

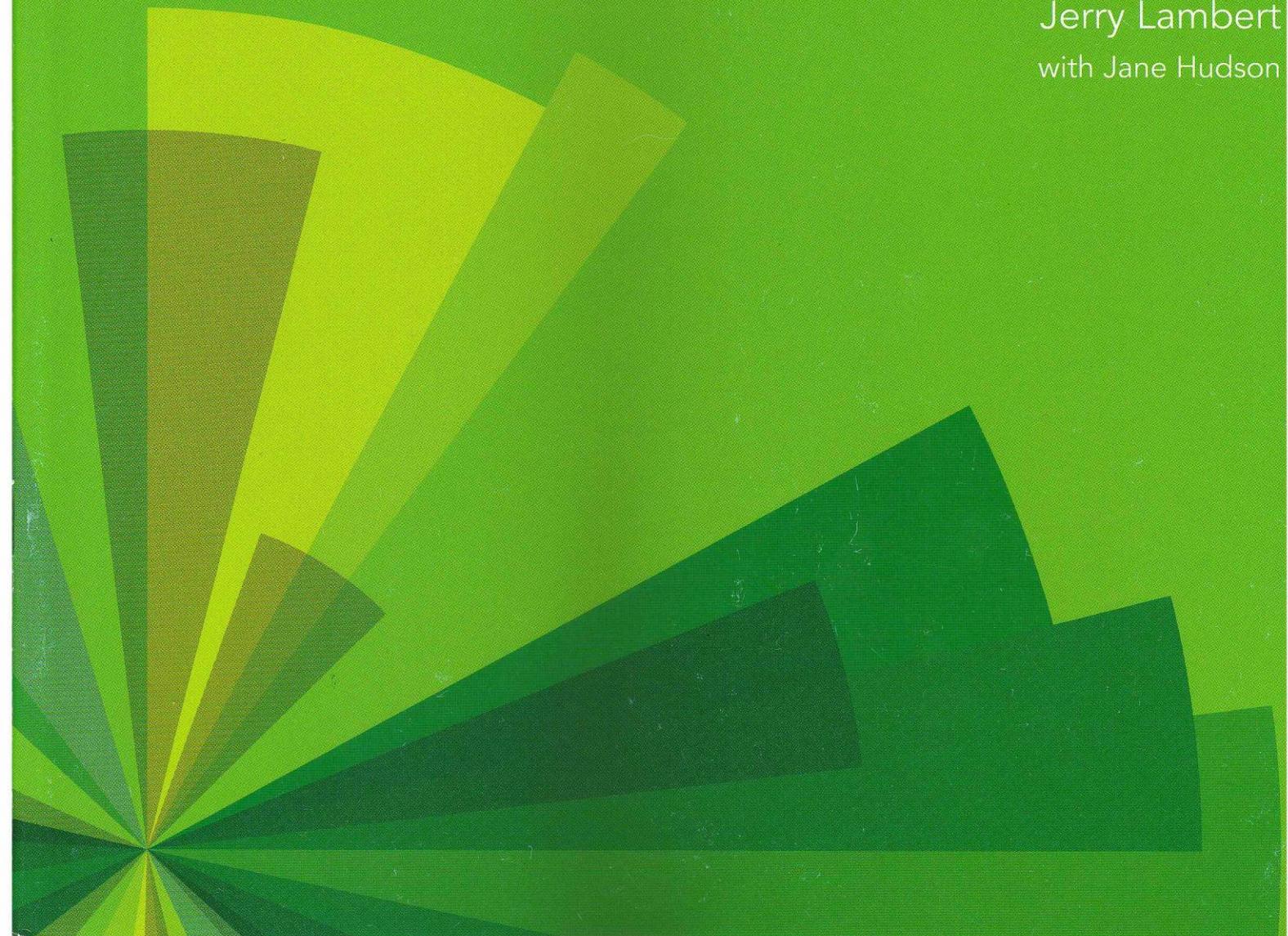
fourth  
edition

# English File

Intermediate  
Workbook

WITH KEY

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## 1B

## Modern families

**G** future forms: present continuous, be going to, will / won't   **V** family, adjectives of personality   **P** sentence stress, word stress

Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.  
First line of Anna Karenina  
by Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer

### 1 VOCABULARY family, adjectives of personality

- a Complete the sentences with a family word.



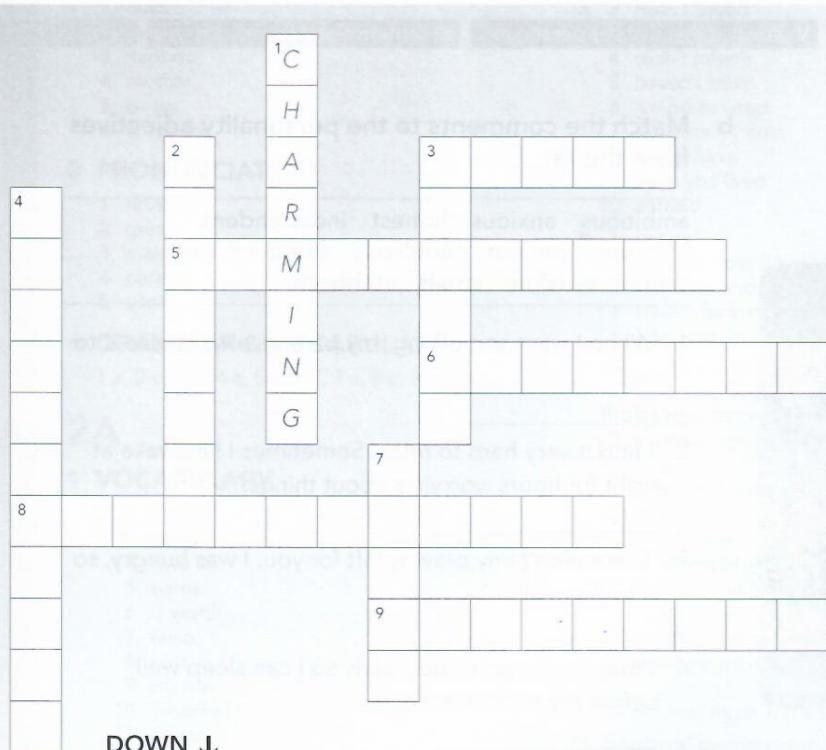
- 1 Your mother and father are your parents.
- 2 Your grandfather's father is your grandfather.
- 3 A child who has no brothers or sisters is an only child.
- 4 Your brother's or sister's daughter is your nephew.
- 5 A child who parents take into their family and treat as their own is an adopted child.
- 6 Your partner, children, parents, and brothers and sisters are your immediate family.
- 7 Your father's new wife is your stepmother.
- 8 Your wife or husband's brother is your brother-in-law.
- 9 A sister who shares one parent with you is your half-sister.
- 10 Your brothers and sisters are your siblings.
- 11 Your grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins are your extended family.
- 12 Your brother's or sister's son is your nephew.
- 13 Your stepmother's or stepfather's daughter from an earlier relationship is your step-sister.

- b Match the comments to the personality adjectives from the list.

ambitious anxious honest independent  
insecure patient rebellious self-confident  
selfish sensible spoilt stubborn

- 1 'When I want something, my parents always give it to me.'  
spoilt
- 2 'I find it very hard to relax. Sometimes I lie awake at night for hours worrying about things.'
- 3 'There aren't any prawns left for you. I was hungry, so I ate them all.'
- 4 'I'm going to go to bed early so I can sleep well before my exam tomorrow.'
- 5 'I feel very comfortable when I'm speaking in public.'
- 6 'I'd like to be the manager of a big multinational company.'
- 7 'That's what I think, and I'm not going to change my mind.'
- 8 'I'd prefer to do this on my own, thanks.'
- 9 'I was a really difficult teenager. I didn't obey any rules at school or home.'
- 10 'Take your time, I can wait. I'm not in a hurry.'
- 11 'Excuse me. You dropped some money. Here it is.'
- 12 'I'm not sure if Jess is my friend or not. She says she is, but I don't really know.'

- c Read the sentences and complete the crossword with the missing adjectives.



**DOWN ↓**

- Eddie's attractive, friendly and █ – everybody loves him!
- Cathy's really █. She loves going out, and she's got a lot of friends.
- My niece is very █ for her age – you'd never guess she was only 12.
- Laura's very █ – she writes some wonderful stories.
- Emma's so █. She's always telling other people what to do.

**ACROSS →**

- My boss is really █. Sometimes he's fine, but other times he gets angry about the smallest thing.
- It isn't fun playing tennis with my brother because he's so █. He hates losing.
- I'm lucky to have a friend like Paul because he's very █. He's always there when I need his help.
- My grandma's very █. She loves us all very much, and she gives us lots of hugs and kisses.
- It's very easy to make Daisy cry because she's very █.

- d Write the opposite adjectives. Use a negative prefix.

1 tidy	<u>untidy</u>	8 organized	<u>disorganized</u>
2 honest	<u>dishonest</u>	9 responsible	<u>irresponsible</u>
3 mature	<u>immature</u>	10 sociable	<u>unsociable</u>
4 reliable	<u>unreliable</u>	11 friendly	<u>unfriendly</u>
5 sensitive	<u>insensitive</u>	12 kind	<u>unkind</u>
6 ambitious	<u>unambitious</u>	13 patient	<u>impatient</u>
7 imaginative	<u>unimaginative</u>	14 selfish	<u>unselfish</u>

- e Complete the sentences with *sensible*, *sensitive* or *sympathetic*.

- Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_! I didn't mean to make you cry.
- Be \_\_\_\_\_! There are only three places in our car. We can't take the whole football team home!
- Be \_\_\_\_\_! Her hamster has died, and she's very upset!

## 2 GRAMMAR future forms

- a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs or phrases in **bold**.

- he / look for** (an intention)  
My brother hates his job.  
He's going to look for a new one.
- I / pay** (an offer)  
Don't worry about the drinks.  
\_\_\_\_\_ for them.
- I / make** (an offer)  
\_\_\_\_\_ some more coffee?
- you / get married** (a prediction)  
Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ before you're 30?
- we / go** (an arrangement)  
\_\_\_\_\_ on holiday tomorrow.  
I can't wait!
- I / have** (an instant decision)  
A Are you ready to order?  
B Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ the steak.
- I / be** (a fact)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 21 on my next birthday.
- we / invite** (a suggestion)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your parents for a meal this weekend?
- I / not be** (a promise)  
I'm going to Jacky's house for dinner.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ late home.
- it / break** (a prediction)  
There's too much shopping in this bag.  
I think \_\_\_\_\_.

**b** Complete the conversations with the correct future form of the verbs in brackets.



- 1 A Are \_\_\_\_\_ you going away this weekend? (go away)  
 B No, we \_\_\_\_\_ here. Why? (stay)  
 A We \_\_\_\_\_ a barbecue. Would you like to come? (have)



- 2 A I'm too tired to cook. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese takeaway? (order)  
 B Good idea. I \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant. What do you want for your starter? (call)  
 A I \_\_\_\_\_ spring rolls, please. (have)



- 3 A What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning? (leave)  
 B I \_\_\_\_\_ the six o'clock train. (get)  
 A I \_\_\_\_\_ you a lift to the station, then. (give)



- 4 A What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tonight? (do)  
 B I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema with some friends. (go)  
 A What film \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (see)  
 B The new Star Wars film.  
 A Oh, I've seen it. You \_\_\_\_\_ it! (love)



- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ you do the washing-up? (help)  
 B OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ and you can dry. But please be careful with the glasses. (wash)  
 A Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything! (not break)

**c** Answer the questions. Use the correct future forms.

1 What are you going to do after the class?

First, I'm going to go shopping.

Then, I'm going to go home and make dinner.

2 What do you think the weather will be like tomorrow?

In the morning, it \_\_\_\_\_.

In the afternoon, I think it \_\_\_\_\_.

3 What are you doing this weekend?

I \_\_\_\_\_.

4 What are your plans for next summer?

I \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

**a** 1.3 Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 When \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to book \_\_\_\_\_ your holiday \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 She's \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ will you \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 I \_\_\_\_\_ them
- 10 I'll \_\_\_\_\_ them on \_\_\_\_\_.

**b** 1.3 Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

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# Can you remember...? 1

## 1 GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences.

- 1 Excuse me. The ticket office is closed. What time \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 Tony's in his room. He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.
- 3 Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ with you. I think you're wrong.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a suit to the wedding next Saturday?
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ a barbecue on Friday. Would you like to come?
- 6 Don't worry. I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ late home tonight.

## 2 VOCABULARY

**Circle** the word that is different.

- 1 crab duck lobster squid
- 2 beef chicken lamb salmon
- 3 stepsister niece nephew half-sister
- 4 aunt uncle cousin mother
- 5 affectionate bossy honest patient
- 6 charming moody selfish stubborn

## 3 PRONUNCIATION

**Circle** the word with a different sound.

 fish	1 grilled siblings reliable tinned
 tree	2 beef great niece steamed
 cat	3 anxious family imaginative mature
 car	4 charming father half-sister parent
 horse	5 organized raw spoilt talkative

## 4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Read the article. **Circle** a, b, or c.

## CHANGING EATING HABITS

Eating habits in the UK <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ healthier, according to the results of a government survey. The study <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the food bought by the average family over the last 40 years. One of the greatest differences is the type of milk that people are drinking. Today, many <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ buy skimmed milk rather than full-fat milk for their families. This is probably because of campaigns to help people <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of fat they eat. Another type of food that contains less fat and is very popular today is oven chips. These are chips that are <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the oven without adding fat. It <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that British people today are also more adventurous in what they eat. Instead of fish and chips, they're now buying more seafood, such as prawns and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. As for meat, people are eating less <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and lamb, and more chicken and minced beef. Italian food is extremely popular today and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ pasta is available in the shops, as well as the cheaper dried version. In general, nutritionists are pleased with the results of the survey and hope that people <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eating healthily in the future.



- 1 a are becoming      b become      c is becoming
- 2 a compare      b is comparing      c compares
- 3 a nephews      b parents      c siblings
- 4 a cut down on      b cut down      c eat out
- 5 a baked      b boiled      c steamed
- 6 a is seeming      b seem      c seems
- 7 a cherries      b grapes      c mussels
- 8 a lobster      b peach      c pork
- 9 a fresh      b frozen      c raw
- 10 a continues      b is continuing      c will continue



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**G** articles: *a / an, the, no article*   **V** collocation: verbs / adjectives + prepositions   **P** /ə/, two pronunciations of the

## 1 GRAMMAR articles

### a Circle the correct words.

- 1 Yesterday was hottest / the hottest day of the year so far.
- 2 We went to Paris for my birthday last weekend / the last weekend.
- 3 I think girls / the girls are better at learning languages / the languages than boys / the boys.
- 4 Did you lock door / the door when you left house / the house this morning?
- 5 My sister is married to German / a German. He's engineer / an engineer.
- 6 I don't usually like fish / the fish, but salmon / the salmon we had last night was delicious.
- 7 We go to cinema / the cinema once a week / the week.
- 8 Don't worry! It's not the end / end of the world / world.
- 9 Do you think women / the women are more sensitive than men / the men?
- 10 What beautiful day / a beautiful day! Let's have lunch / a lunch in the garden.

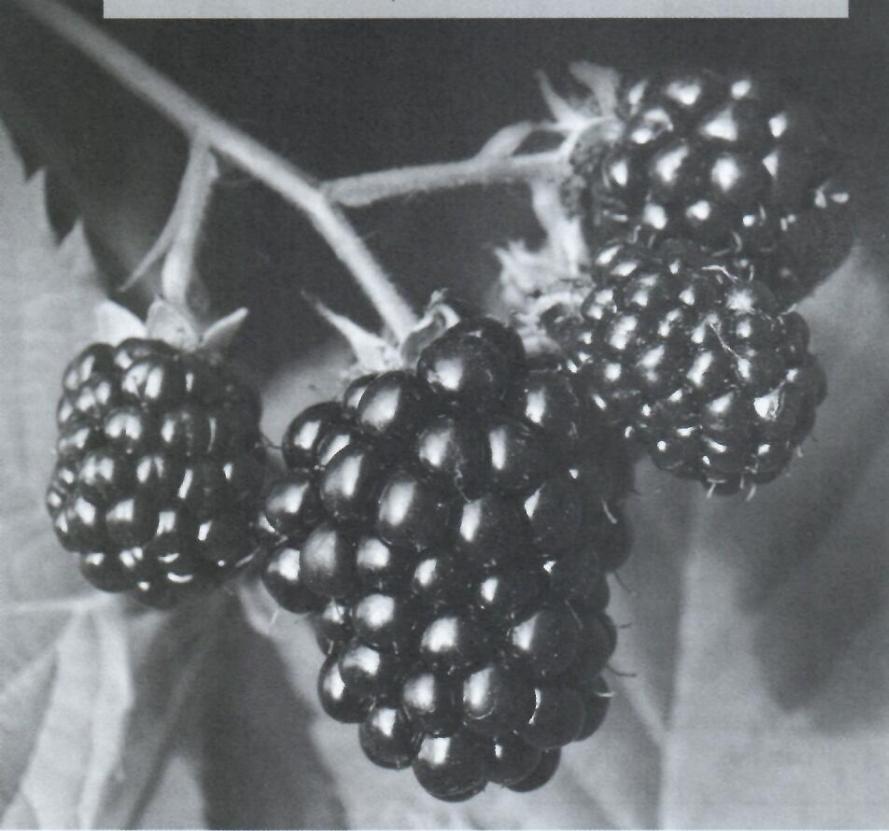
### b Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 That's lovely dress – the colour suits you.
- 2 He's going to visit his parents the next weekend.
- 3 The money doesn't make people happy.
- 4 My grandfather left school when he was 14.
- 5 I go to the dentist about twice a year.
- 6 Have you worn jacket that you bought last week?
- 7 That was one of the best meals I've ever had.
- 8 What noisy child! Where are his parents?
- 9 Alex is studying to become doctor.
- 10 I love cats, but my boyfriend doesn't like them.
- 11 Her husband sits in front of the TV all day.
- 12 She always leaves the work at half past five.

- c Complete the text with a / an, the or – (no article).

# DNA the reason women see colours better than men

Why are women generally able to see <sup>1</sup>— colours better than men? Scientists say there is <sup>2</sup>— reason for this, and <sup>3</sup>— reason is in our DNA. Our chromosomes contain DNA, which controls many things about us. The ability to see <sup>4</sup>— colour red is carried by the X chromosome. Men have only one X chromosome, but <sup>5</sup>— women have two of them. This means that it's easier for women to see red. This was important in prehistoric times when women were looking for <sup>6</sup>— fruit to eat. They needed to choose <sup>7</sup>— right fruit, so they had to be able to see <sup>8</sup>— difference between different colours. If they made <sup>9</sup>— mistake, they could kill their families and themselves. So, it was more important for women to see different colours, while men had <sup>10</sup>— other important skills.



## 2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/, two pronunciations of the

- a 3.3 Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ to speak \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The bus is \_\_\_\_\_ train.
- 3 What are we going \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 Could you open \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 She needs \_\_\_\_\_ her ankle.
- 6 We want \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

- b 3.3 Listen again and repeat.

- c 3.4 Listen and repeat the phrases. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the.

- 1 The conversation was about the woman next door.
- 2 The university invited a guest to speak at the meeting.
- 3 I sometimes go to the theatre in the evening.
- 4 We took the lift instead of walking up the stairs.
- 5 The office gave me all the information I needed.
- 6 The grey skirt is nice, but I prefer the black one.

### 3 VOCABULARY collocation

a Circle the correct prepositions.

- 1 They're arriving at / on / in London on Friday.
- 2 That suitcase belongs for / from / to me.
- 3 Shall we ask someone at / for / of directions?
- 4 We might go camping, but it depends in / of / on the weather.
- 5 Everybody laughed about / at / to Zach when he fell off the chair.
- 6 Who's going to pay for / of / with the meal?
- 7 I dreamt about / from / with my old school friends last night.
- 8 That girl reminds me about / of / to my cousin.
- 9 I apologized at / to / with the teacher about / for / of being late.
- 10 He often argues at / to / with his friends about politics.
- 11 We arrive at / in / to Liverpool Street Station at 7.45.
- 12 She doesn't believe about / in / on ghosts.
- 13 I can't choose between / of / with the green one or the blue one.
- 14 They're really looking forward for / of / to their holiday.
- 15 James spends a lot of money for / in / on expensive presents for his girlfriend.

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

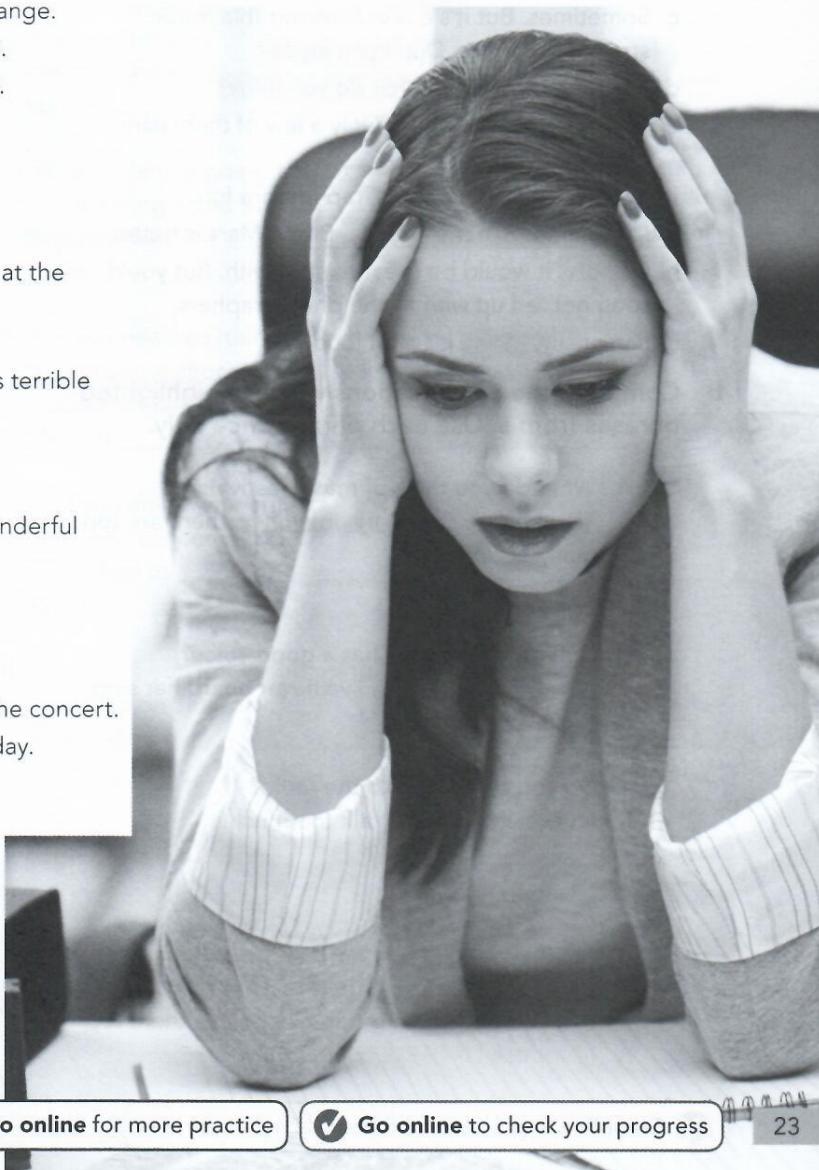
- 1 I'm tired of \_\_\_\_\_ my job. I think it's time for a change.
- 2 My boyfriend isn't very keen \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
- 3 He's famous \_\_\_\_\_ his role in *Sherlock Holmes*.
- 4 I'm not very interested \_\_\_\_\_ abstract art.
- 5 Susie is very different \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.
- 6 Adam's very good \_\_\_\_\_ maths.
- 7 I'm fed up \_\_\_\_\_ this grey weather.
- 8 My brother is very worried \_\_\_\_\_ his daughter at the moment.
- 9 A lot of people are scared \_\_\_\_\_ spiders.
- 10 They're angry \_\_\_\_\_ their son \_\_\_\_\_ his terrible exam results.
- 11 She's very close \_\_\_\_\_ her brother.
- 12 My husband is very proud \_\_\_\_\_ his new car.
- 13 I'm very fond \_\_\_\_\_ my grandfather. He's a wonderful person.
- 14 Experts say that walking is good \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 15 Jack's elder brother isn't very kind \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- 16 We're really pleased \_\_\_\_\_ our new sofa.
- 17 The children are very excited \_\_\_\_\_ going to the concert.
- 18 My neighbour was very rude \_\_\_\_\_ me yesterday.
- 19 Tony used to be married \_\_\_\_\_ Teresa.

### 4 PRONUNCIATION when are prepositions stressed?

a 3.5 Listen and complete the conversations.

- 1 A Who did you argue with \_\_\_\_\_?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ with my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 A Who are you \_\_\_\_\_?  
B I'm \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_!
- 3 A What are you so \_\_\_\_\_?  
B I'm \_\_\_\_\_ about my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 A What are you \_\_\_\_\_?  
B I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

b 3.5 Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.



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# Can you remember...? 1–3

## 1 GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ need a new car at the moment. My old car works perfectly.
- 2 That case looks heavy. \_\_\_\_\_ I get a trolley for you?
- 3 No, I don't want to go for a walk. I've \_\_\_\_\_ come home from work!
- 4 I've been learning English \_\_\_\_\_ three years.
- 5 Your cooking is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine – this tuna is delicious!
- 6 My sister's studying medicine. She wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.

## 2 VOCABULARY

**Circle** the word that is different.

- 1 beetroot cabbage grapes green beans
- 2 charming mature sociable spoilt
- 3 borrow loan owe save
- 4 angry furious starving terrified
- 5 ferry lorry motorbike van
- 6 fond of fed up with keen on pleased with

## 3 PRONUNCIATION

**Circle** the word with a different sound.

	<b>up</b>	1 done gone money nothing
	<b>clock</b>	2 fond lorry watch worry
	<b>phone</b>	3 cost note owe roast
	<b>shower</b>	4 adventure ambitious crash sociable
	<b>chess</b>	5 catch charming coach machine

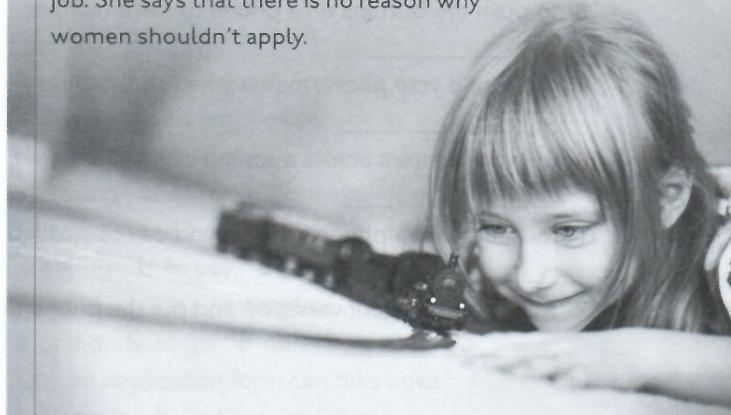
## 4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

**Read the article. Circle a, b, or c.**

## Jobs for women

Kerry Cassidy is one of Britain's 19,000 train drivers. She <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a train for eight years now, and she's very happy in her job. The situation for women train drivers has changed a lot <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 1978 when Karen Harrison became the first in the UK. At that time, the male drivers were generally not very kind <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ women.

Today, the job is <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for women to do than it was in the past because attitudes have changed. One of <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ things about it is the salary. Georgiana Oana <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a train driver for a year. She <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ £55,000 a year, so she's been able to get a <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to buy her own house. Kerry Cassidy is a single mother, but she can easily <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ childcare for her two children while she's away at work. Kerry believes there is nothing about being <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that makes it a man's job. She says that there is no reason why women shouldn't apply.



- |                   |                  |                    |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a drives        | b is driving     | c has been driving |
| 2 a for           | b from           | c since            |
| 3 a at            | b to             | c with             |
| 4 a easier        | b easiest        | c more easy        |
| 5 a better        | b best           | c the best         |
| 6 a has been      | b is             | c was              |
| 7 a costs         | b earns          | c wins             |
| 8 a bargain       | b budget         | c mortgage         |
| 9 a afford        | b charge         | c raise            |
| 10 a train driver | b a train driver | c the train driver |

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- c Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs from the list.

beat do draw get fit get injured go  
kick lose score throw train win

- 1 My wife did athletics when she was younger.
- 2 The team \_\_\_\_\_ hard every day before the tournament.
- 3 The French runner \_\_\_\_\_ the race. He got the gold medal.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ by cycling to work every day. Now I'm much healthier than I used to be.
- 5 England and Spain \_\_\_\_\_ their match 2–2.
- 6 I didn't play well in the semi-final. I \_\_\_\_\_ 2–6, 1–6.
- 7 Marc \_\_\_\_\_ the ball to his brother, but he dropped it.
- 8 Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ Sweden 5–0 in the final. They had a much stronger team.
- 9 The Argentinian striker \_\_\_\_\_ four goals in the last match.
- 10 Our best player \_\_\_\_\_ in the second half and was taken off to see the team's doctor.
- 11 We \_\_\_\_\_ swimming every day when we were on holiday.
- 12 Everyone laughed when I \_\_\_\_\_ the ball and my shoe came off.

- d Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences with the words from the list.

off out (x2) up

- 1 You get fit quickly if you work out every day.
- 2 That player is going to be sent \_\_\_\_\_ if he carries on arguing with the referee.
- 3 We'll be knocked \_\_\_\_\_ of the tournament if we don't win our next match.
- 4 You can get injured if you don't warm \_\_\_\_\_ before you play a match.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION /ɔ:/ and /ɔ:/

- a Circle the word with a different sound.



horse



bird



horse



bird

1 ball work out caught warm up

2 first hurt sport world

3 draw fought score slope

4 court serve circuit worse

- b ① 5.1 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 3 GRAMMAR past tenses

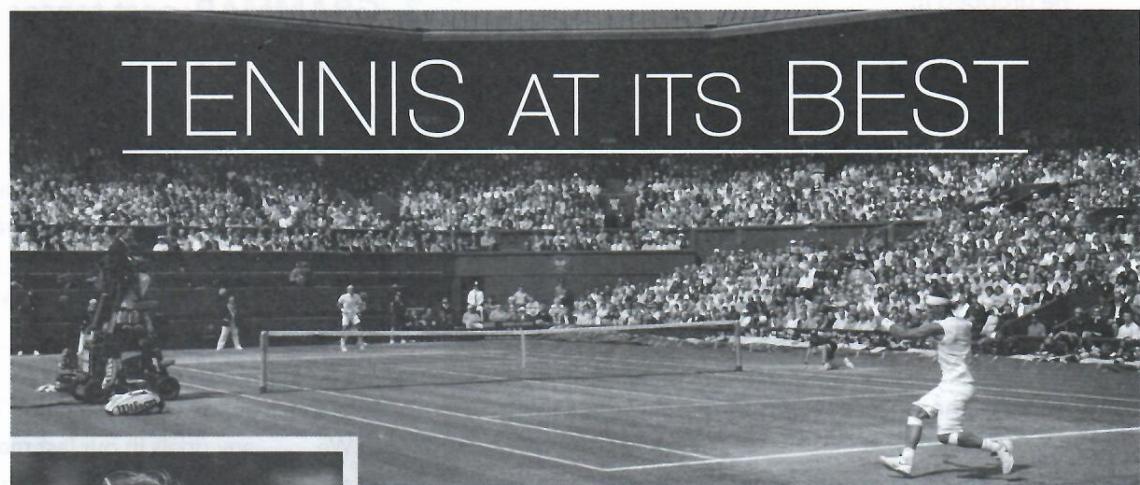
- a Circle a, b, or c.

- 1 She won the gold medal at the last Olympic Games.  
**a won** **b was winning** **c had won**
- 2 I had breakfast when I heard the news.  
**a had** **b was having** **c had had**
- 3 I wanted to go for a swim, but I hadn't a towel.  
**a didn't bring** **b wasn't bringing** **c hadn't brought**
- 4 Our guests arrived while we were watching the basketball on TV.  
**a watched** **b were watching** **c had watched**
- 5 We hadn't scored any goals in our last match.  
**a didn't score** **b weren't scoring** **c hadn't scored**
- 6 As soon as the film started, I realized that I had seen it before.  
**a saw** **b was seeing** **c had seen**
- 7 I had been playing hockey and netball when I was at school.  
**a played** **b was playing** **c had played**
- 8 It was late and people were hurrying to get home before it got dark.  
**a hurried** **b were hurrying** **c had hurried**
- 9 We were exhausted when we eventually got home – we had had a very busy day.  
**a had** **b were having** **c had had**
- 10 Sorry. I was driving when you called, so I couldn't answer.  
**a drove** **b was driving** **c had driven**

**b** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, past continuous, or past perfect.

- 1 When we arrived \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), everyone else had finished \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their lunch and they were sitting \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the garden having coffee.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the airport when they suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) that they \_\_\_\_\_ (not lock) the back door.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not recognize) many people at my school reunion because everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (change) a lot in the last 20 years.
- 4 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) to go out for dinner yesterday when her boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her to say that he \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) come because his car \_\_\_\_\_ (break down).
- 5 Manchester City \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) Manchester United yesterday. United \_\_\_\_\_ (win) 1–0 in the first half, but City \_\_\_\_\_ (score) two goals in the second half.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ (run) to the station, but the nine o'clock train \_\_\_\_\_ (already / leave). The station was empty except for two people who \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the next train.

**c** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



The 2008 Wimbledon final between Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal was one of the most exciting tennis matches in the history of the game. It was the third time the two men <sup>1</sup> had played \_\_\_\_\_ (play) each other in the final of the tournament, and everyone <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look forward to) the match. Federer <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the 2006 and 2007 finals, but this time Nadal <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) to have a good chance of winning.

The match <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at 2.00 p.m. After the first two sets, Nadal <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (win) 2–0, but during the third set, rain stopped play. When the players <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (come back) on court, Federer started to play much better, and he <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next two sets before rain stopped play for a second time. It <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) late when the match started again, but the spectators <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) take their eyes off the court.

In the fifth set, the score <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) 6–6, then 7–7, and then Nadal won the next two games to win the match. After playing for four hours and 48 minutes, Rafael Nadal <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) Roger Federer to become the Wimbledon Men's Singles champion for the first time.



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