z) from any of the kiosks at metro entrances. This useful little book lists every street by *arrondissement* (district) and has maps with clear references. And you can always ask the locals for directions, of course.

The Paris metro is easy to use, clean and fast. Follow *sortie* for the exit and *correspondance* to change lines. Buy a *carnet* of ten tickets to save money and stamp your ticket in the machine before you get on. The bus is also a great way to travel with a view, once you are familiar with the routes. Remember to stamp (*composter*) your tickets in the machines just after you get on. Central Paris is compact and the best way to get to know it is on foot, particularly to feel the atmosphere change slightly as you go from *arrondissement* to *arrondissement*. However, driving in Paris is only for the brave or mad. The easiest way to get a taxi in Paris is to find a rank at train and large metro stations. The white light on the roof indicates the taxi is free. You don't have to tip taxi drivers but they appreciate it if you round up the fare. Finally, several companies offer river tours down the Seine. It may be a touristy way to get around but it's still fun.

a Read the text and answer the questions.

1 What is the best way to get around Paris when you first arrive?
2 Where can you get a free map of the city?
3 Which book should you buy when you arrive?
4 How can you save money on your metro tickets?
5 What do you have to do when you get on a bus?
6 Why is it good to walk around central Paris?
7 Does the writer recommend driving in Paris?
8 How do you know if a taxi is free?
9 Is it necessary to give taxi drivers a tip?
10 What can you do on the Seine?

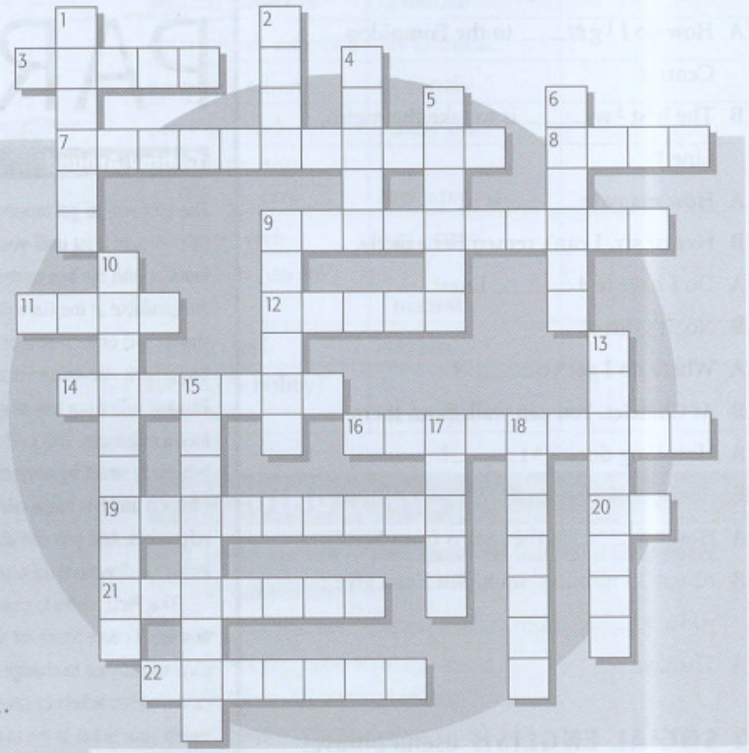
b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

We don't need no education.
Pink Floyd, 'Another Brick in the Wall'

4 A Back to school, aged 35

1 VOCABULARY education

Complete the crossword.



Clues across →

3 You ___ to speak a foreign language.
7 The study of computers is called ___ technology.
8 A period of time that the school year is divided into.
9 The way of controlling pupils' behaviour.
11 The opposite of *pass a test / exam.*
12 Mark for an exam (e.g. A, B, or C).
14 The person whose job is to teach in a school.
16 After primary school you go to ___ school.
19 A plan of classes, days, and times.
20 Pupils usually have to ___ homework.
21 Everybody waited anxiously for the exam ___.
22 The opposite of a *state* school.

Clues down ↓

1 To read or study to prepare for an exam.
2 Another name for a test.
4 The study of numbers, etc.
5 Schools often have a ___ board for announcements, marks, etc.
6 A school which has lots of rules is st___.
9 University graduates have a d___.
10 The subject in which you study novels, plays, and poetry.
13 A school where you sleep is a ___ school.
15 The subject in which you study chemical substances.
17 For example, to copy in a test.
18 The school for very young children (e.g. 1–3 years).

Study Link Student's Book p.150 *Vocabulary Bank*

2 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/ or /juː/?

a Circle the word with a different sound.

↑	/juː/	↑	/juː/
computer	student	much	pupil
lunch	study	number	usually
result	university	uniform	subject

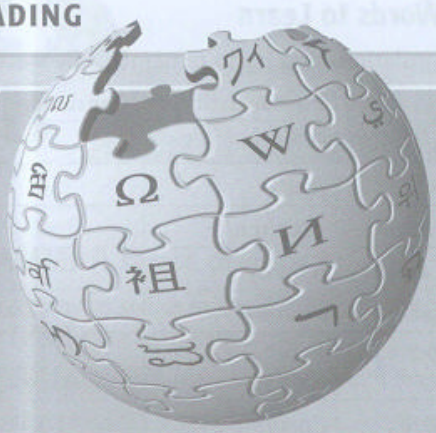
b Underline the stressed syllable.

1 university
2 revise
3 exam
4 uniform
5 behave
6 discipline
7 secondary
8 primary
9 professor
10 religious

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

3 READING



The Internet and education

Until quite recently Silicon Valley and its innovations had little effect on teaching and learning. But with the rise of the Internet, information technology is now beginning to have much more influence on education. Two areas which are becoming more and more significant are 'blogs' and 'wikis'.

The word 'blog' is short for 'weblog'. A blog is an online diary or 'log' of someone's life, thoughts, or opinions. Anybody can create their own 'blog' and blogging is becoming extremely popular – type 'blog' into Google and you'll get over 500 million results. For educational purposes, academics, teachers, and students create blogs as personal online study sites: places to work together and share information and ideas. Some universities even give their students and staff free space on a server to start their own blogs.

'Wikis' are websites where anyone can add content and make changes, so that the site becomes a group creation – 'wiki' stands for **'W**hat **I** **K**now **I**s'. These sites can be a valuable source of information and opinion for students, though the information may not be totally accurate – some academics refuse to use them. Perhaps the best-known wiki is the online encyclopaedia, Wikipedia, which has more than one million entries in over 100 languages. Wikipedia is working hard to make sure that its information is completely accurate, so students will be able to use it with confidence, and there's no doubt that it is an incredible resource.

a Read the article and find the answers to these questions as quickly as you can.

1 Is information technology more or less important in education than before?

more

2 Where does the word 'blog' come from?

_____

3 What is a 'blog'? _____

4 What are blogs used for at universities?

_____

5 What does 'WIKI' mean?

_____

6 Who puts the information on this kind of website?

_____

7 Why do students need to be careful if they use 'Wikis' when they study?

_____

8 What is Wikipedia? _____

b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

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

a Match the sentence halves.

1 She won't pass her exams [d]
2 I'll have to go to a new school [ ]
3 She won't start primary school [ ]
4 I think I'll go on holiday [ ]
5 As soon as I get home [ ]
6 Her parents will get her a present [ ]

a after I finish my exams.
b if she gets good marks.
c I'm going to do my homework.
d unless she revises more.
e until she's four years old.
f when my parents move to Doncaster.

b Circle the correct answers.

1 He'll study history at university (if) / **until** he gets good grades.

2 She won't start the class **as soon as** / **until** all the pupils are quiet.

3 I'll probably talk to my teachers **before** / **if** I choose my exam subjects.

4 We'll have to wear a uniform **when** / **after** we go to secondary school.

5 I won't leave early **unless** / **if** the teacher gives me permission.

6 She'll do her homework **if** / **as soon as** she gets home.

7 He'll be really disappointed **if** / **unless** he fails his exams.

8 She won't go to secondary school **until** / **as soon as** she's 11 years old.

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or future (*will* / *won't*).

1 If I *don't write* the date in my diary, I *'ll forget* it. (not write, forget)

2 _____ you _____ the exam again if you _____ it? (take, fail)

3 I _____ my homework as soon as this programme _____. (do, end)

4 Unless her marks _____ very good, she _____ study medicine. (be, not be able to)

5 He _____ home until he _____ at university. (not leave, finish)

6 When I _____ my results I _____ you immediately. (get, call)

7 I _____ and see you before I _____ to England. (come, go)

8 We _____ late unless we _____. (be, hurry up)

9 Until I _____ to my teacher I _____ what subjects I'm doing. (speak, not know)

10 You _____ the exam if you _____ more. (not pass, not revise)

Study Link **Student's Book p.136** *Grammar Bank 4A*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
behaviour *noun*	/bɪˈheɪvjə/	
bell *noun*	/bel/	
canteen *noun*	/kænˈtiːn/	
effective *adjective*	/ɪˈfektɪv/	
slightly *adverb*	/ˈslaɪtli/	
do up (your coat) *verb*	/duː ʌp/	
punish *verb*	/ˈpʌnɪʃ/	
first of all	/fɜːst əv ɔːl/	
secondly *adverb*	/ˈsekəndli/	
finally *adverb*	/ˈfaɪnəli/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about schools and education. Tick (✓) the two statements she is responding to.

1 Private schools are usually better than state schools. ☐

2 All schools should let children wear whatever they want. ☐

3 Girls study better without boys in the class. ☐

4 Boys study better in a mixed class. ☐

b Listen again. Complete the reasons she gives.

1 It's better if all children _____ _____ _____.

2 It's _____ for the parents.

3 It's _____ _____ for the children to _____ _____ in the mornings.

4 Girls work better _____ _____ _____.

5 If there aren't boys, I think girls _____ _____ _____.

6 Girls generally _____ _____ than boys.

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

Home is a place you grow up wanting to leave and grow old wanting to get back to.
John Ed Pearce, US journalist

4 B In an ideal world...

1 GRAMMAR second conditional

a Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 If she gets the job, she'd have to move to France.
If she got the job _____

2 I'd help you this weekend if I could, but I can't.
_____

3 They wouldn't sell their house, even if someone offers them a million euros.
_____

4 If he doesn't like the job so much, he wouldn't work so hard, but he loves it.
_____

5 I'd save a bit more money if I were you.
_____

6 If I could choose my job, I'll be a journalist.
_____

7 If I didn't have small children, I'd travel more, but they're too young at the moment.
_____

8 We'd go to the cinema more often, if we'd have the time.
_____

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the first or second conditional.

1 If I didn't need the money, I *wouldn't work* on Saturdays. (not work)
2 I _____ you at the airport if you tell me what time the flight arrives. (meet)
3 If you're late again, you _____ your job. (lose)
4 If she _____ so selfish, she would have more friends. (not be)
5 _____ you _____ if you won the lottery? (retire)
6 We'll be very surprised if they _____ this year. (get married)
7 If there were more car parks, there _____ so much traffic. (not be)
8 You'd meet more people if you _____ more often. (go out)
9 If I have more time next year, I _____ another language. (learn)
10 If I had more time, I _____ another language but I'm too busy. (learn)

Study Link Student's Book p.136 *Grammar Bank 4B*

2 PRONUNCIATION word and sentence stress

a Underline the stressed syllable.

1 armchair
2 chimney
3 residential
4 detached
5 terraced
6 balcony
7 garage
8 cottage
9 inhabitant
10 suburbs
11 dishwasher
12 apartment

b Underline the words you would normally stress in these sentences.

1 If you went to classes, you'd learn to swim in two months.
2 I wouldn't work if I didn't need the money.
3 If you went to bed earlier, you'd feel better.
4 She'd phone if she couldn't come.
5 We'd get there quicker if we took a taxi.

c Practise saying the words in a and the sentences in b.

3 VOCABULARY houses

a Complete the description with words from the list.

sink centre ~~walls~~ gate garage washbasin armchairs village bathroom path dishwasher shower garden coffee table bedrooms

This is a traditional cottage, with thick stone [1] *walls*, located in a quiet [2]_____ although it is only 40 km from the city [3]_____. It has a large [4]_____ all around the house. From the garden [5]_____, a wide [6]_____ leads up to the front door. It doesn't have a [7]_____ but there is usually no problem with parking. The living room is small but comfortable. It is furnished with a sofa, two [8]_____ and a [9]_____ in the centre of the room. There are large glass doors that lead into the back garden. The kitchen is modern, with a new cooker, fridge, and [10]_____. It has a double [11]_____ and lots of space for storing dishes, food, etc. There is also a small [12]_____ on the ground floor, with a toilet, [13]_____, and [14]_____. The main bathroom, however, is on the first floor, as well as three [15]_____, one double, and two singles.

b Complete the sentences.

1 I live in a small t*own* of 100,000 inhabitants.
2 John lives on the fourth f_____ and there's no lift.
3 Be careful of the st_____s when you go out of the front door. You might fall.
4 We live in a lovely r_____ area. The only problem is that there's no bus service.
5 When we arrived we could see smoke coming out of the ch_____.
6 We used to live in a t_____ house and we could hear every word the neighbours said. That's why we later bought a d_____ house!
7 She went out onto the b_____ to see what was happening in the street.
8 A lot of people live in the s_____ and get a bus or train into the city centre every day.
9 We need to repair the r_____ because when it rains, water comes into one of the bedrooms.
10 We much prefer living in the c_____ to living in the city.

Study Link Student's Book p.151 *Vocabulary Bank*

4 READING

a Read the article and tick (✓) the correct sentence endings.

1 Grafton New Hall …
- a has just been built. ☐
- b will be built in the future. ✓
- c will never be built. ☐

2 The house is unusual because …
- a it's so big. ☐
- b it's so modern. ☐
- c its design is very strange. ☐

3 The architects are famous for …
- a their country houses in England. ☐
- b their town houses in Japan. ☐
- c winning a competition. ☐

4 The four wings …
- a are used at different times of day. ☐
- b have enough room for four families. ☐
- c all have natural light. ☐

5 The master bedroom is designed …
- a to be light all day. ☐
- b to be light in the morning. ☐
- c to be light in the evening. ☐

6 The furniture needed for Grafton New Hall …
- a will cost more than the house. ☐
- b will depend on who buys it. ☐
- c will cost less than the house. ☐

A NEW English country house

It may look like a giant starfish, but in fact it's an artist's impression of Grafton New Hall, the futuristic winner of a Royal Institute of British Architects competition for a modern English country house. It was designed by Ushida Findlay architects, better known for ultra-modern town houses in Tokyo. It's an extraordinary building which is unlike any other in England. The house is designed to look as if it's growing out of the ground; it is very low, and will be almost invisible from a distance.

Inside, the differences continue. The house has four wings, and each wing has a different role – sleeping, cooking and eating, relaxing, and entertaining friends. The wings are designed to be used at different times of day, according to the position of the sun. The main bedroom faces the sunrise, the open-plan living spaces will be lit by the midday sun, and the swimming pool area faces the sunset.

But so far Grafton New Hall only exists as architectural plans and an artist's impression. The house will not be built until someone offers to buy it. It will cost about £4 million to build, and will be very expensive to furnish. How much money is spent depends on who buys it and whether it ends up as a technology-filled James Bond home or a minimalist hideaway. The most likely buyers might be Manchester United footballers, pop stars, or super-rich businesspeople.

b Look at the highlighted adjectives. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

c Now match the words to their definitions.

1 very rich — *super-rich*
2 very unusual — _____
3 very big — _____
4 very modern — _____
5 impossible to see — _____
6 with very little furniture or decoration — _____
7 with no dividing walls — _____

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
(paint) brush *noun*	/brʌʃ/	
entrance *noun*	/ˈentrəns/	
patio *noun*	/ˈpætiəʊ/	
shutters *noun*	/ˈʃʌtəz/	
extraordinary *adjective*	/ɪkˈstrɔːdnri/	
huge *adjective*	/hjuːdʒ/	
ideal *adjective*	/aɪˈdiːəl/	
one-storey (house) *adjective*	/wʌn ˈstɔːri/	
spacious *adjective*	/ˈspeɪʃəs/	
surrounded by	/səˈraʊndɪd baɪ/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about his dreams. Number the topics in the order he mentions them.

A sport ☐ C travel ☐ E abilities ☐
B work ☐ D home ☐ F cars ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 Where would he go? Why?
2 What car would he choose? Why?
3 What sport would he like to be better at? Why?
4 What job would he do? Why?
5 What would he learn to do? Why?
6 What kind of house would he buy? When would he go there?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

It's easier to forgive an enemy than to forgive a friend.
William Blake, 18th century English poet

4 C Still friends?

1 VOCABULARY friendship

a Complete the dialogue with the correct tense of a word or phrase from the list.

keep in touch argue know lose touch
stay friends meet get on have in common

A Where did you [1] *meet* ?
B At a golf tournament in Spain.
A How long have you [2] _____ each other?
B For about ten years.
A Why do you think you [3] _____ so well?
B Because we have very similar personalities.
A What do you [4] _____?
B A lot of things, for example we both love playing golf.
A Do you ever [5] _____?
B Not much. We usually agree about most things.
A How do you [6] _____?
B Usually by email and we phone each other occasionally.
A Have you ever [7] _____?
B Only for about a month when we both changed our email addresses and forgot to tell each other!
A Do you think you will always [8] _____?
B Yes, I'm sure we will. I certainly hope so.

b Write the type of relationship after each sentence.

close friends colleagues old friends
classmates new friends

1 We always do our homework together after school. *classmates*
2 We used to play hockey together but we don't see each other much now. _____
3 We only met last month but we get on very well. _____
4 We work together in the same office. _____
5 We tell each other all our secrets. _____

2 GRAMMAR *usually* and *used to*

a Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 Did you used to wear glasses?
Did you use to wear _____
2 I didn't use to like Callum but now he's one of my best friends.
_____
3 I usually go swimming before I go to work.
_____
4 He use to be very overweight but then he went on a diet. Now he's very slim.
_____
5 Did you use to argue with your sister when you were little?
_____
6 My wife doesn't use to drive to work. She normally walks or goes by bus.
_____
7 Where did you used to work before you came here?
_____
8 Do you usually get home before 8.00?
_____

b Complete the sentences with *usually* or the correct form of *used to*, and the verb in brackets.

1 She *used to go* (go) to the cinema every week, but she doesn't have time now.

2 We never _____ (eat out) but now we go to a restaurant twice a week.

3 We _____ (visit) my parents on Sundays if I'm not working.

4 _____ (you / wear) a uniform when you went to school?

5 I _____ (go) to the gym three times a week, but not any more. I'm too busy.

6 He _____ (not like) children, but now he's the perfect father.

7 A _____ (you / work) late on Fridays?
B No, today was an exception.

8 He _____ (be) very patient, but now he's really impatient.

9 _____ (they / go) to the beach a lot when they were kids?

10 We _____ (not have) a long holiday, but this year we're going to Australia for six weeks!

Study Link **Student's Book p.136** *Grammar Bank 4C*

3 READING

a Match each text to a person A–D.

b Read the article again and answer the questions with A, B, C, or D.

Who ...

1 ... thinks that you can't have close friends who live far away? ___

2 ... thinks that relatives are more important than friends? ___

3 ... has more friends now than before? ___

4 ... thinks that close friends need to have a lot in common? ___

5 ... thinks that having friends isn't a necessity? ___

6 ... has close friends who enjoy physical activity? ___

7 ... doesn't think that women and men can be close friends? ___

8 ... doesn't have the same occupation as their close friends? ___

We often use the word 'friendship' but what does it really mean? What is a close friend? We asked two generations, male and female, to say what they thought:

[1] : I think a close friend is someone you get on really well with, who helps you when you have problems, who gives you advice, and who always has time for you. I didn't use to have many close friends when I was at school or at university as I was very shy, but now I have several. They are all women – I think it's difficult to have a close friend of the opposite sex.

[2] : I think a close friend is someone who you've known for a long time, and who you still get on with. They probably have similar hobbies to you so you can do things together. I've got three close friends who I was at secondary school with and we often go away together (without our parents of course). We either go camping or we stay in youth hostels but somewhere we can go walking, play football, and be outside in the open air.

[3] : I'm not sure how to answer the question because I don't really have any close friends. I know a lot of people but mainly through work, and the sort of social occasions when we meet are business dinners, things like that. I think if you come from a really close family, which I do, then friends are a bit superfluous. The little free time I have I prefer to spend with my family.

[4] : For me close friends are the people you spend your free time with. I go out at weekends with a group of people – there are about seven of us, and I'd say they are my close friends. They're also people who live near me. I don't think you can have close friends at a distance, you need to be able to see each other often. But I don't think you need to be doing the same things, I mean I'm at university but none of my friends are.

4 PRONUNCIATION /s/ or /z/

a How is *se* pronounced in these sentences? Tick (✓) the correct column.

	/s/	/z/
1 I have two very close friends.	✓	
2 He's decided to do an intensive course.		
3 He got a fine because he used his mobile phone while driving.		
4 I'm not sure what the cause of the accident was.		
5 She used to teach but now she's an author.		
6 Can I close the window?		
7 Excuse me! Can you help me?		
8 I promise I won't tell anyone.		
9 The weather is getting worse.		
10 Use your dictionaries to help you.		

b Practise saying the sentences in a.

Study Link **Student's Book p.159** *Sound Bank*

5 HOW WORDS WORK *get*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *get* or a phrase with *get*.

1 Everyone *got* very excited when they were watching the match.

2 We _____ _____ very well with our neighbours. In fact we are good friends now.

3 I _____ _____ the party quite late because I missed my train.

4 How many emails do you _____ every day?

5 He's quite shy but when you _____ _____ _____ him he's very nice.

6 I went to the *Friends Reunited* website because I wanted to try to _____ _____ _____ with an old school friend.

7 I _____ _____ _____ my old car and I bought a new one.

8 Can we stop playing now? I'm _____ very tired.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
reply *noun and verb*	/rɪˈplaɪ/	
useful *adjective*	/ˈjuːsfl/	
break up (with sb) *verb*	/breɪk ʌp/	
get in touch with *verb*	/get ɪn tʌtʃ wɪð/	
get rid of *verb*	/get rɪd əv/	
get to know *verb*	/get tə nəʊ/	
make an excuse *verb*	/meɪk ən ɪkˈskjuːs/	
realize *verb*	/ˈriːəlaɪz/	
tend to *verb*	/tend tə/	
wonder *verb*	/ˈwʌndə/	

LISTENING

a Listen and tick (✓) the three topics the woman talks about.

1 a friend she used to have ☐
2 an actor she used to like ☐
3 a teacher she used to hate ☐
4 a sport she used to play ☐
5 a machine she used to use a lot ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 When did she and Matilda stop seeing each other?
2 When did they lose touch?
3 Why didn't she like the French teacher?
4 What happened as a result?
5 Why did she stop playing squash?
6 Why does she now prefer tennis?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

CAN YOU REMEMBER...? FILES 3&4

Complete each space with one word.

1 I _____ to wear a uniform when I was at school.
2 This _____ be the way out. There's an exit sign.
3 _____ you be able to come tomorrow?
4 You won't pass your exam _____ you study harder.
5 _____ you go to their party if they invited you?
6 He _____ to be very fat but now he's thin.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

4 A visit from a pop star

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

Ben [1] What we are going to do this evening?
What are we going to do _____

Sarah [2] Shall we to go out for dinner?
_____

Ben I have a better idea. [3] Let's see a film and then go out to dinner. _____

Sarah That's a great idea. [4] What film do we see ?
_____

Ben It's up to you. We can choose when we get there.

Sarah [5] Why don't we go to La Brasserie for dinner?
_____

Ben No, we went there last time. [6] How about go to that burger place I like? _____

Sarah I fancy Italian. [7] What about Bon Gusto?
_____

Ben Yes, [8] let's to go there. It's expensive but the food's great. _____

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the dialogues with the correct phrase.

1 A What w*ould* y*ou* l*ike*?
B I think I'll have the steak.

2 A Have you finished? S_____ w_____ I_____ now?
B Yes, I'm ready to leave.

3 A That cake l_____ good.
B Yes, let's have a piece.

4 A Do you think you c_____ d_____ m_____ a favour?
B It depends what it is!

5 A I only want a salad, thanks.
B A_____ y_____ hungry?

6 A Let's go out to dinner tomorrow.
B H_____ o_____. I've got a better idea. Let's go to the cinema, then out to dinner.

3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions with the name of a group or singer.

Who …

1 … only asked for soft drinks? *The Beatles*
2 … wanted to spend some time thinking in silence? _____
3 … wanted to listen to music? _____
4 … needed to clean some clothes? _____
5 … was worried about their safety? _____
6 … wanted to write to somebody? _____
7 … didn't like a certain colour of food? _____
8 … wanted to play their music in a special room? _____

b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

ROCK STARS' strange requests

When the Beatles first toured America in 1963 they only asked for soft drinks backstage. But things have changed, and rock stars and bands now include long lists of demands in their contracts before they agree to perform.

The band that started it all were Van Halen, a 1980s American heavy rock group. The story goes that one part of the contract asked for a bowl of M&Ms to be provided but with all the brown sweets removed!

Since then many major artists have become well known for their requests. Here are some of our favourite ones:

- A rehearsal room to practise in before the show, which should be decorated in black leather with indoor plants. (Jane's Addiction)
- An armour-plated Mercedes or a BMW, and three leather chairs and a sofa in the dressing room. (Whitney Houston)
- A meditation room. (Red Hot Chilli Peppers)
- White flowers, white candles, a CD player, and a TV. Also that only Evian mineral water should be supplied. (Jennifer Lopez)
- Champagne, homemade desserts, and 12 fluffy towels. (Mariah Carey)
- Dry-cleaning services and two limousines, and Diet Coke (but it must be in cans, not bottles). (Elton John)
- Vodka, red wine, 48 strong beers (which must not be American), 48 bottles of mineral water, a kettle, eight local postcards with stamps, and eight pairs of socks. (Coldplay)

Luckily for concert organizers not everyone is so demanding. US singer Beck only needs rice cakes, hummus, water, and yoghurt!

There is more to life than increasing its speed.
Mahatma Gandhi, Indian leader

5 A Slow down, you move too fast

1 GRAMMAR quantifiers

a Complete the chart with the underlined expressions.

1 I think people spend too much time at work.
2 There weren't any parking spaces outside the supermarket.
3 People eat too fast nowadays.
4 We don't have enough people for a game of football.
5 We only had a little work to do in the office today.
6 Very few companies have a canteen.
7 The weekend just isn't long enough to do everything.
8 Lots of people go to work without any breakfast.
9 Were there many people at the restaurant?
10 There's no time to stop for lunch – we'll have to eat a sandwich.

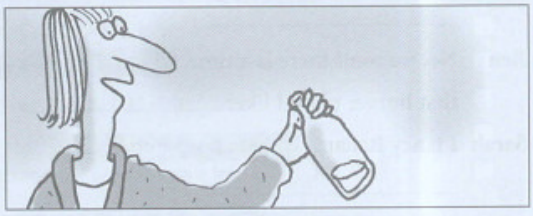
Large quantity	Small quantity	Less than you want / need	More than you want / need	Zero
lots of			*too much*	*not any*

b Complete the sentences with expressions from a.

1 The car stopped because there was ___*no*___ petrol in the tank.
2 I think you spend _____ time on your computer: it's bad for your eyes.
3 There were _____ shop assistants and we had to wait ages to be served.
4 Don't worry – you have _____ time to finish the exam – more than an hour.
5 You're driving _____ fast. Please slow down.
6 There weren't _____ people in class yesterday – only five turned up.

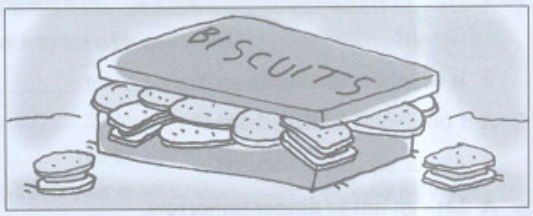
c Complete each pair of sentences so that they have the same meaning. Sometimes more than one expression is possible.

1 There were too ___*few*___ people at the party.
There were ___*n't*___ ___*enough*___ people at the party.



2 I only have _____ _____ milk left.
I don't have _____ milk left.

3 He has _____ patience with slow drivers at all.
He doesn't have _____ patience with slow drivers.



4 There are _____ biscuits in the tin.
The tin isn't _____ _____ for all the biscuits.

5 There were very _____ cars on the road because of the bad weather.

There weren't _____ cars on the road because of the bad weather.

6 There is too _____ time to finish the job today.

There isn't _____ time to finish the job today.

7 He can't buy the watch. He doesn't have _____ _____.

He can't buy the watch. It's _____ _____ for him.

Study Link **Student's Book p.138** *Grammar Bank 5A*

2 PRONUNCIATION *-ough* and *-augh*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

br**ough**t	alth**ough**	b**ough**t	t**augh**t
th**ough**t	en**ough**	thr**ough**	c**augh**t
en**ough**	t**ough**	d**augh**ter	l**augh**ed

b Write a word from the list next to each definition.

doughnut rough naughty cough draught

1 _____ /kɒf/ *verb* to send air out of your mouth with a loud noise, e.g. when you have a cold

2 _____ /nɔːti/ *adj* (for children) badly behaved, not doing what an adult says

3 _____ /draːft/ *noun* a current of air (e.g. that comes into a room)

4 _____ /dəʊnʌt/ *noun* a small round cake often with a hole in the middle

5 _____ /rʌf/ *adj* not smooth or level (e.g. your hands after too much work)

c Focus on the phonetics and practise saying the words in b.

Study Link **Student's Book p.157** *Sound Bank*

3 VOCABULARY noun formation

a Complete the sentences with a noun formed from a verb from the list.

argue inform ~~discuss~~ propose predict imagine revise survive

1 The *discussion* went on for hours.

2 A writer needs to have a lot of _____.

3 There wasn't much _____ on the notice board.

4 Scientists are pessimistic about the _____ of polar bears into the 22nd century.

5 What's your _____ for the match tomorrow?

6 I had an _____ with my boss and she shouted at me.

7 You must do some more _____. The exam is next week!

8 The council's _____ for the new road wasn't popular.

b Complete the sentences with a noun formed from the adjectives in brackets.

1 His decision to leave now is complete *madness*. (mad)

2 My _____ depends on having a quiet, peaceful home. (happy)

3 His _____ to his brother was quite amazing. (similar)

4 The new airport is only a _____ – the planners haven't taken a final decision. (possible)

5 Only a small _____ of people oppose the plan. (minor)

6 She showed great _____ during the training course. (able)

4 READING

a Look at the text below. Based on the title of the book, what do you think the book is about?

1 How to lose weight quickly
2 How to cook interesting dishes
3 How to live more healthily

b Read the text and check your answer.

Books Readers' comments | Your account

The Slow Down Diet: Eating for Pleasure, Energy, and Weight Loss

by Marc David

Our modern culture is very interested in doing as much as possible in the least amount of time. As a result, most people rush through life at a speed that makes a healthy lifestyle impossible. We eat fast, on the run, and often under stress. As a result, we not only lose most of the pleasure we might get from our food, but also damage our health. Many of us come to the end of the day feeling depressed and overweight.

In *The Slow Down Diet*, Marc David presents a new way to understand our relationship with food, encouraging us to look for quality ingredients and to take pleasure in eating. He presents an eight-week programme that allows readers to analyze their own connection to food, helping them get rid of old habits and any guilt they may have. He explains the disadvantages of all 'quick-fix' diets and tells the truth about common myths, such as 'the right way to lose weight is to eat less and exercise more'. Instead, he shows us strategies that help both the body and soul, proving that a full enjoyment of each meal is the best way to a healthy body.

c Answer the questions.

1 Why is a healthy lifestyle difficult for many people?
2 Do many people really enjoy their food?
3 How do many people feel at the end of the day?
4 How does Marc David want us to change our relationship with food?
5 How long does the programme last?
6 Does Marc David believe in strict diets?
7 What does the book say will happen if we really enjoy our meals?

d Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
balance *noun*	/ˈbæləns/	
flavour *noun*	/ˈfleɪvə/	
global *adjective*	/ˈgləʊbl/	
organic *adjective*	/ɔːˈgænɪk/	
tragic *adjective*	/ˈtrædʒɪk/	
aim *verb*	/eɪm/	
encourage *verb*	/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/	
increase *verb*	/ɪnˈkriːs/	
reduce *verb*	/rɪˈdjuːs/	
protect *verb*	/prəˈtekt/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about ways of improving our cities. Number the topics in the order he mentions them.

A banning cars from city centres ☐
B car parking ☐
C improving public transport ☐
D banning fast food restaurants ☐
E building more areas for pedestrians ☐

b Listen again and complete the sentences.

1 I mean you can't ban a particular type of restaurant just because the _____ _____ _____.
2 People have to take _____ _____ for what they eat.
3 The best way to get it is to make _____ _____ their cars at home.
4 Anyway, there's _____ _____ park in the city centres.
5 It would make the city centre so _____ _____ if you could walk around.
6 You could make pedestrian zones, with trees and cafés and places _____ _____ and read.

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

Men want to be a woman's first love. Women like to be a man's last romance.
Oscar Wilde, 19th century Irish writer

5 B Same planet, different worlds

1 GRAMMAR articles: *a / an, the*, no article

a Complete the sayings with *a, an, the*, or nothing (–).

1 Look after *the* pennies and *the* pounds will look after themselves.
2 _____ actions speak louder than _____ words.
3 It's _____ small world!
4 _____ time waits for no man.
5 Don't worry – it's not _____ end of _____ world!
6 That's _____ life!

b Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 She's best boss we've ever had in this office.
the best _____
2 He always comes home from the work at about six o'clock. _____
3 That's a beautiful jacket – I especially like the colour. _____
4 I left the school when I was 16. _____
5 My sister's doing a course to become a electrician. _____
6 Have you read the book I gave you? _____
7 What cold day! You would think it was winter. _____
8 Health and happiness are more important than money. _____
9 They usually go to the cinema about twice the month. _____
10 Did you see the press conference with a UN president? _____
11 We're hoping to visit the Science Museum the next Friday. _____

Study Link Student's Book p.138 *Grammar Bank 5B*

2 PRONUNCIATION *the*: /ðə/ or /ðiː/

a Circle the correct pronunciation.

1 The office gave me all the information I needed. /ðə/ (/ðiː/)
2 The local council has solved the traffic problem in the city centre. /ðə/ /ðiː/
3 The green top is very pretty, but I prefer the blue one. /ðə/ /ðiː/
4 He didn't agree with the answer given by the agent. /ðə/ /ðiː/
5 The university decided to invite all old students to the reunion. /ðə/ /ðiː/
6 The conversation was about the new neighbours. /ðə/ /ðiː/

b Write the underlined words in the correct column.

1 I thought their new bathroom was very nice.
2 They are going on holiday together in two months' time.
3 Although I hate maths, I think it's worth studying.
4 Thanks to the Internet, there are thousands of healthy diet tips.
5 You'll never climb that mountain without the right clothes.

their	_____	*thought*	_____
_____	_____	*bathroom*	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____		_____	

c Practise saying the sentences in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.157 *Sound Bank*

3 READING

a Read the text. Which paragraphs (1–16) talk about these things?

home interiors	2		
clothes	1		
housework			
technology			
children			
cars and driving			

b Read the sentences. Which paragraph in the text do they correspond to?

A Men need more CDs than women. 3

B Men are very good at sleeping when something needs to be done. ☐

C Men cannot do two things at the same time. ☐

D Men don't have much sense of colour. ☐

E Men aren't vain. ☐

F Women are good at caring for children. ☐

G Men are very quick at shopping for some things. ☐

H Men don't understand things unless you explain them very carefully. ☐

I Men don't care about home decoration. ☐

J Women never forget important dates. ☐

c Match the highlighted words in the text to the correct meaning.

1 how much there is of something _____

2 without difficulty _____

3 a piece of cloth that you use to cover a window _____

4 finish, be all used _____

5 a set of clothes that you wear together _____

The differences between women and men

Men say ...

1. Women understand colour. They seem to know what to wear all the time. Men just think 'Red is nice, pink is nice, so why not have them together?'
2. Men have no opinions about sofas and curtains.
3. Men like to have all their high-tech stuff (CDs, DVDs, etc.) on show to impress their friends. Women like to hide things in cupboards.
4. Men appreciate the importance of a 42-inch plasma screen television. Women do not.
5. Women enjoy planning a wedding.
6. A man can choose and buy a pair of shoes in 90 seconds.
7. Men can drive without having to look at themselves in the mirror.
8. Women remember every outfit they have worn for the past two decades. Men can't remember what they were wearing yesterday without looking on the floor next to the bed.

Women say ...

9. On being told that someone has bought a new car, women usually ask what colour it is – men ask what make it is.
10. Women notice when the washing powder is going to run out and buy some more, men just say 'Oh, we've run out of washing powder.'
11. Women know instinctively what is dangerous or not recommended for babies in their care. Men, generally speaking, do not.
12. Women remember birthdays, anniversaries, and appointments effortlessly.
13. Men need everything explained IN CAPITAL LETTERS.
14. Men can put an infinite amount of rubbish in the bin without noticing it is full.
15. Men have the capacity to sleep through most sounds, especially the baby crying.
16. Men cannot watch sports and talk to their wives at the same time.

4 HOW WORDS WORK connectors

Tick (✓) the correct sentence in each pair.

1 a Men read a lot of science fiction, whereas women prefer detective novels. ☐

b Women are interested in fashion, whereas today a lot of men are too. ☐

2 a Jane works very hard. On the other hand, she's very intelligent. ☐

b Jane works very hard. On the other hand, she's not very intelligent. ☐

3 a According to my father, I look like my great-grandmother. ☐

b According to the weather, we'll either go out or stay in. ☐

4 a When I woke up it was raining. However, the sun came out later. ☐

b When I woke up it was raining. However, it rained all day. ☐

5 a My job is really boring, and it's also very well paid. ☐

b My job is really boring, and it's also quite stressful. ☐

5 VOCABULARY verbs and adjectives + prepositions

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1 We were thinking *of* going to Australia on holiday but now we're worried *about* the cost.

2 I'm not very good _____ waiting _____ buses – I always get a taxi in the end!

3 'Is Sheila's job the same as yours?' 'No, I work _____ a secretary, but she's in accounts.'

4 He's very different _____ his wife – she's interested _____ sports but he prefers listening _____ music.

5 'What are they talking _____?' 'I'm not sure, but they definitely disagree _____ each other.'

6 I've written _____ my friend and asked _____ her help.

7 'Has he always been so bad _____ maths?' 'No, in fact he used to work _____ a bank!'

8 She wanted to go to Brazil, but she's afraid _____ flying.

9 She's going to apply _____ a job in the US.

10 'How are they going to pay _____ their new car?' 'They've borrowed the money _____ the bank.'

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
gossip *noun*	/ˈɡɒsɪp/	
(finger) nails *noun*	/neɪlz/	
soap *noun*	/səʊp/	
smooth *adjective*	/smuːð/	
sticky *adjective*	/ˈstɪki/	
according to	/əˈkɔːdɪŋ tə/	
however	/haʊˈevə/	
in general	/ɪn ˈdʒenərəl/	
on the other hand	/ɒn ði ˈʌðə hænd/	
whereas	/weərˈæz/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman comparing men and women's habits in two areas of life. What areas are they?

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What kind of books do men like?
2 What novels do they find boring?
3 What kind of books doesn't the woman like?
4 What does her boyfriend like doing?
5 Why isn't she typical?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

People who work sitting down get paid more than people who work standing up.
Ogden Nash, US poet

5 C Job swap

1 VOCABULARY work

a Write the titles in the correct section of the job advertisement.

Salary Responsibilities ~~Position~~ Training
Qualifications Working Hours Opportunities

A *Position*:

Assistant Accounts Manager

B _____: 1 *In charge of* the accounts for the department.

C _____: This is a 2 _____ job of 40 hours per week. The 3 _____ are from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. but there will also be some 4 _____ including evenings and weekends.

D _____: Degree in accountancy. Member of a professional association.

E _____: Trainees will get 5 _____ in both accountancy and financial management. Additional study is possible on a 6 _____ basis of three hours a week.

F _____: Accountants can be permanent employees with the company or self-employed. As this is a large 7 _____ company, there are opportunities to work abroad. You might get 8 _____ to Department Accounts Manager after one or two years in the company.

G _____: This varies depending on the age and qualifications, but a recently qualified accountant would 9 _____ between £26,000 and £35,000.

If you would like to 10 _____ this position, please 11 _____ a full 12 _____ and a covering letter to the address below.

b Complete the job advertisement with words from the list.

multinational experience CV ~~in charge of~~
part-time hours promoted earn overtime
send in full-time apply for

c Complete the job interview.

Interviewer Are you 1 u*nemployed* at the moment, in a job, or studying?

Applicant I'm 2 i_____ my final year 3 a_____ university, but I also work part-time for a small company.

Interviewer What kind of 4 c_____ do you have with this company?

Applicant It's just a 5 t_____ one, for six months, but I can 6 r_____ when I want, as long as I give one week's notice.

Interviewer And what kind of work do you do for this company?

Applicant I'm 7 r_____ for all its accounting, including expenses and salaries.

Interviewer And do you have any questions for us?

Applicant Yes. I'd like to know if you have a company pension plan and, if so, at what age your employees normally 8 r_____. I'm also interested in any company health plan you might have …

Study Link **Student's Book p.152** *Vocabulary Bank*

2 READING

a Read the text and tick (✓) the advice the writer would give this person.

> **"I've worked in sales and marketing for the past 20 years but I'm not happy with my job. How can I change my career?"**

1 Go back to university to improve your qualifications. ☐

2 Think about what you like doing and decide what kind of career you would like. ☐

3 Talk to your boss about a different job in the same company. ☐

After twenty years in employment, many people don't like going to work in the morning. They want to be truly excited about their jobs. But it's difficult to change jobs and changing your career is even harder, so take time to do it right.

You'll need to look at your skills and personal interests. Connecting work to personal interests is the best way to find a satisfying career. What do you really enjoy doing in your spare time? Is it sailing, gardening? Why do you find these activities enjoyable? Do you like gardening because you can be creative? Is sailing fun because you like visiting new places? It isn't always a good idea to make your hobbies your career because then you'll need to find a new hobby, but knowing why you like your hobbies is very important to knowing which career you might enjoy.

When you know the abilities you enjoy using and have decided which field you'd like to work in, it's time to get practical. Find out all about it. Who are the key companies? After finding potential employers, you can start thinking about possible jobs.

However, it's very hard to find full-time employment in a completely different line of work. You might need to go to evening classes for extra qualifications for your CV. But employers prefer candidates to have a solid background in the field. You might have to start by working part time or even for free to gain experience.

Changing careers isn't easy. People often find that 'the devil you know is better than the devil you don't' and prefer to stay in a job they know. But I think life's too short to spend a single minute doing something you don't love doing.

b Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 A lot of people are still excited about their jobs after twenty years. F

2 Changing your career is harder than changing your job. ___

3 You should ask yourself why you enjoy your hobbies. ___

4 Your hobby will always be your perfect job. ___

5 You should look at the field you'd like to work in, then the companies, then the job. ___

6 Employers prefer to employ people with qualifications than experience. ___

7 People are often afraid of changing their career because they don't know what will happen. ___

8 The expert suggests changing your job if you don't love doing it. ___

c Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress, sounds

a Underline the stressed syllable.

1 overtime	6 temporary	11 resign
2 employee	7 university	12 scientist
3 multinational	8 permanent	13 interview
4 unemployment	9 promotion	14 retire
5 psychologist	10 experience	15 apply

b Circle the word with a different sound.

	retire	responsible	resign	scientist
	salary	contract	manager	apply
	earn	experience	permanent	work
	overtime	boss	psychologist	job
	accountant	permanent	actor	full-time

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

4 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Match the sentence halves.

1 I don't mind [f]
2 He forgot [ ]
3 She would love [ ]
4 I can't afford [ ]
5 He's afraid of [ ]
6 It's difficult [ ]
7 Why don't you try [ ]
8 Being self-employed [ ]

a applying to smaller companies?
b can be hard work.
c to tell the company he was getting married.
d getting sacked.
e to get a good job as soon as you finish university.
f travelling a lot for my work.
g to have more responsibility.
h to accept a lower salary.

b Circle the correct answer.

1 I really enjoy (learning) / to learn new skills.
2 She regrets **not going / not to go** to university.
3 We find it easy **training / to train** new employees.
4 I can't remember **sending in / to send in** the application form.
5 He's going to practise **being / to be** interviewed.
6 Did the company promise **giving / to give** you a permanent contract?
7 She's not very good at **typing / to type**.
8 Don't forget **including / to include** a letter with your CV.

c Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 She would like getting a job abroad, preferably in the US. *to get*
2 I've decided to resign from my job. _____
3 Don't accept anything – you must go on looking for your ideal job. _____
4 We spent two months to interview all the candidates. _____
5 They must increase the salary to attract the right applicants. _____
6 He gave up to study at university after he got the job. _____
7 It's impossible for me moving to the new office. _____
8 To work at the computer gave her back problems. _____

Study Link **Student's Book p.138** *Grammar Bank 5C*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
contestant *noun*	/kən'testənt/	
industry *noun*	/'ɪndəstri/	
judge *noun*	/dʒʌdʒ/	
marketing *noun*	/'mɑːkɪtɪŋ/	
MP (Member of Parliament) *noun*	/em piː/	
sales *noun*	/seɪlz/	
TV series *noun*	/tiː'viː 'sɪəriːz/	
pretend *verb*	/prɪ'tend/	
regret (doing) *verb*	/rɪ'gret/	
seem *verb*	/siːm/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman describing her sister-in-law's job. What's her job? What doesn't she like about it?

b Tick (✓) the things that she says.

1 Her sister-in-law has a lot of responsibility. [ ]
2 She has to travel a lot. [ ]
3 She sometimes has to spend a long time standing. [ ]
4 She sometimes works at night. [ ]
5 She always works in the same place. [ ]
6 She probably earns a good salary. [ ]
7 She sometimes has to do exams. [ ]
8 She usually works with children. [ ]
9 She has to read a lot. [ ]
10 She sometimes teaches. [ ]

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

CAN YOU REMEMBER...? FILES 4&5

Complete each space with one word.

1 If you don't hurry up, you _____ catch the train.
2 If I _____ you, I'd buy a bigger flat.
3 Where did you _____ to live before you came to London?
4 You'll have to get a taxi. There are _____ buses on Sundays.
5 My brother's _____ accountant.
6 I don't enjoy _____ TV. The programmes are terrible.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

5 Meetings

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1 GIVING OPINIONS

Complete the dialogue.

Ann So now we need to discuss who we [1] s*hould* employ. In my [2] o_____, the best candidate is Alan. What do you [3] t_____?

Bill Yes, [4] a_____.

Claire I'm sorry, but I don't [5] a_____ with you. [6] P_____, I think that Jack is more suitable.

Bill I'm not so [7] s_____. I agree [8] w_____ Ann.

Ann Why don't we give them both a six-month trial? Then we can decide who to employ permanently.

Claire [9] T_____ a great idea.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

useful phrases

Complete the dialogue.

Ann I love this painting. But I don't know [1] *much* about art.

Bill Neither do I. But I know more than you.

Ann That's really [2]_____.

Bill No, it isn't. You know nothing at all.

Ann Oh no! Don't [3]_____ round!

Bill Why not? [4]_____ the matter?

Ann I've just seen Claire from the office.

Bill You're [5]_____. It can't be Claire.

Ann No, I'm sure it's her.

Bill It's not a big [6]_____. She knows that we're a couple.

Ann Yes, but she'll tell everyone. [4]_____ get out of here!

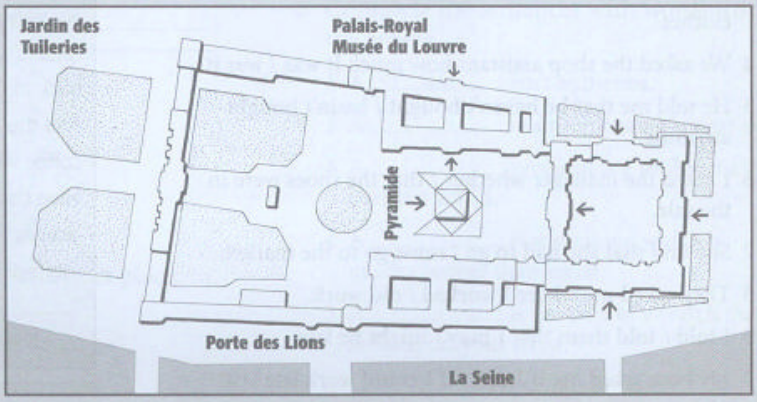
Bill OK, let's go.

3 READING

a Read the advice and answer the questions.

1 Do you need to buy a map?
2 What should you visit first?
3 When should you see the galleries that most interest you? Why?
4 Where can you have lunch?
5 What should you do in the afternoon?
6 Can you take photographs?
7 Do you have to pay for audio guides?
8 What do you have to remember if you borrow one? Why?

b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.



VISITING THE LOUVRE is a special experience, but you need to know where to start. The first thing to recognize is that it's huge and you can't hope to see everything in a day – so don't try. You get a handy map of the museum with your entrance ticket and it highlights the main attractions, such as the Mona Lisa.

You can't visit the Louvre and not see the Mona Lisa, but my tip would be to see it first – though you may have to run to avoid the crowds! When you've done that, use the plan to look for the galleries that sound most interesting to you, and spend the morning visiting them, when you have plenty of energy. Then have some lunch at one of the reasonably priced cafés, and spend the afternoon relaxing and finding surprises without looking at your map. The beauty of any museum or gallery is personal discovery.

On a practical note, there are toilets located on all floors, and several shops selling really good books, guides, postcards, and souvenirs. Photography, surprisingly, is permitted.

You can borrow an audio guide for a fee, which is very useful and worth the money. You have to leave a credit card or passport or similar as security. There are several stalls offering audio guides, so you need to remember which one you got it from, as you must return it to the same one to get your credit card or passport back. The Louvre is organized into 'wings' with names (Denon, etc.) and the audio guides are at the entrance to each wing (under the glass pyramid).

Finally, the easiest way to enter the Louvre is via the Metro entrance, rather than from the street, as the queues are shorter.

Have a wonderful visit! ☺

A woman is always buying something.
Ovid, 1st century Roman poet

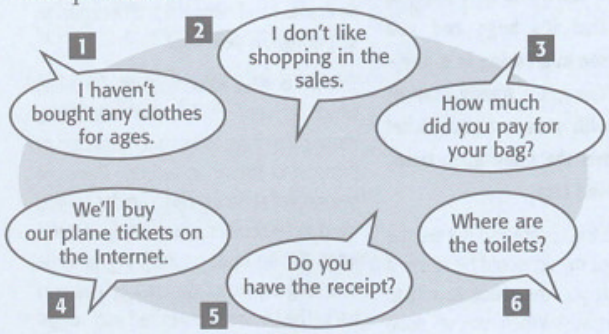
6 A Love in the supermarket

1 GRAMMAR reported speech: statements and questions

a Circle the correct answer.

1 Jane said that she will / would come shopping with us.
2 He said me / told me that he was at the shopping centre.
3 I asked Cindy where she buys / does she buy her clothes.
4 We asked the shop assistant how much it was / was it.
5 He told me that he haven't bought / hadn't bought anything.
6 I asked the manager whether / that the shoes were in the sale.
7 She said that she had to go / must go to the market.
8 They asked me where I worked / did work.
9 I told / told them that I may / might be late.
10 My boss asked me if I can / if I could work late last night.

b Change the direct speech into reported sentences and questions.



1 She said *(that) she hadn't bought any clothes for ages.*
2 I told her _____
3 She asked me _____
4 They said _____
5 The shop assistant asked me _____
6 I asked the man _____

Study Link Student's Book p.140 *Grammar Bank 6A*

2 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the texts with words from the list.

complain queue bargain customers discount manager receipt refund sales shop assistant trolley till department store supermarket

I buy all my food at my local 1 *supermarket* because they are very good to their 2_____. I always check my 3_____ while I'm pushing my 4_____ back to the car, in case I have been charged too much. And the other day I noticed I had paid €3.00 for my coffee when it had a 5_____ of 20% and should have cost €2.40. I went back and found the person working on the 6_____, who had taken my money. They called the person in charge and the 7_____ said she would give me a 8_____ for all the €3.00 – so I got my coffee for free!

I recently bought a DVD at a large 9_____. It was on offer in the January 10_____ and I thought it was a great 11_____. But when I got it home it didn't work. I went back to the electrical department to 12_____ but there was a long 13_____ of people waiting at the After-Sales Service desk. I found a 14_____ and asked her to give me my money back, but she said that discounted products couldn't be returned!

b Read the definitions and write the words.

1 you can buy your newspaper here n_____
2 a shop which sells meat b_____
3 two ways of saying a shop which sells medicines ch_____ or ph_____
4 a large shop which sells everything d_____ st_____
5 a place where there are many shops together s_____ c_____

Study Link Student's Book p.153 *Vocabulary Bank*

3 PRONUNCIATION consonant sounds: /g/, /dʒ/, /k/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/

a Write the words in the chart.

market **ch**emist's **sh**opping **b**ar**g**ain but**ch**er **g**rapes
newsa**g**ent's ve**g**etable mana**g**er **g**uarantee
changing room **qu**eue **ch**eese di**sh**washer **c**omplain
sta**t**ioner's travel a**g**ent's **ch**ainstore **g**oods **sh**oes

bargain	*newsagent's*	*market*	*shopping*	*changing room*

b Practise saying the words in **a**.

Study Link **Student's Book p.159** *Sound Bank*

4 READING

a Read the article and put the headings in the correct place.

How can you identify fakes?
Why should you avoid buying fakes?
What are the most common fakes?

b Read the article again and match the sentence halves.

1 Fake computer software … [f]
2 Fake toys … [ ]
3 Buying something from a street trader … [ ]
4 Money from the sale of fake goods … [ ]
5 Fake perfume … [ ]
6 Fake cosmetics … [ ]

a means you have no consumer rights.
b can cause skin problems.
c can be dangerous.
d often has a cheap label.
e is used to pay for other criminal activity.
f sometimes doesn't work correctly.

c Complete the sentences with words from the article.

1 A ___*fake*___ isn't authentic.
2 A _____ is a problem with your skin.
3 A _____ problem is a problem all over the world.
4 A _____ is something which is much cheaper than usual.
5 A _____ is the part of a watch that holds it on your wrist.
6 _____ are things for sale.

'Fake' goods

Fake goods are a huge global problem. Technology has improved so much that it is easy for criminals to make sophisticated copies of products.

1

- Designer clothes, especially famous brands like Gucci and Lacoste.
- Watches – for example, a fake Rolex watch will cost as little as $10.
- Perfume and cosmetics – it is estimated that up to 10% of perfumes and toiletries in the global marketplace are fakes.
- CDs, DVDs and computer software, such as games.
- Toys and sporting goods.

2

- Be suspicious about bargains. If something seems too good to be true, it probably is!
- Check labels and packaging for misspellings and poor-quality logos. Poor-quality labels and packaging on perfumes and cosmetics can often indicate that the contents are not genuine.
- Take extra care at street markets or in other situations where it may be more difficult to get in touch with the trader after the purchase.
- If you are buying CDs or DVDs, be suspicious of any with poor-quality boxes, no artist or film name on the disk itself, or no outer plastic wrapping.
- If you are unsure about a watch, look at the strap – fakes will often feel and look cheap.

3

- The goods may be dangerous, from cosmetics that can cause rashes to toys that may cause accidents.
- Quality may be low – DVDs may have very poor sound, and computer software may not run correctly.
- A lot of fake goods provide money for drug dealers and other organized crime.
- You may be putting people out of jobs because genuine manufacturers can't compete with criminals.
- Remember that if you do decide to buy something from a street trader, you will have no rights, no after-sales service, no guarantees, and no consumer protection.

5 GRAMMAR reported speech: commands

Change the direct speech into reported commands and requests.

1 He asked me _____ *to sign the credit card slip.*

2 She told me _____

3 He told me _____

4 I asked the assistant _____

5 She told me _____

6 I asked him _____

7 He asked me _____

Study Link **Student's Book p.140** *Grammar Bank 6A*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
branch *noun*	/brɑːntʃ/	
compensation *noun*	/kɒmpenˈseɪʃn/	
complaint *noun*	/kəmˈpleɪnt/	
goods *noun*	/gʊdz/	
guarantee *noun*	/gærənˈtiː/	
laptop (computer) *noun*	/ˈlæptɒp/	
staff *noun*	/stɑːf/	
deliver *verb*	/dɪˈlɪvə/	
in stock	/ɪn stɒk/	
out of date	/aʊt əv deɪt/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman answering the questions in the Shopping questionnaire in exercise 6 on Student's Book p.85. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 There are very few shops near her house. ___

2 Her favourite shops are shoe shops. ___

3 She always buys presents from the same shop. ___

4 She often goes to supermarkets. ___

5 She likes doing her shopping at lots of different places. ___

6 She prefers shopping by herself. ___

7 She hates buying books and swimsuits. ___

8 She enjoys shopping in the sales. ___

9 She can often find something cheap at a street market. ___

10 She has sometimes bought theatre tickets online. ___

b Listen again with the tapescript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

A good movie is one which begins with an earthquake or a volcanic eruption and then works up quickly to some kind of climax.
Sam Goldwyn, US film producer

6 B See the film…get on a plane

1 GRAMMAR passive: *be* + past participle

a Write passive sentences using the tense in brackets.

1 The film / **direct** / Jan Dekker (present simple)
The film is directed by Jan Dekker.

2 It / **show** / in cinemas next year (future, *will*)
_____

3 It rained all the time the film / **make** / on location (past continuous)
_____

4 The extras / **send to** / the wrong place (present perfect)
_____

5 Auditions / **hold** / all day (present continuous)
_____

6 The film / **dub** / into other languages (future, *going to*)
_____

7 The film / **make** / in France (past simple)
_____

8 It / **base** / on a book (present simple)
_____

b Circle the correct form, active or passive.

2 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Write the words next to the correct sound.

script director cinema subtitles dialogue film trilogy writer island thriller

director _____
_____ _____
_____

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____

b Circle the verb with a different *-ed* sound.

1 /ɪd/ directed visited based
2 /t/ helped filmed replaced
3 /d/ dubbed played voted
4 /ɪd/ destroyed attracted nominated

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link **Student's Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

New Films

Active Service

Active Service is a new film which [1] **directed / is directed** by Simon Carter. It [2] **shot / was shot** on location in France and it [3] **tells / is told** the story of two people during World War II and how their lives [4] **change / are changed** by the tragic events around them. Miriam Leigh [5] **plays / is played** the part of Françoise, the young mother and the part of Jean, the resistance fighter, [6] **plays / is played** by Ralph Neville.

The film [7] **starts / is started** in 1940 when France [8] **occupied / was occupied** by the Germans and [9] **ends / is ended** in 1944 with the liberation of the country by the Allies. The film [10] **has based / has been based** largely on the novel by Rupert Harvey.

The superb soundtrack [11] **composed / was composed** by Ian Williams who also [12] **wrote / was written** the soundtrack for last year's *No Return* which [13] **nominated / was nominated** for an Oscar.

This film [14] **can see / can be seen** at cinemas all over the country from Saturday and it [15] **shouldn't miss / shouldn't be missed**.

Study Link **Student's Book p.140** *Grammar Bank 6B*

3 READING

a Read the article. Find three advantages and three disadvantages of being an extra.

Advantages:

_____

_____

_____

Disadvantages:

_____

_____

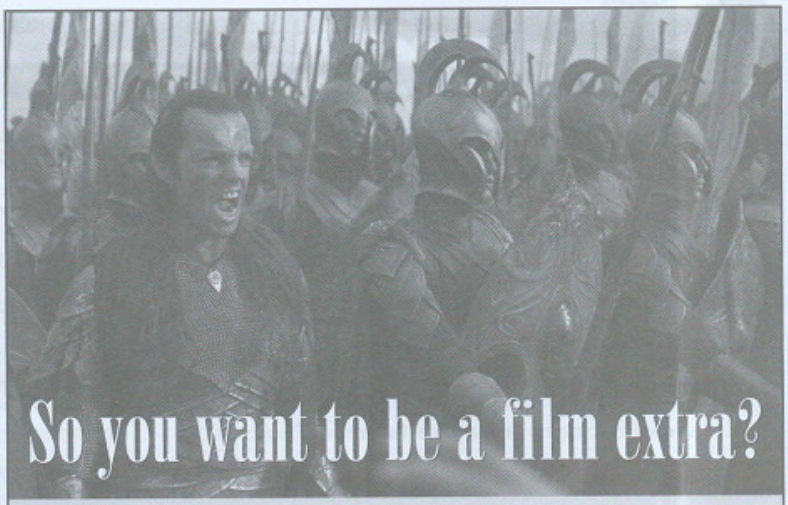
_____

b Tick (✓) the things which are true about extras and put a cross (✗) next to those which aren't.

1 Extras can meet the stars of the films that they're in. ☑
2 You can earn a lot of money being an extra. ☐
3 People who look 'normal' get more work than those who look different. ☐
4 Extras need to be patient. ☐
5 Extras need to be good-looking. ☐
6 Being an extra is a full-time job. ☐
7 Being an extra can be hard work. ☐
8 Extras don't get the recognition they deserve. ☐

c Match the highlighted words and phrases to the correct meaning.

1 the studio or place where a film is made *film set*
2 attractive and exciting _____
3 standing or sitting doing nothing _____
4 normal or typical _____
5 pieces of useful advice _____
6 wanted, liked the idea _____
7 make angry _____
8 is good or convenient for _____



So you want to be a film extra?

This week we talk to Rob Martin, who has written a book called *You Can Be A Movie Extra*. He also has a company, The Casting Collective, which was formed in 1999. His company finds work for 'extras', people who want to appear in supporting roles in films or on television. He now employs 3,000 extras.

Rob says that people who have a more average appearance and don't stand out tend to get more work. He told us: 'People who are covered in tattoos or are really fat or really tall are only cast in more specific roles.'

Working as an extra won't lead to an Oscar nomination but Rob insists that it is an art form. 'The extras work very long hours and there's a lot of waiting around. And then they'll suddenly be required to dance like crazy for a nightclub scene, and more often than not they'll have to dance without any music, which I'm sure is very difficult!'

So, what does it take to be an extra?

Rob says 'You have to have a good sense of humour and you have to be able to get on with people. As an extra it's your job not to annoy the stars, who always have a lot of pressure on them.'

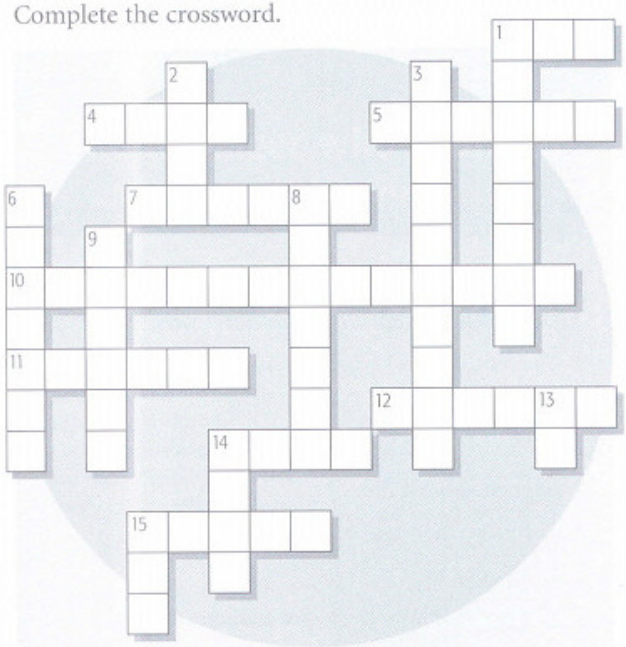
One of Rob's extras, Nobuko Slater, has appeared as an extra in a number of big films, but he hasn't given up his day job. He said 'I have a full-time job in finance in London, but in recent years I've seen myself in the films *Tomb Raider*, *Spy Game*, and *Legally Blonde*! It all began when I fancied doing something really different and I always liked the idea of meeting film stars. I applied for the role of 'Businessman wearing smart clothes' in *Tomb Raider* and they obviously liked my pictures because a month later I was on the film set. I only work as an extra for about ten days a year but that suits me very well. I'm already looking forward to seeing myself in the next Harry Potter film!'

Another extra, Lucy Wallis, warns people who want to be extras that the job is often not very glamorous. 'I was once paid £100 to pretend to be dead for the day, for an episode of the TV programme *London's Burning*.'

Rob's book, which is packed with tips about the film and TV industry, stresses that extras have to be prepared for anything. He adds: 'Working as an extra doesn't pay very well, but it's unique and it's fun. And although they don't get much thanks for it, the extras are a major factor in a film's success – don't forget that!'

4 VOCABULARY cinema

Complete the crossword.



Clues across →

1 to record another language over the original language

4 the story; what happens in the film

5 e.g. a Dracula film

7 a film that continues the story from an earlier film

10 e.g. a film with space ships visiting other planets

11 a film that makes you laugh

12 a film with a lot of exciting sequences, e.g. with fast cars or a lot of people fighting

14 the actors in a film

15 a particular sequence in a film, usually shot in the same location

Clues down ↓

1 the person who gives instructions to the actors and technicians on a film

2 the part or character an actor plays

3 the voices, music, and other noises of a film

6 a film with a lot of songs

8 filmmakers often use computers to create special ___

9 another word for (the film was) 'shot'

13 *The Lord of the Rings* was based ___ a book by J. R. R. Tolkien

14 all the people who help to make a film

15 *Gone With the Wind* was ___ in the 19th century during the American Civil War

Study Link Student's Book p.154 *Vocabulary Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
film crew *noun*	/ˈfɪlm kruː/	
film set *noun*	/ˈfɪlm set/	
guided tour *noun*	/ˈgaɪdɪd tʊə/	
interpreter *noun*	/ɪnˈtɜːprɪtə/	
nightmare *noun*	/ˈnaɪtmeə/	
breathtaking *adjective*	/ˈbreθteɪkɪŋ/	
magnificent *adjective*	/mægˈnɪfɪsnt/	
unforgettable *adjective*	/ʌnfəˈgetəbl/	
destroy *verb*	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	
(filmed) on location	/ɒn ləʊˈkeɪʃn/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to a man answering some questions about the cinema. Number the questions in the order that he answers them.**

A Can you think of a film that made you laugh a lot? ☐
B Do you prefer seeing foreign films dubbed or with subtitles? ☐
C Can you think of a film which made you cry? ☐
D Have you seen any really good films this year? ☐
E Can you think of a film which you've seen several times? ☐
F Have you ever met a film actor? ☐
G Do you prefer seeing films on TV, DVD, or in the cinema? ☐

b **Listen again and answer the questions.**

1 How did he meet a lot of actors?
2 When does he prefer to see a film in the cinema?
3 Why does he prefer to see foreign films with subtitles?
4 Why did he like *Manhattan Murder Mysteries*?
5 What country is the film *Manchuga* from?
6 Why has he seen *Grease* so many times?

c **Listen again with the tapescript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link MultiROM

The real hero is always a hero by mistake; he dreams of being an honest coward like everybody else.
Umberto Eco, Italian novelist

6C I need a hero

1 GRAMMAR relative clauses

a Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun from the list. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

who which where whose that

1 Look. This is the hotel ___*where*___ we stayed last summer.
2 We'll buy the car _____ is the most economical.
3 I want to introduce you to a woman _____ used to work with me at the BBC.
4 Rome is a city _____ history can be seen everywhere.
5 It's the film _____ I've seen more times than any other.
6 I'm going to stay with an old school friend _____ husband is in hospital.
7 The person _____ I get on with best in my family is my cousin.
8 I hate dogs _____ bark for no reason.
9 Is Tim the friend _____ brother is an airline pilot?
10 What was the name of the restaurant _____ we had that wonderful meal last month?

b In which two sentences in a could you leave out the relative pronoun?

c Add commas to the sentences where necessary. Tick (✓) the sentences which don't need commas.

1 The footballer, who had always liked Spain, had decided to play for Barcelona. ___
2 *Psycho* which was directed by Hitchock is my favourite horror film. ___
3 The man who lives next door has three awful dogs. ___
4 The new stadium which cost millions to build is already too small. ___
5 That's the restaurant where I had dinner last Saturday. ___
6 My eldest sister whose husband is a lawyer has an enormous house. ___
7 Is she the girl that you used to go out with? ___
8 The village of Salzburg where Mozart was born gets millions of tourists every year. ___
9 Sean Connery who used to play James Bond is an active member of the Scottish National Party. ___

Study Link **Student's Book p.140** *Grammar Bank 6C*

2 READING

a Read the text and number paragraphs A–E in the correct order.

The teenager who changed world history

A The assassination of Franz Ferdinand was the direct cause of the First World War, which started the same year, and which resulted in the deaths of nine million soldiers. The war ended in 1918 with the Treaty of Versailles, which was very unfavourable to Germany. This, in turn, resulted in Germany going to war again in 1939, a war in which approximately 60,000,000 people around the world lost their lives.

B For example, do you know who Gavrilo Princip was? Probably not. He was a Serb, born in Bosnia in1894 and was one of nine children, six of whom died when they were very young. Gavrilo's health was also very bad and he suffered from tuberculosis. He studied in Belgrade where he spent most of his time with nationalists who wanted a union between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia. He died when he was just 24 years old.

C The Second World War ended with the Treaty of Yalta in 1945 which led to the division of Eastern Europe, which eventually led to the conflict in Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Possibly no other person has had so much impact on world history over the last century than the sickly teenager, Gavrilo Princip.

1 **D** History tells us about famous leaders, Kings and Queens, but what about the great changes which have been caused by one small act carried out by a relatively unknown person?

E So why is he so important? Well, Gavrilo Princip is the boy who, at the age of 19, assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914. Franz Ferdinand was going to be the next Austro-Hungarian emperor and the nationalists wanted their country to be independent from the empire. After shooting and killing the Archduke in his car, Gavrilo was captured by the police and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. But he died in prison of tuberculosis in 1918.

b Read the text again and match words in the text to the correct definition.

1 the noun from *die* ___*death*___
2 a written agreement between countries _____
3 more or less _____
4 an illness affecting the lungs _____
5 a person who wants his people to form an independent country _____
6 a person aged between 13 and 19 _____
7 to kill a king, queen, or politician _____
8 a group of countries governed by one country _____

3 VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

a Write the job for each picture.

1 p*olitician* _____

2 c_____

3 c_____

4 f_____

5 v_____

6 s_____

7 p_____

8 i_____

b Write a word for each definition.

1 a person who works in films and the theatre — a *ctor*
2 a person who is an expert in science — s
3 a person who directs an orchestra — c
4 a person who plays music — m
5 a person who tells actors what to do — d
6 a person who takes pictures with a camera — p
7 a person who presents TV shows — p
8 a person who makes drawings to show how to make things — d

c Write the words in a and b in the chart.

Stress on 1st syllable	Stress on 2nd syllable	Stress on 3rd syllable
actor		

d Practise saying the words.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
choice *noun*	/tʃɔɪs/	
hunger *noun*	/ˈhʌŋgə/	
insult *noun*	/ˈɪnsʌlt/	
justice *noun*	/ˈdʒʌstɪs/	
poverty *noun*	/ˈpɒvəti/	
refugee *noun*	/refjuˈdʒiː/	
status *noun*	/ˈsteɪtəs/	
racist *adjective*	/ˈreɪsɪst/	
unbearable *adjective*	/ʌnˈbeərəbl/	
raise (money) *verb*	/reɪz/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about the painter William Turner. Complete the notes.

William Turner
He was born in London in 1 _____.
Exhibition at the Royal Academy when he was 2 _____.
His paintings are often of 3 _____, 4 _____, or 5 _____.
He painted cities like Venice and 6 _____.
He frequently refused 7 _____ his paintings.
He died in London in 8 _____.

b Listen again with the tapescript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...? FILES 5&6

Complete each space with one word.

1 There were very _____ people in class last week. Only four or five.
2 He closed _____ door and went out.
3 Is it an easy language _____ learn?
4 She told the students _____ to be late.
5 These photos _____ taken by my brother-in-law.
6 Melinda Gates, _____ husband founded Microsoft, does a lot of work for charity.

6 Breaking news

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1 GIVING AND REACTING TO NEWS

Complete the dialogue with the correct phrases.

Maureen Hey, Pat, how are you?

Pat Fine, thanks. And you?

Maureen Great. Have you seen Jim lately?

Pat No, but you'll [1] *never guess* what I heard about him last week.

Maureen What was that, then?

Pat He's moving to Los Angeles!

Maureen I don't [2] _____ it. Are [3] _____?

Pat Yes. I know he only started his new job six months ago, but apparently he's fallen in love and is going to marry an American actress.

Maureen You're [4] _____!

Pat No, it's true, I [5] _____ you! I heard it from his boss, David Viner.

Maureen That's [6] _____!

Pat It is, isn't it? But he's given in his notice at work and is leaving at the end of the month.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the list.

see you either	would be	at all
come round	~~felt like~~	funny

1 A Why did you leave early yesterday?
  B I *felt like* getting away from all the noise and people.

2 A I went to Berlin last year.
  B That's _____. So did I!

3 A You must _____ for a drink one evening.
  B Thanks. That _____ very nice.

4 A Were you at the match yesterday? I didn't see you there.
  B Yes, I was, but I didn't _____.

5 A So didn't you go out _____ this weekend?
  B No, I decided to stay in and have a quiet weekend.

3 READING

a Before you read the text, read the sentences and mark them T (True) or F (False).

When you write a business email you should …

1 … use long sentences. ___

2 … always use small letters not capitals. ___

3 … send a business email 'high priority'. ___

4 … check your spelling and punctuation. ___

5 … use abbreviations (e.g. a.s.a.p. = as soon as possible). ___

6 … include emoticons (e.g. :-o) where possible. ___

7 … always use 'Reply to all' when you reply to an email the boss has sent to everybody. ___

8 … check you are sending it to the right person. ___

b Now read the text and check your answers.

TOP TIPS for writing business emails

1 Use correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Emails with mistakes are difficult to read and can result in misunderstandings. And, if your program has spellcheck, why not use it?

2 Don't overuse the 'high priority' option. If you do, it will lose its power when you really need it. It can also seem quite aggressive.

3 Don't write in CAPITAL LETTERS. IF YOU WRITE IN CAPITALS IT SEEMS AS IF YOU ARE SHOUTING. This can be highly annoying for the person you are writing to.

4 When you reply to an email, don't forget to include the original mail in your reply because the recipient might not remember the context.

5 Don't use 'Reply to all' unless your message really needs to be seen by each person who received the original message. Not everyone is necessarily interested in your reply.

6 In business emails, you shouldn't use abbreviations such as BTW (by the way) or emoticons (:-)). The recipient might not know what they mean and they are generally not appropriate.

7 Avoid long sentences. Try to keep your sentences to a maximum of 15–20 words. Email is faster than letters and requires a different kind of writing.

8 And finally, check that you are sending the email to the right person. A mistake here can be very embarrassing.

We must believe in luck, for how else can we explain the success of those we don't like?

Jean Cocteau, French writer and artist

7 A Can we make our own luck?

1 READING

a Before you read the article, guess the answers to these questions.

1 What's the most dangerous month of the year in Britain?
a January b March c July

2 What's the most dangerous day of the week?
a Sunday b Wednesday c Friday

3 Which of these days is traditionally considered unlucky?
a Tuesday 13th b Thursday 13th c Friday 13th

4 What's the most dangerous time of day?
a 8.00 a.m. b 11.00 a.m. c 5.00 p.m.

b Read the article and check your answers.

c Read the article again and match the sentence halves.

1 In 2005, March 3rd [d]
2 When there's a new Harry Potter book [ ]
3 January [ ]
4 Fridays are dangerous [ ]
5 Friday 13th [ ]
6 Winter is dangerous [ ]

a fewer children end up in hospital.
b seems to be really unlucky.
c because everyone's in a hurry to get home.
d was the safest day of the year.
e because driving conditions are worse.
f is more dangerous than February.

d Match the highlighted words to the correct definition.

1 danger *risk*
2 probable ____
3 numbers which give important information ____
4 difficult to understand ____
5 happen, take place ____
6 people who are hurt ____
7 hurrying ____
8 a section of a hospital ____

Be careful on January 8th – it's officially the most dangerous day of the year. The insurance company Hyperion has analyzed accident statistics and has found that there are more insurance claims for accidents on January 8th than on any other day.

Accidents are certainly more likely to occur at particular times of year. One general rule is that more accidents happen in winter months, because risk increases in bad weather. In 2004 and 2005 Hyperion found that the worst day was January 8th, with 298 motoring accidents reported to them. March 3rd was statistically the safest day, with only 89 reports. Six of the ten worst days for motoring were in January.

It's obvious that icy and snowy conditions are dangerous, but some other statistics are more puzzling. A British Medical Journal report in 2001, for example, found that hospital admissions were always higher than usual on Friday 13th.

But it is not only when Friday falls on the 13th that it is a dangerous day. Four of the top ten worst days for accidents last year were Fridays – perhaps because everyone is rushing home for the weekend – while Thursdays are the safest day of the week.

At what time of day is an accident most likely to occur? Analysis by the Health and Safety Authority found that people are most likely to have an accident at 11.00 a.m., whereas the safest time of day is between 4.00 and 5.00 a.m. – probably because most people are in bed!

Finally, good news for Harry Potter fans. Doctors at the John Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford noted that fewer children are admitted to the emergency ward on the weekends when Harry Potter books are released. Casualties fell by over 50% when the last two books went on sale. So if you want to be really safe, you should read a Harry Potter book in bed, at around 5.00 on a Thursday morning, in summer ...

2 GRAMMAR third conditional

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 If I'd known it was going to rain, I *would have taken* (take) an umbrella with me.

2 She _____ (arrive) home earlier if the traffic hadn't been so bad.

3 Do you think he would have accepted if we _____ (offer) him more money?

4 We _____ (not serve) meat if you'd told us he was vegetarian.

5 I don't think he would have read the book if I _____ (not recommend) it last Christmas.

6 _____ you _____ (go) to the party if he had invited you?

7 He would never have started the training course if he _____ (know) it was going to be so hard.

b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1 I didn't buy the car because the bank didn't give me a loan.

If the bank had given me a loan, *I would have bought* the car.

2 We didn't go shopping because we didn't have enough time.

If we had had more time, _____ shopping.

3 He didn't come to the cinema because he wasn't interested in the film.

He would have come to the cinema if _____.

4 I didn't finish the report because I had so many calls.

I would have finished the report if _____.

5 They moved house because the company closed.

If the company hadn't closed, _____.

6 We didn't have a barbecue because it was so cold.

We would have had a barbecue if _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.142 *Grammar Bank 7A*

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress; sounds

a Write the words in the correct group. Use your dictionary to check.

~~anxious~~ optimistic opportunity effort
unhappy realistic advantage mistake instinct

Stress on 1st syllable	Stress on 2nd syllable	Stress on 3rd syllable
anxious		

b Write the words in the chart.

~~achieve~~ airport bump careful comfortable
champagne control fail focus goal lucky
over patient pain routine scream seem
there vary worry

			achieve	

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

4 HOW WORDS WORK *which* or *what*?

Correct any mistakes in the highlighted words. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 Is that the school which you go to? ✓

2 Why can't we do what I want? _____

3 I've just heard a joke which made me laugh.

_____

4 I don't understand which they are saying. _____

5 He lives in Cardiff, what is in Wales. _____

6 He works for a company which makes mobile phones.

_____

5 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

a Write the adjective form of the words in the correct category.

comfort luck help happiness success
fortune care

1 (+) adjective ending *-y*:

_____ _____

2 (+) adjective ending *-ate*:

_____

3 (+) adjective ending *-able*:

_____

4 (+) adjective ending *-ful*:

_____ _____

b Complete the sentences with a positive or negative adverb made from an adjective in a.

1 They are the perfect couple. They have been *happily* married for 30 years.

2 I lost my wallet yesterday. _____, I found it today!

3 He came to see me yesterday, but _____ I was out. I'm really sorry I didn't see him.

4 I slept very _____ on the bed.

5 He picked up the baby very _____.

6 He completed the marathon _____ in three hours.

7 'Can I carry your bag for you?' he asked _____.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
cabin crew *noun*	/'kæbɪn kruː/	
heart attack *noun*	/hɑːt ə'tæk/	
instinct *noun*	/'ɪnstɪŋkt/	
achieve (a goal) *verb*	/ə'tʃiːv/	
bump into (sth / sb) *verb*	/bʌmp 'ɪntə/	
convince *verb*	/kən'vɪns/	
fall asleep *verb*	/fɔːl ə'sliːp/	
miss (sb) *verb*	/mɪs/	
press (a button, etc.) *verb*	/pres/	
vary *verb*	/'veəri/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about the questionnaire about luck from Student's Book p.101 exercise 4. What does he think?

1 He thinks he's generally a lucky person. ☐

2 He thinks he's generally an unlucky person. ☐

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 He doesn't agree with the results of the questionnaire. ___

2 He once won £15 on the lottery. ___

3 He doesn't think he is positive enough. ___

4 He thinks he needs to meet some new friends. ___

5 He doesn't believe that people can change their luck. ___

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Poetry is not the most important thing in life. I'd much rather lie in a hot bath reading Agatha Christie and sucking sweets.
Dylan Thomas, Irish poet

7 B Murder mysteries

1 READING

a Read the text and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 More than 40 films have been made about Jack. ___
2 *The Lodger* was a horror film. ___
3 The 1959 film mixed real and invented details. ___
4 Sherlock Holmes wasn't a real person. ___
5 Johnny Depp played the part of Jack the Ripper. ___
6 In real life there were many clues to help discover Jack's identity. ___
7 *Time After Time* showed that Jack the Ripper was more violent than today's murderers. ___
8 A TV cowboy show was based on the Jack the Ripper story. ___
9 The TV documentary about Jack the Ripper gave proof of his identity. ___
10 People prefer not to find out the truth. ___

b Read the text again. Find compound nouns which mean the following.

1 people who enjoy solving crimes by just sitting at home and thinking
_____ _____

2 a type of film, e.g. Dracula, Frankenstein
_____ _____

3 the place where a crime, e.g. a murder, takes place
_____ _____

4 a machine which can travel back to the past or into the future
_____ _____

5 a kind of novel (or film) about space and fantasy
_____ _____

6 a TV programme about real life, e.g. animals, history, etc.
_____ _____

Jack The Ripper

At The Movies

Who was Jack the Ripper? That question has interested everyone from police inspectors to armchair detectives for over a century, and the film industry is no exception.*

In 1926, the famous director, Alfred Hitchcock, made his first thriller, *The Lodger*, which was based on the Jack the Ripper story. A 1959 film generally follows the real events but doesn't use any real names, and introduces an American policeman to help solve the murder mystery. In 1965, *A Study In Terror* put Jack the Ripper against the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. Holmes ultimately succeeds in finding Jack the Ripper, but had to face him again in *Murder By Decree* in 1979. Even the famous horror film producers, Hammer Films, made two movies based on the Ripper. One of the biggest recent films starred Johnny Depp as a policeman searching for Jack the Ripper in the 2001 film *From Hell*.

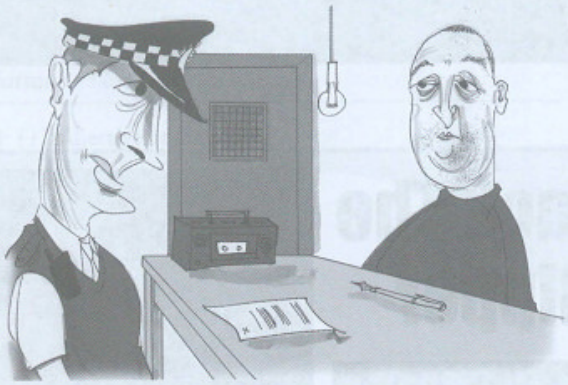
With so few clues and methods of detection at the time, it seems the only way we might discover the real identity of Jack the Ripper would be to go back in time to one of the crime scenes before a murder occurs. In 1979's *Time After Time*, H. G. Wells uses a time machine to find the murderer. And the film makes an interesting point – that compared with today's violence and crime, Jack the Ripper is almost an amateur!

Over the years, television has also taken its inspiration from the Ripper case for a number of shows, ranging from the western *Cimarron Strip* to science fiction in *Star Trek*. Today there are hundreds of books, articles, films, websites, and guided tours, and even a recent musical and CD. But why so much interest? In 2000, a television documentary concluded that, even if someone had proof of the Ripper's identity, people still would not believe them. Perhaps in some way we want the bloody mystery of Jack the Ripper to remain just that – a mystery.

* Over 40 films or TV dramas have been made about Jack the Ripper, more than for any other murderer.

2 GRAMMAR question tags

a Circle the correct answer.



1 You live in London, **don't you / aren't you?**
2 But you weren't born in London, **weren't you / were you?**
3 You moved to London when you were ten, **weren't you / didn't you?**
4 That means you've been living here for twenty years, **haven't you / have you?**
5 But you're emigrating to Australia next week, **won't you / aren't you?**
6 You can't take your dog with you, **can't you / can you?**
7 Your brother will look after your dog, **will he / won't he?**
8 Australia's a long way away, **doesn't it / isn't it?**
9 Your brother's been in prison before, **isn't he / hasn't he?**
10 I think you'd like to call your lawyer now, **don't you / wouldn't you?**

b Complete the question tags.

1 You don't like him much, *do you*?
2 You're 26 years old, _____?
3 It's really easy, _____?
4 He speaks Spanish, _____?
5 They left yesterday, _____?
6 She hasn't finished the test yet, _____?
7 He's having lunch with her tomorrow, _____?
8 You'll find out about the film, _____?

Study Link **Student's Book p.142** *Grammar Bank 7B*

3 PRONUNCIATION /ə/

a Circle the /ə/ sound in these words.

1 murder
2 November
3 American
4 painter
5 investigation
6 doctor
7 royal
8 policemen

b Write the words.

1 /ˈmɜːdərə/ _____
2 /mɪsˈtɪərɪəs/ _____
3 /ˈɑːnsə/ _____
4 /ˈfɪkʃnəl/ _____
5 /kənˈtɪnjuː/ _____

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link **Student's Book p.157** *Sound Bank*

4 GRAMMAR indirect questions

a Correct the highlighted phrases.

1 Can you remember where did we leave it?
where we left it _____
2 I wonder why did she go back to the hotel early?
_____
3 Do you know where is the nearest bank?
_____
4 Could you tell me how much does it cost, please?
_____
5 Do you think she knows what does she want to do?
_____
6 Can you tell me have we arrived yet?
_____

b Order the words to make indirect questions.

1 you / were / Can / last night / you / where / at 8.00 p.m. / remember

Can you remember where you were at 8.00 p.m. last night?

2 has / you / ever / Do / been / know / she / to Greece / if

_____?

3 if / Can / this train / tell / goes / to Paris / you / me

_____?

4 me / Could / starts / tell / what / this / film / you / time

_____?

5 who / you / to / this / pen / Do / belongs / know

_____?

6 tell / you / Could / me / long / he's / how / there / lived

_____?

Study Link **Student's Book p.142** *Grammar Bank 7B*

5 VOCABULARY compound nouns

Write two words from the list next to each noun to make compound nouns.

boarding city credit golf ~~police~~ railway shopping strawberry training traffic

police

1 _____ station

2 _____ centre

3 _____ card

4 _____ course

5 _____ jam

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
fear *noun*	/fɪə/	
murderer *noun*	/ˈmɜːdərə/	
panic *noun*	/ˈpænɪk/	
suspect *noun*	/ˈsʌspekt/	
theory *noun*	/ˈθɪəri/	
victim *noun*	/ˈvɪktɪm/	
foggy *adjective*	/ˈfɒgi/	
fictional *adjective*	/ˈfɪkʃnəl/	
innocent *adjective*	/ˈɪnəsnt/	
prove *verb*	/pruːv/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about her favourite detective. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1 Ruth Rendell writes romantic novels. ___

2 One of her characters is Chief Inspector Wexford. ___

3 The detective is married. ___

4 The detective is about 55 years old. ___

5 The detective is jealous of his daughter. ___

6 The detective doesn't always solve the crime. ___

7 The detective is a very unusual person. ___

b Listen again and correct the false sentences.

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

I find television very educational. Every time somebody turns on the TV, I go into the other room and read a book.
Groucho Marx, US comedian

7C Switch it off

1 VOCABULARY television

Match the programmes to the correct type of TV.

1 drama series *The Lost Island*
2 documentary _____
3 sports programme _____
4 cartoon _____
5 the news _____
6 chat show _____
7 reality show _____
8 comedy _____
9 soap opera _____
10 quiz show _____
11 film _____

Channel 1

5.30 Tom and Jerry followed by Bugs Bunny

6.00 Main Street – Amanda tells Mike she's leaving and Steven hears some unexpected news.

6.30 Big Brother 10 – only three celebrities remain in the house. Which one will you vote for?

7:00 The Lost Island – part 2 of 8. This week's episode sees the return of the mystery woman.

8.00 Jonathan Ross – tonight's guests: Tom Cruise and Paul McCartney

Channel 2

5.30 Want to be Rich? – more contestants try to win the million euro prize

6.00 Football File – the latest results and news with Ian Bartlow

7:00 The World At Seven – all the latest information and stories from around the world

7.30 Laugh a Minute – more humorous sketches from the LAM team

8.00 Life in 21st Century China – a closer look at a growing country

9.30 Ben Hur with Charlton Heston

2 GRAMMAR phrasal verbs

a Circle the correct form. If both are possible, circle them both.

1 Could you turn on the TV / turn the TV on ?
2 They always go out on Friday evenings / go on Friday evenings out.
3 I'll pick your sister up / pick up your sister at the airport.
4 Can you look after my cat / look my cat after?
5 Here are your shoes. Put them on / Put on them.
6 I get on with my neighbours / get my neighbours on with.
7 Please switch off all mobiles / switch all mobiles off.
8 Didn't you hear me? Switch them off! / Switch off them!
9 Don't throw these papers away / throw away these papers.
10 Go away please / Go please away – I'm busy.

b Complete the sentences with a verb from the list and the correct pronoun. Be careful with word order.

switch off ~~fill in~~ set up throw away
turn up take off look for ask for

1 Please take this form with you. You need to *fill it in* and return it to us.
2 I can't hear the radio. Can you please _____?
3 He wasn't the only person to start the company. In fact, three people _____.
4 Those shoes have holes in them. I don't know why you don't _____.
5 A I can't find my glasses.
B I'm sure they're in your room. Go and _____.
6 There's nothing on TV. Can I _____?
7 I don't need my sweater in here as it's quite warm. Do you mind if I _____?
8 They haven't brought the bill yet. Can you _____?

Study Link Student's Book p.142 *Grammar Bank 7C*

3 PRONUNCIATION revision of sounds

a Circle the word with a different sound.

ʃ	ʧ	k	aʊ	ɜː	θ
patient	chimney	crime	soundtrack	heard	without
fortunate	mystery	cooker	out	murder	through
rush	knife	receipt	down	work	throw
residential	sink	block	grow	turn	think
machine	thriller	chemist's	power	audience	path

b Practise saying the words in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.157 *Sound Bank*

4 READING

a Read the text. Which definition of *roughing it* is correct?

1 to live a simple life working on the land and growing your own food
2 to save money by buying cheaper products
3 to live in a way that is not very comfortable, usually for a short time

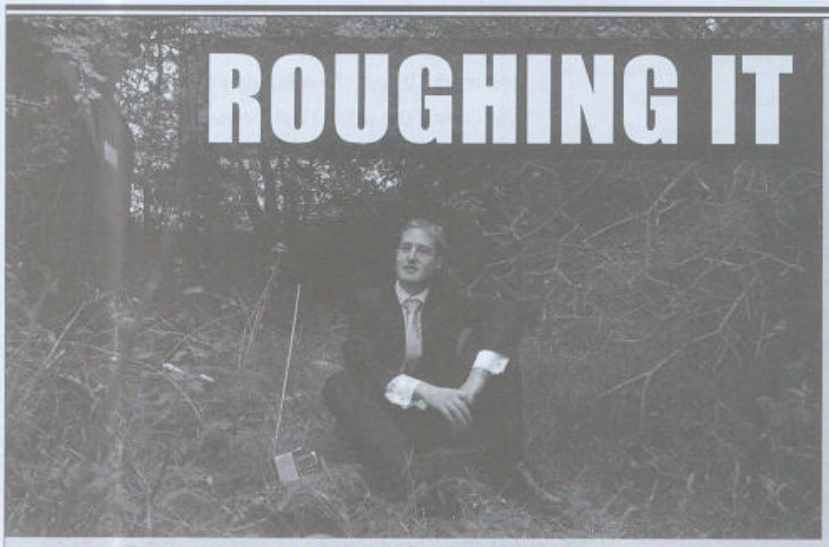
b Tick (✓) the things Hugh does now.

1 He works out. ☑
2 He goes out with friends. ☐
3 He wears smart clothes. ☐
4 He has a bath in the morning. ☐
5 He watches TV in the evening. ☐
6 He eats at a table. ☐
7 He reads books. ☐
8 He drives a car. ☐

c Match highlighted phrasal verbs from the text to the correct meaning.

1 continue _____
2 arrange to do something with other people _____
3 reduce, use or do less _____
4 do physical exercise _____
5 start, e.g. a new activity _____
6 accept something which is annoying or unpleasant without complaining _____

ROUGHING IT



Hugh Sawyer wakes up at 6.00 a.m., turns on the radio, gets up, has a wash and a shave, eats some breakfast, and gets on the bus to London.

At work he's always turned out in a good suit, stylish tie, and polished shoes. He regularly works out at the gym and often meets up with friends for drinks. In short, Sawyer leads the typical city life – with one exception. When his colleagues return home in the evening, Sawyer goes to a field in the woods near Oxford. The 32-year-old has given up every luxury to spend a year living outdoors.

'I want to make people think about how much they consume that is not necessary,' said Sawyer. 'I believe it is possible to do everything you normally do while cutting back. I have realized I can live without television, a sofa, electricity, chairs, tables, a fridge, and a freezer.' Before he took up his new life, he cut down his belongings to just a few clothes, books, and photographs. At night he has a sleeping bag and a small cooker. Despite the difficulties, Sawyer is enjoying his challenge. His original plan was to live outdoors for six weeks but decided to carry on after finding it 'quite easy'.

However, Sawyer still hasn't experienced a British winter outdoors. He admits he is nervous. 'It'll be dark when I get up and go to sleep and it'll be miserable and wet.' But a bigger problem might be returning to full-time city life. 'The real question is what happens when he finally stops,' said psychologist John Collings. 'If he puts up with it for a year, it will be difficult to go back to the noise of the city.'

5 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

take warm find give do call sold turn

1 They can't sell their old sofa so they're going to *give* it away.
2 If you don't like the skirt I gave you I can always _____ it back to the shop.
3 Can you _____ up the radio? I can only just hear it.
4 I always _____ up before I go to the gym.
5 I can't _____ up my coat because two buttons are missing.
6 I'm sorry, you're busy. I'll _____ back later.
7 I can't believe the tickets for the show are _____ out.
8 He has to _____ out more information before he goes to the police.

b Replace the underlined phrase with its opposite from the list.

take out switch on check in speed up
pick up come in

1 That box must be very heavy. I'll help you put it down. *pick it up*
2 The soap is starting on Channel 1 – let's switch it off. _____
3 Our bank account total has changed. Have you put any money in recently? _____
4 Have you checked out at reception yet? _____
5 Can you ask them to go out through the back door? _____
6 He asked the taxi driver to slow down. _____

Study Link Student's Book p.155 *Vocabulary Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
candle *noun*	/ˈkændl/	
electricity *noun*	/ɪlekˈtrɪsəti/	
freezer *noun*	/ˈfriːzə/	
iron *noun*	/ˈaɪən/	
light bulb *noun*	/laɪt bʌlb/	
vacuum cleaner *noun*	/ˈvækjʊəm ˈkliːnə/	
bring up (children) *verb*	/brɪŋ ʌp/	
live off (the land) *verb*	/lɪv ɒf/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about TV and answer the questions.

1 How many TVs does she have?
2 Where do they usually watch TV?
3 Why doesn't her friend have a TV?
4 Which is her favourite channel? Why?
5 What foreign TV would she like to watch? Why?
6 How much TV does she watch during the week?
7 Why doesn't she watch TV at the weekend?

b Listen again with the tapescript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...? FILES 6&7

Complete each space with one word.

1 She told me that she _____ never been to France before.
2 *Out of Africa* was directed _____ Sidney Pollack.
3 Valencia, _____ is on the east coast of Spain, is famous for its oranges.
4 If it had been cheaper, I _____ have bought it.
5 It's a great film, _____ it?
6 You must _____ off all electronic devices during take off and landing.

7 Everything in the open

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1 APOLOGIZING

Correct the apologies and responses.

1 I did it without to think.
I did it without thinking. _____

2 I really sorry.
_____

3 This is all right.
_____

4 How I could be so stupid?
_____

5 I'm terrible sorry.
_____

6 I was fault.
_____

7 I wasn't just concentrating.
_____

8 You don't worry.
_____

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the sentences with phrases from the list.

now or never hopeless at blame me
hear a word confirm your booking
must have been

1 You're late again! Honestly, you're _____ arriving on time!

2 Come on, make up your mind. It's _____.

3 I definitely didn't do it. So if it wasn't me, it _____ you.

4 It's not my fault. Don't _____.

5 Sorry, could you say that again? I didn't _____.

6 We will _____ by email in the next few days.

3 READING

a Match the famous sights in Paris to their description. Then read the text and check.

Louvre Gare d'Orsay Notre Dame Eiffel Tower Ile de la Cité
Place de la Concorde Egyptian Obelisk

1 It was built for the 1889 World Fair.
2 It used to be a railway station but is now an art museum.
3 Paris cathedral.
4 A stone column in the middle of Place de la Concorde.
5 It used to be a fortress and then a royal residence.
6 The square where King Louis XV and Marie-Antoinette were killed.
7 An island on the Seine.

The Banks of the Seine

In 1991, *Paris, Banks of the Seine* was added to Unesco's World Heritage List, joining such famous sites as the Great Wall of China or the Taj Mahal in India. The area in Paris extends from Notre Dame in the east to the Eiffel Tower in the west. Along this long route you can find many of the main treasures of the French capital. Notre Dame, the city's cathedral, is one of the oldest monuments and dates from the 12th century. It is located on the Ile de la Cité, a little island on the Seine that is linked with the rest of the city via many bridges, of which the Pont Neuf is the most famous and oldest. In the middle of the route there are the two major museums: the Louvre and the Gare d'Orsay, a former train station but now a museum of 19th and 20th century art. The Louvre was originally built to defend the city from the Saxons in the 12th century and has even been a residence for the kings of France.

This is also the part of the route where Place de la Concorde is situated, with the Egyptian Obelisk in the centre. The square was originally designed in the 18th century and its centre held a guillotine during the French Revolution, responsible for the deaths of the king and queen, among others. The Egyptian Obelisk comes originally from the temple of Luxor and has hieroglyphics describing the achievements of the pharaoh Rameses II. The end of the Banks of the Seine route is marked by the Eiffel Tower. Built in 1889 for the World Fair, it is still the number one symbol for Paris.

b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

New English File Intermediate online

Grammar
Practise your grammar with exercises for each File.

Vocabulary
Practise your vocabulary with exercises for each File.

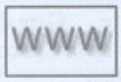
Pronunciation
Practise the sounds of English, and play sounds and word stress games.

Audio Words
Listen to the words, learn them, and add your translation.

Practical English
Listen to and learn phrases, and do 'spot the mistake' activities.

Learning Record
Download the Study Link Learning Record (PDF, size 87 KB).

Text Builder
Read and complete texts from the Student's Book.



Weblinks
Links to websites for learning more about the topics in New English File Intermediate.

Games
Have some fun with our games – and learn English at the same time!

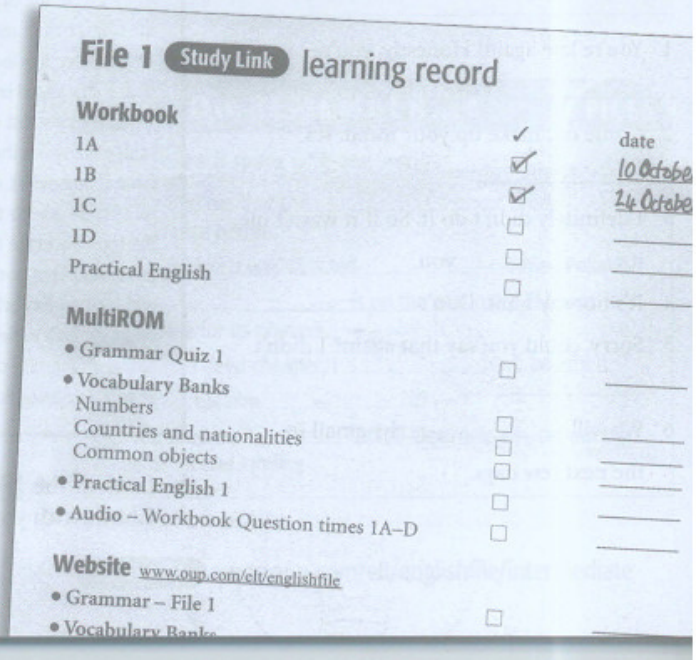
Mini Phrasebook
Download two pages of Practical English for travelling. You can get this in colour (PDF, size 139 KB) or black and white (PDF, size 97 KB)

Vocabulary Calendar
Write down and learn new words every month. Download this month's calendar (PDF, size 32 KB)

Don't forget that New English File has a website for you at: **www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate**
This helps you with:

- grammar
- vocabulary
- pronunciation
- Practical English
- listening
- reading
- writing
- spelling

Keep a record of what you've done with the Study Link Learning Record.



File 1 Study Link learning record

Workbook

		date
1A	✓	
1B	☑	10 Octobe
1C	☑	24 Octobe
1D	☐	
Practical English	☐	
	☐	

MultiROM

- Grammar Quiz 1 ☐
- Vocabulary Banks
  - Numbers ☐
  - Countries and nationalities ☐
  - Common objects ☐
- Practical English 1 ☐
- Audio – Workbook Question times 1A–D ☐

Website www.oup.com/elt/englishfile

- Grammar – File 1 ☐
- Vocabulary Banks

Listening

1 A

I don't agree with that. I mean, compared with ten years ago, there's a lot more information available about the food we eat, on TV and in the papers, and I think that nowadays young people know what's healthy and what isn't, much more than they did before. And I think young people are also more concerned about their appearance than they were ten years ago. They want to be fit and to look good. This means that they're usually careful not to eat too much fatty food or too many carbohydrates. And they know that eating fruit and vegetables is good for you and they try to do that. OK, so perhaps they still sometimes eat junk food, burgers, and chips and things, when they go out, but I think in general they eat more healthily than say ten years ago.

1 B

I cheated in a chemistry exam when I was at secondary school. I think I was about 16 or 17 years old. I hated all the sciences – chemistry, biology, and physics. I just couldn't understand them. I hated physics the most but I never cheated in the physics exams because the teacher was really strict and he always watched us really carefully. The chemistry teacher was a lot more relaxed. She was reading a book while we were doing the exam. I was sitting next to my best friend – he was very good at chemistry – and he'd written all the answers on a piece of paper. Then he folded the piece of paper, put it in his pencil case, and passed his pencil case to me. But just at that moment, the teacher looked up from her book and saw my friend giving me the pencil case. She came up to my desk and took the pencil case from me and opened it. When she saw the answers written on the piece of paper she got really angry and sent us out of the room. Luckily she didn't tell our parents but we failed the exam of course.

1 C

I'm an only child. I don't think I was spoilt, but maybe I was. I don't consider myself to be selfish, but I'm probably not very good at seeing things from other people's point of view. Maybe that's because I'm not very imaginative. I am quite responsible and organized though, so probably most of what the psychologist says is true for me.

Er – other people in my family – well my wife is a youngest child. I think she's quite affectionate, that's true, but she certainly isn't lazy – she's one of the most hardworking people I know, and I'd say she's charming but she's not manipulative.

My dad is an oldest child and I think it's true that he is much more responsible than his brother and sister, and I know they think he was always quite bossy. Actually they still think he is.

2 A

I've never been very good at saving money. If I can afford something I want, I'll buy it; if I can't, I won't. I can't remember the last time I really saved up for something.

I lost my wallet a few years ago. It fell out of my pocket in a train. It had my credit cards and money in it. But somebody found it and took it to a police station and the police phoned me and I went to get it. It still had all my cards and the money in it. I was amazed. But the person didn't leave their name so I couldn't say thank you.

I buy loads of things on the Internet, especially books and music. The last thing I bought were some chocolates for my mum's birthday last month.

Somebody tried to steal money from me a few years ago. I was walking in the city centre late at night coming back from a friend's house but I didn't have any, so he was quite disappointed.

I've never sold anything on the Internet – but friends of mine use websites like eBay all the time to sell things they don't want. One of my friends even sold his car on the Internet recently.

I haven't lent anybody any money for ages. The last time I did was when I was at school. One of my friends asked me to lend him some money. It wasn't very much, but he didn't pay me back. We never spoke to each other again.

2 B

I have been cycling for years. I love cycling in the summer when there's plenty of daylight after work. The countryside around Oxford is great for cycling – not too many hills and nice quiet roads. It's great exercise and also really good thinking time.

I've been learning how to cross-country ski for a year. I've done a lot of downhill skiing but cross-country is completely different. I prefer it because there are fewer people around you and you can ski to some really beautiful places. I think somewhere like Scandinavia is the best place to do it.

I have a friend from Norway who lives in the UK and we often go away together at weekends and on holiday. We've been friends for about five years. I met her on a mountaineering course and we've been good friends ever since. We have a lot of similar interests.

My bicycle is a very important possession. I've had it for about five years and have cycled thousands of kilometres on it – it's a good friend!

I belong to the British Mountaineering Council, mainly because you get good discounts on equipment and clothing and also because they do the best insurance for people who do lots of activities in the mountains. I've been a member since 2004.

I drive a BMW. It's not really my sort of car, I mean I wouldn't have bought it myself, but it used to be my parents' and they gave it to me. It's great because it's got quite a powerful engine so is fun to drive and it's big enough to get two bicycles in the back. The main problem with it though is that it costs a fortune to run. I've had it for two years now and I really notice how much I've been spending on petrol.

2 C

I definitely agree that drivers shouldn't use any kind of mobile phone when they are driving. I mean you can't really concentrate on the road if you're having a telephone conversation at the same time. A hands-free mobile might be OK – I'm not sure. I know that some people try to read text messages or even write them while they're driving. I think that's crazy. I mean it's really dangerous because they stop looking at the road and look at their mobiles.

I'm not sure if slow drivers cause more accidents than fast drivers but they certainly do cause accidents. If someone's driving really slowly then people get impatient and try to overtake and this can be very dangerous. Slow drivers make other drivers angry and an angry driver can be a dangerous driver.

I think cyclists can be just as dangerous as car drivers. I'm a cyclist so I look at other cyclists and I see that quite a lot of them don't stop at traffic lights and things like that. Some cyclists think they can do whatever they want. They cycle on the pavement and in the middle of the road and they zigzag between cars.

3 A

I think you should move away from other people when you're talking on a mobile – it's good manners. And you shouldn't play noisy games or talk really loudly if you're on a bus or a train or somewhere where there are lots of people nearby. It doesn't really bother me, but some people find it very annoying.

As far as I know, you mustn't use a mobile at all in a car, whether you're moving or not, even for text messages – it's against the law. So is using your mobile at a petrol station, and you have to turn your mobile off on planes too. Switching off your mobile in class is just good manners, you should definitely do that. It's really annoying for everyone when someone's phone rings in the middle of something, and it's even worse if they answer it. And making personal calls in public – well, it depends. I suppose people shouldn't do it, but it can be very interesting to listen to!

3 B

OK, this famous person I'm going to describe is a man and he's Spanish. He's probably in his mid-sixties, but I'm not 100% sure – definitely in his sixties though. He's very tall and very well built – not exactly fat though. I remember I saw him once in London quite close up. He was wearing a long fur coat and he looked like a big bear. He's got dark curly hair, not very long. Well, it's probably a bit grey now. He's a singer, an opera singer.

The next person is a woman, and she's British, though she's married to an American. Actually she's Welsh, and she goes back to Wales a lot to visit her family. She's in her thirties I think, probably late thirties, and she's got long, wavy, dark hair and big eyes. She's slim but not very very slim like a model – she's quite curvy. Most people think she's beautiful. She's an actress.

3 C

A Can you cook?

B Yes, I can. I think I'm quite good at it. Most people seem to enjoy eating the things I cook for them, but you never know, maybe they're just being polite.

I first started trying to cook when I left home and went to university. I didn't have much money and it was much cheaper cooking my own food than eating in the canteen or in restaurants.

I learnt by myself really, by experimenting and improvising. To be honest, when I first started cooking most of my food was terrible. But I learnt quite fast.

Except at the very beginning, I think I've found it quite easy, mainly because I enjoy cooking and I enjoy eating. But it's not something that everyone can learn to do. I think some people are just too impatient to learn to cook well.

4 A

I disagree with this for three reasons. First of all, I think it's better if all children look the same – especially for children who come from poorer families. And secondly, I think it's easier for the parents. They just have to buy one set of clothes for their children. And finally, it's much quicker for the children to get ready in the mornings. They don't have to make so many decisions about what to wear.

Absolutely, I agree with this. First of all, girls work better on their own because they're not thinking about boys all the time. Also, if there are boys in the class they tend to dominate and answer all the questions. If there aren't boys, I think girls feel more confident. Finally, I think without boys in the class there aren't so many discipline problems because girls generally behave better than boys. So teachers can concentrate on teaching and not on discipline.

4 B

If I won a dream holiday in a competition, I'd go to Kenya or Tanzania. I've always really wanted to go on safari, ever since I saw the elephants in the zoo when I was five years old.

If I could choose any car, I'd get a Ferrari or something like that. Not very practical, but good fun.

If I could be very good at a sport, I think I'd choose tennis. Every week I play my friend Kate, and every week she beats me. It drives me mad!

If I could choose my ideal job, I'd be a newsreader on TV. The money's good, and you only have to work for half an hour every evening.

If I had more time, I'd learn how to cook properly. I love eating but I'm not very good at cooking. I'd like to be able to cook a really nice dinner for my friends when they come round.

If I could buy a house in another country, I'd buy a ski chalet in the Swiss Alps, with enough room for all my family and friends. We could go there every Christmas – it'd be fantastic.

4 C

I used to have a friend called Matilda. We were together at secondary school. When we were 16 she moved because of her father's job, but we kept in touch. We used to write long letters to each other – email didn't exist then. I went to stay with her a couple of times too. We lost touch after university. I'd love to see her again. We used to be really good friends.

I used to hate a couple of teachers at school, but I suppose the one I hated the most was my French teacher. He was really horrible. I don't think he liked children or even teaching. He used to be rude to us and he didn't explain things well. I failed French – it was the only subject I ever failed at school.

I used to play a lot of squash, but I recently started playing tennis and now I much prefer it. The problem with squash is that it's pretty hard and aggressive and maybe I'm just not fit enough to play it any more. Also the friend I used to play with always beat me. The great thing about tennis is that it's outdoors, and I play doubles with three friends. It's less competitive and more fun. The only problem is you can't play when it rains.

5 A

Personally I think banning fast food restaurants would be a good idea, but I don't think you can do that. I mean you can't ban a particular type of restaurant just because the food is unhealthy. People have to take personal responsibility for what they eat, and if people want to eat burgers, you can't stop them.

But banning cars from city centres, that would be great, that would really make a big difference. We need better public transport, and the best way to get it is to make people leave their cars at home. Anyway, there's nowhere to park in city centres. Some people probably wouldn't like it at first, because everyone uses their cars so much, but it would make the city centre so much nicer if you could walk around without worrying about the traffic. Also you could make pedestrian zones, with trees and cafés, and places to sit and read or just watch the world go by.

5 B

I think that both men and women read novels but they read different types. Generally men prefer reading science-fiction novels and action-based novels, and women prefer to read novels about feelings, emotions, and personal relationships. I think men find that quite boring and prefer something with more action in it. I know that personally, I don't really like reading science-fiction novels so I'm the stereotype, I suppose.

Well I think generally women like shopping much more than men and they can spend hours looking around shops, not making any decisions, just looking at things. However, my boyfriend and I aren't typical at all because he loves shopping, much more than I do, and he can spend hours walking around all the shops. Whereas I find it really, really boring.

5 C

I'm going to tell you about my sister-in-law, Marjan. She's a cardiac surgeon, so she operates on people with heart problems. It's an incredibly responsible job and very tiring. Some of the operations she does last for hours, like heart transplants, and she has to be standing up and concentrating for all that time. She works really long hours, and she also often has to get up in the middle of the night if a patient of hers has got worse or something.

She works in one of the big London hospitals, and she also has a private clinic. I'm not sure what her salary is as we don't talk about things like that, but I imagine it's quite high.

She loves her job in spite of all the downsides. It took her years and years of studying and exams to get to where she is now, and she's passionately interested in what she does. She also spends ages reading articles and keeping up to date, and I think she does some teaching too. Probably her only complaint would be that she doesn't have enough time for her son. He's seven years old and of course she has very little free time for him or for herself.

6 A

Near my house there are a lot of small Indian shops selling vegetables and spices. I love walking around them, looking at everything.

I suppose my favourite shops are delicatessens. I just love food. I don't think I really have favourite shops for buying clothes, shoes, and books.

For presents, it obviously depends what I am buying and who it's for. I don't have one favourite shop.

I regularly shop at markets, supermarkets, and shopping centres. I like variety, it makes shopping more interesting.

I go shopping when I need to and I generally go on my own as it's easier.

I enjoy buying books and I absolutely hate buying swimsuits.

Shopping in the sales is a nightmare as everything is in a mess and there are thousands of people. I hate it.

I go to street markets sometimes – you can often find bargains there.

I have done quite a lot of shopping online. It is so easy. I have bought flight tickets, films, and books.

6 B

Actually, I once met several film actors when they were making a TV film in my home town. I even had a part because they needed extras. I just had to walk up and down a street. But I think they edited me out of the final film!

What do I prefer, TV, DVD, or cinema? It depends on the film. If it's a film that I think I'm really going to like, I'd rather go to the cinema to see it. If it's just entertainment, then I'm happy to wait and rent the DVD when it comes out or watch it on TV.

I normally prefer seeing foreign films with subtitles, even if I don't understand the language they're in. I think it's very important to hear the actors' voice and tone.

I've seen several films this year but nothing really fantastic.

Manhattan Murder Mysteries by Woody Allen made me laugh a lot. I thought it was very good.

Manchuga, a Chilean film, made me cry.

A film I have seen several times is *Grease*. It's my favourite film ever. I have seen it a thousand times and I know the script by heart.

6 C

Someone I admire is the artist William Turner, who was born in London in 1775. I don't know very much about his life, or what he was like as a person – I just really like his pictures. I know that his mother died when he was a child, and he didn't really go to school very much, but he was always good at art, even when he was very young. He had an exhibition at the Royal Academy when he was 15. His paintings are usually very delicate images, often of rivers or lakes or the sea. One day he tied himself to a ship in a storm so that he could really experience the storm before he painted it. He travelled a lot in Europe and painted beautiful cities like Venice and Rome. When he was older, he decided to live a lonely life, painting and travelling on his own. He often refused to sell his paintings – maybe he already had enough money. He died in 1851, in London, I think.

7 A

Well, I did the questionnaire and I scored 18, which means that I'm 'naturally unlucky' and that I 'don't attract good luck'. I'm not sure that's really true. I've always thought of myself as being quite a lucky person – I won £50 on the lottery once, which is more than any of my friends have done. It also says that I 'need a more positive and adventurous attitude to life'. It's true that I'm not very adventurous, but I think I am positive about life. Maybe I should be a bit more open to new experiences, talking to new people, trying new food and so on – but on the other hand, I'm very happy with the friends I have and the food I eat. I can see that new experiences might be enjoyable, but I'm not sure they really make you luckier. In fact, I think that some people are just naturally unlucky, and there's not much they can do about it.

7 B

A Could you tell me who your favourite fictional detective is?

B Yes, my favourite detective's Chief Inspector Wexford. He's the detective in a lot of the crime novels written by Ruth Rendell.

A What do you like about him?

B I like the fact that he's a very real character. For example, he's happily married, which is quite unusual for fictional detectives, he's in his mid-fifties, he lives in a small village near the coast, and he has two grown-up children.

A Is his family important in the books?

B Yes, apart from the murder or crime, part of the stories are always about his family. For example he has two daughters and one of them is an actress, and the other is jealous of her because she's successful and she's Wexford's favourite.

A I suppose he always solves the crimes.

B Well yes, of course he does, but what I like about him is that he doesn't have any incredible powers. He's an extremely good listener, he listens to everything, even pieces of silly gossip, which can often give him a clue which helps him solve the crime. Then he sits at home and works things out. What I really like about him is that he's just an ordinary person who's good at his job.

7 C

We have three TVs in our house – one in the living room, one in the kitchen, and one in our bedroom. But we mainly just watch the one in the living room. I have a friend who doesn't have a TV. In fact, he doesn't even have a radio. He says he prefers to read everything in the newspaper.

I have five national channels. I don't have satellite or cable TV. The channel I watch most is Channel 4 because I think it has the most interesting programmes. I don't watch any foreign channels although I would like to have Spanish TV, because I would like to be able to practise my Spanish. I don't watch as much TV as I used to. I normally watch one hour every evening on weekdays. I hardly watch any TV at the weekend. There are always more interesting things to do.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP
Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide in
Oxford New York
Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi
New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto
With offices in
Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece
Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore
South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD and OXFORD ENGLISH are registered trade marks of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2006

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2006
2010 2009 2008 2007 2006
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only. Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN-13: 978 0 19 451804 8
ISBN-10: 0 19 451804 3

Printed and bound by Grafiasa S.A. in Portugal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank all those at Oxford University Press who have contributed their skills and ideas to producing this course.

And very special thanks from Clive to Maria Angeles, Lucía, and Eric, and from Christina to Cristina, for all their help and encouragement. Christina would also like to thank her children Joaquin, Marco, and Krysia for their constant inspiration.

Designed by: Amanda Hockin

The authors and publisher are grateful to those who have given permission to reproduce the following extracts and adaptations of copyright material: p.18 'Girls with balls' by Lucy Mills as seen on www.gapyear.com. Reproduced by permission, p.20 Getting to Bolivia as seen on www.gosouthamerica.about.com. Reproduced by permission of The New York Times Syndication, p.33 Paris – Getting Around as seen on www.destinationsen.eurostar.com. Reproduced by permission, p.35 Wikipedia Puzzle Globe Logo © Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. Used with permission, p.48 'What are the 78 differences between women and men?' From BBC News at bbc.co.uk/news. Reproduced by permission, p.51 'How do I change careers?' by Perri Capell. This article is reprinted by permission from CareerJournal.com © 2006 Dow Jones & Co. Inc. All rights reserved, p.53 Make a whole day of it! from www.tripadvisor.com. Reproduced by permission, p.58 'The truth about extras' by Louise Compton as seen on www.thesun.co.uk. Reproduced by permission, p.71 'The man who wakes up in a ditch… then goes to work at Sotheby's' by Anushka Asthana, *The Observer* 4 September 2005 © Guardian Newspapers Limited 2005.

Sources: p.55 www.consumerdirect.gov.uk

The authors and publisher would like to thank the following for their permission to reproduce photographs: The Art Archive p.8 (Museo Nazionale Terme Rome/ Dagli Orti), Ferrario Burns Hood p.39, Getty Images pp.11 (Oli Tennent/ sketching), 13 (/Iconica), 23, 24(Emmanuel Faure), 30 (Trujillo-Paumier), 41 (Denis Felix /barman, civil servant, Chabruken /managing director), 48 (George Marx), 50 (Daly & Newton), 55, 61 (Timepix/Time Life Pictures), Kobal Collection pp.58 (New Line/Saul Zaentz/Wing Nut, Vinet, Pierre), 67 (20th Century Fox), Lucy Mills pp.18 (Gap Year Website), 67 (20th Century Fox), John Lawrence p.71, Pictures Colour Library p.73, Photofusion p.41 (student), Rex Features pp.4 (Organic Picture Library), 31, 33, 38

Illustrations by: Bob Dewar p.5; Phil Disley pp.5, 6, 17, 60, 64, 66, 68; Neil Gower pp. 20, 53; Ellis Nadler pronunciation symbols; Andy Parker pp. 27, 28, 56; Colin Shelbourn pp. 15, 16, 29; Kath Walker pp. 12,19, 44, 45, 61

The illustration on p.35 Wikipedia Puzzle Globe Logo © Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. Used with permission.

Picture research by: Cathy Blackie