third edition

ENGLISH FILE

Intermediate **Workbook** with key

Christina Latham-Koenig
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with Jane Hudson

OXFORD

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English File 1 and *English File 2*

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STUDY LINK iChecker

Audio: when you see this symbol iChecker, go to the iTutor disc in the back of your Student's Book. Load the disc in your computer.

1

Choose the 'iChecker' tab at the top left of the screen.

2

Choose the File. Then select the audio track from lesson A or B.

You can transfer audio to a mobile device, e.g. your iPod, from the 'mobile learning' folder on the disc.

File test: At the end of every File, there is a test. To do the test, select 'Test' from the 'File' menu.

Dictation: At the end of every File, there is a dictation exercise. To do the dictation, select 'Dictations' from the 'File' menu.

There is also more practice available on the English File website: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile

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The two biggest best-sellers in any bookshops are the cookbooks and the diet books. The cookbooks tell you how to prepare the food and the diet books tell you how not to eat any of it.

Andy Rooney, US humourist

1A Mood food

1 VOCABULARY food and cooking

a Circle the word that is different. Explain why.

1 beans grapes peach raspberry
The others are all *fruit*.

2 chicken duck lamb salmon
The others are all _____.

3 beetroot cabbage pear pepper
The others are all _____.

4 aubergine lemon mango melon
The others are all _____.

5 crab mussels beef prawns
The others are all _____.

6 cabbage cherry courgette cucumber
The others are all _____.

b Complete the crossword.

c Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

fresh frozen low-fat raw spicy takeaway ~~tinned~~

1 *Tinned* tomatoes usually last for about two years.
2 I don't feel like cooking. Let's get a _____ for dinner.
3 Are there any _____ peas in the freezer?
4 I'm not very keen on _____ fish, so I never eat sushi.
5 Hannah's on a diet, so she's bought some _____ yoghurt to have for dessert.
6 They eat a lot of _____ food in Mexico.
7 We buy _____ bread from the baker's every morning.

Clues down ↓

1

2

Clues across →

2

3

4

5

2 PRONUNCIATION short and long vowel sounds

a Write the words in the chart.

beef carton chicken chocolate cook crab
cucumber jar mango peach fork prawns
sausage squid sugar tuna

1 ɪ fish	2 iː tree	3 æ cat	4 ɑː car
_____	*beef*	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
5 ɒ clock	6 ɔː horse	7 ʊ bull	8 uː boot
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

Pronouncing difficult words

c Write the words.

1 /ˈbɔɪld/ *boiled*
2 /ˈkæbɪdʒ/ _____
3 /ˈspaɪsi/ _____
4 /rəʊst/ _____
5 /greɪps/ _____
6 /fruːt/ _____
7 /beɪkt/ _____
8 /ˈmelən/ _____
9 /ˈəʊbəʒiːn/ _____

d iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 GRAMMAR present simple / continuous, action and non-action verbs

a Are the **highlighted** phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.

1 **Does your girlfriend like** seafood? ✓

_____

2 Lucy's in the kitchen. **She makes** a cup of tea. ✗
She's making

3 **Are you eating out** every weekend? ☐

_____

4 **I don't know** what to cook for dinner. ☐

_____

5 **Are you thinking** the fish is cooked now? ☐

_____

6 **We're having** lunch with my parents every Sunday. ☐

_____

7 My mother's in the garden. **She's cutting** the grass. ☐

_____

8 **I'm not wanting** any potatoes with my fish, thanks. ☐

_____

9 **Do you prefer** steamed rice to fried rice? ☐

_____

10 Jack's on the phone. **He orders** some pizzas. ☐

_____

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

1 Our neighbours *grow* all of their own vegetables. (grow)
2 My mother _____ usually _____ at the weekend. (not cook)
3 Do you want to come for lunch on Sunday? We _____ roast lamb. (have)
4 We _____ tonight because there's a football match on TV. (not go out)
5 _____ you usually _____ your birthday with your family? (spend)
6 That restaurant _____ delicious mussels at lunchtime. (serve)
7 How often _____ you _____ in a typical week? (eat out)
8 I _____ a starter because I'm not hungry. (not have)
9 We _____ often _____ steak. (not buy)
10 My boyfriend's on a diet so he _____ on fried food. (cut down)

4 READING

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

A Can I eat apples?
B How can I prevent serious illnesses?
~~C How should I start the day?~~
D Do I really need to eat five a day?

The truth about healthy eating

Food experts are always telling us what we should and shouldn't eat, but they often give us different advice. Our food writer, Teresa Gold, has had a look at all the information to work out what is fact and what is fiction.

1 C

A full-English breakfast will certainly stop you feeling hungry, but it's high in calories which means that you'll put on weight if you have it regularly. A healthier option is to have just the egg. Boil it instead of frying it, and eat it with a piece of toast made with brown bread. Breakfast cereals are very high in sugar, so if you feel like cereal, have muesli – with no added sugar. You can also get your first vitamins of the day by drinking a glass of **freshly-squeezed** orange juice.

2 _____

Fruit and vegetables contain the vitamins and minerals we need to stay healthy. But five is actually a fictional number thought up by an American nutritionist. She looked at what the average person ate and doubled it. According to more recent research, the right number is actually eight. The research shows that people who have eight pieces of fruit and vegetables a day are much less likely to suffer from heart **disease** than those who eat three.

3 _____

This particular fruit has had some bad publicity because dentists say it can **harm** our teeth. While it's true that apples do contain a little sugar, they are also a source of fibre. Nutritionists say that we need about 18g of fibre a day, and a medium apple – **peel** included – contains about 3g. Some varieties contain more fibre than others, so you should choose carefully.

4 _____

The key to good health is a balanced diet which contains fats and carbohydrates as well as proteins, vitamins, and minerals. Fats may be high in calories, but they also contain vitamins. According to the World Cancer Research Fund, you should only have about 500g of red meat per week – a steak is about 100g. One type of food on its own won't kill or **cure** you, but eating the right amount of the right food will stop you getting ill.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 A full-English breakfast every morning isn't good for you. T
2 The best breakfast is any type of cereal. ___
3 An American nutritionist carefully calculated the amount of fruit and vegetables we should eat. ___
4 We should eat more than five pieces of fruit and vegetables per day. ___
5 Apples contain a lot of sugar. ___
6 All apples have the same amount of fibre. ___
7 Fats can be good for us. ___
8 You can eat as much red meat as you want to. ___

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a radio phone-in programme about the article in exercise **4**. Tick (✓) the caller(s) who completely agree with it.

A William ☐ C Harry ☐
B Kate ☐ D Rosie ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

Which caller...?

1 thinks that some fruit and vegetables are unhealthy ___
2 says that most children prefer fast food ___
3 eats very little fruit ___
4 is very healthy because he/she eats a lot of fruit and vegetables ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.69.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

carbohydrates /kɑːbəʊˈhaɪdreɪts/
protein /ˈprəʊtiːn/
awake /əˈweɪk/
oily /ˈɔɪli/
powerful /ˈpaʊəfl/
relaxed /rɪˈlækst/
sleepy /ˈsliːpi/
stressful /ˈstresfʊl/
violent /ˈvaɪələnt/
ready-made food /ˌredi meɪd ˈfuːd/

Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.

First line of 'Anna Karenina' by Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer

1B Family life

1 GRAMMAR future forms

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs or phrases on the right.

1 My brother hates his job. *He's going to look for* a new one.	**he** / **look for** (an intention)
2 Don't worry about the drinks. _____ for them.	**I** / **pay** (an offer)
3 _____ some more coffee?	**I** / **make** (an offer)
4 Do you think _____ before you're 30?	**you** / **get married** (a prediction)
5 _____ to my cousin's wedding. We'll be on holiday.	**we** / **not go** (an arrangement)
6 **A** Are you ready to order?	
B Yes, _____ the steak.	**I** / **have** (an instant decision)
7 _____ 21 on my next birthday.	**I** / **be** (a fact)
8 _____ your parents for a meal this weekend?	**we** / **invite** (a suggestion)
9 I'm going to the shops. _____ long.	**I** / **not be** (a promise)
10 _____ a party for my grandmother's 80th birthday tomorrow.	**we** / **have** (an arrangement)

b Complete the dialogues 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 _____ the new James Bond film. Do you want to come? (see)
A No, thanks. 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)

2 each other

Rewrite the sentences with *each other*.

1 My brother's shouting at my sister and she's shouting at him.
My brother and sister *are shouting at each other*.
2 Rob doesn't know Alex and Alex doesn't know Rob.
Rob and Alex _____.
3 I'm not speaking to my sister and she isn't speaking to me.
My sister and I _____.
4 I don't understand you and you don't understand me.
We _____.
5 The coach respects the players and they respect him.
The coach and the players _____.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

1 *When* are you going to *book* your *holiday*?
2 I'm _____ going to _____ the _____ yet.
3 I'm going to _____ _____.
4 _____ are you _____ _____?
5 I'm _____ some _____.
6 I'm _____ _____ my _____.
7 _____ will you _____ your exam _____?
8 I _____ get them _____ _____.
9 I'll _____ them on _____.

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

4 VOCABULARY family, adjectives of personality

a Complete the sentences with a family word.

1 Your mother and father are your p*arents*.
2 Your grandfather's father is your gr_____-gr_____.
3 A child who has no brothers or sisters is an on_____ ch_____.
4 Your brother's daughter is your n_____.
5 Your father's sister is your a_____.
6 Your partner, your children, your parents, and your brothers and sisters are your im_____ f_____.
7 Your father's new wife is your s_____.
8 Your wife's or husband's father is your f_____-i____-l_____.
9 Your aunts and uncles and your cousins are your ex_____ f_____.
10 Your brother's or sister's son is your n_____.

b Match the comments with the personality adjectives in the box.

aggressive ambitious independent jealous reliable self-confident selfish sensible ~~spoilt~~ stubborn

1 'When I want something, my parents always give it to me.'
spoilt
2 'I don't like my boyfriend talking to other women.'
_____
3 'I'm always there when my friends need my help.'
_____
4 'Those are my pens and you can't borrow them.'
_____
5 'I'm going to go to bed early so I can sleep well before my exam tomorrow.'
_____
6 'I'll hit you if you do that again!'
_____
7 'I feel quite comfortable when I'm speaking in public.'
_____
8 'I'd like to be the manager of a big multinational company.'
_____
9 'That's what I think and I'm not going to change my mind.'
_____
10 'I'd prefer to do this on my own, thanks.'
_____

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

1 generous *mean*
2 kind _____
3 lazy _____
4 mature _____
5 organized _____
6 sensitive _____
7 talkative _____
8 tidy _____

5 READING

a Read the article once. Why do the Bedouins prefer to live together in a big family group?

Extreme family ties

Family can be an important part of a person's life, and for some nationalities being close to your family is more important than it is to others. For example, families in Southern Europe are generally quite close, although in the past they spent even more time together. This is also true of families in the Middle East. But it is the Bedouin people who have the closest ties of all.

Traditional Bedouin families live in large tents about half the size of a basketball court. The tents are divided into two sections: the first is for receiving guests in true Bedouin style – they have the reputation of being the world's most generous hosts. Visitors are always served a big meal as soon as they arrive. The second part of the tent is the family's shared kitchen, living room, dining room, and bedroom. They don't have tables and chairs, as the whole family sits on the floor to eat. And instead of beds, everybody sleeps on mattresses, which are piled into a corner of the room during the day.

Several generations usually share the tent. The head of the family is the mother, and she is the one who gives the orders. Her husband and her children live with her, even when the children are married and have their own children. The sons and sons-in-law look after the animals, while the daughters and daughters-in-law clean the tent, cook the meals, and look after the younger grandchildren. The older ones are left to run around outside. There may often be as many as 30 people under the same roof.

The few young people who have left the family to live in the city visit their mothers nearly every day. It can be quite a surprise to see a shiny new Mercedes pull up outside one of the tents and watch a smart young man get out to greet his relatives.

Bedouin people do not like to be separated from their families and there is a very good reason why. If they are poor, sick, old, or unemployed, it is the family that supports them. Elderly people are never left alone, and problems are always shared. Children who work in the city are often responsible for their families financially. In this way, Bedouin families aren't just close; they are a lifeline.

b Read the article again. Choose the correct answers according to the information given.

1 In the past, most families in Southern Europe and the Middle East were…
   a smaller. (b) closer. c richer.
2 There isn't much … in a Bedouin tent.
   a furniture b light c space
3 Bedouin … spend most of the day inside.
   a men b women c children
4 Young Bedouins who live in the city…
   a hardly ever go home.
   b don't earn much money.
   c don't lose touch with their families.
5 Members of a Bedouin family help each other to…
   a survive. b get a job. c choose clothes.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

6 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a couple, Terry and Jane, talking about going to live with the in-laws. What do they decide at the end of the conversation?

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Terry and Jane are both very tired. T
2 Terry is more optimistic about the future than Jane. _
3 Terry's parents have suggested the family move in with them. _
4 Terry says that if they all lived together, his parents would babysit. _
5 Jane thinks that the new plan would mean less housework for her. _
6 Jane worries that the grandparents would spoil the children. _

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.69.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

boarding school /'bɔːdɪŋ skuːl/
childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/
gang /gæŋ/
gathering /'gæðərɪŋ/
rivalry /'raɪvlri/
sick /sɪk/
value /'vælju:/
fight /faɪt/
aware of /ə'weə əv/
no wonder /nəʊ 'wʌndə/

iChecker TESTS FILE 1

Practical English Meeting the parents

1 REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

Complete the dialogues.

1
Ben Oh [1] no ! I don't [2] b_____ it!
Charlotte What's wrong!
Ben I didn't tell my mum that you don't eat meat.
Charlotte You're [3] k_____!
Ben No, I'm not. Never [4] m_____. I'll tell her now.
Mum! Charlotte's a vegetarian.
Mum [5] R_____?
Charlotte Yes, but it isn't a problem.
Mum What a [6] p_____! I've made a meat lasagne. But there's plenty of salad.
Charlotte That's fine. Thanks, Mrs Lord.

2
Steve We have something to tell you. We've found a house that we like.
Jill [7] H_____ fantastic!
Steve And it isn't too expensive.
Jill That's great [8] n_____! Could I see it some time?
Steve [9] W_____ a great idea! I'll call and make an appointment.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

~~a really nice guy~~ Go ahead How do you see I mean
How incredible Not really That's because things like that

1 **A** What did you think of my dad?
B He's *a really nice guy*.
2 **A** _____ your future?
B I think we'll be very happy together.
3 **A** I hear you speak Spanish. Are you bilingual?
B _____. But I can speak it quite well.
4 **A** I'm sorry. I'm not feeling hungry.
B _____ you ate too much for lunch!
5 **A** You know, I think we went to the same school.
B _____!
6 **A** Can I have another piece of chicken, please?
B _____. There's more in the kitchen.
7 **A** What sort of books do you read?
B Biographies, history books, _____.
8 **A** You won't want to go to the concert with us.
B But I will! _____, I love classical music.

3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions.

In which place...?

1 can you see a celebrity *Café Carlyle*
2 do musicians come to hear other musicians perform _____
3 can you hear international styles of jazz _____
4 can you see what's happening online _____
5 should you buy a ticket before you go _____
6 does the music finish very late _____

Jazz in New York

New York is famous for its jazz, and for music fans no trip to the city is complete without a visit to one of the many jazz venues. Here are four of the many places you can go to hear jazz being performed.

Barbès

Barbès is a bar and performance venue in the South Slope part of Brooklyn. Come here to listen to musical styles from all over the world, such as Mexican, Lebanese, Romanian, and Venezuelan along with traditional American styles. Usually $10 to get in.

55 Bar

Located in Greenwich Village, this small club, which started in 1919, has a very interesting history. Come to hear jazz guitarists play, and expect to see lots of serious jazz fans and music students from the local universities and music schools. Usually $10–20.

Smalls

This club was created in 1994, but has already become very famous in New York as it saw well-known players such as Norah Jones begin their career here. The club closed in 2002, but opened again in 2004, with a more comfortable room and a website that features live streaming video of all performances. It opens from 4 p.m. to 4 a.m. $20 to get in.

Café Carlyle

Come to the ground floor of the famous Carlyle Hotel to visit the Café Carlyle. It's particularly worth going on Monday nights – not only will you hear jazz from the Eddy Davis New Orleans Jazz Band, but you will also hear the famous film director Woody Allen play with them. As well as being a director, Woody Allen is also a jazz musician. Sets at 9:30. The venue holds only 90 and is often sold out, so it's a good idea to book ahead. But it isn't cheap – tickets start at $90.

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

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

Don Marquis, US Writer

2A Spend or save?

1 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the sentences with the correct verb in brackets.

1 My sister *wastes* a lot of money on clothes she never wears. (wastes / saves)
2 I can't _____ to buy a flat of my own. (pay / afford)
3 You'll have to _____ a lot of money if you want to travel around the world next year. (cost / save)
4 Kevin _____ about €1,000 a month in his new job. (wins / earns)
5 That painting _____ a lot of money. (charges / is worth)
6 My uncle is doing a bike ride to _____ money for charity. (raise / save)
7 We still _____ the bank a lot of money. (owe / earn)
8 Mary _____ £5,000 from her grandfather when he died. (inherited / invested)
9 The plumber _____ me €100 for mending my shower. (cost / charged)
10 Can you _____ me $200 until I get paid? (borrow / lend)

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1 I'll pay *for* the meal if you get the drinks.
2 They charged us €5 _____ a bottle of water.
3 They got _____ debt when they bought their new house.
4 We've borrowed some money _____ my parents.
5 My grandparents always pay _____ cash.
6 I don't mind lending money _____ family.
7 They spent a lot of money _____ their son's education.
8 Can I pay _____ credit card?
9 If I lend you the money, when can you pay me _____?
10 Phil invested all his money _____ his own company.

c Complete the advertisement with the words in the box.

~~bank account~~ bills cash machine loan mortgage note salary tax

What's so good about
CASH Internet Banking plc

OUR ACCOUNT SERVICES

Open a [1] *bank account* with us and we'll give you a free gift – you'll get a tablet computer if you earn over €3,000 a month. Consult our online service 24/7 and use your card in the [2] _____ of any bank to take out as much or as little money as you want – coins aren't available, but you can take out a €5-[3] _____ if you wish. Does your company pay your [4] _____ directly into the bank? Then we won't charge you anything for your card. We'll even pay all your [5] _____ for you, free of charge.

OUR FINANCING SERVICES

Do you need to borrow money for a car, a holiday, or a new laptop? We'll give you a [6] _____ of up to €10,000 for whatever you want to buy.

And how about a new house? We can give you a [7] _____ at one of the lowest interest rates on the market.

OUR EXTRA SERVICES

How much [8] _____ do you pay? Talk to our specialists to make sure you're paying the right amount – they can help you pay less.

Come to CASH Internet for the best accounts, the best services, and the best savings.

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter *o*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 ʌ up	2 ɒ clock	3 əʊ phone	4 ɔː horse	5 ɜː bird
money	cost	done	afford	work
nothing	shopping	owe	worse	world
sorry	dollar	note	store	short
worry	clothes	loan	mortgage	worth

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 GRAMMAR present perfect and past simple

a Circle the correct answer.

1 I *have never owed* / *never owed* any money to the bank in my life.
2 They *have charged* / *charged* us too much for our meal last night.
3 Rachel wants to buy a flat, but she *hasn't saved* / *didn't save* enough money yet.
4 Paul *hasn't inherited* / *didn't inherit* anything from his grandmother when she died.
5 I can't pay you back. I *haven't been* / *didn't go* to the cash machine yet.
6 How much *has your TV cost* / *did your TV cost*?
7 *Have you paid* / *Did you pay* your father back yet?
8 I *haven't had* / *didn't have* any coins, so I couldn't put any money in the parking meter.
9 *Have you ever invested* / *Did you ever invest* any money in a company?
10 My girlfriend has a really well-paid job. She *has earned* / *earned* €45,000 last year.

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

1 **A** When *did* your son *buy* his car? (buy)
B When he _____ his driving test last month. (pass)

2 **A** How much money _____ you _____ from your sister yesterday? (borrow)
B About €100, but I _____ already _____ it all. (spend)

3 **A** _____ you _____ a new flat yet? (find)
B Yes, and the bank _____ to give me a mortgage. (just agree)

4 **A** _____ you ever _____ any money to a friend? (lend)
B Only to my boyfriend when he _____ a new phone. (need)

5 **A** _____ your mother _____ an appointment with the doctor yet? (make)
B Yes, she _____ him yesterday and she's seeing him tomorrow. (call)

4 READING

a Read the first chapter of a book about Daniel Suelo once. Where did he decide to live?

1 With friends. ☐
2 With family. ☐
3 In the countryside. ☐
4 In a city. ☐

The man who quit money

In the first year of the twenty-first century, a man standing by a busy road in the middle of the United States took his life savings out of his pocket – $30 – laid it inside a phone booth, and walked away. He was 39 years old, came from a good family, and had been to college. He was not mentally ill, nor did he have any problems with drugs or alcohol. The decision was made by a man who knew exactly what he was doing.

In the twelve years since then, as the stock market has risen and fallen, Daniel Suelo has not earned, received, or spent a single dollar. In an era when anyone who could sign his name could get a mortgage, Suelo did not apply for loans. As public debt rose to eight, ten, and finally thirteen trillion dollars, he did not pay taxes, or accept any type of help from the government.

Instead he went to live in a cave in Utah, where he picks fruit and wild onions, collects animals that have been killed on the roads, takes old food that has gone past its sell-by date out of bins, and is often fed by friends and strangers. 'My philosophy is to use only what is freely given or discarded,' he writes. While the rest of us try to deal with taxes, mortgages, retirement plans, and bank accounts, Suelo no longer even has an identity card.

Daniel is not a typical tramp. He often works – but refuses to be paid. Although he lives in a cave, he is extremely social, remains close to friends and family, and has discussions with strangers on his website which he checks at the local library. He has cycled far, travelled on freight trains, hitch-hiked through nearly every state in the United States, worked on a fishing boat, collected mussels from Pacific beaches, caught salmon in streams in Alaska, and spent three months living in a tree after a storm.

'I know it's possible to live with zero money,' Suelo declares. And he says you can live well.

b Read the chapter again and choose the correct answers.

1 What do we learn about the man in the first paragraph?
   a He had just left school.
   (b) He had thought about his actions carefully.
   c He had had a difficult childhood.
2 What has Daniel Suelo done since he changed his life?
   a He has got into debt.
   b He has bought a house.
   c He hasn't used any money.
3 How does he get enough to eat?
   a He finds food.
   b His family cook for him.
   c He buys food.
4 What's Daniel Suelo like?
   a He's shy.
   b He's lazy.
   c He's outgoing.
5 How does he get from one place to another?
   a He cycles everywhere.
   b He uses different methods of transport.
   c He always uses trains.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

1 Clean fresh water often comes from mountain _*streams*_.
2 It's important to have a _____ _____ for when you get old.
3 The giant fish sculptures in Rio were made using _____ plastic bottles.
4 The early nineteenth century was an important _____ for opera.
5 He has shares in some companies, so he's interested in what happens on the _____ _____.
6 You might get ill if you eat food after its _____-_____ _____.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to four speakers talking about how they manage on their incomes. Match the speakers with their situation.

Speaker 1	_d_	a a single parent
Speaker 2	__	b a family with children
Speaker 3	__	c a single retired person on a pension
Speaker 4	__	d a young person who lives with his / her parents

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Speaker 1
1 He doesn't earn much money. _F_
2 He saves most of his salary. __

Speaker 2
3 She doesn't own the flat where she lives. __
4 She thinks money is more important than family. __

Speaker 3
5 He can't live on his income. __
6 He isn't in debt. __

Speaker 4
7 She only works in a shop at weekends. __
8 She spends most of her money on her children. __

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.69.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

cheques /tʃeks/
contracts /'kɒntrækts/
figures /'fɪgəz/
recession /rɪ'seʃn/
salesman /'seɪlzmən/
broke /brəʊk/
a gamble /ə 'gæmbl/
a millionaire /ə mɪljə'neə/
go on sale /gəʊ ɒn 'seɪl/
set up a business /set ʌp ə 'bɪznəs/

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

2B Changing lives

1 GRAMMAR present perfect simple + *for* / *since*; present perfect continuous

a Write the words and phrases in the box in the correct column.

2005 ages a fortnight Christmas
six months I was little the last two days
Tuesday years and years you last called

for	since
_____	2005
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple form of the verb in brackets and *for* or *since*.

1 I'*ve had* my car *for* about a month. (have)
2 My mum _____ ill _____ last Friday. (be)
3 We _____ each other _____ we were at school. (know)
4 He _____ for the same company _____ five years. (work)
5 They _____ in Scotland _____ they got married. (live)
6 My parents _____ away _____ the weekend. (go)
7 I _____ to go to Australia _____ a long time. (want)
8 She _____ to me _____ last year. (not speak)

c Complete the dialogues with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs.

1 **A** Have you heard Heather's new band?
B No. *Have they been playing* together for a long time? (they / play)

2 **A** How long was your flight?
B Twelve hours. _____ all day. (we / travel)

3 **A** My brother has a very good job in New York.
B Really? How long _____ _____ there? (he / work)

4 **A** Diana's found a new flat, at last.
B Oh good! _____ one for ages. (she / look for)

5 **A** Why does Liam's teacher want to see you?
B _____ his homework lately. (he / not do)

6 **A** You're late.
B Yes, I know. Sorry. _____ _____ long? (you / wait)

7 **A** You look exhausted.
B _____ the children all day! (I / look after)

d Circle the correct form. If both forms are possible, tick (✓) the sentence.

1 How long *have you lived* / *have you been living* abroad? ✓
2 *I've studied* / *I've been studying* Chinese for two years.
3 Hannah *has had* / *has been having* the same boyfriend since she was at school.
4 How long *has Mark played* / *has Mark been playing* the bass guitar?
5 *He's worked* / *He's been working* in this school since he started teaching.
6 *I've known* / *I've been knowing* you for years.
7 *We've gone* / *We've been going* to the same dentist since we were children.
8 *You've worn* / *You've been wearing* that coat for years!

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

1 I've been *travelling* all *day*.
2 How _____ have they been going _____ together?
3 She's been _____ ill since _____.
4 They _____ been _____ here for long.
5 We've been _____ the house all _____.
6 I _____ been _____ well lately.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

3 READING

a Read the article once and match the photos 1–3 with the paragraphs A–C.

b Read the article again. Answer the questions with the letters A, B, or C.

Which organization...?

1 takes people for a fortnight or a month *B*
2 encourages sightseeing _____
3 offers accommodation in tents _____
4 says what volunteers should bring _____
5 gives volunteers free afternoons _____
6 lets volunteers stay with others in a hut _____
7 arranges accommodation with local people _____
8 only needs volunteers in the summer _____

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

d Complete the sentences with one of the highlighted words or phrases.

1 My little niece only wants to play on the _____*swing*_____ when we go to the park.
2 If you all _____ _____ _____, we'll be able to buy our colleague a nice leaving present.
3 I'd rather see animals in _____ than in a zoo.
4 The school is organizing an after-school club for _____ children in the area.
5 The people waiting for the buses were standing underneath the _____ because it was raining.
6 We're moving house at the weekend. Can you come and _____ _____ _____ with the packing?

Do *you* want to be a volunteer?

A The Book Bus

Do you enjoy reading? Do you like children? Then why not volunteer for our mobile library service in Zambia? We work with disadvantaged children in state primary schools, and it's a lot of fun. We read stories, do art projects, and organize activities to help the children learn English. After breakfast at 7 a.m., we head to our first school in time for the beginning of the school day. Every morning we visit at least four schools, and we spend about an hour in each one. We get back to camp at around 2 p.m. for lunch, and after that you have the afternoon free to relax, or prepare activities. The project takes place from May to September, and it's open to everyone. Volunteers have to pay for their own flight and make a contribution to the project.

B The Great Orang-utan Project

Are you an animal lover? If you are, then you should come to Kubah National Park in Borneo. We need people to help us look after our orang-utans. Unfortunately, you won't be able to touch the animals, as they are being prepared to be released into the wild, but you'll work very near them. You'll spend your time in the Wildlife Centre repairing the shelters where the orang-utans live, or building new ones. You might have to make a swing, or install some ropes where the animals can play. You'll have your own room in a wooden hut which looks out onto the rainforest. The programme lasts for two or four weeks and it costs £1,280 or £1,865 respectively, excluding flights.

C Construction in Peru

Are you good at making things? If you are, and you'd like to take part in a construction project, how about coming to Peru to lend a hand? You'll be based in Cuzco in south-eastern Peru, and you'll be involved in the construction of a small school, and a community centre or an orphanage. You may have to paint and do repairs to existing buildings, or build new ones in and around the city. You'll live with a Peruvian family, and you'll eat all your meals together in their house. All of the houses have electricity and running water, but you'll have to go to an internet café in Cuzco if you want to go online. You are expected to work from Monday to Friday, and at the weekend you can explore some of the fantastic sights in the region. Please bring your own work clothes.

4 VOCABULARY strong adjectives

a Complete the adjective for each picture.

1 She's absolutely *freezing*.

2 It's d_____!

3 They're really d_____.

4 He's h_____.

5 It's absolutely en_____.

6 They're f_____.

b Complete the sentences with a strong adjective.

1 **A** Are you **sure** the meeting is today?
B Yes, I'm absolutely *positive*.

2 **A** Is your boyfriend's flat **small**?
B Yes, it's really _____.

3 **A** Were your parents **angry** about your exam results?
B Yes, they were _____.

4 **A** Is your sister **frightened** of insects?
B Yes, she's absolutely _____ of them.

5 **A** Were you **surprised** when you passed your driving test?
B Yes, I was really _____.

6 **A** Were the children **hungry** when they arrived?
B Yes, they were absolutely _____.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a news story about an American family who are travelling around the world doing voluntary work. Tick (✓) the places they have already visited.

1 Australia	✓	7 Paraguay	☐
2 Antarctica	☐	8 Peru	☐
3 China	☐	9 Russia	☐
4 Haiti	☐	10 Rwanda	☐
5 India	☐	11 Thailand	☐
6 Kenya	☐	12 Zanzibar	☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What did J.D. Lewis use to do?
He used to be an actor.

2 How old are the children?
_____.

3 How much is the trip going to cost?
_____.

4 What's the name of his organization?
_____.

5 What did they do in Thailand?
_____.

6 How did they help the children in Rwanda?
_____.

7 Who did they help in Kenya?
_____.

8 What does J. D. Lewis hope his organization will do in the future?
_____.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.70.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

blisters /'blɪstəz/
charity /'tʃærəti/
kayak /'kaɪæk/
lorry /'lɒri/
target /'tɑ:gɪt/
melt /melt/
paddle /'pædl/
risky /'rɪski/
go forward(s) /gəʊ 'fɔ:wəd/
sponsor projects /spɒnsə 'prɒdʒekts/

iChecker TESTS FILE 2

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

3A Race across London

1 VOCABULARY transport

a Complete the crossword.

Clues down ↓

1 It's where you wait for a train in the station.
2 It's bigger than a car but smaller than a lorry.
4 It's like a motorbike but less powerful.
5 It's used for transporting large quantities of things by road.
8 It's a type of bus that moves by electricity along special rails in the road.

Clues across →

3 It's one section of a train.
6 It's a type of railway system, called the Tube in London or Metro in other cities.
7 It's a fast road where traffic can travel long distances between large towns.
9 It's a comfortable bus that's used for long journeys.

b Complete the compound nouns with one word.

1 Don't forget to put your *seat* belt on.
2 You'll get a _____ fine if you leave your car there.
3 Sorry we're late. We were stuck in a _____ jam in the city centre.
4 We got held up by the _____ works on the motorway.
5 I wish cyclists would use the _____ lane instead of the pavement.
6 We need to fill up at the _____ station before we set off.
7 The traffic is always worse during the _____ hour.
8 There aren't any cabs waiting at the _____ rank.
9 Slow down! There are _____ cameras on this road.
10 We stopped at the _____ lights and waited for them to turn green.

2 PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 dʒ	2 ʃ	3 dʒ	4 tʃ
jazz	**sh**ower	**j**azz	**ch**ess
carria**ge** **j**ourney (**rush**)	cra**sh** **s**eat belt sta**ti**on	**ch**eck-in passen**g**er traffic **j**am	**ch**emist's coa**ch** depar**t**ure

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Complete the sentences with one word.

1 Petrol isn't as expensive in the USA __as__ it is in the UK.
2 My father drives more slowly _____ my mother.
3 They said that today was _____ hottest day of the year.
4 Let's go by train. It's _____ comfortable than the coach.
5 This is the _____ flight I've ever been on. I'll never fly with this airline again.
6 I think trains are _____ dangerous than cars. There are fewer accidents.
7 It's _____ to go by tube than by bus. Buses are much slower.
8 The M25 is the _____ busy motorway in the UK.
9 You're at the Sheraton? We're staying at the same hotel _____ you.
10 Why don't we go hitchhiking? It's the _____ expensive way to travel.

b Write sentences with the information from the survey. Use the comparative or the superlative.

Where to go?
We reveal the results from our reader survey of three popular holiday destinations.

	Cancun (Mexico)	Copenhagen (Denmark)	Sydney (Australia)
It's cheap	★★★	★	★★
It's crowded	★★★	★	★★
It's easy to get to	★★	★★★	★
It's exciting	★★★	★★	★★
It's hot	★★★	★	★★★
It's relaxing	★	★★★	★★

1 Cancun / cheap / Copenhagen
Cancun is cheaper than Copenhagen.
2 Cancun / crowded / of the three destinations
_____.
3 Copenhagen / easy to get to / Sydney
_____.
4 Sydney / exciting / Cancun
_____.
5 Sydney / hot / Copenhagen
_____.
6 Copenhagen / relaxing / of the three destinations
_____.

c Rewrite the comparative sentences in **b** using (*not*) *as … as.*

1 **expensive** (sentence 1)
Cancun isn't as expensive as Copenhagen.
2 **difficult** (sentence 3)
_____
_____
3 **exciting** (sentence 4)
_____
_____
4 **cold** (sentence 5)
_____
_____

4 PRONUNCIATION linking

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

1 The __most__ __relaxing__ way to travel is by train.
2 The seven hours in the airport was the _____ _____ part of the holiday.
3 The _____ _____ place to visit is the museum.
4 Flying is a lot _____ _____ than going by coach.
5 They should have the party at their house. It's much _____ than ours.
6 Scooters aren't _____ _____ _____ motorbikes.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Listen carefully to the linked words. Copy the rhythm.

5 READING

a Read the article once. Which is the oldest form of transport?

Unusual ways of getting around

Bamboo trains

This is the best way to see rural Cambodia. A bamboo train, or *nori* as the locals call it, is a bamboo platform on wheels which travels along **tracks**. It's powered by an engine, and it can **reach a speed** of 40 kilometres per hour. Passengers sit on a grass mat on the nori. Noris may not be as comfortable as conventional trains, but they're certainly a lot cheaper. Pick up a nori from Battambang Station, but remember to agree on a price before you get on.

Totora reed boats

These boats **have been around** for centuries. They are made from the reeds that grow on the banks of Lake Titicaca, one of the largest lakes in South America. **As well as** making boats from totora reeds, the local people use them to make their houses, which they build on floating islands. Totora reed boats are still used for hunting and fishing, but today some of the local people transport people across the lake in them. Travelling on a reed boat among the floating islands of the lake **is a must** for visitors to Peru.

Jeepney

A jeepney is the most common form of public transport in the Philippines. They are made out of the jeeps left on the islands by the American army at the end of the Second World War. The people gave the jeeps a roof, put in two long seats on either side and painted them, turning them into small buses. Jeepneys have open windows instead of air conditioning. They're often **packed** with passengers and there are no bus stops – the driver just slows down to let the passengers **jump on and off**.

Dog sleds

Dog sledding is a **unique** experience as it's something you can't do in many other parts of the world. It was once the only way to get around in the snow of Alaska in the US, but now its use is limited to winter sports and tourism. The best time to try it is from January to March – in the summer there isn't enough snow so the dogs pull sleds on wheels. The ride can be a bit **bumpy** as the sled sometimes goes over stones and the dogs bark a lot. All the same, it's an opportunity not to be missed.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Noris are a good way of seeing Cambodian cities. *F*
2 The train fare is not always the same. ___
3 Totora reed boats are made from special plants. ___
4 Today the boats are only used to carry tourists. ___
5 Jeepneys have been used in the Philippines for about twenty years. ___
6 There are usually a lot of people in jeepneys. ___
7 Most people in Alaska don't travel by dog sled any more. ___
8 Dog sleds are a very relaxing way to travel. ___

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

6 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to the experiences of five speakers who were doing dangerous things while they were driving. Match the speakers with the things they were doing.

Speaker 1 *E*	A Putting on make-up
Speaker 2 ___	B Listening to his/her favourite music
Speaker 3 ___	C Writing a text message
Speaker 4 ___	D Setting or adjusting a satnav
Speaker 5 ___	E Talking on a mobile

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What did Speaker 1's car crash into? *A van*
2 How far had Speaker 2 driven past Exeter before she realized her mistake? ___
3 Where did Speaker 3 end up? ___
4 Who did Speaker 4 nearly hit? ___
5 What colour were the traffic lights when the accident happened to Speaker 5? ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.70.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

adjust (satnav) /ə'dʒʌst/
reach /riːtʃ/
be ahead of /biː ə'hed ɒv/
crash (into) /kræʃ/
get stuck (in a traffic jam) /get 'stʌk/
get worse /get 'wɜːs/
turn red /tɜːn 'red/
turn round /tɜːn raʊnd/
do your hair /duː jɔː 'heə/
put on make-up /pʊt ɒn 'meɪk ʌp/

Men want to be a woman's first love. Women like to be a man's last romance.

Oscar Wilde, Irish writer

3B Stereotypes – or are they?

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

a Circle the correct answers.

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

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

1 That's **lovely dress** – the colour suits you. ✗
a lovely dress.
2 He's hoping 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 They go to the dentist about **twice the year**. ☐
_____.
6 Have you watched **DVD that I lent you**? ☐
_____.
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 **the cats**, but my boyfriend doesn't like them. ☐
_____.
11 Her husband sits in front of **the TV** all day. ☐
_____.
12 She always **gets to the work** at half past five. ☐
_____.

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/, sentence stress, /ðə/ or /ðiː/?

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

1 I'd like to __*speak*__ to the __*manager*__.
2 I've put the _____ on the _____.
3 _____ are we going to _____ tonight?
4 Could you _____ the _____ for a moment?
5 She needs to see a _____ about her _____.
6 We want to _____ for a _____ tomorrow.

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

c iChecker 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 READING

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

A Men are better navigators than women
B Women talk more than men
C Men don't see colours as well as women

Stereotypes
supported by science

1 _____

Men have a reputation for wearing clothes that don't look good together – if men do look good, it's because their girlfriends or wives have helped them get dressed. Why's that?

Science says: Let's take a look at chromosomes – the parts of our DNA that control many things about us. The colour red is carried only by the X chromosome. Women have two X chromosomes, and so they are more likely to be able to see red. Men only have one X chromosome. How we see colour depends on the ability to see red, blue, and green, so women are more likely to see colours better. Being able to see colours well was important in prehistoric times when women looked for fruit for food. They had to be able to tell the difference between the types of fruit on the trees so that they didn't choose a type that was poisonous. For them, seeing different colours meant they could survive.

2 _____

Most men have a natural ability to read maps while women usually need to turn them round. How come?

Science says: Men are able to see the size and position of things much quicker than women. This ability is called 'spatial awareness'. Researchers discovered in a study of four-year-old children that only one girl has this ability for every four boys. Once again, the explanation can be found in the past. Do you remember those prehistoric women? Well, while they were looking for fruit, the men travelled long distances to hunt animals. When they had caught enough, they had to find their way home again. And this is where they learnt 'spatial awareness'. The women didn't need it because they hardly ever went out of sight of their homes, but for the men, it was vital.

3 _____

Humans are social animals, so why is it that men don't like sharing their problems while women tell their best friends everything?

Science says: The answer is in the brain. The parts responsible for language are 17% larger in a woman's brain than in a man's brain. Also, women use both the left and the right side of the brain to use language, while men use only one side – their strongest side. And there's more. The part of the brain that connects the two parts together – the corpus callosum – is larger in women too, which means that they can move information from one part to the other part more quickly. Nobody is sure why these differences exist, but it's clear that women have a definite advantage over men when it comes to communication.

b Read the article again. Choose the right answers.

1 Men can find it difficult to perceive…
   a three colours.
   (b) one colour.
   c any colours.
2 Seeing colours well helped prehistoric women…
   a find interesting things to eat.
   b cook food correctly.
   c choose the right fruit.
3 The results of the study showed that…
   a four-year-olds don't have spatial awareness.
   b boys learn spatial awareness before girls.
   c girls don't have spatial awareness.
4 Women didn't need spatial awareness in prehistoric times because…
   a the men were always with them.
   b they never left home.
   c they didn't travel far from home.
5 Men are worse at communicating because…
   a part of their brains are smaller.
   b their brains are 17% smaller.
   c their brains are larger.
6 The function of the corpus callosum in the brain is…
   a to communicate between both sides.
   b to store different languages.
   c to control the language process.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the highlighted words or phrases.

1 It's a *definite advantage* to have good exam results if you want to go to university.
2 Don't eat those mushrooms you found outside! They could be _____.
3 Who's _____ _____ making this mess?
4 She's _____ _____ to accept if you invite her partner as well.
5 Italian people _____ _____ _____ for being great cooks.
6 It's _____ I finish the report before the end of the day.

4 VOCABULARY collocation: verbs / adjectives + prepositions

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* me when I 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.

b Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1 Tony used to be married __*to*__ Teresa.
2 My boyfriend isn't very keen _____ vegetables.
3 They're worried _____ their teenage son.
4 We're not very interested _____ abstract art.
5 I'm very different _____ my sister.
6 Adam's very good _____ maths.
7 I'm fed up _____ this weather.
8 He's famous _____ his role in *Sherlock Holmes*.

5 WHEN ARE PREPOSITIONS STRESSED?

a iChecker Listen and complete the dialogues.

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 Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

6 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a radio phone-in programme. Which speaker has the most traditional view about men doing the cooking?

1 Nick ☐ 2 Eve ☐ 3 Frank ☐ 4 Martina ☐

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Nick is unemployed. __*T*__
2 He wouldn't like to be a chef. ___
3 Eve cooks all the meals in her house. ___
4 She spends a lot of time cleaning the kitchen. ___
5 Frank thinks that girls work harder than they used to. ___
6 Frank thinks that girls nowadays can cook. ___
7 Martina's partner does all the cooking. ___
8 Martina respects men that can cook. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.71.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

claim (vb) /kleɪm/
reduce /rɪ'djuːs/
almost /'ɔːlməʊst/
slightly /'slaɪtli/
whereas /weər'æz/
according to /ə'kɔːdɪŋ tuː/
in fact /ɪn 'fækt/
range from /'reɪndʒ frəm/
tend to /'tend tə/
be sceptical of /ˌbiː 'skeptɪkl əv/

iChecker TESTS FILE 3

Practical English A difficult celebrity

1 GIVING OPINIONS

Complete the dialogue.

John I love this song. Can you turn it up?
Anna Do I have to? It's really old.
John It may be old, but it's one of my favourites. [1] P*ersonally*, I think pop music was better in the past than it is now. What do you [2] th_____?
Anna No, I don't think that's [3] r_____. In my [4] op_____, there is some great music around. And some of today's singers have fantastic voices.
John I [5] ag_____. But very few of them write their own music. If you [6] as_____ me, the real musicians are the ones who write the songs and then perform them live on stage. Don't you [7] ag_____?
Anna To be [8] h_____, I don't know a lot about it. I just put the radio on and listen to what they're playing!

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues. Use a phrase containing the word in brackets.

1 **A** Hello! *I'm* *back*! (back)
B Hi! Did you have a good day?

2 **A** I'm going out for a walk now. Do you want to come?
B _____ _____ _____ _____.
I'll get my coat. (minute)

3 **A** I've brought you some flowers.
B Thank you. That's _____ _____ _____. (kind)

4 **A** _____ _____ _____ what you said about moving abroad? (mean)
B Yes. I think it'll be a great opportunity for us.

5 **A** You look upset. What's the matter.
B Nothing really. _____ _____ _____ my boyfriend's away and I really miss him. (just)

3 READING

a Read the text. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 New York taxis are all the same model of car. *F*
2 A medallion number has four numbers and one letter. ___
3 An off-duty cab won't pick you up. ___
4 You should stand in the street until a taxi stops for you. ___
5 When you get in a taxi, the price starts at 40 cents. ___
6 You pay per minute if there are problems with traffic. ___
7 Taxi drivers like to be paid in cash. ___

NEW YORK TAXIS

New York taxis provide an essential service to New Yorkers and tourists for getting around the city. There are over 12,000 yellow medallion taxicabs so it doesn't take long to see one.

What does a New York taxi look like?
New York taxis come in many different shapes and sizes, but to be official taxis they must be yellow. They must also have a special code called a medallion number: one number, then one letter, and two more numbers. A bronze badge with the same code should also be displayed on the hood.

Only taxis with the above are legally licensed to pick you up!

How will I know when a New York taxi is available?
It's all in the lights! When just the centre light illuminates the medallion number, the taxi is available to be hailed. When the centre light is off and both sidelights are on (illuminating the words 'Off Duty'), the taxi is off duty and won't stop for you.

How to hail a New York taxi.
First, try to hail a taxi in the direction you are already going; it saves time and money. When you see an available taxi, make sure it's safe and step off the pavement whilst holding your hand up high. If for any reason you don't get the driver's attention, step back onto the pavement and wait for the next available taxi and repeat the process. It's as simple as that.

New York taxi fares.
Once you step into the cab the meter will be turned on. This is called the 'flag-drop fare' and is $2.50. After that it will cost you 40 cents for every 400 metres, or 40 cents per minute if you are stuck in traffic. There is a flat-rate charge of $45 from Manhattan to JFK Airport.

If you're happy with the journey, you should tip your driver between 15% and 20% of the total fare. Paying by cash is preferred, however all taxis now accept credit cards.

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

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

4A Failure and success

1 GRAMMAR *can, could, be able to*

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

1 She *can* / *is able to* swim really well because she used to live by the sea. ✓

2 You need to *can* / *be able to* drive to live in the country.

3 Luke *could* / *was able to* read when he was only three years old.

4 If it doesn't rain tomorrow, *we can* / *we'll be able to* go for a long walk.

5 Sorry, I've been so busy that I *haven't could* / *haven't been able to* call until now.

6 If Millie had a less demanding job, she *could* / *would be able to* enjoy life more.

7 I've never *could* / *been able to* dance well, but I'd love to learn.

8 We're really sorry we *couldn't* / *weren't able to* come to your wedding.

9 I *used to can* / *used to be able to* speak a bit of Polish, but I've forgotten most of it now.

10 *Can you* / *Will you be able to* make the dinner tonight?

11 To work for this company, you *must can* / *must be able to* speak at least three languages.

12 I hate *not can* / *not being able to* communicate with the local people when I'm travelling.

b Read Matthew Banks' CV. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of *can*, *could* or *be able to*.

1 Matthew *can* sail.

2 He _____ speak a little Chinese when he started working in Hong Kong.

3 He _____ speak German.

4 He _____ design websites since 1999.

5 He'd like _____ speak Russian.

6 He _____ finish his PhD before he left the USA.

7 He _____ speak a little Russian soon.

Name: Matthew Banks
Date of Birth: 22/09/1980

Qualifications
Degree in French with Marketing (2003)
Master's in Business Administration (2006)
Started Ph.D in Business (2009) – incomplete

Work Experience
1998–2000: Trainer and Operator with Texas Instruments, London
2003–2009: Assistant then Marketing Manager, Texas Instruments, Dallas, USA
2009–present: Managing Director, AHH Marketing Services Ltd, Hong Kong

Other Skills
IT skills – advanced. Course in web design 1999.
Full driving licence

Languages
French (fluent) Chinese (basic) certificate 2008
I hope to start Russian classes next January.

Hobbies and Interests
Watersports, especially sailing and windsurfing

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

iChecker Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

1 She can **sing** very **well**.

2 I've **never** been **able** to **ski**.

3 Can you **read** a **map**?

4 You won't **be able** to **go out** tomorrow.

5 He hasn't **been able** to **walk very fast** since he **hurt** his **leg**.

6 They aren't **able** to **come** tonight.

3 READING

a Read the article once and match the paragraphs A–D with the photos 1–4.

Failure: the first step towards success

Many people who have found success started out by failing. Below are four of the most famous.

A Some people consider this man to be the greatest scientist that has ever lived. However, his early life was nothing special. He was very small as a child and he was a very poor student. When he was twelve, his mother took him out of school so that he could learn how to run the family farm. Unfortunately, he wasn't very good at that either, so in the end he was sent back to school. After eventually passing his exams, he went to Cambridge University where he became a brilliant scholar. Later, he developed his law of gravity.

B This man is one of the most famous inventors of all time, which is incredible when you think he only went to school for three months. After his teacher lost patience with him, his mother taught him from home and he learnt many important lessons from reading books. His working life started as badly as his schooling had, and he was fired from his first two jobs. However, this gave him more time to experiment – by the end of his life he had invented over a thousand devices. His most famous invention was a certain type of light bulb.

C Ask anyone to name the most famous film director in Hollywood and many of them will say this man's name. However, his career in cinema started badly, as he was rejected three times from film school. He eventually started his studies at a different school, but he dropped out to become a director before he had finished. Since then he has won the Oscar for Best Director twice and three of his films have broken box office records. He went back to school in 2002 to finish his studies and earn his BA degree.

D Although he is one of the most successful businessmen and computer programmers of all time, this man didn't actually finish university. He was very bright at school and went to Harvard University, but he spent most of his time using the university's computers for his own projects and didn't do much studying. After dropping out, he decided to start his own company with a friend. This company failed, but he persisted and won a contract with IBM which eventually resulted in his company becoming one of the most powerful and recognized brands in the world today.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Isaac Newton nearly became a farmer. *T*
2 He was never a very good student. ___
3 Thomas Edison missed three months of school when he was a child. ___
4 He didn't make a good impression on his bosses at the start of his working life. ___
5 Steven Spielberg couldn't go to the film school he wanted to. ___
6 He has never finished his university course. ___
7 Bill Gates failed university. ___
8 His first company wasn't successful. ___

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the highlighted words or phrases.

1 The child's parents *lost* *patience* with her and sent her to her room.
2 He wasn't enjoying university, so he _____ _____ after the first year.
3 After several months, she _____ managed to persuade her boyfriend to see an opera.
4 My colleague _____ _____ for sending personal emails from work.
5 My husband refuses to buy expensive _____ of clothing.
6 There was an enormous queue at the _____ _____ because it was the opening night of the film.

4 VOCABULARY *-ed / -ing* adjectives

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong adjectives.

1 My sister can't swim. She's **frightening** of the water. ✗
frightened

2 Looking after small children can be very **tired**. ☐
_____

3 His exam results were very **disappointing**. ☐
_____

4 I was very **embarrassed** when my phone rang in the meeting. ☐
_____

5 Clare was very **surprising** because she didn't know they were coming. ☐
_____

6 We took lots of photos because the view was so **amazing**. ☐
_____

7 Are you **interested** in motor racing? ☐
_____

8 She felt **frustrating** because she couldn't get on the surf board. ☐
_____

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1 I enjoyed the book, but the film was a bit *boring*. (bored / boring)
2 I felt very _____ when I realized my mistake. (embarrassed / embarrassing)
3 He's _____ of dogs. He can't go anywhere near them. (frightened / frightening)
4 The final quarter of the match was really _____. (excited / exciting)
5 We haven't heard from her since she arrived in Bangkok – it's very _____. (worried / worrying)
6 Your trip sounds really _____ – tell me more! (interested / interesting)
7 I'm fed up with this terrible weather – it's so _____. (depressed / depressing)
8 Max was very _____ when he wasn't chosen for the job. (disappointed / disappointing)

c Circle the *-ed* adjectives in exercise **b** where *-ed* is pronounced /ɪd/.

Reflexive pronouns

d Complete the sentences with the correct word.

1 The best way to get healthy is to make *yourself* do exercise every day.
2 Jon and Harry help _____ to food whenever they come to my house.
3 Helena painted the bathroom _____.
4 The computer turns _____ off if nobody uses it for a while.
5 I always sing to _____ when I'm in the shower.
6 We found the flat _____, without any help from a company.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker You are going to hear five speakers talking about mistakes they have made in a foreign language. Listen and complete the sentences.

Speaker 1 was speaking *French* to _____.
Speaker 2 was speaking _____ to _____.
Speaker 3 was speaking _____ to _____.
Speaker 4 was speaking _____ to _____.
Speaker 5 was speaking _____ to _____.

b Listen again and complete the table.

	What they wanted to say	What they actually said
Speaker 1	*inhaler*	
Speaker 2		
Speaker 3		
Speaker 4		
Speaker 5		

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.71.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

link /lɪŋk/
scuba-dive /ˈskuːbə daɪv/
skills /skɪlz/
(dance) steps /steps/
multilingual /mʌltiˈlɪŋgwəl/
fluently /ˈfluːəntli/
basic phrases /beɪsɪk ˈfreɪzɪz/
language barrier /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ bæriə/
teach-yourself books /ˈtiːtʃ jəˈself bʊks/
more exceptions than rules /mɔːr ɪkˈsepʃnz ðən ruːlz/

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

4B Modern manners?

1 VOCABULARY phone language

Complete the sentences.

1 You mustn't use your phone in a qu*iet* z*one*.
2 When you finish a phone call, you h_____ u_____.
3 If someone doesn't answer their phone, you can leave a m_____ on their v_____.
4 If you're in a meeting, you can put your phone on s_____ or v_____ mode.
5 If someone's phone is off, you can c_____ b_____ later.
6 The sound your mobile makes when someone calls you is a r_____.
7 If you want to text your friends more cheaply, you can use in_____ m_____.
8 When you call someone, you have to d_____ their number by pressing some keys.
9 If someone is already talking on their mobile when you call, the line is b_____ or en_____.
10 You can protect the display of your mobile or computer with a sc_____.

2 GRAMMAR modals of obligation: *must, have to, should*

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

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

1 **People mustn't use** their mobile phones when they're talking to you.
People shouldn't use _____
2 **I must** go to work by bus yesterday. My car was being repaired.
_____
3 **Do you have to** wear a suit and tie at work?
_____
4 **You don't have to play** football here. It says 'no ball games'.
_____
5 My father is a taxi driver and **he should work** nights.
_____
6 **I didn't have to cook** last night because we went out for dinner.
_____
7 In the future, perhaps **everyone must speak** English and Chinese.
_____
8 You don't look well. **You should to go home**.
_____

What you need to know before you visit the USA

1 You *have to / must* have a visa to enter the country. ✓

2 You *mustn't / don't have to* drive on the left! Here we drive on the right!

3 You *mustn't / don't have to* pay to visit most museums and art galleries. Entrance is usually free.

4 You *have to / should* go on a ferry to visit the Statue of Liberty. You can't go by bus.

5 You *have to / must* wear a seat belt at all times in a car.

6 You *must / should* always try to arrive on time for an appointment or meeting. Americans are very punctual!

7 If you are sightseeing in New York, you *must / should* buy a MetroCard which gives you cheaper travel on the subway and buses.

8 You *mustn't / don't have to* smoke in any public building. It is prohibited by law.

9 When talking to American people, you *shouldn't / don't have to* ask them about their salary. Some people might think this is rude.

10 You *must / have to* answer some questions when you go through immigration.

3 PRONUNCIATION silent consonants, linking

a ~~Cross out~~ the silent consonant in the words.

1 ~~w~~rite
2 receipt
3 hour
4 shouldn't
5 exhausted
6 walk
7 could
8 debt

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

c Listen and repeat the sentences. Try to link the words.

1 You shouldn't speak on the phone when you're driving.
2 You must always wear your seat belt in the car.
3 You don't have to wear a uniform.
4 You mustn't ask for money.
5 You have to watch out for pickpockets.
6 You should take a present for them.

d iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences.

4 READING

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

1 How men should behave towards women in the 21st century. ☐
2 How men behaved towards women in the past. ☐
3 The difference between men's and women's manners. ☐

Ladies first?

Nobody knows how long people have been using the words 'Ladies First', nor is anyone sure where the concept came from. However, neither of these facts matter today. The important question is whether the tradition is still relevant, and if men should continue respecting it.

In the past, there was a strict set of rules concerning men's behaviour towards women – or rather 'ladies' as they were called then. Men wearing hats used to take them off in the presence of women. They used to stand up whenever a woman entered or left a room, and they did the same at a dining table. Men used to hold a door for a woman to allow her to go through first. They always used to pay for meals – but we'll come back to that one later. All of these customs were considered good manners, and people looked down on men who did not conform.

In fact, this set of rules actually made things easier for men. If they broke a rule, they knew perfectly well that they were going to offend somebody. Today, it is much easier to cause offence without meaning to. For example, if a man opens a door to let a woman through first, and she does so without saying thank you, the man may feel offended. And if a man invites a woman to a restaurant of his choice on their first date, and then asks her to pay her half of the bill, it may be the woman who gets upset. Women no longer want to be treated as the weaker sex, which leaves men in a dilemma. On the one hand, men are conscious of the 'Ladies First' tradition, but on the other, they do not want to offend. Often, they don't know what to do.

The best advice is this: if in doubt, men should follow the rules of 'Ladies First'. Even if the woman considers the behaviour inappropriate, she will still realize that the man has good manners. This is particularly relevant on that first date we were talking about. If the man has invited the woman out, then he should pay the bill. Actually, it's the invitation to dinner itself that is important here, not the amount of money spent. In general, women appreciate a picnic or a home-made dinner just as much as an expensive meal.

So the answer to our original question is: yes. 'Ladies First' is still relevant today, but not in the same way as it was in the past. Most women appreciate a kind gesture made by a man, but he should never accompany it with the words 'Ladies First' – it spoils the effect completely!

b Read the article again and choose the right answer.

1 According to the article…
   a the idea of 'Ladies first' started in the Middle ages.
   b the idea of 'Ladies first' is a new idea.
   (c) it's not known when the idea of 'Ladies first' started.
2 In the past…
   a men didn't know how to behave towards women.
   b 'Ladies first' was very polite.
   c it didn't matter if men broke the rules.
3 Nowadays, men…
   a aren't sure how to behave towards women.
   b behave in the same way towards women.
   c have new rules to follow.
4 According to the article, men should…
   a not think about what women want.
   b follow the rules of 'Ladies first'.
   c not follow the rules of 'Ladies first'.
5 According to the article, women…
   a always want expensive things.
   b don't like it when men cook.
   c like a meal at home or in a restaurant.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Find the **highlighted** words or phrases in the text to match the definitions.

1 not right for a particular situation
   inappropriate _____
2 an action that shows other people how you feel
   _____
3 understand the value of something
   _____
4 an idea
   _____
5 upset somebody
   _____
6 thought they were better than
   _____

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a radio programme about good manners in different countries. What kind of advice do the four people ask about? Tick (✓) the correct answers. There is one piece of advice you do not need to use.

1 Advice about how to behave in business situations. ☐
2 Advice about body language. ☐
3 Advice about meeting new people. ☑
4 Advice about queuing. ☐
5 Advice about visiting someone's house. ☐

b Listen again and choose the right answers.

1 According to the expert, in Thailand you should not give a 'wai' to…
   a people who are older than you.
   b anyone.
   (c) people who are younger than you.
2 How many flowers are OK to give someone in Austria?
   a an odd number
   b an even number
   c it doesn't matter
3 Which gesture, often made by policemen, is an insult in Greece?
   a 'Come here.'
   b 'Stop.'
   c 'Go away.'
4 A foreign person in South Korea…
   a mustn't bow to anyone.
   b must bow to everyone.
   c can bow to show politeness.
5 According to the expert, if a Korean person is happy, they bow very…
   a quickly.
   b slowly.
   c deeply.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.72.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

etiquette /ˈetɪkət/
manners /ˈmænəz/
host / hostess /həʊst/ /ˈhəʊstəs/
behave /bɪˈheɪv/
deserve /dɪˈzɜːv/
disturb /dɪˈstɜːb/
inappropriate /ɪnəˈprəʊprɪət/
insulting /ɪnˈsʌltɪŋ/
allergic to /əˈlɜːdʒɪk tə/
should have (written) /ʃʊd əv/

iChecker TESTS FILE 4

It's not whether you win or lose that matters, but whether I win or lose.

Sandy Lyle, Scottish golfer

5A Sporting superstitions

1 GRAMMAR past tenses

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

1 We were late. 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 turn off) the lights.
3 The match _____ (already / start) when we _____ (turn on) the TV. England _____ (lose) and they _____ (play) very badly.
4 I _____ (not recognize) many people at my old school reunion because everyone _____ (change) a lot in twenty years.
5 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).
6 Manchester City _____ (beat) Manchester United yesterday. United _____ (win) 1–0 in the first half, but City _____ (score) two goals in the second half.
7 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.
8 It _____ (start) raining when I _____ (walk) to work. I _____ (call) a taxi because I _____ (not wear) a coat and I _____ (not have) an umbrella.

2 PRONUNCIATION /ɔː/, /ɜː/

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 ɔː horse	2 ɜː bird	3 ɔː horse	4 ɜː bird
ball	first	draw	court
caught	hurt	fought	serve
warm up	sport	score	circuit
work out	world	slope	worse

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 READING

a Read the article on p.31 once. Complete the sentences.

1 The boy was playing _____.
2 He cheated by taking _____.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 According to the article, people usually learn not to cheat when they are young children. *F*
2 Blank tiles can be used when players haven't got the right letter. ___
3 It was the first time that the boy had played in the tournament. ___
4 The previous day, the boy had beaten Arthur Moore. ___
5 Moore caught the boy while he was making a word. ___
6 He saw the boy take a blank tile out of his pocket. ___
7 The boy answered the tournament director's questions truthfully. ___
8 He wasn't allowed to continue playing. ___

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

1 James *discretely* bought the present when his wife wasn't looking.
2 Sam _____ telling lies about her colleagues.
3 The athlete was _____ after he made three false starts.
4 My computer is broken, so I'm going to _____ it with a new one.
5 She became _____ when she found the train tickets in his pocket .
6 He couldn't _____ the man of lying because there was no proof he had done anything bad.
7 Jack beat his _____ 6–1, 6–3.
8 They _____ to stealing after they lost their jobs.

It's fairly normal for young children to cheat when they're playing board games. As they grow older, they realize that the fun is actually in taking part in the game, not necessarily in winning it. By the time they reach their teens, they have usually learnt not to cheat. Sadly, this was not the case of a player in a national board game championship held annually in the USA. The player wanted to win so much that he **resorted** to cheating.

The board game was *Scrabble*. This is a word game that was created in 1938 by an American architect called Alfred Mosher Butts. In the game, players have to make words from individual letters on small squares called 'tiles', and then put the words on a board. Two of the most useful tiles in the game are the blanks, which are tiles without any letters on them. A blank isn't worth any points, but a player can use it to **replace** any letter of the alphabet.

The cheat in this particular tournament was a 15-year-old boy from Orlando, in the USA. He had surprised organizers in the early stages of the competition by beating some of the best players, despite the fact that he had never played in competitions before. This made some of the other players **suspicious**, including the man who caught him, 43-year-old Arthur Moore. Moore had already played the boy the day before, and Moore had won the match, although the boy had had both of the blank tiles. In *Scrabble*, before a new game starts the players put the tiles from the previous game back into a small bag. This time, Moore had a good look at the tiles on the table before he and his **opponent** put them in the bag to start the game. He was not surprised to see that the two blanks were together on the table in front of the boy. As the two players were putting the tiles into the bag, Moore **discretely** watched the boy's left hand. He saw the boy pick up the two blanks, and put his hand under the table. This was the signal for Moore to call one of the organizers and **accuse** the boy of cheating.

When the boy was taken away for questioning, he **admitted** taking the two blanks during the game and hiding them under the table. As a result of his cheating, the tournament director **disqualified** him and banned him from playing in the competition again.

4 VOCABULARY sport

a Read the definitions and write the words.

1 an area of water that swimmers use
swi*mming* p*ool*
2 the person who controls a football match
r_____
3 a track where Formula 1 cars race
c_____
4 to hit something with your foot
k_____
5 somebody who is very enthusiastic about sport
f_____
6 an area where golf is played
c_____
7 do exercise to become healthy and strong
g_____ f_____
8 an area of ground where people play football
p_____
9 a person who trains people to compete in certain sports
c_____
10 a large structure, usually with no roof, where people can sit and watch sports
st_____

b Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in the box.

beat draw get injured lose ~~play~~
score throw train warm up win

1 The USA *played* Russia in the final of the basketball last night.
2 The team _____ hard every day before the tournament.
3 The French runner _____ the race. He got the gold medal.
4 The players _____ _____ by jogging and doing short exercises just before the game started.
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 his brother dropped it.
8 Brazil _____ Sweden. They had a much better team.
9 The Argentinian striker _____ four goals in the last match.
10 Our best player _____ _____ in the second half, and was taken off the pitch to see the team's doctor.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a radio programme about a sporting scandal. Which country won the competition in the end?

_____

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 The scandal happened during the tennis tournament of the 2012 Olympics. *F*
2 South Korea and India were involved in the scandal. ___
3 It happened during the first stage. ___
4 One way they cheated was by hitting the shuttlecock into the net. ___
5 The same thing happened in another match. ___
6 The teams cheated because they had been offered money. ___
7 The crowd didn't enjoy the matches. ___
8 South Korea won the silver medal. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.72.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

fate /feɪt/
rituals /'rɪtʃuəlz/
superstition /su:pə'stɪʃn/
bounce /baʊns/
cheat /tʃi:t/
reveal /rɪ'vi:l/
sweat /swet/
a luck charm /ə 'lʌk tʃɑ:m/
result in /rɪ'zʌlt ɪn/
tie your shoelaces /taɪ jə 'ʃu:leɪsɪz/

Love is like war – easy to begin, but hard to end.
Anonymous

5B Love at Exit 19

1 GRAMMAR *usually* and *used to*

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

1 Where **did you used to live** before you moved here?
did you use to live?

2 Jerry **used to have a beard**, but now he's shaved it off.
✓

3 I **usually go to the gym** when I leave work.

4 My wife **doesn't use to wear** make-up. She doesn't like it.

5 **Did you use to have** long hair?

6 I **use to walk** to work. My office is only ten minutes from my house.

7 Carol **didn't used to talk** to me, but now she always says hello.

8 **Do you use to** get up late on Sundays?

9 **Did you used to watch** cartoons when you were little?

10 We **don't usually stay** in expensive hotels, but this weekend is special.

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

1 She *used to wear* glasses, but now she has contact lenses. (wear)
2 He _____ animals, but now he has a dog. (not like)
3 I _____ my parents on Sunday. It's good to talk to them. (call)
4 I _____ to French classes, but I stopped because I don't have time now. (go)
5 We never _____, but now we go to restaurants twice a week. (eat out)
6 I _____ late, but today I have a lot to do. (not work)
7 My sister _____ very shy, but now she's quite confident. (be)
8 They _____ me a present on my birthday, but this year they forgot! (give)

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress; the letter s

a iChecker Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

1 **Where** did you **use** to **live**?
2 Did you **use** to **wear glasses**?
3 They **used** to **have** a lot of **money**.
4 He **used** to **go** to my **school**.
5 We **used** to **work together**.
6 You **used** to **have long hair**.
7 We **didn't use** to **get on**.
8 I **didn't use** to **like** it.

b Circle the word with a different sound.

1 S snake	2 Z zebra	3 ʃ shower	4 ʒ television
see	eye**s**	ti**ss**ue	u**s**ually
(friend**s**)	ea**s**y	plea**s**e	plea**s**ure
mo**s**t	e**s**pecially	**s**ure	deci**s**ion
social	nowada**ys**	**s**ugar	mu**s**ic

c iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 VOCABULARY relationships

a Complete the sentences with the people in the box.

classmates close friend colleague couple
ex fiancé flatmate ~~wife~~

1 We're married. She's my *wife*.
2 I share a flat with her. She's my _____.
3 I work with him. He's my _____.
4 We used to go to school together. We were _____.
5 I'm going to marry him. He's my _____.
6 I used to go out with her. She's my _____.
7 We've known each other for a long time. I tell her everything. She's a _____.
8 We've been going out together for three years. We're a _____.

b Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in the box.

be together become friends break up
get to know get in touch get on get married
go out together have (sth) in common
lose touch ~~meet~~ propose

Anna [1] *met* Luke when she started work. They [2] _____ each other quickly because they sat next to each other in the office. They soon [3] _____ and they discovered that they [4] _____ a lot _____ because they were both sports fans. They [5] _____ a few times after work and they fell in love. They [6] _____ for a year, but they argued a lot and in the end they [7] _____. After that, Anna got a new job in a different town and so they [8] _____. Ten years later, they [9] _____ again on *Facebook*. They were both still single and Mark had changed jobs, too. They decided to try again, and this time they [10] _____ better than before, maybe because they weren't working together. After six months, Luke [11] _____ and Anna accepted. They [12] _____ last spring. A lot of their old colleagues from work came to the wedding!

4 READING

a Read the article once. How many friends does the average American have?

_____.

Your friends in numbers

HOW MANY FRIENDS does the average person have? A researcher at Cornell University in the USA has recently done a study into this question, by finding out the number of friends a typical American has. He has just published the results. The researcher interviewed more than 2,000 adults aged 18 and over in his study. He asked them to list the names of the people they had discussed serious matters with in the last six months. About 48% of the people taking part gave the researcher one name, 18% gave him two, and about 29% gave him more than two.

These results contrast dramatically with the news published by social networking site Facebook recently. They said that the average user on the site has 130 friends. The Cornell University study found the average number of friends to be a lot lower – 2.03 to be exact. The researcher from Cornell has explained that the difference lies in the definition of the word *friend*. A friend on Facebook may be a person that the user has met by chance or someone that they will never meet in real life. However, the friends in his study are close friends, who participants feel comfortable discussing their problems with.

In a similar study conducted 25 years ago, participants had a higher number of close friends. Then, the average number was three. Despite the lower number, the researcher does not believe that people are getting more isolated. Instead he thinks it's a sign that they are becoming better at choosing who they can trust with their secrets.

This is supported by the number of people in the study who could not think of any names of close friends they would discuss their personal problems with. The percentage of these participants is the same this time as it was 25 years ago. In both studies, just over 4% of the participants gave researchers no names. Apparently, the people who fall into this category are more likely to be men, or people with less education.

In general, the researcher from Cornell regards these findings as positive. In his opinion, they suggest that, at least in the case of Americans, people are not becoming less sociable.

b Read the article again and choose the best answer.

1 Most people in the Cornell University study had spoken about something important with…
   (a) one person.
   b two people.
   c more than two people.
2 The news published by *Facebook* is different from the results in the Cornell study because…
   a the people are different ages.
   b the studies are from different years.
   c the relationships aren't the same.
3 According to a previous study, people had _____ close friends in the past.
   a more
   b the same number of
   c fewer
4 The number of people with no close friends is _____ it was in the past.
   a higher than
   b the same as
   c lower than
5 The results of the Cornell study show that Americans today are _____ they used to be.
   a more sociable than
   b as sociable as
   c less sociable than

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

1 I found an old painting *by chance* while I was cleaning the attic.
2 I wouldn't _____ my son with my phone. He'll probably break it.
3 How much money does _____ _____ earn per year?
4 They talked about _____ _____ first, and then moved on to the less important things.
5 The richer parts of town _____ _____ with the poorer outskirts.
6 Some teenagers are _____ _____ because they spend so much time on their computers.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker You are going to hear a radio programme about research on love and attraction. Number the topics in the order you hear them.

a How to use your eyes at a first meeting. ___
b Body language at a first meeting. ___
c How to use your voice at a first meeting. *1*
d How much to smile at a first meeting. ___

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 It's very important to say the right thing the first time you talk to someone you like. *F*
2 A person is often attracted to someone else because of their body language. ___
3 Looking into someone's eyes can make them feel more attracted to you. ___
4 There were two weddings after an experiment in New York. ___
5 Standing up straight is a good way to keep someone's attention. ___
6 A person will copy your body language if they think you are interesting. ___
7 It is impossible to know if someone is smiling when you're talking to them on the phone. ___
8 Often when one person smiles, other people smile too. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.73.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

candle /ˈkændl/
commuter /kəˈmjuːtə/
cute /kjuːt/
likely /ˈlaɪkli/
raise the barrier /reɪz ðə ˈbæriə/
addicted to (sth) /əˈdɪktɪd tə/
night shifts /ˈnaɪt ʃɪfts/
turn out (to be) /tɜːn ˈaʊt/
exchange a few words /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ ə fjuː wɜːdz/
find the courage (to do sth) /faɪnd ðə ˈkʌrɪdʒ/

iChecker TESTS FILE 5

Practical English Old friends

1 PERMISSION AND REQUESTS

a Complete the requests with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

~~do~~ join pass meet take visit

1 Could you *do* me a big favour? [d]
2 Do you mind if I _____ you? [ ]
3 Would you mind _____ me at the airport? [ ]
4 Is it OK if we _____ my parents this weekend? [ ]
5 Can you _____ the salt? [ ]
6 Do you think you could _____ me to the station? [ ]

b Match the requests from **a** with the responses a–f.

a Of course not. Take a seat.
b Sure. Here it is.
c Yes, of course. What time's your train?
~~d It depends what it is!~~
e Not at all. When do you land?
f Sure. Which day would be best?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

Jay Dan! It's great to [1] s*ee* you.
Dan You too, Jay. It's been years.
Jay How [2] c_____ you're so late?
Dan My flight was delayed and then I had to wait ages for a taxi.
Jay Well, you're here now. Do you want something to eat?
Dan No [3] w_____, man! I want to go out and see the city!
Jay Don't you want to unpack first?
Dan No, I can do that later. But I'll take a shower, if you don't [4] m_____.
Jay Sure. Go ahead.
Dan This is great. You and me getting ready to go out.
Jay Yeah. It's just like the old [5] d_____.
Dan Right, I'm ready. Let's go. We have a lot to [6] t_____ about.

3 READING

America is huge, so flying is the quickest way to get around the country. It can be expensive though, so here are some other ways of getting around.

If you aren't in a hurry, the best alternative is to go by car. You have to be at least 25 years old to rent a car in the States, and you need a valid driver's license and a major credit card to do so. There are a lot of rental car companies, and their prices vary a lot. Compare companies before you decide which one to use, and remember it can be cheaper to book for a week than for a day.

If you prefer to be driven rather than driving yourself, the next best way to travel is by bus. Greyhound is the major long-distance bus company, and it has routes through the USA and Canada. Tickets are much cheaper if you buy them seven days in advance, and there are often other offers. If you're travelling with a friend, your companion gets 50% off if you buy the tickets three days before you travel, and children aged between two and 11 get a 40% discount.

An alternative to using the bus is to take the train. Amtrak is the American rail company, and it has long-distance lines connecting all of America's biggest cities. It also runs buses from major stations to smaller towns and national parks. Fares vary depending on the type of train and the seat, but you need to reserve at least three days ahead to get a discount. Students with an International Student Card get 15% off the standard fare. Bring your own food, as the dining car is quite expensive.

a Read the text and answer the questions.

1 What do you need to hire a car in America
You need a valid driver's license and a major credit card.
2 What is the difference between all the car rental companies?
_____
3 Where does the Greyhound bus company operate?
_____
4 How can you save money if you're travelling alone by bus?
_____
5 How much do students pay on Amtrak trains?
_____
6 What should long-distance rail passengers take with them?
_____

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

All you need to make a movie is a girl and a gun.
Jean-Luc Godard, French director

6A Shot on location

1 VOCABULARY cinema

a Read the clues. Complete the puzzle on the right to find the hidden kind of film.

1 A film where images are drawn is an an*imation*.
2 A funny film is a c_____.
3 A film based on real events in the past is a h_____ film.
4 A film with an exciting plot is a th_____.
5 A scary film is a h_____ film.
6 A film about cowboys is a w_____.
7 A film about imaginary events in the future is a sc_____-f_____ film.
8 A film where the cast sing and dance is a m_____.
9 A film about wars and battles is a w_____ f_____.
10 A film with a serious story is a dr_____.

Hidden kind of film: _____

b Complete the sentences.

1 The st*ar* of the film was a famous British actress.
2 I didn't understand the film because the pl_____ was very complicated.
3 The actor accepted the part as soon as he had read the sc_____.
4 Some members of the au_____ were crying at the end of the film.
5 Most critics have given the film an excellent r_____.
6 They only had to shoot the sc_____ once.
7 We don't speak French, so we saw the French film with English s_____.
8 You'll have to wait for the s_____ to find out what happens next.
9 My favourite s_____ is the music from *The Artist*.
10 The best thing about the film was the sp_____ ef_____. They looked very realistic.
11 The director is looking for ex_____ to act in the crowd scenes.
12 The c_____ was a mixture of British and American actors.

2 GRAMMAR passive (all tenses)

a Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. Use the tense in brackets.

~~direct~~ dub invite play release shoot show write

1 The film *is directed* by Kathryn Bigelow. (present simple)
2 The part of Spiderman _____ by Andrew Garfield. (past simple)
3 It was very windy while the scene _____. (past continuous)
4 The sequel _____ next year. (future, *will*)
5 Some of the extras _____ to the film premiere. (present perfect)
6 The musical _____ in cinemas all over the country. (present continuous)
7 The drama _____ into other languages. (future, *going to*)
8 The script _____ by the author of the book. (past simple)

b Circle the correct form, active or passive.

Anna Karenina is a film which [1] **directed / was directed** by Joe Wright. Most of the film [2] **shot / was shot** in an old theatre outside London, but some scenes [3] **filmed / were filmed** in Russia. It [4] **tells / is told** the story of a young Russian woman who is married to a government official, but [5] **falls / is fallen** in love with an aristocrat. Keira Knightley [6] **plays / is played** the part of Anna Karenina, and the part of her lover, Count Vronsky, [7] **plays / is played** by Aaron Taylor-Johnson.

The film [8] **starts / is started** when Anna arrives in Moscow. Her brother [9] **has seen / has been seen** with another woman, and Anna must speak to her sister-in-law about the situation. It is during this meeting that Anna [10] **introduces / is introduced** to the Count. The film [11] **has based / is based** on the novel by Leo Tolstoy.

The superb soundtrack [12] **composed / was composed** by Italian composer Dario Marianelli, who also [13] **wrote / was written** the music for *Pride and Prejudice* and *Atonement*. Both of his previous soundtracks [14] **nominated / were nominated** for Oscars, and *Atonement* won an Oscar.

The film [15] **can see / can be seen** at cinemas all over the country.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

1 The **film** is **based** on a **true story**.
2 These **scenes** will be **filmed** on **location**.
3 The **actor** has been **nominated** for an **Oscar**.
4 The **script** was **written** by the **author** of the **novel**.
5 The **sequel** is **going** to be **released next week**.
6 The **costumes** are **being made** by **hand**.

b Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

1 au|di|ence	6 ho|rror film
2 hi|sto|ri|cal film	7 re|view
3 co|me|dy	8 se|quel
4 di|rec|tor	9 sound|track
5 dra|ma	10 sub|ti|tles

c iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

4 READING

a Read the text once. Tick (✓) where you think it comes from.

1 an online newspaper ☐
2 a travel blog ☐
3 a website for tourists ☐
4 a cinema programme ☐

On location at
Knebworth House

Knebworth House is famous worldwide for the major open-air rock concerts that have been held in its grounds since 1979. Knebworth is in the south-east of England, and the Lytton family have lived there for over 500 years. The house itself is one of the oldest stately homes in the UK. It is also one of the most popular locations for the world's film makers.

Not surprisingly, the Gothic architecture of the house appealed to American film director Tim Burton, when he saw it. He was in the UK filming a new version of the film *Batman* at the time. He thought that the façade of the building would be perfect as the exterior of Wayne Manor, the home of Batman. But the inside of Wayne Manor was actually shot at another big house in the same area – Hatfield House.

The inside of Knebworth House has also been used in many films. An important scene from the 2010 Oscar-winning film *The King's Speech* was shot in the ballroom. This film was made by the British director Tom Hooper. It starred Colin Firth as the young King George VI of England, who had a speech impediment. The ballroom was the venue for a party which was held by his older brother Edward. In a corner of the room, Edward tells George that he is planning to marry divorced American woman, Wallis Simpson, something which makes it impossible for him to be King of England. It is George who becomes King instead.

And, of course, like many other historic buildings in the UK, Knebworth has made an appearance in the Harry Potter films. In the fourth film of the series, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, a Christmas ball is held in Hogwarts School of Magic. Before the dancing starts, there is a scene where one of Harry's friends appears in a beautiful long dress. The staircase that she descends while her friends look on in amazement is, in fact, the one in Knebworth House.

These are just a few of the famous scenes filmed at Knebworth House. To discover more, why not visit Knebworth yourself? The house is only 45 kilometres from London, and is easy to get to by car or by train. Knebworth House is a must for all cinema lovers visiting the UK.

b Read the text again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Knebworth is a favourite destination for music lovers. *T*
2 The house isn't occupied any more. ___
3 Many films have been made at Knebworth. ___
4 Tim Burton used the outside of the house in one of his films. ___
5 You can see the outside of the house in *The King's Speech*. ___
6 George VI makes an important announcement to all his guests at Knebworth. ___
7 Harry Potter walks down the staircase in Knebworth in one of the films. ___
8 Knebworth House is quite near London. ___

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

1 My sister didn't really like the *new version* of *Pride and Prejudice*. She prefers the old one.
2 Palaces often have a _____ where people come for a formal dance or party.
3 Nowadays, you can visit _____ in the UK to see how very rich families lived in the past.
4 In summer, I love going to _____-_____ swimming pools. It's more fun than swimming indoors.
5 A hotel in the countryside is a popular _____ for weddings.
6 A person with a _____ can find it very difficult to speak in public.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a tour guide talking to a group before he takes them on the James Bond tour of London. Number the places in the order he mentions them.

a a casino	☐	e a club	☐
b a house	1	f a big building	☐
c a hotel	☐	g a street near the river	☐
d a car showroom	☐		

b Listen again and correct any mistakes in the sentences. Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct.

1 The tour will last for four hours.
three hours.
2 Ian Fleming was born at 37 Green Street.
_____.
3 Fleming's favourite car was the Bentley.
_____.
4 *Casino Royale* was the second James Bond novel.
_____.
5 The large building near the Thames is MI5.
_____.
6 The traffic wardens who get wet are men.
_____.
7 The swimming pool scene in *Skyfall* was filmed in Shanghai.
_____.
8 James Bond actors have been to the Dukes Hotel twice.
_____.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.73.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alley /ˈæli/
aristocrat /ˈærɪstəkræt/
gangsters /ˈgæŋstəz/
servants /ˈsɜːvənts/
tomb /tuːm/
fictional /ˈfɪkʃənl/
spectacular /spekˈtækjələ/
currently /ˈkʌrəntli/
the setting /ðə ˈsetɪŋ/
on the edge of /ɒn ðiː ˈedʒ əv/

What lies behind appearance is usually another appearance.
Mason Cooley, US writer

6B Judging by appearances

1 VOCABULARY the body

a Label the picture.

b Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

bite clap kick nod point smell smile ~~stare~~ taste touch throw whistle

1 It's rude to *stare* at people. It can make them feel uncomfortable.
2 You'll have to _____ the ball harder to score a goal.
3 Don't _____ the door – I've just painted it.
4 Can you _____ the soup? I think it might need more salt.
5 I can _____ something burning. Did you turn off the oven?
6 When you're introduced to someone, you should _____, say hello, and shake hands.
7 We often _____ our heads when we agree with someone or understand what they've said.
8 Did the audience _____ much at the end of the concert?
9 Lisa doesn't like dogs because she thinks they'll _____ her.
10 I often _____ a tune when I'm in the shower.
11 Don't drop your sweet papers on the floor. _____ them in the bin.
12 When I'm abroad, it's sometimes easier to _____ at something I want in a shop.

2 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a Circle the word with the different sound.

1	aɪ bike	bite smile height weight
2	eɪ train	face great eyes taste
3	əʊ phone	nose tongue throw toes
4	aʊ owl	sound crowd mouth shoulders
5	eə chair	hair here stare wear
6	ɪə ear	appearance beard fair serious

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 GRAMMAR modals of deduction: *might, can't, must*

a Circle the correct answers.

1 That woman *can't* / *must* be the new manager. Our new manager is a man.

2 You *must* / *can't* be tired. You've had a long trip.

3 They *must* / *can't* have much money. They never go out.

4 Don't buy Oliver a book. He *might not* / *must not* like the same kind of things as you.

5 Paula *can't* / *might* be injured. That's her best time ever for a marathon.

6 Your neighbour *must* / *might not* have a good job. Those cars are really expensive!

b Complete the sentences with *must, might, might not* or *can't*.

1 He lived in Argentina for five years so he *must* speak good Spanish!
2 You _____ be very busy at work. You're always on Facebook!
3 I'm not sure, but the new assistant _____ be Italian. Her surname is Rossi.
4 Mark passed all his exams. His parents _____ be very proud.
5 Do you really think England will win tonight? You _____ be serious! They have no chance!
6 Lucy wasn't feeling well this afternoon, so she _____ come to the party tonight. She said she would let us know later today.
7 I thought our neighbour was away on holiday, but she _____ be – I've just seen her in her garden.
8 It's very cold this evening and there's a lot of cloud. I think it _____ snow.

4 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a radio programme about the history of beauty. Tick (✓) the three periods in history that the guest talks about.

1 Ancient Greece ☐
2 the Egyptians ☐
3 the seventeenth century ☐
4 the Middle Ages ☐
5 the Romans ☐
6 the nineteenth century ☐

Glossary
lead = a soft, heavy, grey metal
powder = a dry substance in the form of very small grains

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Women and men wore make-up in Ancient Egypt. *T*
2 The Egyptians only wore black and white make-up. ___
3 Egyptian men wore make-up to protect their skin from the sun. ___
4 The Greeks thought that brown hair was the most beautiful. ___
5 Greek women used a substance that was dangerous in their make-up. ___
6 Beauty was very important to Roman people. ___
7 Roman women put their make-up on themselves. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74.

5 READING

a Read the article once. What is the writer's opinion of Photoshopping?

1 Publishers should be able to use it as much as they want to. ☐
2 Publishers should be able to use it a little. ☐
3 Publishers shouldn't be able to use it at all. ☐

b Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

1 According to the article, publishers use Photoshopping to make people look…
   (a) as good as possible.
   b as interesting as possible.
   c as thin as possible.
2 The article says that Photoshopped images have a bad effect on…
   a girls of all ages.
   b young teenagers.
   c all kinds of people.
3 The new program gives a rating of 1 to an image with…
   a no Photoshopping.
   b a little Photoshopping.
   c a lot of Photoshopping.
4 People complained about the Rachel Weisz advert because…
   a it made her look a lot younger than she is.
   b it showed the actress as she really is.
   c it used an image of a different actress.
5 The people who will benefit most from the new tool are…
   a advertisers.
   b consumers.
   c publishers.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

1 Our neighbours are *relying* on us to water their garden while they're away.
2 Animal Rights groups want experiments on animals to be _____.
3 We're _____ our holiday plans so that we arrive on Thursday instead of Saturday.
4 I can't _____ _____ how to download this program.
5 In general, the older you get, the more _____ you have in your skin.
6 In most countries, films are given a _____ to show which age group they are suitable for.

Photoshopping:
how much is too much?

Today, it is normal for magazines to show pictures of models and celebrities that have been 'Photoshopped'. This means that the original photos have been changed on a computer using the Photoshop software to make them look better. The beautiful people in the photographs have perfect skin, no fat on their stomachs, and no **wrinkles** on their faces. They look so perfect and beautiful that what we see can't be real. But some publishers and advertisers insist that Photoshopping is necessary so that celebrities and models always look their best.

On the other hand, health organizations have warned that digitally **altering** photographs may be dangerous. They say Photoshopped images are not realistic, and may have a negative effect on people. Psychologists agree with the health organizations. They say some people try so hard to look like the pictures in magazines that they get ill. In some cases, they want to be as slim as the models and so they stop eating properly. When they realize that it is impossible to look so good, they get depressed. This doesn't only happen to young girls but it can happen to people of all ages. So what can be done to keep everybody happy? Two researchers at Dartmouth University in New Hampshire, USA, think they have found the answer.

Professor Hany Farid and Doctor Eric Klee have developed a computer program that can detect how much Photoshopping has been used on an image. Their software gives a **rating** from 1 to 5 to the image – 1 for a few changes, and 5 for a lot of changes. Farid and Klee's idea is that publishers include the rating next to the image. That way, consumers will be able to **work out** how realistic the image is.

News of Farid and Klee's system has come out at the same time as people have started criticizing the use of Photoshopping. They say that some advertisers are going too far with it. Recently, the actress Rachel Weisz appeared in an advert for an anti-ageing beauty cream in the UK. In the advert, Ms Weisz looked like a teenager – in fact, she's in her early forties. There were a lot of complaints about the image and the advert was eventually **banned**. Farid and Klee's system could solve two problems at the same time. Firstly, it would serve as a kind of health warning for consumers, and secondly it may stop advertisers from **relying** on Photoshopping so much.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

stage /steɪdʒ/	go viral /gəʊ ˈvaɪrəl/
achieve /əˈtʃiːv/	grow up /grəʊ ˈʌp/
dye (hair) /daɪ/	take seriously /teɪk ˈsɪəriəsli/
judge (vb) /dʒʌdʒ/	vitally important /ˈvaɪtəli ɪmpɔːtnt/
carefree /keəˈfriː/	set an example /set ən ɪgˈzɑːmpl/

iChecker TESTS FILE 6

Education is what survives when
what has been learned has been forgotten.

B. F. Skinner, US psychologist

7A Extraordinary school for boys

1 VOCABULARY education

a Complete the sentences with the correct word.

In the UK

1 A school for children aged from about two to five is a n*ursery* school.
2 A school for children aged from five to 11 is a pr_____ school.
3 A school for children aged from 11 to 18 is a s_____ school.
4 The person in charge of a school is the h_____.
5 A school paid for by the government is st_____ school.
6 A school that parents pay for is a pr_____ school.
7 A person who has a degree from a university is a gr_____.

In the USA

8 A school for children aged from about two to six is a k_____.
9 A school for children aged from six to nine is an el_____ school.
10 A school for children aged from nine to 13 is a m_____ school.
11 A school for children aged from 13 to 18 is a h_____ school.
12 The class children are in is called a gr_____.
13 The school year is divided into two s_____.
14 The final year of school is the tw_____ gr_____.

b Complete the sentences.

1 My friend was ill so she didn't t*ake* the exam.
2 Some of the girls in that class b_____ very badly.
3 If you ch_____ in the exam, the teacher won't mark it.
4 A boy was ex_____ for stealing money from other pupils.
5 You'll f_____ your exams if you don't work harder.
6 I've got my driving test tomorrow. I hope I p_____!
7 I've got exams next week, so I'm going to r_____ this weekend.
8 The pupils were p_____ by the teacher for being noisy in class.

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter *u*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 uː boot	2 ʌ up	3 ʊ bull	4 /juː/
lunch fruit scooter true	couple mussels pull tongue	cut full push put	musical stupid subtitles tuna

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

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

a Match the sentence halves.

1 Will's parents will be furious [c]
2 As soon as I get my driving licence, [ ]
3 I'm sure we'll feel more relaxed [ ]
4 You'll have to go to a new school [ ]
5 He won't pass his exams [ ]
6 Nina won't look for a job [ ]
7 I'll buy the book [ ]
8 If I don't feel well, [ ]

a unless he revises more.
b after we go on holiday.
~~c if he fails his exam again.~~
d before the classes start.
e I'm going to buy a car.
f when your family moves house.
g I'll stay in bed.
h until her daughter starts school.

b Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

if until when after unless before

1 They'll have to wear a uniform *when* they go to secondary school.
2 I won't leave early _____ the teacher gives me permission.
3 Ella will be disappointed _____ she doesn't get good marks.
4 I'll have a long holiday _____ the course finishes.
5 The teacher won't start the class _____ all the pupils are quiet.
6 I'll talk to my teachers _____ I choose my exam subjects.

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

1 *I'll do* do my homework as soon as I *get* home. (do, get)
2 We _____ late unless we _____. (be, hurry up)
3 My friends _____ a leaving party before they _____ abroad. (have, go)
4 The bus _____ for you if you _____ on time. (not wait, not be)
5 If the teacher _____, we _____ the exam. (not come, not have)
6 James _____ home until he _____ a job. (not leave, find)
7 Alice _____ buy a car unless her parents _____ her the money. (not be able to, lend)
8 As soon as my boyfriend _____ his results, he _____ me. (get, call)
9 She _____ primary school until she _____ five years old. (not start, be)
10 You _____ better if you _____ every day. (play, practise)

4 READING

a Read the article once. What do South Korean pupils do in a *hagwon*?

1 sleep ☐
2 meet friends ☐
3 study ☐
4 have lunch ☐

When is it time to stop studying?

It's 10 p.m. and six government employees are out checking the streets of Seoul, South Korea. But these are not police officers looking for teenagers who are behaving badly. Their mission is to find children who are still studying. And stop them.

Education in South Korea is very **competitive**. The aim of almost every schoolchild is to get into one of the country's top universities. Only the pupils with the best marks get a place. The school day starts at 8 a.m. and pupils finish studying somewhere between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. at night. This is because many go to private academies called hagwons after school. Around 74% of all pupils attend a hagwon after their regular classes finish. A year's course costs, on average, $2,600 per pupil. In Seoul, there are more private **tutors** than schoolteachers, and the most popular ones make millions of dollars a year from online and in-person classes. Most parents rely on private tutoring to get their children into university.

With so much time spent in the classroom, all that pupils at South Korean secondary schools do is study and sleep. Some of them are so exhausted that they cannot stay awake the next day at school. It is a **common sight** to see a teacher explaining the lesson while a third of the pupils are asleep on their desks. The teachers don't seem to mind. There are even special **pillows** for sale that fit over the arms of the chairs to make sleeping in class more comfortable. Ironically, the pupils spend the lessons sleeping so that they can stay up late studying that night.

The South Korean government has been aware of the faults in the system for some time, but now they have passed some reforms. Today, schoolteachers and head teachers in state schools have to meet certain standards or do additional training.

However, the biggest **challenge** for the government is the hagwons. The hagwons have been banned from having classes after 10 p.m. which is why there are street patrols looking for children who are studying after that time. If they find some in class, the owner of the hagwon is punished and the pupils are sent home. It's a strange world, where some children have to be told to stop studying while others are **reluctant** to start.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 The street patrol in Seoul is looking for criminals. *F*
2 Most pupils in South Korea want to go to university. ___
3 Today, pupils need higher marks to go to university. ___
4 All private tutors in South Korea are paid well. ___
5 Schoolteachers are used to pupils who sleep in class. ___
6 The government is doing nothing to improve the education system. ___
7 Every academy must close before 9 p.m. ___
8 Students are punished if they are found in a *hagwon*. ___

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases from the text.

1 It's a real *challenge* for teachers to get all their students to pass their exams.
2 Jon has hurt his neck, so he shouldn't use two _____ in bed.
3 It's very _____ to get into some universities. You need high marks.
4 My children are _____ to go outside when it's cold.
5 People using their laptops on the bus is a _____ _____ these days.
6 Mary needed extra help with maths and history, so she has private _____ to give her extra lessons.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a radio programme about a new TV series. Which word describes the methods used by the teacher in the series?

1 unusual ☐
2 traditional ☐
3 old-fashioned ☐

b Listen again and correct the mistakes.

1 The series is a **drama**.
reality show
2 The pupils are **sixteen**.
3 A boy says he'll burn a **car**.
4 The teacher used to be a **soldier**.
5 He teaches **maths** at a secondary school.
6 The pupils have to say **a number** in the game.
7 The pupils read Shakespeare to some **dogs**.
8 The punctuation class is in a **classroom**.
9 Some of the pupils think the teacher is **mad**.
10 The next episode is the following **Friday**.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

a prodigy /ə 'prɒdədʒi/
determined (to do sth) /dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/
resent (sbd) /rɪ'zent/
take up (tennis) /'teɪk ʌp/
compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/
forbidden /fə'bɪdn/
outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/
prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/
cause controversy /kɔːz kən'trɒvəsi/
push (sbd) too hard /pʊʃ tuː 'hɑːd/

Home is a place you grow up wanting to leave
and grow old wanting to get back to.

John Ed Pearce, US journalist

7B Ideal home

1 GRAMMAR second conditional

a Match the sentence halves.

1 If we had the time, [d]
2 I would like my flat more, [ ]
3 Luke would be able to get a job in Berlin [ ]
4 If my sister didn't work so hard, [ ]
5 If we bought a bigger house in the country [ ]
6 If they could live anywhere they wanted to, [ ]
7 We'd have more privacy [ ]
8 I wouldn't want to live in London, [ ]

a she could spend more time with her children.
b they'd move to France.
c if he could speak better German.
~~d we'd do the housework ourselves.~~
e if we didn't have to share a flat.
f unless I earned a lot of money
g if it was on the top floor.
h we'd be able to have a dog.

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

1 If I *had* more time, I'*d paint* my room myself. (have, paint)
2 Lucy's room _____ cleaner if she _____ it more often. (be, tidy)
3 I _____ my car to work if I _____ a parking space. (not take, not have)
4 _____ you _____ your job if you _____ a lot of money? (keep, win)
5 Jack _____ his mother every day if he _____ a girlfriend. (not call, have)
6 We _____ so often if our cooker _____ broken. (not eat out, not be)
7 If I _____ with my neighbours because of a big problem, I _____ house. (fall out, not move)
8 If our house _____ so small, you _____ all stay the night. (not be, can)
9 _____ you _____ if you _____ your alarm? (wake up, not set)
10 If we _____ another bathroom, there _____ a queue for the shower. (have, not be)

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

1 If I *did* more *exercise*, I'd be a lot healthier.
2 I'd _____ my own _____ if I had a garden.
3 Would you _____ a _____ if you had enough money?
4 If it were my house, I _____ _____ the kitchen bigger.
5 I _____ _____ so hard if I didn't have pay so much rent.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

c Match the words with the same sounds.

1 **c**osy	a s**u**burb
2 **c**eiling	b **k**itchen
3 t**ow**n	c step**s**
4 c**ou**ntry	d **sh**ower
5 spa**c**ious	e gr**ou**nd
6 terra**c**e	f ba**s**ement

d iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 VOCABULARY houses

a Complete the sentences with *in* or *on* and a phrase from the box.

the fourth floor the outskirts the north coast
~~a suburb~~ a village

1 We're looking at flats far from the centre. We want to live *in a suburb*.
2 Sara bought a beautiful cottage in a village, because she loves being near the countryside.
3 Here's your key. Your room is on the fourth floor.
4 I'd love to live by the sea, maybe on the north coast.
5 Chris lives on the outskirts of the city, so he has to commute to the centre every day.

b Complete the adverts.

This [1] m*odern* flat is on the [2] t*hird* fl*oor* of a building with magnificent views of Regent Park. It has three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large [3] sp*acious* kitchen. The living room has a [4] w*ide* fl*oor* and there are carpets in all the bedrooms. There is a large [5] b*athroom* outside the living room with space for a table, chairs, and plants. There is a garage in the [6] b*asement* with room for two cars.

This 18th-century [7] c*ottage* is situated in a quiet village. It has a kitchen, bathroom, living room, and two small but [8] c*ozy* bedrooms. All the rooms have low [9] c*elling*, and the walls are made of [10] st*one*. There is an [11] o*pen* ???? f*ireplace* ??? in the living room, but the house also has central heating. There is a large [12] t*errace* at the back of the house, ideal for barbecues. Access to the house is by [13] st*eps* up to the front door. There is a large garden with high walls and an iron [14] g*ates*.

4 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a guide giving a tour of Shakespeare's birthplace. Number the places and parts of the house in the order you hear them.

a the ground floor	☐	e the Great Hall	☐
b the staircase	☐	f the windows	☐
c the fireplace	☐	g the walls	☐
d the garden	1		

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 When was the house built?
In the early sixteenth century.

2 How old was Shakespeare when he moved from the house?

3 When did he get married?

4 How many children did he have?

5 Where did famous visitors use to write their names?

6 What did the family do in the Great Hall?

7 What did Shakespeare's father make?

8 What happened in the room at the top of the staircase?

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.75.

5 READING

a Read the article once and choose the best title for it.

1 Top tips on buying a new house ☐
2 Finding out where you really live ☐
3 The most interesting houses to visit in London ☐

1 *D*

Are you interested in the history of your house? If you are, then you might like to get in touch with a house historian. A house historian's job is to find out what has happened to a particular house in the past. They try to discover who built the house, who has lived in the building since it was built, and what was on the site of the building before. Their research can uncover all kinds of interesting information.

2 __

We spoke to house historian Tracy Collins, who told us some of her stories. One of the houses she had to **research** was a flat at 200 Oxford Street in London. She discovered that the author George Orwell had once stayed with the owners of the flat. He had slept in the smallest bedroom in the flat, which was very dark. Later, when he wrote his novel *1984*, he used the room as the inspiration for the famous Room 101. On another occasion, she was **looking into** the story of a block of flats in Orchard Court, also in London. She found out that the flat had been used by spies during the Second World War. First of all, the spies were invited to the building for a job interview. If they were successful, they went on a training course. After the course, they returned to the flat for their **instructions**. Then, they were sent on a mission. But Tracy's third story is even more dramatic. When she was investigating a house in another part of London, she discovered that a murder had happened there!

3 __

However, house historians do not only focus on one particular house. They also find out about the district where the house was built. Some districts are completely different now than they were in the past. One example is an area in Central London called Belgravia. Today, it is one of the richest districts in the world, but in the early nineteenth century, it was a poorer area. People used to go there during the day to **hang out** their washing or to collect plants for food. At night, many people would avoid the area because it was full of criminals.

4 __

If you can't afford to pay a professional to research the history of your house, you can try to research the past yourself. The best place to start is to find all the official documents belonging to your house. These should give you some idea of who the **previous** owners were. After that, you should go to the office that has the official documents of your area. Some of these **go back** hundreds of years! You may not find out anything particularly interesting about your house, but you're sure to enjoy the search.

b Match the headings with the paragraphs in the article. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use.

A What was there before?
B How much do house historians charge?
C How can you do it yourself?
~~D What does a house historian do?~~
E What do you need to become a house historian?
F What has one house historian discovered?

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

1 The police are *looking* *into* a robbery at the school.
2 I'm going to _____ my family history.
3 Some of the houses in this village _____ _____ to the twelfth century.
4 I didn't paint my living room. It was done by the _____ owner of the house.
5 When the washing machine has finished, can you _____ _____ the clothes to dry, please?
6 You should always read the _____ before you try to build a bookcase.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

bookcase /ˈbʊkkeɪs/
property /ˈprɒpəti/
tower /ˈtaʊə/
hang (a picture) /hæŋ/
overlook (sth) /ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/
remain /rɪˈmeɪn/
settle (in a village) /ˈsetl/
plain /pleɪn/
peace and quiet /piːs ən ˈkwaɪət/
turn into /tɜːn ˈɪntə/

iChecker TESTS FILE 7

Practical English Boys' night out

1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

could Let's great going about ~~shall~~ keen don't feel

Jess I'm hungry. Where [1] *shall* we go for lunch?
Phil I think there's a burger bar near here. [2] _____ go there.
Jess Phil, you know I don't eat meat.
Phil Oops! Sorry, I forgot. How about [3] _____ to that Italian you like?
Jess Aren't you on a diet?
Phil Well, yes. But we [4] _____ order a salad.
Jess No, thanks . I don't [5] _____ like a salad today. Why [6] _____ we try that new sushi restaurant?
Phil I'd rather not. I'm not very [7] _____ on raw fish.
Jess Well, what [8] _____ having a Chinese? I know just the place.
Phil That's a [9] _____ idea. Where is it?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

Ellie Joe?
Joe Hi, Ellie.
Ellie It's Mum's birthday, and you're late. Where are you, [1] a*nyway* ?
Joe That's [2] w_____ I'm calling. I'm not going to [3] m_____ it for dinner.
Ellie Why not?
Joe I'm at my sister's house. She's [4] o_____ to Germany tomorrow to start her new job and I wanted to say goodbye.
Ellie But why tonight? It's [5] n_____ that I don't think you should say goodbye, but couldn't you do it tomorrow?
Joe Not really. I wanted to have a [6] w_____ with her about something before she left.
Ellie Mum's going to be upset.
Joe Sorry, Ellie. It won't [7] h_____ again. I'll call you tomorrow.

3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions.

1 Where can you get a map of New York?
From the Visitor Information Centres.
2 How much is a seven-day metrocard? _____
3 When is the best time to visit the Empire State Building in the morning? _____
4 How many islands do you visit on the Statue of Liberty Tour? _____
5 What time does the bike tour of Central Park leave? _____
6 What day shouldn't you try to visit MoMA? _____

What to do in New York

To explore New York, you'll need a map and a metrocard. Maps are available at the Visitor Information Centres and you can buy a metrocard at any of the subway stations. A seven-day pass costs $29, and you can use it on all the subways and buses. Below are some places you might like to visit.

Empire State Building

Take a lift to the 86th floor to get the best views of the city. Come at 8.30 a.m. to avoid the crowds, or try visiting during lunch and dinner hours from Monday to Wednesday when it's quieter. An adult ticket is $22, or you can get an express pass for $45. Buy your ticket online to reduce queuing time.

Statue of Liberty

This famous New York landmark is only accessible by ferry. You should get your tickets in advance either online, by phone, or in person at the ferry departure points. An adult ticket costs $22 and includes a tour of Liberty Island and a visit to the Immigration Museum on Ellis Island.

Central Park

Central Park is very big, so the best way to see it is by bike. You can hire one for two hours and go it alone for $20, or you can book a tour which costs about $47 per person. The tour leaves daily at 9 a.m.

MoMA

MoMA is the most influential museum of modern art in the world, so it's definitely worth a visit. There are famous works by Picasso, Kandinsky, Andy Warhol, and many, many more. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (8 p.m. on Fridays) and tickets are $25 for adults. The museum is closed on Tuesdays.

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

I always say shopping is cheaper than a psychiatrist.
Tammy Faye Bakker, US TV presenter

8A Sell and tell

1 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the sentences.

1 We always book our flights on*line*.
2 We spent all day looking round the different stores in the sh_____ c_____.
3 Are you sure that jacket f_____ you?
4 My sister buys all her clothes at an ou_____ st_____ because it's cheaper.
5 There was a queue at the b_____ because all the novels were half price.
6 That's a lovely shirt. Why don't you t_____ it o_____?
7 They went to the ch_____ to buy some aspirin.
8 That shop is having a s_____. There's 20% off all winter coats.
9 I wouldn't buy that dress, if I were you. It doesn't s_____ you.
10 The sports section is on the top floor of the d_____ st_____.

making nouns from verbs

b Complete the text with the noun form of the verbs in brackets.

A month ago, I bought a video game online for my son's birthday. I got an order statement back which said that [1] *delivery* (deliver) would take about ten days. Two weeks later I began to worry. The seller had received my [2] _____ (pay), but the video game had not arrived. So I decided to make a [3] _____ (complain). I sent an email to the seller with a copy of the order statement as an [4] _____ (attach). I received a [5] _____ (respond) immediately which said that the seller would look into the incident. After that, I heard nothing for three days, so I sent another email demanding an [6] _____ (explain). This time I had more [7] _____ (succeed) and the seller said he would send another copy of the game. If I don't receive it before my son's birthday, I'm going to ask for [8] _____ (compensate).

2 GRAMMAR reported speech: sentences and questions

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

1 Matt said yesterday that he *will* / *would* come shopping.
2 We asked the sales assistant how much *it was* / *was it*.
3 My sister *said me* / *told me* that she had spent all her money in the sales.
4 I asked Lucy where *she bought* / *did she buy* her clothes.
5 You told me that you *may* / *might* go shopping on Saturday.
6 My brother asked me *if I can* / *if I could* lend him £50 until next weekend.
7 Kate said that she *had to* / *must* go to the supermarket.
8 I asked my sister *whether* / *that* the dress suited me, and she said I looked great!
9 Helena asked me what *I wanted* / *did I want* from the shops.
10 Nick said that he couldn't pay me back, because he *has forgotten* / *had forgotten* his wallet.

b Change the direct speech into reported sentences and questions.

1 I haven't been to the sales yet.
2 I hate buying clothes.
3 How much did you pay for your jacket?
4 I'll check the price online.
5 Where's the shoe department?
6 Does the shirt fit you?

1 Jackie said *(that) she hadn't been to the sales yet*.
2 My boyfriend told me _____.
3 They asked me _____.
4 You said _____.
5 I asked her _____.
6 The sales assistant asked me _____.

3 READING

a Read the article once and match the headings with the paragraphs.

A Check out the company you are buying from
B Keep copies of all documents
C Check the terms and conditions of the seller
D Check your computer before and after buying online
~~E Always use a credit card~~
F Be security-conscious

b Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

c Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

1 That coat is a bit old-fashioned. I think you should get something more *up-to-date*.
2 You should change your passwords frequently so that _____ can't get into your computer.
3 We'll exchange your _____ if you return it within a month.
4 I put a _____ on the garage door to protect my car.
5 My friend said she would meet me outside the cinema, but she didn't _____ _____.
6 I forgot to _____ _____ of Facebook, and my boss read my messages.
7 Some people don't bother with a _____ these days – they only have a mobile.

Top tips for safe online shopping

Currently, nine out of ten people in the UK shop online at least once a month. Experts predict that our spending on the internet over the next five years will grow by 129%. Read on to find out how you can protect yourself when you are shopping online.

1 *E*

When you buy things on the internet, there is always a chance that something may go wrong. The product could be broken when you get it, or it might not **turn up** at all. If this happens, your credit card will offer you the best protection. By law, your credit card company will cover anything that costs between £100 and £30,000 if there are any problems with your order. Which is why a credit card is the best way to pay.

2 ___

Make sure that your device, for example your laptop or tablet, is safe to use at all times. It should be protected by **up-to-date** anti-virus software, and you should also install a personal firewall, which will stop **hackers** attacking your system. Check that your firewall is turned on before you start shopping, and when you finish be sure to **log out** of the system, especially if you share your computer with other people.

3 ___

Take a minute to look at the website before you buy anything. Check that the company has a geographical address as well as a **landline** telephone number, and write down these details. It is generally better to use sellers that you know about or ones that have been recommended to you.

4 ___

Sellers should have a list of all your rights (for example what to do if you have a problem with the item you bought, or if it hasn't arrived) somewhere on their website, and you need to read this before you decide to shop there. If you can't find the list, you should probably choose a different website. As a general rule, online companies usually give their customers seven days to cancel their order if they change their minds about their **purchase**. This week is called a 'cooling-off' period.

5 ___

A special icon on your screen will tell you if the website you are using is safe. The icon is in the shape of a **padlock**, and you can find it on the browser bar at the bottom of the screen. Another indication of a safe website is its address. The address should begin with 'https' and not 'http' – the ***s*** stands for secure.

6 ___

The final stage of online shopping is the order confirmation. This is proof that you have bought a product from this company, and it contains the special reference number for your order. You should always print this information and keep it somewhere safe – you might need it if there is a problem.

4 PRONUNCIATION the letters *ai*

a Circle the word where ***ai*** is pronounced differently.

1	bar**gain**	mount**ain**	tr**ai**ners
2	cert**ain**	compl**ain**	r**ai**n
3	p**ai**nting	s**ai**d	w**ai**t
4	**ai**rline	f**ai**r	r**ai**lway
5	capt**ain**	pl**ain**	em**ai**l
6	br**ai**n	h**ai**r	st**ai**rs

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a conversation about a complaint. Answer the questions.

1 Where was Graham flying to?

_____

2 Was the complaint successful?

_____

b Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1 Graham usually pays for Speedy Boarding because…
   a he's always late for flights.
   (b) he hates fighting for a seat.
   c he's really scared of flying.
   d he likes sitting by the window.
2 Graham's problem at the airport was…
   a there weren't any seats left on the plane.
   b he'd forgotten to take his passport.
   c he didn't get the service he'd paid for.
   d there was a long queue at the check-in desk.
3 In Graham's first email…
   a he complained about the airline staff.
   b he said the airline should stop Speedy Boarding.
   c he asked the airline for a small amount of money.
   d he told the airline he would never fly with them again.
4 The man who replied to the first email…
   a didn't offer to give Graham any money.
   b took a long time to write back.
   c said he would send Graham a cheque for £9.
   d didn't believe Graham's story.
5 The result of Graham's complaint was that…
   a the airline gave him two free flights.
   b he got exactly what he asked for.
   c he will never use the airline again.
   d the airline gave him more than he asked for.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.75.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hesitate /ˈhezɪteɪt/
refund (vb) /rɪˈfʌnd/
slip (vb) /slɪp/
spoil /spɔɪl/
swear /sweə/
faulty /ˈfɔːlti/
a satisfied customer /ə sætɪsfaɪd ˈkʌstəmə/
make (sth) clear /meɪk klɪə/
get into an argument /get ɪntuː ən ˈɑːgjumənt/
waste your time /weɪst yə taɪm/

People who work sitting down get paid more than people who work standing up.

Ogden Nash, US poet

8B What's the right job for you?

1 VOCABULARY work

a Complete the text with a word from the box.

applied ~~overtime~~ promoted redundant resign retire sacked set shifts training

My father's first job was in a small local company. He had to do a lot of [1] *overtime*, which he really hated. One day, he decided to [2] _____ from the job. He [3] _____ for a new job with a multinational company. At first, he worked [4] _____ in a factory. Then, he was [5] _____ to supervisor. Later, he was made [6] _____ because business was bad. Many of the other workers were [7] _____ at the same time. After that, my dad did a [8] _____ course in Business Management and he [9] _____ up his own business. He didn't [10] _____ until he was 65 years old. This photo shows the party they organized for him on his last day.

b Complete the sentences with a noun form of the word in **bold**.

1 A *musician* plays **music** for a living.
2 They're looking for a _____ to **translate** some documents into Polish.
3 The company **employs** 200 staff – 150 are in full-time _____.
4 Helen studied **pharmacy** because she wanted to be a _____.
5 When we **retire**, we'd like to spend our _____ with our grandchildren.
6 They're going to **promote** someone, but we don't know who's going to get the _____.
7 Colin did a degree in **law** because he wanted to be a _____.
8 My son is studying all the **sciences** because he wants to be a _____.
9 My colleague tried to **resign**, but our boss wouldn't accept his _____.
10 I **applied** for the job, but I sent in the _____ too late.
11 A _____ has to get up early to look after his **farm**.
12 He wasn't **qualified** for the job, because he didn't have enough _____.

c Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1 My niece is still *at* school, but she does a *part-time* job on Friday nights and Saturdays.
2 Oliver is _____ his third year of medicine, but he hopes to get a _____ job for the summer. He'll work until September.
3 My boyfriend works _____ a multi-national company. He's _____ charge _____ Human Resources.
4 Dan did a Ph.D when he was _____ university. Now, he's very _____-_____.
5 Laura has a _____ job. She works from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day. Her job is _____, so she hopes to stay there until she retires.
6 My cousin didn't use to have a job, so he was _____. Now he's _____-_____ and he really enjoys working for himself.

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable.

1 a|pply
2 em|ploy|ment
3 far|mer
4 law|yer
5 mu|si|cian
6 o|ver|time
7 per|ma|nent
8 pro|mo|tion
9 qua|li|fy
10 re|dun|dant
11 re|sign
12 re|tire
13 sa|la|ry
14 tem|pora|ry
15 un|em|ployed

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

3 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Circle the correct answer.

1 She's going to practise *giving* / *to give* her presentation.
2 My colleague isn't very good at *making* / *to make* decisions.
3 Did they promise *paying* / *to pay* you on time?
4 The government is trying to make it easier for companies *sacking* / *to sack* staff.
5 My brother regrets *not going* / *not to go* to university.
6 Can you remember *having* / *to have* your first job interview?
7 He really enjoys *working* / *to work* in a team.
8 Don't forget *signing* / *to sign* the application form.

b Correct any mistakes in the highlighted verbs. Tick (✓) if the sentence is correct.

1 It isn't easy **finding** a good job these days.
to find
2 My brother has decided **to resign** from his job.
_____
3 I'd like **getting** a job abroad, preferably in Canada.
_____
4 She spent three months **to do** a training course.
_____
5 They'll have to increase the salary **to attract** the right applicants.
_____
6 He gave up **to play** basketball when he went to university.
_____
7 The interviewer asked me **to wait** in reception.
_____
8 **Fill in** an application form can take a long time.
_____

c Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I forgot *to tell* my boss I was going to the doctor's. (tell)
2 My girlfriend told me _____ her outside the cinema. (meet)
3 _____ heavy weights can give you back problems. (lift)
4 It's difficult _____ a good job these days. (find)
5 They're afraid of _____ sacked. (be)
6 Why don't you try _____ to a smaller company? (apply)
7 My colleague doesn't mind _____ me with my problems. (help)
8 I can't afford _____ a lower salary. (accept)

4 READING

a Read the article once. Which job / jobs require a special qualification?

Do something different and get a super salary!

Would you like your friends to be impressed by your job? Do you want to earn a better salary? Here are some of the strangest jobs around that pay over $100,000 per year.

A Ethical hacker

What they do

A hacker doesn't usually have permission to enter a company's computer system. But an ethical hacker is actually employed by a company to look after the system. Ethical hackers have to protect a company's IT network from real hackers. Their job is to stop professional criminals from entering the company's system to steal confidential information.

How to get a job

After taking a degree in IT, you have to work in computers for a few years until you have enough experience in programming. After that, you need to get a special qualification called the Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) certificate, which lets you work as an ethical hacker. Salaries start between $50,000 and $100,000, depending on your experience and where you work.

B Golf-ball diver

What they do

Not all of the golf balls on a golf course end up in the hole on the green. In fact, golfers hit a surprisingly high number of them into the lake. Golf-ball divers do exactly what the job title suggests: they dive into the lake to collect the balls. Professional divers only work during the day. They have to wear special diving equipment, as well as a pair of thick waterproof gloves to stop their hands getting cold.

How to get a job

To be a golf-ball diver, you need an advanced certificate in scuba diving. Once you have the right qualifications, you can choose to work for a company or to work for yourself. If you work for a company, the company will organize your schedule for you, whereas if you're self-employed, you have to contact the golf courses yourself. Golf-ball divers are paid between seven and 12 cents per ball, and on an average day, they can collect about 4,000 balls. If you work from 7 a.m. to midday four days a week, you can earn up to $100,000 per year.

C Forensic dentist

What they do

Forensic dentists spend most of their time identifying dead bodies. When a body is found, the dentist looks at the teeth and checks the records of other dentists to try and discover who the person was. If they don't find any information to match the dead person's teeth, the forensic dentist has to build up a profile about them. This profile contains information such as their sex, age, height, weight, and diet. Forensic dentists often work closely with the police and they sometimes have to give evidence in court.

How to get a job

First, you need to do a degree in dentistry and after that, you can do a postgraduate course to become a forensic dentist. You have to work in a laboratory for many years until you are promoted to Head of Department. The starting salary is between $69,000 to $146,000 per year, but forensic dentists who go to court can earn up to $180,000.

b Read the article again. Answer the questions with the letters A, B, or C.

In which profession does the employee...?

1 work outside _B_
2 try to stop a crime ___
3 take part in criminal investigations ___
4 need two degrees ___
5 get paid depending on the results of a day's work ___
6 do something that could be illegal ___

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to five speakers talking about their first job. Tick (✓) the speakers who enjoyed their jobs and put a cross (✗) if they didn't enjoy them.

Speaker 1 ☑ Speaker 4 ☐
Speaker 2 ☐ Speaker 5 ☐
Speaker 3 ☐

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Speaker 1 was made redundant after three years. _F_
2 Speaker 2 went abroad to do a summer job. ___
3 Speaker 3 didn't earn any money doing the job. ___
4 Speaker 4 got on well with his colleagues. ___
5 Speaker 5 wasn't wearing the right clothes for the job. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.75.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

entrepreneurs /ɒntrəprə'nɜːz/
a market (for sth) /ə 'mɑːkɪt/
a product /ə 'prɒdʌkt/
be successful /biː sək'sesfl/
impressive /ɪm'presɪv/
profitable /'prɒfɪtəbl/
worthless /'wɜːθləs/
make a presentation /meɪk ə prezn'teɪʃn/
reject (sbd's) idea /rɪ'dʒekt aɪdɪə/
share the profits /ʃeə ðə 'prɒfits/

iChecker TESTS FILE 8

We must believe in luck, for how else can we explain the success of those who we don't like?

Jean Cocteau, French writer and artist

9A Lucky encounters

1 GRAMMAR third conditional

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 If you'd told me you weren't hungry, I *wouldn't have made* any dinner. (make)
2 They would have arrived on time if the train hadn't broken down. (arrive)
3 If he hadn't forgotten his keys, he wouldn't have gone back home. (not forget)
4 You would have seen my message if you had checked your mobile phone. (check)
5 I would have missed the flight if the plane hadn't been delayed. (miss)
6 If you'd concentrated on what you were doing, you wouldn't make so many mistakes. (not make)
7 If I'd known it was going to snow, I would have wore a coat. (wear)
8 We wouldn't have invite Joe if we'd known you didn't like him. (not invite)

b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1 I got to the restaurant late because I went to the wrong place first.
If I hadn't gone to the wrong place first, *I wouldn't have got to the restaurant late*.
2 They called us because they had a problem.
They wouldn't have called us if they hadn't had problems.
3 Helen didn't have the right qualifications so she didn't get the job.
If Helen had had the right qualifications, she would has a job.
4 Alex wasn't very careful with his glasses so he broke them.
If Alex had been more careful with his glasses, he wouldn't has broken.
5 You got lost because you didn't follow my directions.
You wouldn't have got lost if you had followed my directions.
6 We didn't play tennis this afternoon because it was windy.
If it hadn't been so windy this afternoon, we would have played tennis.

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

1 We'd have got to the cinema on time if we'd *taken* a *taxi*.
2 If you'd _____ me about the _____, I'd have gone.
3 She would have bought the coat if it _____ been so _____.
4 If I'd _____ you were _____, I wouldn't have called.
5 If they _____ _____ so badly in the second half, they would have won the match.
6 The flight would have been cheaper if we'd _____ last _____.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

3 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

a Complete the chart with the two adjective forms of each noun in the box.

care ~~comfort~~ fortune luck patience

	+	−
adjective ending in *-able*	1 *comfortable*	2 *uncomfortable*
adjective ending in *-ate*	3 fortunate	4 unfortunate
adjective ending in *-ful / less*	5 careful	6 careless
adjective ending in *-ient*	7 patient	8 impatient
adjective ending in *-y*	9 lucky	10 unlucky

b Complete the text with the correct adjective or adverb of the nouns in brackets.

An American teenager made a [1] careless (care) mistake yesterday when he forgot to check a river for alligators before going swimming. Kaleb Langdale found himself in the [2] uncomfortable (comfort) position of sharing the water with an alligator, which started to attack him. He was [3] lucky (luck) enough to escape the first attack and he began to swim to the bank, where his friends were [4] desperately (desperation) waiting for him. [5] unfortunate (fortune), the three-metre animal attacked again, and this time it held on to Kaleb's arm. [6] lucky (luck), Kaleb managed to get away, but he lost his right arm in the process. Kaleb is now [7] comfortable (comfort) in hospital, despite his horrific injuries. He recommends that anybody who goes swimming in the Caloosahatchee River in Florida to check the water [8] careful (care) before jumping in.

4 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to five speakers talking about superstitions. Match the speakers with the pictures.

b Listen again and match the speakers with the sentences below.

Speaker 1
_b_
Speaker 2
___
Speaker 3
___
Speaker 4
___
Speaker 5
___

a He / She thinks that this superstition is quite sensible.
~~b He / She does something dangerous because of a superstition.~~
c He / She says that this superstition used to be a kind of self-defence.
d He / She does something to make something good happen.
e He / She says this superstition is associated with death.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.76.

5 READING

a Read the article once and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

A lucky escape

A __ After he had seen the pictures of the crash, Mr Hamilton called the emergency services. The police came immediately and an ambulance arrived on the scene soon after. A spokesperson from the ambulance association said that the couple both had minor injuries ,but only one of them had been taken to hospital. A neighbour said that she had seen the young couple having an argument in the car when the accident happened.

B __ Instead of going downstairs to talk to the couple in his garden, Mr Hamilton went to look at the pictures on his CCTV cameras. He had installed the cameras some years previously to deter people from stealing the potted plants outside his front door. The Hamiltons live on the corner of a road that leads to the high street, and passers-by can easily step over the low wall that surrounds his garden. When he played back the pictures of the accident, he could not believe his eyes.

C *1* An elderly couple from Dudley, near Birmingham in Central England, had a shock last night after they had gone to bed. Seventy-five-year old Howard Hamilton and his wife were just falling asleep when they heard a big bang in their front garden. They both jumped straight out of bed to look out of the window and see what had happened. What they saw was a badly-damaged car lying in their front garden. Next to the car there was a young couple hugging each other. Once Mr Hamilton realized that nobody had been hurt, he decided to go and find out what had caused the accident.

D __ Apparently, this is the fourth time that a car has driven through the wall of Mr Hamilton's garden. This is because drivers often go round the corner too fast, and lose control of their vehicles. Mr Hamilton's sister Joyce, who lives next door, said that it had been lucky that nobody had been walking along the pavement. She said that she didn't know what would have happened if there had been anybody there. Regarding the number of accidents that have happened on the corner, she said, 'We're getting used to it.'

E __ On the recording, he saw that the girlfriend had been driving the car, which was a silver Peugeot 406. He watched her turn the corner and lose control of the car. The car crashed right through the wall of his garden and came to a stop in the middle of the lawn. But the most dramatic thing is what had happened to her boyfriend. Before the crash, the sunroof of the car had been open. When the car hit the wall, Mr Hamilton saw the boyfriend fly out of the sunroof and land heavily on the lawn. Miraculously, he was not hurt. Instead, he got up, and went to find his girlfriend. She didn't seem to be badly injured either – she appeared to be wearing her seat belt when the accident happened.

b Read the article in the correct order and answer the questions.

1 When did Mr and Mrs Hamilton hear the accident happen?
They heard it after they had gone to bed.

2 What did they see when they looked out of their bedroom window?
_____

3 Why had Mr Hamilton installed CCTV cameras in his garden?
_____

4 Why did the car crash through the wall of Mr Hamilton's garden?
_____

5 What happened to the boyfriend?
_____

6 What happened to the couple when the emergency services arrived?
_____

7 What did a neighbour say about the couple in the accident?
_____

8 Why are there so many accidents on that corner?
_____

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the highlighted words or phrases.

1 I __*had a shock*__ last night when the phone rang at midnight.
2 You should always call the _____ _____ if there is a fire in your house.
3 The library is just _____ _____ _____ from my house.
4 Rachel fell off her bike yesterday, but luckily she only had _____ _____.
5 If you drive fast, it's easy to _____ _____ of the car and crash.
6 _____-_____ described what happened to the police.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

countryside /ˈkʌntrisaɪd/
stranger (noun) /ˈstreɪndʒə/
hitchhike /ˈhɪtʃhaɪk/
miss (the connection) /mɪs/
pour (petrol into a car) /pɔː/
shiver /ˈʃɪvə/
upset (adj) /ʌpˈset/
feel lonely /fiːl ˈləʊnli/
get to the (top) /ˈget tə ðə/
in order to (do sth) /ɪn ˈɔːdə tə/

Computers are useless. They only give you answers.
Pablo Picasso, Spanish artist

9B Too much information!

1 GRAMMAR quantifiers

a Circle the correct form.

1 *A lot of* / *A lot* people send text messages on the train.
2 There wasn't *no* / *any* bread left in the shop by the time I got there.
3 Most of my friends spend *too many* / *too much* time on social networking sites.
4 This bag isn't *enough big* / *big enough* to put all my books in.
5 I like my coffee with just *a little* / *a few* hot milk.
6 I think people eat *too quickly* / *too much quickly* these days
7 There were *lot* / *lots of* people waiting at the bus stop.
8 There's *no* / *any* time to stop for lunch. We'll just have to have a sandwich.
9 There were *very little* / *very few* tickets left for the concert.
10 There aren't *enough hours* / *hours enough* in the day to do everything.

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

1 There *aren't enough* chairs.
There are *too few* chairs.

4 He has _____ video games.
There aren't _____ shelves.

2 He can't afford it. He doesn't have _____ money.
He can't afford it. It's _____ for him.

5 There's _____ petrol in the tank.
There isn't _____ petrol in the tank.

3 We only had _____ sleep last night.
We didn't have _____ sleep last night.

6 She buys very _____ books these days.
She doesn't buy _____ books these days.

2 PRONUNCIATION *-ough* and *-augh*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1	2	3	4
ɔː	ʌ	ɔː	ɔː
horse	up	horse	horse
brought cough thought	although enough tough	bought daughter through	caught laughed taught

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the phrasal verbs in the box. Replace the words in **bold** with a pronoun.

plug in ~~switch on~~ turn up turn down switch off

1 I wanted to listen **to the radio** so I *switched it on*.
2 **The music** was too loud so I _____.
3 When I found **my adaptor**, I _____.
4 I couldn't hear **my MP3 player** so I _____.
5 There wasn't anything on **the TV** so I _____.

electronic devices

b Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

1 A device for connecting pieces of electrical equipment that were not designed to be fitted together.
4 A small device that can be used to store data and to move it from one computer to another.
7 The piece of equipment for connecting other pieces of equipment to a computer.
9 A piece of equipment connected to a computer for moving around the screen and entering commands without touching the keys.
11 A plastic object with two or three metal pins that connects electrical equipment to the electricity supply.
12 The glass surface of a computer where the information appears.

Clues down ↓

2 A piece of equipment for controlling something from a distance.
3 A small button that you press up and down in order to turn on electricity.
5 The set of keys on a computer.
6 A piece of equipment worn over the ears that makes it possible to listen to music without other people hearing it.
8 A part of an electronic device that the sound comes out of.
10 The place on a wall where electrical equipment can be connected to the electricity supply.

4 READING

a Read the article once and choose the best heading.

1 Laptops and modern lifestyles ☐
2 Eat and drink while you work ☐
3 Liquid and laptops don't mix ☐

Have you ever dropped a drink on your laptop? If you have, you'll remember the panic when you thought that your machine would never work again. If you haven't, it may well happen to you in the future. Spilling drinks on a laptop is a common occurrence. Just in case it does happen, here are some basic tips that tell you what you should do.

The effect of the drink on your laptop depends on what it is. Water and green tea generally cause the least damage. The worst drinks to spill are those which contain milk and sugar, such as hot drinks like coffee and tea, and soft drinks like cola or lemonade.

What happens to your laptop also depends on what you do immediately after the spill. The first thing you should do is unplug the machine and take the battery out. This will, hopefully, stop any electrical damage. Then, you should turn it upside down and stop the liquid getting to the motherboard. This is where some of the most important parts of the computer are, and if it gets wet, your laptop may be damaged permanently.

The next step is to clean up as much of the liquid as quickly as possible. If you don't have a cloth to do this, use some tissues instead. Try to touch the keyboard lightly instead of wiping it with the tissue.

If you spilled a lot of liquid, you'll have to work harder to save your machine. Put it near a window or somewhere with cold air, and shake it gently to get the liquid out. It might help if you take off the bottom of the case so that you can take out the hard drive. If you do this, remember not to touch any of the electronics. When you have done as much as you can, leave the laptop somewhere warm to dry. This will take at least a day. Do not use a hairdryer, as this will make the machine dirty.

When you think the laptop is dry, switch it back on to see if it works. If you only spilled a little clean water, you might be lucky and the machine may turn on straight away. However, you'll probably have problems if the drink was a large, milky coffee with lots of sugar in it, or a glass of wine. If your laptop still doesn't work, look at the keyboard and try taking it apart to clean it better. However, if you've gone this far, it's probably time you thought about getting some help. You can either take the laptop to be repaired, or buy a new one. And in future, remember to drink your coffee at someone else's desk!

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Not many people spill drinks on their laptops. *F*
2 Green tea causes less damage than coffee with milk. ___
3 You shouldn't move your laptop after a spill. ___
4 You should only use a cloth. ___
5 You can try taking out the hard drive of the machine. ___
6 You should use a hairdryer to dry the electronics. ___
7 A little water doesn't usually cause much damage. ___
8 The advice in the article only works for laptops that haven't had a lot of liquid spilt on them. ___

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a conversation at the reception desk of a hotel. What does the guest want to know?

_____

b Listen again and complete the notes.

Name	1 *Barry Gray*		**Type of Wifi chosen**
Room Number	2 _____		6 _____
			Start time
Standard	3 _____	per day	7 _____
Advanced	4 _____	per minute	**End time**
Maximum	5 _____	per day	8 _____

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.76.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hits (on a website) /hɪts/
willpower /ˈwɪlpaʊə/
multitask /mʌltiˈtɑːsk/
relevant /ˈreləvənt/
be productive /biː prəˈdʌktɪv/
feel anxious /fiːl ˈæŋkʃəs/
common sense /kɒmən ˈsens/
electronic device /ɪlekˈtrɒnɪk dɪˈvaɪs/
from time to time /frəm taɪm tə ˈtaɪm/
information overload /ɪnfəmeɪʃn ˈəʊvələʊd/

iChecker TESTS FILE 9

Practical English Unexpected events

1 INDIRECT QUESTIONS

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

Ticket clerk Can I help you?
Max Yes. I'd like to know what time is the next bus for Boston.
[1] *what time the next bus to Boston is*
Ticket clerk Well, the next bus leaves at 10 a.m.
Max Great. Could you tell me how much costs a single ticket?
[2] _____
Ticket clerk Sure. A single to Boston costs $35.95. Can you tell me do you have a Student Advantage Card?
[3] _____
Max Yes, here it is.
Ticket clerk Then you get a 20% discount on your ticket. That means it'll cost you $28.75.
Max Right. Here's my credit card.
Ticket clerk OK. And here's your ticket and your cards.
Max Thanks. Can you tell me if I need to change buses?
[4] _____
Ticket clerk No, you don't. The bus goes straight through.
Max And do you know what time does it arrive?
[5] _____
Ticket clerk Yes, it gets in at 2.20 p.m.
Max Thanks a lot.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases in the box.

either | I guess | It's obvious | Of course | ~~Stop it!~~ | What if

A [1] *Stop it!* You keep yawning. Everyone will think you're bored.
B Oh, sorry. [2] _____ I'm a bit tired.
A [3] _____ you're tired. You've had a long day.
B Well, I did get up at six o'clock this morning.
A Oh, come on. Let's go. [4] _____ you aren't enjoying the party.
B I'm sorry. I think I need to go to bed.
A I know. [5] _____ we go home and do something nice tomorrow?
B That sounds like a great idea. And I promise I won't yawn all day, [6] _____.
A Perfect!

3 READING

a Read the text. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 People made bread in the shape of bagels in many different cultures. *T*
2 Bagels were first made in Austria. ___
3 They were made by Jewish bakers. ___
4 Bagels were first made in New York in the Brooklyn area. ___
5 They became popular all over America in the 1960s. ___
6 New inventions were used to sell bagels across America. ___
7 One of the reasons bagels are popular is because they stay fresh for a long time. ___

A Short History of the Bagel

The bagel is known around the world as a typically New York type of food. But it has a surprising and unusual history that goes back many years.

The basic idea of a bread roll with a hole is centuries old. In Roman times, soldiers ate hard bread called *buccellatum*, and in China there is similar-shaped traditional bread called *girde*. The ancient Egyptians ate a bagel-like snack, too, and there are even more examples from around the Mediterranean area.

But it was in Poland that today's bagel really began. According to legend, it was the product of the 1683 Battle of Vienna. The Polish king, Jan Sobieski, had saved Austria from the Turkish invaders. To celebrate, the Jewish bakers of Kraków made a roll in the shape of the king's stirrup – the metal objects you put your feet in when you ride a horse – and called it a 'buegel' (from the German word for stirrup). There is, however, no evidence to show whether this was true or not, but the story still remains today.

It is unclear when the first bagels made their way to the United States, but by 1900, 70 bakeries which sold bagels existed on the Lower East Side district of New York. What is also certain is that immigrants from Eastern Europe, with their cravings for the foods of the old country, sparked the New York bagel craze.

It was the 1950s that were the real turning point. As Jewish people began to move to other parts of New York, they started to share their traditional food with the rest of the city. Bagels were mentioned in a popular cookbook of the time, and demand started to grow across America. To meet this demand, a baker called Murray Lender began to use recent inventions like the freezer and plastic packaging to distribute freshly-made bagels across America. Soon, Lender's bagels were available in almost every supermarket, and today they are part of a traditional American diet and available all over the world.

But why has the bagel endured through all this time? Possibly because of its heroic legend, but also because it has the advantage of lasting longer than freshly-baked bread. If it gets slightly stale, it can be dunked in hot liquid to soften it. So it lasts long, can be eaten in many ways, and of course tastes delicious.

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

I don't think I want to meet any of the icons. I don't think that anybody can quite live up to your expectations.

Jane Horrocks, English actress

10A Modern icons

1 GRAMMAR relative clauses: defining and non-defining

a Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun. Where two answers are possible, write both pronouns. There is one sentence where you can leave out the relative pronoun.

1 Espoo is the city in Finland *where* Nokia is based.
2 Apple is the company *which / that* makes the iPad.
3 Melinda Gates is the woman _____ husband founded Microsoft.
4 The thing _____ my son wants most for his birthday is a tablet computer.
5 Lee Byung-chull was the man _____ founded Samsung.
6 Minato, is the district in Tokyo _____ Sony has its headquarters.
7 Alexander Graham Bell is the man _____ invented the telephone.

b ~~Cross out~~ the extra word in each of the sentences.

1 Why don't you stay in the hotel where we stayed ~~there~~ last year?
2 He's the actor who he played the role of Sherlock Holmes.
3 Those are the students who they won first prize.
4 I'll go to the supermarket which it has the best offers.
5 She's the woman whose her daughter went to the same school as me.
6 What's the name of the shop where we bought the USB cable there?
7 That's the computer that it isn't working.

c Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun and the phrases in the box. You will need to leave out one of the words in each of the phrases.

~~he has appeared in several James Bond films~~
his voice will never be forgotten
his wife is the actress Gwyneth Paltrow
the British royal family spend their summer holidays there
she is a human rights leader
it is in the Himalayas
the Mona Lisa can be seen there
it was opened in China in 2011

1 Daniel Craig, *who has appeared in several James Bond films*, was born in Chester.

2 The Louvre, _____, is in the centre of Paris.

3 Mount Everest, _____, is the world's highest mountain.

4 Freddie Mercury, _____, died in 1991.

5 Jiaozhou Bay Bridge, _____, is the longest bridge in the world.

6 Aung San Suu Kyi, _____, was under house arrest for 15 years.

7 Chris Martin, _____, is the lead singer of Coldplay.

8 Balmoral, _____, is in Scotland.

2 VOCABULARY compound nouns

a Write the compound noun for each picture.

1 *website*

2 s_____ b_____

3 h_____ _____

4 pr_____ p_____

5 tr_____ j_____

6 gr_____ fl_____

7 b_____ _____

8 t_____ m_____

b Match a word from A with a word from B to make compound nouns. Then complete the sentences.

A	~~bank~~	boarding	cycle	flat	rush	sound	top	training
B	~~account~~	course	floor	hour	lane	mate	school	track

1 My salary is paid straight into my *bank* *account* every month.
2 They live on the _____ _____ so they've got a great view over the city.
3 The _____ of the film *The Hobbit* is fantastic.
4 My brother has gone on a _____ _____ to learn about health and safety.
5 Do you get on well with your _____ or do you argue about paying the bills?
6 Pupils at a _____ _____ only see their families in the holidays and at weekends.
7 Cyclists should use the _____ _____ to keep away from traffic.
8 Commuters usually travel to work during the _____ _____.

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Match the words 1–8 with the words in the box to make compound nouns.

ca|mera	court	fine	ma|chine	map	pass	stick	tone

1 boar|ding *pass*
2 cash _____
3 me|mory _____
4 par|king _____
5 ring _____
6 speed _____
7 te|nnis _____
8 tube _____

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words. Underline the stressed syllables.

4 READING

a Read some extracts from an interview with Usain Bolt once. What do you learn about his family?

1 He has _____.
2 He lives with _____.

Children, adults, old people, Prince Harry... everybody wants to race me. I get challenged to races every day. I met Mickey Rourke in a London club and we had a race in the street. I'll race the kids, but grown-up people need to get real.

I am an athlete and a doctor. I have received lots of honorary awards, so my full official title is something like Dr The Honourable Ambassador Usain Saint Leo Bolt. I have tried to make my friends call me it, but nobody does.

My father was my hero. He always worked so hard. People think I don't train hard, but I really do – and it's all because of him.

My earliest memory is playing in my garden. I'd play cricket, football, and basketball or just run around. As long as I was outside in the sun I was happy.

Your environment definitely changes your personality. I am similar to my sister. We are relaxed because we grew up in the countryside (in Jamaica), but my brother is different because he grew up in Kingston.

Sleep is beautiful. I live with my brother Sadiki and my best friend NJ in Kingston, and my only house rule is: never wake me up early.

I can't cook. I just know that vegetables are good for you.

What I enjoy most about my house isn't the big TV or the swimming pool, but the fruit trees in my garden. They remind me of my childhood. When I sit and stare at them I feel happy. I like to sit under trees.

Snakes and spiders terrify me. That's why I don't go to Africa very often. I also used to believe in ghosts when I was a kid and I would get scared, but not any more.

Bob Marley is a legend. I have all his old albums, and he did a great job of bringing Jamaica to the world.

I can be emotional. I cried at a movie last year – but don't tell anyone.

I have always been young and fast...so the idea of being old feels weird. I do worry about it. My friend NJ is a couple of months older than me, so I will always be younger than him. That makes me feel better.

b Read the interview again and answer the questions.

1 Who doesn't Usain Bolt mind racing?
Children.

2 Which member of his family does he admire the most?
_____

3 What did he enjoy doing when he was a child?
_____

4 What doesn't he like doing?
_____

5 What isn't he very good at?
_____

6 What does he like most about his house?
_____

7 What is he afraid of?
_____

8 Which singer does he like?
_____

9 What happened when he went to the cinema last year?
_____

10 What does he worry about?
_____

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with the **highlighted** words.

1 We have a *house* *rule* that the person who cooks doesn't have to do the washing up.
2 My car is making a _____ noise – I've no idea what it is, but it doesn't sound good.
3 I told my sister to _____ _____ – she'll never have a big house on the beach.
4 Miles Davis is a _____ of jazz music.
5 British universities often give _____ _____ to celebrities who didn't study there, but who have done work for charities or have inspired students.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a radio programme about a new exhibition at the Science Museum. Tick (✓) the two inventions mentioned in the programme and label the two pictures you tick.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 The exhibition shows very special things which we don't often use. *F*
2 Napoleon Bonaparte had a problem feeding all his soldiers. ___
3 A French soldier won the competition. ___
4 The first design was made of metal. ___
5 A later design killed a number of people. ___
6 In the past, people bought a big box of leaves to make tea with. ___
7 Thomas Sullivan sold the small bags of tea to his customers. ___
8 He told his customers not to open the teabags. ___
9 Teabags were really invented by some of his customers. ___
10 The exhibition closes on Sunday 25th July. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.77.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

icon /ˈaɪkɒn/
logo /ˈləʊgəʊ/
silhouette /sɪluˈet/
incorporate /ɪnˈkɔːpəreɪt/
manufacture /mænjuˈfæktʃə/
be adopted /biː əˈdɒptɪd/
be expelled /biː ɪkˈspeld/
drop out (from school) /drɒp ˈaʊt/
found a company /faʊnd ə ˈkʌmpəni/
a worldwide (internet) sensation /ə ˈwɜːldwaɪd senˈseɪʃn/

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, Welsh poet

10B Two murder mysteries

1 VOCABULARY crime

Complete the text.

[1] D*etectives* ___ are investigating a [2] m_____ in North Birmingham. The [3] v_____ is a 26-year-old man whose body was found last night next to a country road. No [4] ev_____ was found at the scene and police are appealing to [5] w_____ who saw the man yesterday to help them with their enquiries. They believe that the [6] m_____ was someone known to the man. The main [7] s_____ are the man's flatmate, his girlfriend, and a neighbour. These people are currently being interviewed by the police in an attempt to [8] s_____ the crime. A police spokesman said that they had a theory but as yet they had been unable to [9] pr_____ who had committed the crime.

2 GRAMMAR question tags

a Circle the correct answers.

1 You live in Manchester, *don't you* / *aren't you*?
2 But you weren't born in Manchester, *weren't you* / *were you*?
3 You moved to Manchester 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 Canada next week, *won't you* / *aren't you*?
6 Your brother lives in Canada, *doesn't he* / *isn't he*?
7 You've been in prison before, *aren't you* / *haven't you* ?
8 I expect you'd like to call your lawyer now, *don't you* / *wouldn't you*?

b Complete the question tags.

1 Adam's living with his parents at the moment, *isn't he* ?
2 You don't like animals, _____?
3 It isn't difficult, _____?
4 He drives a van, _____?
5 They left yesterday, _____?
6 Kathy hasn't been home for over a week, _____?
7 I'm late, _____?
8 You'll see him tomorrow, _____?

3 PRONUNCIATION intonation in question tags

a iChecker Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

1 You **called** me **last night**, **didn't you**?
2 He's **older** than **you**, **isn't he**?
3 They **aren't coming**, **are they**?
4 We've **missed** the **bus**, **haven't we**?
5 She'll be **late**, **won't she**?
6 I **can't dance** very **well**, **can I**?

b Write the words in the box in the correct columns .

brutal suspect hurt ~~murder~~ prove truth discover suddenly weren't

1	2	3
ɜː bird	uː boot	ʌ up
murder		

c iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

4 READING

a Read part 1 of an extract from a novel once. Where does Hannay first think Scudder is from?

England ☐
Norway ☐
America ☐
Greece ☐

The Thirty-Nine Steps

Introduction:
Richard Hannay, the narrator, has just returned to London from Africa. A mysterious man called Franklin Scudder appears outside his flat one night, and tells Hannay about a group of people he met who are trying to push Europe towards a war. He believes only the Greek Prime Minister, Constantine Karolides, can stop the war. Karolides will be in London soon, and Scudder believes there is a plan to kill him then. Scudder believes he can stop this plan, but only if people think he is dead...

Part 1
I was beginning to like this strange little man. I gave him another whisky and asked him why he thought he was now in danger himself.

He took a large mouthful of whisky. 'I came to London by a strange route – through Paris, Hamburg, Norway, and Scotland. I changed my name in every country, and when I got to London, I thought I was safe. There's a man watching this building and last night somebody put a card under my door. On it was the name of the man I fear most in the world.

'So I decided I had to "die". Then they would stop looking for me. I got a dead body – it's easy to get one in London, if you know how – and I had the body brought to my flat in a large suitcase. The body was the right age, but the face was different from mine. I dressed it in my clothes and shot it in the face with my own gun. My servant will find me when he arrives in the morning and he'll call the police. I've left a lot of empty whisky bottles in my room. The police will think I drank too much and then killed myself.' He paused. 'I watched from the window until I saw you come home, and then came down the stairs to meet you.'

It was the strangest of stories. However, in my experience, the most extraordinary stories are often the true ones. And if the man just wanted to get into my flat and murder me, why didn't he tell a simpler story?
'Right,' I said. 'I'll trust you for tonight. I'll lock you in this room and keep the key. Just one word, Mr Scudder. I believe you're honest, but if you're not, I should warn you that I certainly know how to use a gun.'

'Certainly,' he answered, jumping up. 'I'm afraid I don't know your name, sir, but I would like to thank you. And could I use your bathroom?'

When I saw him next, half an hour later, I didn't recognize him at first. Only the bright eyes were the same. His beard was gone, and his hair was completely different. He walked like a soldier, and he was wearing glasses. And he no longer spoke like an American.

'Mr Scudder – 'I cried.

'Not Mr Scudder,' he answered. 'Captain Theophilus Digby of the British Army. Please do remember that.'

I made him a bed in my study, and went to bed myself, happier than I had been for the past month. Interesting things did happen sometimes, even in London.

Extract from Oxford Bookworms Library:
The Thirty-Nine Steps by John Buchanan, retold by Nick Bullard
© Oxford University Press 2007.

b Read the extract again and choose the best answers.

1 The man took a strange route to London because…
   a he wanted to see all the sights.
   b he got lost on the way.
   (c) he didn't want anybody to find him.
2 The person who sent him a card last night is…
   a a friend.
   b an enemy.
   c a colleague.
3 The man is pretending to be dead because…
   a he wants people to stop looking for him.
   b he owes someone a lot of money.
   c he doesn't want to talk to the police.
4 The narrator, Hannay, trusts the man because…
   a he knows him very well.
   b his story is so complicated.
   c he doesn't look like a murderer.
5 When the man went to the bathroom, he…
   a had a bath.
   b combed his hair.
   c put on a disguise.
6 The man spent the night…
   a in Hannay's flat.
   b in a hotel.
   c in his own flat.
7 The man changes his name to a…
   a Greek name.
   b British name.
   c German name.
8 Hanny now thinks that…
   a nothing exciting happens in London.
   b it's always interesting in London.
   c something exciting can happen in London.

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

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to Part 2 of the extract. What happens to Mr Scudder?

b Listen again and mark the answers T (true) or F (false).

1 The narrator told his servant who Scudder really was the next morning. F
2 Mr Scudder's plan to pretend to commit suicide worked. ___
3 Mr Scudder was calm and relaxed all the time he was in Hannay's flat. ___
4 He gave Hannay more details about the plot to kill Karolides. ___
5 Apart from Karolides, he mentioned one other person. ___
6 The study light was on when the narrator got home. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.77.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alibi /ˈæləbaɪ/
case /keɪs/
court /kɔːt/
the defence /ðə dɪˈfens/
the dock (of a court) /ðə dɒk/
the prosecution /ðə prɒsɪˈkjuːʃn/
trial /ˈtraɪəl/
plead (guilty / innocent) /pliːd/
swear (e.g. on the bible) /sweə/
be acquitted /biː əˈkwɪtɪd/

iChecker TESTS FILE 10

Listening

1 A

Presenter Welcome back to the show. Today, we've been discussing Teresa Gold's article *The truth about healthy eating*. And now it's time for you, the listeners, to tell us what you think. The lines are open, so all you have to do is call 091 344 5792 and talk to one of our operators. That's 091 344 5792. And it looks like we have our first caller. William from Manchester, tell us what you think about the article.

William Well, I'd like to say that I don't agree with the article at all. I don't eat much fruit or vegetables and I'm perfectly healthy. I haven't been off sick from work for years – I can't remember the last time I had to stay in bed. This five-a-day thing is a load of rubbish, really, isn't it?

Presenter Um...thank you, William. I think we have another caller on line two. Kate from Newcastle, are you there?

Kate Yes, I am. Well, I'm sure the writer knows what she's talking about, but it isn't that easy, is it? I mean, it's hard enough to get kids to eat vegetables at the best of times, but with all these burger bars and pizza places around, it's nearly impossible. Once they get the taste for junk food, you can forget the five-a-day, I can tell you!

Presenter Thanks, Kate. And who's our next caller?

Harry Um, my name's Harry and I'm from Southampton.

Presenter And what do you think, Harry?

Harry Well, I'd like to say that I think that the article is right. I mean, the writer talks about eating a lot of fruit and vegetables, which is something that we've always done in my family. My mum's a great cook, and she's always used completely natural ingredients in her cooking and we're hardly ever ill...

Presenter Thank you, Harry. Let's go back to line two again, where we've got Rosie from Cardiff. Rosie, what's your opinion?

Rosie Well, the writer seems to think that ALL fruit and vegetables are good for you, and I don't think that's quite right. I mean, what about potatoes? They contain a lot of carbohydrates, which can make you put on weight, if you aren't careful – it's even worse if you fry them. And then some fruit, like melon for example, has a lot of sugar. Personally, I think you should eat a bit of everything and not too much of one thing.

Presenter Thanks for that, Rosie. And that's all we've got time for today. We'll be speaking to the writer of the article after the break.

1 B

Terry I'm exhausted!

Jane Me too. I haven't stopped all day.

Terry Neither have I.

Jane Oh well. I suppose it'll get easier when the children grow up.

Terry Do you think so?

Jane Of course. When they're older, they'll be more independent. We won't have to do everything for them any more.

Terry And how long will that take? Five, six years? Or maybe never!

Jane Look, what's the problem, Terry?

Terry Nothing. It's just that we never have time for each other these days. We're always with the children!

Jane But that's what happens when you have children. It'll get better!

Terry I don't know...My parents were talking about us going to live with them. Do you think it would be easier for us if we lived with my parents?

Jane Well, I suppose it'd have its advantages.

Terry Yes, I mean for one thing there'd always be someone to look after the children.

Jane That sounds good.

Terry And we could go out in the evening without the children. Just imagine that!

Jane Hmm. That doesn't really matter to me.

Terry And there would be more people to share the housework, too. It wouldn't always be the same person who does the shopping, cleans the house, and cooks the meals.

Jane Yes, but there would be more people in the house, so there would be more work to do. Shopping and cooking for six isn't the same as doing it for four.

Terry I suppose so.

Jane And another disadvantage is that we wouldn't have any privacy.

Terry True

Jane And you know what your parents are like. They let the children do everything they want to do.

Terry Hmm. I guess you don't want to move in with my parents, then.

Jane Not really, no. Would you like to move in with mine?

Terry No, definitely not...Actually, things aren't so bad right now.

Jane I agree.

Terry And the children will be older soon.

Jane Yes, they will.

Terry That's settled then. We're staying here.

Jane Fine.

2 A

Speaker 1 Can I live on my salary? Well, I don't have many problems really, because I'm still living with Mum and Dad. Don't get me wrong, I give my mum some rent, but it's definitely much cheaper than living on your own. I've got quite a good salary actually – I'm a graphic designer. I don't really spend much – I buy some new clothes every now and then, and I have to put petrol in my car, of course, but apart from that, it's just going out at the weekend really. Most of my money goes into a savings account so that I can buy my own house one day.

Speaker 2 I find it really hard to live on my income, because I've only got a part-time job. Being on my own with my daughter means that my mom has to look after her when I'm at work. At least I don't have to pay for childcare! The flat we live in is rented, so that's where most of the money goes. I don't think I'll ever be able to afford our own place, because the bank won't give me a mortgage. Apart from the rent, my money goes on food and clothes for my daughter. Still, I mustn't complain. I've got a lovely daughter, and that's all that matters really.

Speaker 3 I think I'm quite lucky really. I'm fairly healthy for my age, I've got enough money to live on, and I've got my children and grandchildren! When I say I've got enough money, I don't have any fancy holidays or anything like that. But I'm comfortable. I've paid the mortgage, so that's one less expense, and I haven't got any bank loans to pay either. My one little luxury is going out for lunch a few times a week with some friends. I suppose that's where most of my money goes really – on food!

Speaker 4 Can we live on our salaries? Well, I'm not very sure, actually! My husband is a teacher, so he doesn't earn that much – certainly not enough to bring up two children! That means I have to go out to work as well – I've got a full-time job at the local supermarket. And that's our biggest problem really, because we need someone to look after the children. Our child-minder costs a fortune –we spend more on childcare than we do on our mortgage! Then there's food and new clothes for the children, too. Honestly, it isn't cheap having kids these days!

2 B

Presenter And now to end the programme with an inspirational story, we have John to tell us about an incredible journey.

John Yes, thank you, Helen. Have you ever thought about travelling around the world and trying to help people as you go? Well that's what an American father and his two adopted sons are currently doing. J.D. Lewis is a single parent and a former actor. He's taken his sons, Jackson, 14 and Buck, 9, out of school for a year to make the trip with him. And their plan is to help people along the way by doing voluntary charity work.

Presenter That sounds wonderful, but it must be an expensive trip. How much will it all cost?

John It's going to cost them $300,000 in total.

Presenter That's a lot of money – how did they afford it?

John Well, J.D. Lewis didn't have all the money, so he set up an organization called Twelve In Twelve to help raise money, and with the help of individuals and some companies, they managed to raise the money.

Presenter Twelve In Twelve, that's an unusual name. Why did he call it that?

John For a very good reason. Not only is their trip going to last twelve months, but their plan is to visit twelve countries. This month, they're in Australia, where they're working with the most important ethnic group in the region – the Aborigines. J.D. and his family are helping to get medical supplies to these people, who often live a long way from the major cities.

Presenter And is that the first place they've visited?

John Oh no, so far they have visited seven countries. Their first stop was Russia, where they looked after babies in an orphanage in the city of Tomsk. From there, they travelled to China, where they worked with children with physical disabilities in Beijing. Then, they flew to Thailand where they helped look after the animals at the Elephant Nature Park.

Presenter What a variety of places. Where did they go next?

John Their next stop was India, where they worked with children in the poorest district of the city of Hubli. Then they left Asia and flew to Africa. In Rwanda, they taught English to children who had lost their parents in the civil war. From there, they went to Zanzibar, an island off the coast of Tanzania.

Presenter That sounds very exotic! What did they do there?

John They helped families prepare an art fair, where they could sell things that they had made. Next, they went to Kenya, where they wrote and acted in a play with children who have HIV.

Presenter Wow, I bet that was very rewarding. Did they go anywhere else in Africa?

John No, that was the end of Africa. From Kenya, they flew to Australia, which is where they are right now.

Presenter All that sounds amazing, but their journey isn't over, is it?

John No, J.D. and his family still have four places to go: Antarctica, Paraguay, Peru, and Haiti. Not only are they trying to do things to help other people, but they are hoping to learn a lot of new things themselves. And J.D. Lewis hopes that the Twelve In Twelve organization will encourage other families to do what he has done with his sons.

Presenter Well, good luck to J.D. Lewis and family on the rest of their incredible journey. And that's all we've got time for tonight. Join us again tomorrow when we'll be bringing you more real-life stories.

3 A

Speaker 1 One morning last winter, I was driving to work late when my mobile rang. I knew it was my boss so I answered it. Suddenly, the van in front of me stopped because there was someone crossing the road. I was talking to my boss, so I reacted too late and my car went into the back of the van. Fortunately, I was driving really slowly at the time, so I didn't do much damage to the van, but the front of my car was a real mess. Since then, I never use my phone when I'm driving.

Speaker 2 I was driving down to Devon one summer to visit my parents, who live in Exeter. It's quite a long journey, so I had taken my MP3 player with me to connect to the car radio. Surprisingly, there wasn't much traffic on the motorway, so I arrived in Devon quite quickly. However, I was having such a good time listening to my music, that I completely missed the exit for Exeter. I didn't realize until I had gone another 30 kilometres and so I had to turn round and drive all the way back again! It just goes to show what can happen when you aren't concentrating.

Speaker 3 We were on holiday last year, when we had a little accident. We were going somewhere we'd never

been before, so we were following the instructions on my satnav. We heard on the radio that there'd been a big crash on one of the roads we needed to travel on, so I started adjusting my satnav to find a different road to take. I took my eyes off the road and suddenly we came to a corner. I saw the corner too late, so I went straight on and drove into the middle of a field. We were really lucky, though, because no one was hurt.

Speaker 4 I don't usually get up early enough to put my make-up on, so I normally put it on in my car. Well, I used to put it on in the car – now I wait until I get to my office. You see, I had a bit of a shock the other week, when I nearly didn't stop at a zebra crossing. I was looking in the mirror instead of at the road, so I didn't see this little boy run out – to tell you the truth, I hadn't even seen that there was a zebra crossing there. I just had time to put on the brakes and I missed the little boy by about a millimetre. I was quite shocked afterwards, though.

Speaker 5 I was driving into town to meet my girlfriend for dinner, when she sent me a text message. I decided to read it, in case it was important. Anyway, the message said that my girlfriend was already at the restaurant, and I wanted her to know that I was going to be a bit late, so when I stopped at a red light, I started to write a reply. But I didn't notice when the traffic lights turned green, and the car behind crashed into the back of me. The driver of the car said he thought I was going to drive off and so he moved forward and hit me. Of course I didn't tell him I was texting.

3 B

Presenter Traditionally in the UK, women have cooked more than men, but it looks as though things might be changing. According to a recent survey by a frozen foods company, nearly half of all men in this country now prepare the family meals. And they aren't just doing it because they have to – it's because they enjoy it. The survey showed that 44% of men who were questioned do all of the cooking, and surprisingly, 15% of women questioned said that they didn't know how to cook. So, it seems as if men are moving into the kitchen and perhaps women are moving out. Is this good news? What do you think? Call us on 061 532 3364 and tell us your opinion. I'll give you that number again – it's 061 532 3364.

And here's our first caller, Nick from Maidstone, in Kent. Nick, what do you think about this new trend?

Nick I'm really pleased to see more men in the kitchen. In fact, I'm one of them! I lost my job a few months ago, and now I do all the cooking at home. I make a different dish every day, and sometimes I meet up with my friends to exchange recipes. My girlfriend says she really likes my food, and she even thinks that I should train to be a professional chef. I'm seriously thinking about doing that.

Presenter Well, the very best of luck to you, Nick. Who's our next caller? Ah, yes… It's Eve from Bradford. Do you cook, Eve?

Eve No, I don't. But my husband does. He's a much better cook than me, so we decided from the very start that he would do all the cooking. And he makes some great meals – mostly curries. But there's one problem.

Presenter What's that, Eve?

Eve He makes a terrible mess of the kitchen, and I have to clean up after him. I don't know what's worse, actually, cooking myself or cleaning the kitchen!

Presenter Oh, come on Eve – it can't be that bad! Now I think we've got someone on line two. Yes, it's Frank from Aberdeen. What do you think about men taking over the kitchen, Frank?

Frank Well, I'm not surprised, to be honest with you. It seems to me that girls are getting lazier and lazier these days – it's only the older mums and grandmothers that know how to cook. I mean, how can a woman possibly get married if she can't cook? I think it's a disgrace!

Presenter Thank you, Frank. So, not all of our listeners think it's a good thing. How about our next caller, Martina, from Dublin? Is it good news or bad news for you, Martina?

Martina Good news. Definitely. In my house, I do all the cooking. My boyfriend doesn't cook at all – he can't even fry an egg! I mean, we both go out to work, so why can't we share the cooking? I'm really fed up with it, I really am. But I'm really happy for all those women out there who have found a real man. I know how you feel when you have to do everything yourself.

Presenter Let's hope Martina's boyfriend is listening in, so that he knows how she feels. We'll take some more calls after the break.

4 A

Speaker 1 I suffer from asthma and I usually carry an inhaler around with me just in case I get an attack. Anyway, I was on a work trip – I was in Paris – I had forgotten my inhaler and I was having problems breathing. So I went to a chemist's and asked for 'un aspirateur', which I thought was the French word for 'inhaler'. I realized it wasn't when the girls behind the counter looked very confused. It turned out that I had asked for a vacuum cleaner, 'aspirateur', instead of an inhaler, 'inhalateur'.

Speaker 2 I was in Istanbul with a Turkish friend of mine and we decided that we wanted to buy some bread. I wanted to try out the Turkish I knew so I said that I would ask for it. So we found this tiny little shop and we went in. I said to the shop assistant in my best voice 'taze erkek' which I thought meant 'fresh bread'. Unfortunately, I got the word for bread 'ekmek' confused with the word for man 'erkek', so what I had actually asked for was 'a fresh young man'. Luckily, my friend came to my rescue and asked for the bread correctly, but I felt a bit embarrassed!

Speaker 3 I was 14, and I was on an exchange visit with my school in Madrid. It was the first night and I was at home with my Spanish host family, the Garcías, having dinner. We'd finished the main course and it was time for dessert, so the wife, Maria, asked me if I'd like some fruit. I saw some bananas in the fruit bowl, so I asked for a 'platón', at which point the whole family looked at me strangely. They then explained to me that I'd actually asked for a large plate. 'Platón' means 'large plate' whereas 'banana' is 'plátano'.

Speaker 4 I was in Verona in Italy with my husband, and it was a very hot day, so we decided to get something to drink. So we sat down at this café in

the square and we looked at the menu. I decided that I would have peach juice, so when the waiter came to our table, I asked him for some 'succo di pesce'. As soon as I'd finished speaking, he burst out laughing. He quickly apologized and explained in English that I'd asked him for fish juice and not peach juice. Fish is 'pesce' in Italian, and peaches are 'pesca'.

Speaker 5 I went to Corfu on holiday when I was about 15 and there were lots of beautiful Greek girls around, so I wanted to make a good impression by speaking Greek to them. So every morning when I saw them I said good morning to them: 'kalamári'. They always used to look at me as if I was completely mad and I never understood why. Later in the holiday someone told me that good morning is in fact 'kalimera', not 'kalamári'. I'd been saying 'squid' to them every morning not 'good morning' so I'm not surprised they thought I was mad!

4 B

Presenter Hello and welcome to *The Traveller's Guide*. Now, last week we asked our British listeners who are going to go abroad to send us their questions about good manners in other countries, and we've invited our resident expert Ruth Dempsey to the show to answer them. Welcome to the programme, Ruth.

Ruth Thank you.

Presenter So the first question, Ruth. This comes from Katy in Glasgow, who is going to travel around Thailand next summer. Katy wants to know what she should do when she first meets people in Thailand.

Ruth Well, Katy, most of the time, a simple handshake will be fine. But if someone gives you a 'wai', that is a small bow with the hands held together close to the body, you must do the same. But, if the person is of lower social status than you, so if they are younger than you, or they are a waiter, for example, you shouldn't return the 'wai'.

Presenter Very useful advice, Ruth. The next question is from Mark in Liverpool, who is going to Austria with his girlfriend, to meet her family for the first time. He asks: 'Is there anything I should or shouldn't do?'

Ruth Austrian culture is similar to British culture in a lot of ways, but there are a few differences to remember. Don't be late. If you say you are going to arrive at a particular time, make sure you arrive at that time. Take a gift to give to her parents and some flowers for her mother, but only in odd numbers, so for example nine flowers are OK, but ten would be considered bad luck.

Presenter That sounds like good advice for you, Mark. Right, our next caller is Julie in Lincoln. She is going to Greece on holiday, but doesn't speak the language. She asks: 'As I don't speak any Greek I will be communicating mostly with my hands. Are there any gestures I shouldn't use?'

Ruth Absolutely, Julie. The most important one to remember is the 'thumbs up', which in the UK means 'good' or 'OK'. But it is very insulting to a Greek person. Another one is the UK hand gesture for 'stop', where you show someone your hand with your fingers straight together, like a policeman. But again this is an insult in Greece.

Presenter Good luck, Julie. And we've got time for one more, and this question is from Claire in Swansea. She's going to South Korea for her job, and she would like some tips on business behaviour over there.

Ruth The most important thing to remember is that South Koreans like to bow a lot. As a foreigner, you won't be expected to, but it is a good way of showing respect, and the deeper you bow, the happier you are.

Presenter Very interesting. Ruth Dempsey, thank you for joining us.

Ruth My pleasure.

5 A

Speaker 1 Welcome back to the show. We've been talking about famous sports cheats in today's programme, and now we're going to hear about another scandal. The sport was badminton, and the venue was the 2012 Olympic Games in London. Tom is here to tell us about it. Hi, Tom.

Tom Hello, everybody.

Presenter So who was involved in the scandal, Tom?

Tom Well, the scandal involved four of the teams in the women's doubles competition. In total, eight players were disqualified for cheating: two pairs from South Korea, a pair from China, and a pair from Indonesia.

Presenter And what exactly happened?

Tom Well, basically the teams played badly on purpose to make sure they lost their matches.

Presenter Why would they do that?

Tom Well, to explain that I'll very quickly tell you about how the competition works. The matches are divided into different stages. Teams play against other teams in their group in the first stage, and if they win, they play in the next stage. So sometimes, a team might get a good opponent very early in the competition, which means they might not get through to the next stage.

Presenter Got it. So when did the cheating happen?

Tom Well, the problem started on the last day of the first stage. In the morning, the first Chinese team won their match, finishing second in their group. The second Chinese team were going to play against a South Korean team that evening, and whoever won that match would be likely to play against the first Chinese team in the next stage.

Presenter Why was this a problem?

Tom Neither team wanted to play against the first Chinese team because the South Korean team were sure they would lose, and the second Chinese team didn't want to play against a team from the same country yet, because that would mean that only one Chinese team was left to try to win a medal. So both teams both tried to lose against each other instead.

Presenter How did they do that?

Tom Well, both the South Koreans and the second Chinese team started missing shots. When they served, they either hit the shuttlecock into the net or they hit it so hard that it went outside the lines on the court. In the end, they looked like amateurs whereas they were in fact some of the best players in the world.

Presenter So who lost the match?

Tom The second Chinese team. South

Korea beat them in both sets.

Presenter What about the other two teams?

Tom Well, they tried to do exactly the same thing in the next match.

Presenter Which teams were these, again?

Tom Indonesia and another South Korean pair.

Presenter So in both matches, the teams tried to lose instead of trying to win so they'd have a better chance of winning a medal. Is that right?

Tom Yes. That's exactly what happened. And it was really obvious, too – all the spectators started booing, it was so bad. After the second match there was an investigation and all eight players were disqualified.

Presenter And what about the competition? Did it stop there?

Tom No, it carried on without the disqualified players.

Presenter And who won the gold medal in the end?

Tom The first Chinese team. They beat the Japanese team in both sets. It was quite a good match, actually!

Presenter Tom, thanks for joining us.

Tom My pleasure.

5 B

Presenter Hello and welcome to the show. Now, a lot of research has been done recently into love, what causes it, and what we do to attract someone. Mary is in the studio with us today, and she's going to explain the results of some of these studies to us. Mary, welcome to the show.

Mary Hello.

Presenter Let's start with how to meet new people. Some people like to start a conversation with a person they like by saying something clever or funny. But how useful is this?

Mary Not very useful at all I'm afraid, Jeremy. Research shows that only 7% of attraction has anything to do with what you say. It's the tone and the speed of your voice that makes a difference. This makes up 38% of attraction. But the most important thing of all is body language. This contributes to a massive 55% of attraction.

Presenter So what can we do to improve our body language?

Mary Well, it seems that the best way to make the person you're talking to feel attracted to you is to look into their eyes. An American psychologist did an experiment about this in New York. He got complete strangers to stare into each other's eyes for two minutes without talking. Afterwards many of the couples said that they had strong feelings of attraction to each other, and one of the couples even got married!

Presenter Really? Staring must be the thing to do then! Is there any more advice on body language?

Mary Well it's important to have a relaxed body position. You need to show the other person that you are comfortable being with them. Also, try not to be far away from them. Of course there is a comfortable distance, but try leaning a little closer to them than usual, it will show you're interested, and hold their attention better. Don't forget to watch their body language, too. If they position their body in a similar way to you, it means they find you interesting too. This is called 'mirroring'.

Presenter Is there anything that seems to work well when you're talking to someone you're attracted to?

Mary Not surprisingly, it seems that you're in with a good chance if you smile. Anyone who's ever spoken to someone on the phone will tell you that it's easy to tell when the other person is smiling, because you can hear it in their voice. When talking to a potential partner, a smile will not only affect your tone of voice, keeping it light and fun, but it will also show the other person that you are happy to be with them. And don't forget that a smile is extremely contagious, and before long the other person will be smiling back at you. This will make them feel happier, a feeling which they will quickly connect with you.

Presenter How interesting, and very true! Unfortunately, that's all we've got time for now, Mary, but thank you so much for joining us.

Mary You're welcome.

6 A

Tour guide Hello, and welcome to the James Bond tour of London. My name's Colin Granger, and I'm going to be your guide today. Now, the tour lasts for about three hours, and when we've finished, we'll drop you off back here. That'll be at about 4 o'clock.

We're going to start at the birthplace of the man behind the character of James Bond, that's the author Ian Fleming. Does anyone know where, exactly, Ian Fleming was born? No? Well, he was born at 27 Green Street, in one of the richest districts of London called Mayfair. So that's where we're going to go first, to the house where Ian Fleming was born. After that, we're going to drive past the club that Fleming used during the war – I'll point it out to you when we get to it. Then we're going to go to the Bentley showroom that Fleming often used to visit. Fleming loved luxury cars and his favourite car – the Bentley – is still sold there today. After that, we're going to make our way to the casino that inspired the first James Bond novel. Do you know which one that was? Yes, that's right, it was *Casino Royale*.

After the casino we'll visit the headquarters of the British Secret Service, commonly known as MI6, and which features in many of the James Bond movies. This is an enormous building next to Vauxhall Bridge which is a bridge over the River Thames.

You'll remember this bridge as it appears in the 2012 Bond movie *Skyfall*. We won't stop there for long, because it might look a bit suspicious. After that, we're going to see two other famous locations from the James Bond films. First, we're going to go to the place where an amusing scene for the film *The World Is Not Enough* was shot. It's when James Bond is in a boat and he's being chased by another boat. He comes to a bend in the river but he's going too fast. There are two women standing in the road when he turns the corner, but he can't stop. The women are traffic wardens who are putting parking fines on cars. As he goes past, James Bond splashes the traffic wardens with water from the river – they both get really wet! Do you remember that scene? The final location we're going to visit is the Four Seasons hotel in Canary Wharf.

This is where they shot the swimming pool scene from *Skyfall*, where Daniel Craig as 007 is swimming in a luxury hotel pool at night. It's supposed to be Shanghai but they shot it here in London.

We're going to finish our tour back in Mayfair at the Dukes Hotel. This is where two of the actors who have played James Bond came to celebrate their success. That's Sean Connery in 1962, and Pierce Brosnan in 1995. So, let's get going, then, and head for our first stop, 27 Green Street, the birthplace of Ian Fleming...

6 B

Presenter Hello and welcome to today's programme. Have you ever wondered how women made themselves look beautiful in the past? We've got our beauty expert Olivia Johnson with us today, and she's going to tell us all about beauty through the ages. Olivia, where are you going to start?

Olivia Well, I'm going to start with the Egyptians, but it wasn't only the women that used cosmetics at this time. Both Egyptian men and women loved their cosmetics – we know that from the paintings and the powders they left behind. The women wore a powder on their faces to make it lighter, and they painted a big black line around their eyes to make them look bigger. Men put a cream made of fat and oil and other substances on their face to protect it from the sun – a very early version of sun block. Egyptian kings and queens also put colourful powders around their eyes. Their favourite colour was green, which they got from a mineral called malachite.

Presenter How interesting! Who are you going to tell us about next?

Olivia Let's move on to the Ancient Greeks, shall we? Cosmetics were an important part of their life, too. The Ancient Greek idea of beauty was very pale skin, blonde hair and natural make-up. For them, pale skin was a sign of beauty and wealth. The women used a powder made out of a metal called lead to make their faces look lighter.

Presenter You mean lead? The lead that used to be in the pipes carrying the water in our houses?

Olivia That's right.

Presenter But lead is poisonous!

Olivia Yes it is and the ancient Greeks knew lead was poisonous, but it was so important for them to be beautiful that they used it on their face and of course it made them ill.

Presenter I can't believe they used lead on their faces! Anyway, who's next on the list?

Olivia The Romans. They were absolutely obsessed with beauty. A Roman philosopher once wrote: 'A woman without paint is like food without salt', so it's clear that they really believed that women should wear a lot of make-up. The Romans believed that pink on the cheeks was a sign of good health, but they did not apply the make-up themselves. Instead they used their slaves to put on their creams and powders.

Presenter So, the slaves were like modern beauty therapists, then?

Olivia Yes, I suppose you could say that.

Presenter I think I prefer putting on my own make-up. Olivia Johnson, thank you for joining us.

Olivia My pleasure.

7 A

Presenter And now onto last night's TV. The highlight for me was a new series on Channel Four called *The Unteachables*. It's a kind of reality show that aims to find out if it's really true that there are pupils who cannot be taught. Last night we were introduced to the pupils. There are 16 of them altogether and they're all 14 years old. They've all been expelled from schools at least once, and their teachers think they're impossible to teach. Watching the pupils on last night's programme, it isn't hard to see why. We see the group during their introductory weekend at the study camp when they meet each other for the first time. At one point, one of the boys warns that he might set fire to the building. You couldn't imagine how their teacher was going to teach them.

And that's where 40-year old Philip Beadle comes in. Beadle used to be a rock musician, but he gave up music at the age of 32 to become a teacher. Since then, he has had a very successful career in education. His greatest achievement was when he worked at a school in the centre of London where there were a lot of problems. He worked really hard, and he got the best English results that the school had ever seen – all of his class passed their exam, half of them with top marks. But let me get back to the programme.

In Beadle's first class, he manages to help the pupils learn to trust him by playing a game with the children. In the game, Beadle and the pupils point at each other and say an insult. This might not seem very educational, but Beadle had the attention of all the pupils, and everybody was taking part. And that was the aim of the game.

You might think that Beadle's teaching methods are quite unusual and you'd be right. At one point on last night's programme, he took the pupils to the countryside. They found a field with cows in it, and he made them read poems and plays by Shakespeare to the cows! Remember that these are children who refuse to read in front of other people in a classroom. In another scene, they are in a different field, learning about punctuation. Beadle teaches this by moving about the class and shouting the names of the types of punctuation. The pupils learn by copying him, and it looks like great fun. By the end of the first episode, the pupils are starting to accept their new teacher. Some of them even say he's 'all right'.

I really enjoyed *The Unteachables* and I really want to know what happens next. If, like me, you are fascinated by the experiment, you'll watch the next episode at the same time next Wednesday. Personally, I can't wait!

7 B

Guide Ladies and Gentlemen, could I have your attention please? Thank you, and welcome to Shakespeare's Birthplace in Henley Street. We start our tour here, in the garden of the house. Look at the trees, plants, and flowers all around you. All of them were mentioned by Shakespeare in his plays. Now, this is also the perfect place to look closely at the outside of the house. It was probably built sometime

in the early sixteenth century, as we can see from the style of the house. The walls are made of wood and clay, and the house has two floors. This house was Shakespeare's home from when he was born until he was 33, which means that much of his life took place here. He was born in 1564 and spent all of his childhood here. He got married in 1582 and his wife, Anne Hathaway, came to live with him here after they got married. And all three of their children were born here. So, you see, the house played an extremely important role in Shakespeare's life. Now, as you're walking through the house, I'd like you to pay special attention to the windows. Many famous people have visited Shakespeare's Birthplace, and in the past, they were allowed to write their names on the glass. See if you can recognize any of the signatures – there are a lot of famous ones, from Charles Dickens to Winston Churchill! Right, if you'd like to come this way then, please? We're going to start on the ground floor and the first room we're going to visit is the Great Hall.

Are you all in? Well, as you can see, the name of this room 'the Great Hall' is a bit of an exaggeration, actually. As you can see, it's not particularly big. In the sixteenth century, a hall meant a room, rather than what it means today. However, the fact that the house had a hall at all shows that the Shakespeare family were quite wealthy. This is where the whole family came to eat the main meal of the day together. The furniture is as it probably was in Shakespeare's time. If you look at the fireplace over there, you can see the kind of things that the family used for cooking.

Now we're going to walk to a room at the back of the house, which was used by Shakespeare's father. Please follow me.

Now, Shakespeare's father, John, was a glover, which means he made gloves. He owned his own company, which is where the family got their money from as the company was quite successful. This room is where he made the gloves. When you're ready, we'll go back to the Great Hall and climb the original staircase. At the top, is the room where William Shakespeare, the greatest English writer of all time, was born.

8 A

Rosie Hi Graham! How was your trip to Spain?

Graham It was great, thanks. But the flight was awful! In fact I've made a complaint to the airline

Rosie What was the problem?

Graham Well, as you know, some low-cost airlines don't give you a seat number when you check in, which means that there's always a mad rush to get on the plane. I find all this so annoying, that I usually pay for Speedy Boarding – you know, when you pay extra to get on the plane first. You just get in the queue when they call the flight, and then they tell the passengers with Speedy Boarding to come to the front and you get on the plane first.

Rosie So what went wrong?

Graham Well, on the flight out to Madrid, I was sitting at the gate waiting to be called to board first, and nothing happened. I don't know if they forgot about Speedy Boarding or what, but they didn't call us to the front of the queue. That meant I had to board the plane with everyone else – in fact, I was one of the last to get on. As you can imagine, I wasn't very pleased.

Rosie So, what did you do?

Graham I emailed the airline explaining what had happened. I told them that I had paid for Speedy Boarding on both of my flights, but I had only received the service on one of them. I asked them, very politely, to give back the money I had paid for the Speedy Boarding. It was about £10 at the time, that's about €12.

Rosie Did you get a response?

Graham Yes, I did actually. They replied quite quickly.

Rosie And did they give you your money back?

Graham Well, no, they didn't. I had a very nice message from a man in customer services saying he was sorry that this had happened, but he didn't mention giving me a refund.

Rosie Typical! They never do, do they?

Graham Ah, but wait a minute – I haven't finished the story yet.

Rosie Oh. Go on then.

Graham Well, I spoke to a colleague in Madrid, and he said something similar had happened to him. He said not to give up, and send them another email. So I did, but this time the tone was much stronger and less polite. And it worked! They refunded the money I had spent on the Speedy Boarding ticket, and gave me a 50% discount on my next flight with them.

Rosie That's great!

8 B

Speaker 1 When I was about 15, I got a part-time job in a supermarket. The job was in the cash office, so I had quite a lot of responsibility. I had to collect the money from the tills, count it, and put it in the safe for the security people to collect the next morning. I was still at school at the time, so I worked for a couple of hours on a Friday evening and all day on Saturdays. At Christmas I did more hours because I had more time and there were more customers. The girls in the office were great fun, so the job wasn't boring at all. I did it for about three years, until I left because I needed more time to study for my final exams at school.

Speaker 2 I studied German at university and at the end of my first year I went to Germany to practise my German. I found a job in a restaurant almost as soon as I arrived. The job was washing dishes, which I thought was going to be easy. Unfortunately, I was wrong. There was a machine in the kitchen that washed the plates and glasses and things like that. But my job was to clean the pots and pans that the chef had used. The saucepans were always completely black and it used to take me hours to get everything clean. I didn't enjoy working there very much and I was really happy when I had learnt enough German so that I could stop working there.

Speaker 3 I don't know if you can call this a job, but I did get paid for it, even if it was only five pounds! When I was a teenager, I used to look after my cousins when my aunt and uncle wanted to go out. The children were a lot younger than me, so I had to babysit for them. I didn't do it every weekend, but it was probably about once a month.

My uncle used to pick me up at about seven and take me back to their house. I had to bath the children, give them their dinner, and play with them for an hour or so, before they went to bed. They were no trouble at all to look after and I absolutely loved being with them!

Speaker 4 My dad's a painter, and so the summer after I finished school, I went to help him for a few weeks. At the time, my dad's company had a contract to paint all the exterior doors and windows of some houses on a new estate. The weather was great – not too hot and not too cold, so I didn't really mind it. The work was quite tiring, because I spent most of the day climbing up and down a ladder, but I earned quite a lot of money that summer. But the best thing was spending some time with my dad and his mates– we had a really good laugh!

Speaker 5 One of the first jobs I ever did was in a food processing company in Manchester. I was a student at the time, and I needed a temporary job during the holidays. Fortunately, the job was only for two weeks, because it was really unpleasant. The worst day was when we were packaging hamburgers. I had to stand on the production line and count the burgers into groups of five. Later, someone further down the line put the burgers in a box. The problem was that the burgers were frozen and we weren't allowed any gloves. This meant that I had to pick up the ice-cold burgers with my hands. I've never had such cold fingers in all my life!

9 A

Speaker 1 I know a lot of people who are superstitious when they see somebody standing on top of a ladder in the street and they don't want to walk underneath it. Actually, I'm one of those people! Walking under the ladder is supposed to give you bad luck, so I never do it. Whenever I come across a ladder, I always walk around it – even if I have to walk out into the road. Come to think of it, that's probably worse than walking under the ladder, because I could get hit by a car, but there's no way that I would ever walk under the ladder.

Speaker 2 I don't know if any other countries have this superstition, but where I live, you have to be very careful when you buy a new pair of shoes. Apparently, it's bad luck to put the shoes on your dining room table. This goes back to something that people did in the past when somebody died – in fact, it was the families of miners in the north of England who originally did this. The family always bought new clothes to dress the dead person in, and this included buying new shoes. So, if you leave your new shoes on the table, some people think this could bring bad luck.

Speaker 3 In England and Ireland, some people are very superstitious about going up or down the stairs. If you're going down the stairs, it's bad luck to pass someone who is coming up the stairs and the same thing happens the other way round. Someone once told me the reason for this. A long time ago, people carried swords so you had to be very careful of the people around you. If somebody passed you on the stairs you couldn't see them because they were behind you. That meant that they could turn round and kill you with their sword without you realizing.

Speaker 4 Some people say that if you open an umbrella in the house it will rain on you, i.e. you'll have bad luck. Personally, I would never open an umbrella inside my house. To start with, it's pretty impractical, because umbrellas are quite big. Also, they're pretty dangerous, and it's quite easy to knock something over and break it with an umbrella. I suppose that's why umbrellas are associated with bad luck, really, because things have gone wrong in the past.

Speaker 5 Here in Germany, if someone has an exam or is going for a job interview, we wrap the fingers of our right hand around our thumb and say 'I'm holding my thumb for you'. I have some Brazilian friends who, when they wish people luck, make a similar sign, but they push their thumb between the first two fingers. Maybe the two are connected in some way. I know that in England people cross their fingers and say 'Fingers crossed' when they wish people luck, which is quite similar.

9 B

Receptionist Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Guest Oh, hello. Yes – I need to ask you about wifi access in the hotel. I've got some work to do while I'm here, so I'm going to need an internet connection.

Receptionist Well, there's a wifi hotspot in the lobby of the hotel and all of the rooms have wifi.

Guest Great. And how much does it cost?

Receptionist It's free in the lobby, but we charge for the wifi access in the rooms. Are you interested in our standard connection or would you prefer our advanced service?

Guest Um, what's the difference?

Receptionist The standard service is available for a flat fee of five pounds per day. However, it can be a bit slow because everyone in the hotel uses it. We have a higher level service for our guests who need a faster and more reliable connection.

Guest And how much is that?

Receptionist It's five pence per minute.

Guest That could get quite expensive if I use it all evening.

Receptionist Not really, sir. The maximum charge is twenty pounds for 24 hours.

Guest I see. So how would that work? Would I have to pay twenty pounds today and another twenty pounds tomorrow?

Receptionist No. The 24-hour period begins from when you checked in.

Guest Great! I'd like the advanced service, then. Oh, and one more question. What do I need to log on to your wifi?

Receptionist Just a moment. Could you give me your name and room number?

Guest It's Gray. Barry Gray. I'm in room 302.

Receptionist Thank you, Mr Gray. Here's your wifi pack which has the name of the connection here, and here's your password. Please try and keep it safe so that nobody else can use it. You checked in at ten past three today, so the connection will last until the same time tomorrow afternoon.

Guest Great. Is that all I need, then?

Receptionist Yes, it is.

Guest Thanks a lot for your help.

Receptionist You're welcome.

10A

Presenter Welcome back to the show. Now, a new exhibition opens today at the Science Museum, and all of the exhibits are everyday objects that we couldn't live without. Charlotte Heath who has been to the exhibition, is with us today to tell us more about it. Welcome to the show, Charlotte.

Charlotte Thank you.

Presenter So what sort of objects can you see in the exhibition? Are we talking about modern gadgets like smartphones and tablet computers here?

Charlotte No, no, not at all. This exhibition is all about the little or important things we have in our house and use every day. We use them so much that we've probably forgotten, or don't even realize, that someone actually invented them.

Presenter Such as?

Charlotte Well, a good example is the container we use to keep food in: the tin can. But I bet you don't know how it was invented?

Presenter No, I don't.

Charlotte Well, there's a very interesting story behind it. It was the French leader Napoleon Bonaparte who was responsible for this one. In 1809, he was very worried about how to feed all his soldiers when they were away from home and so he organized a competition to try to get ideas for how to solve the problem. The first prize was 12,000 francs and the competition was won by a French chef who had the idea of using glass jars to store food. A year later, a British manufacturer, Peter Durand, improved the design by using thin sheets of metal to make the container which became what we now call a tin. The only problem was that he used lead in the tin, which as you know is poisonous. Several people died after eating food from his tins.

Presenter How unfortunate! Now, Charlotte, we've got time for one more story before the news headlines

Charlotte Right. I'll tell you about the teabag, then. In the past, if you wanted to buy tea, then you had to buy the leaves in a big box. To make a drink of tea, you would put the leaves in water, and you would often find small pieces of tea leaves at the bottom of your cup. Anyway, in 1908, an American tea salesman called Thomas Sullivan had the bright idea of putting the tea in very small bags to give to his customers to try. Sullivan thought that customers would take the tea out of the bags in order to try it, but some of the customers didn't. They found it more convenient to put the bag into hot water, without actually opening it. So, teabags weren't really invented by a company; it was the tea drinkers who came up with the idea!

Presenter What an incredible story! And the Everyday Inventions Exhibition is on at the Science Museum until Sunday 25th July. Charlotte, is that right?

Charlotte Yes. The museum is open from 10 to six every day, so you've got no excuse not to go.

Presenter Thanks for joining us, Charlotte. And now it's time for the news headlines with...

10B

The next morning when my servant Paddock arrived, I introduced him to Captain Digby. I explained that the Captain was an important man in the army, but he had been working too hard and needed rest and quiet. Then I went out, leaving them both in the flat. When I returned about lunchtime, the doorman told me that the gentleman in flat 15 had killed himself. I went up to the top floor, had a few words with the police, and was able to report to Scudder that his plan had been successful. The police believed that the dead man was Scudder, and that he had killed himself. Scudder was very pleased.

For the first two days in my flat, he was very calm, and spent all his time reading and smoking, and writing in a little black notebook. But after that he became more restless and nervous. It was not his own danger that he worried about, but the success of his plan to prevent the murder of Karolides. One night he was very serious.

'Listen, Hannay,' he said. 'I think I must tell you some more about this business. I would hate to get killed without leaving someone else to carry on with my plan.'

I didn't listen very carefully. I was interested in Scudder's adventures, but I wasn't very interested in politics. I remember that he said Karolides was only in danger in London. He also mentioned a woman called Julia Czechenyi.

The next evening I had to go out. I was meeting a man I had known in Africa for dinner. When I returned to the flat, I was surprised to see that the study light was out. I wondered if Scudder had gone to bed early. I turned on the light, but there was nobody there. Then I saw something in the corner that made my blood turn cold.

Scudder was lying on his back. There was a long knife through his heart, pinning him to the floor.

Answer key

1A

1 VOCABULARY

a 2 salmon — meat
3 pear — vegetables
4 aubergine — fruit
5 beef — seafood
6 cherry — vegetables

b Down: 2 baked 4 roast
Across: 2 boiled 3 fried 5 steamed

c 2 takeaway
3 frozen
4 raw
5 low-fat
6 spicy
7 fresh

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 1 chicken, squid
2 beef, peach
3 crab, mango
4 carton, jar
5 chocolate, sausage
6 fork, prawns
7 cook, sugar
8 cucumber, tuna

c 2 cabbage
3 spicy
4 roast
5 grapes
6 fruit
7 baked
8 melon
9 aubergine

3 GRAMMAR

a 3 Do you eat out
4 ✓
5 Do you think
6 We have
7 ✓
8 I don't want
9 ✓
10 He's ordering

b 2 doesn't, cook
3 are / 're having
4 aren't going out
5 Do, spend
6 serves
7 do, eat out
8 am / 'm not having
9 don't, buy
10 is / 's cutting down

4 READING

a 2 D
3 A
4 B

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

5 LISTENING

a C

b 1 D
2 B
3 A
4 C

1B

1 GRAMMAR

a 2 I'll pay
3 Shall I make
4 you'll get married
5 We aren't going
6 I'll have
7 I'll be
8 Shall we invite
9 I won't be
10 We're having / We're going to have

b 1 are / 're staying / are / 're going to stay, are / 're having / are / 're going to have
2 Shall … order, 'll call, 'll have
3 are … leaving / are … going to leave, 'm getting / 'm going to get, 'll give
4 are … doing / are … going to do, am / 'm going to see, 'll love it
5 Shall … help, 'll wash, won't break

2 *each other*

2 don't know each other
3 aren't speaking to each other
4 don't understand each other
5 respect each other

3 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 not, book, flight
3 look, online
4 Who, meeting, tonight
5 meeting, friends
6 not, meeting, girlfriend
7 When, get, results
8 won't, this, week
9 get, Monday

4 VOCABULARY

a 2 great-grandfather
3 only child
4 niece
5 aunt
6 immediate family
7 stepmother
8 father-in-law
9 extended family
10 nephew

b 2 jealous
3 reliable
4 selfish
5 sensible
6 aggressive
7 self-confident
8 ambitious
9 stubborn
10 independent

c 2 unkind
3 hard-working
4 immature
5 disorganized
6 insensitive
7 quiet
8 untidy

5 READING

a They can help each other when they have a problem.

b 2 a
3 b
4 c
5 a

6 LISTENING

a They decide not to move in with Terry's parents.

b 2 F
3 T
4 T
5 F
6 T

Practical English Meeting the parents

1 REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

2 believe
3 kidding
4 mind
5 Really
6 pity
7 How
8 news
9 What

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

2 How do you see
3 Not really
4 That's because
5 How incredible
6 Go ahead
7 things like that
8 I mean

3 READING

a 2 55 Bar
3 Barbès
4 Smalls
5 Café Carlyle
6 Smalls

2A

1 VOCABULARY

a 2 afford
3 save
4 earns
5 is worth
6 raise
7 owe
8 inherited
9 charged
10 lend

b 2 for
3 into
4 from
5 in / by
6 to
7 on
8 by
9 back
10 in

c 2 cash machine
3 note
4 salary
5 bills
6 loan
7 mortgage
8 tax

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 clothes
3 done
4 worse
5 short

3 GRAMMAR

a 2 charged
3 hasn't saved
4 didn't inherit
5 haven't been
6 did your TV cost
7 Have you paid
8 didn't have
9 Have you ever invested
10 earned

b 1 passed
2 did … borrow, have / 've … spent
3 Have … found, has just agreed
4 Have … lent, needed
5 Has … made, called

4 READING

a 3

b 2 c
3 a
4 c
5 b

d 2 retirement plan
3 discarded
4 era
5 stock market
6 sell-by date

5 LISTENING

a 2 a
3 c
4 b

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

2B

1 GRAMMAR

a **for:** ages, a fortnight, six months, the last two days, years and years
since: Christmas, I was little, Tuesday, you last called

b 2 has/'s been, since
3 have/'ve known, since
4 has /'s worked, for
5 have/'ve lived, since
6 have gone, for
7 have/'ve wanted, for
8 hasn't spoken, since

c 2 we've been travelling
3 has he been working
4 She's been looking for
5 He hasn't been doing
6 Have you been waiting
7 I've been looking after

d 3 has had
4 ✓
5 ✓
6 I've known
7 We've been going
8 You've been wearing

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 long, out
3 feeling, yesterday
4 haven't, living
5 cleaning, morning
6 haven't, sleeping

3 READING

a 2 A
3 C

b 2 C
3 A
4 C
5 A
6 B
7 C
8 A

d 2 make a contribution
3 the wild
4 disadvantaged
5 shelters
6 lend a hand

4 VOCABULARY

a 2 freezing
3 delighted
4 hilarious
5 enormous
6 filthy

b 2 tiny
3 furious
4 terrified
5 amazed
6 starving

5 LISTENING

a 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12

b 2 14 and nine.
3 $300,000.
4 Twelve in Twelve.
5 They looked after elephants.
6 They taught them English.
7 Children who have HIV.
8 Encourage other families to do the same.

1 VOCABULARY

a Down: 2 van 4 scooter 5 lorry 8 tram
Across: 3 carriage 6 underground 7 motorway 9 coach

b 2 parking
3 traffic
4 road
5 cycle
6 petrol
7 rush
8 taxi
9 speed
10 traffic

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 seat belt
3 check-in
4 chemist's

3 GRAMMAR

a 2 than
3 the
4 more
5 worst
6 less
7 better / quicker
8 most
9 as
10 least

b 2 Cancun is the most crowded of the three destinations.
3 Copenhagen is easier to get to than Sydney.
4 Sydney is less exciting than Cancun.
5 Sydney is hotter than Copenhagen.
6 Copenhagen is the most relaxing of the three destinations.

c 2 Copenhagen isn't as difficult to get to as Sydney.
3 Cancun is more exciting than Sydney.
4 Sydney isn't as cold as Copenhagen.

4 PRONUNCIATION

2 least enjoyable
3 most interesting
4 more expensive
5 bigger
6 as expensive as

5 READING

a Totora reed boats.

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

6 LISTENING

a 2 B
3 D
4 A
5 C

b 2 30 kilometres / kms.
3 In the middle of a field.
4 A little boy.
5 Green.

1 GRAMMAR

a 2 the door, the house
3 a German, an engineer
4 fish, the salmon
5 the cinema, a week
6 the end, the world
7 women, men
8 a beautiful, lunch

b 2 next weekend
3 Money
4 ✓
5 twice a year
6 the DVD that I lent you
7 ✓
8 What a noisy child
9 a doctor
10 cats
11 ✓
12 gets to work

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 flowers, table
3 What, do
4 open, window
5 doctor, headaches
6 go, walk

3 READING

a 1 C
2 A
3 B

b 2 c
3 b
4 c
5 a
6 a

d 2 poisonous
3 responsible for
4 likely
5 have a reputation
6 vital

4 VOCABULARY

a 2 to
3 for
4 on
5 at
6 for
7 about
8 of

b 2 on
3 about
4 in
5 from
6 at
7 with
8 for

5 WHEN ARE PREPOSITIONS STRESSED?

a 1 argued, dad
2 laughing, at; laughing, you
3 excited, about; excited, holiday
4 listening, to; listening, radio

6 LISTENING

a 3

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

Practical English A difficult celebrity

1 GIVING OPINIONS

2 think
3 right
4 opinion
5 agree
6 ask
7 agree
8 honest

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

2 Hang on a minute
3 kind of you
4 Did you mean
5 It's just that

3 READING

a 2 F
3 T
4 F
5 F
6 T
7 T

4A

1 GRAMMAR

a 3 ✓
4 ✓
5 haven't been able to
6 ✓
7 been able to
8 ✓
9 used to be able to
10 ✓
11 must be able to
12 not being able to

b 2 could / was able to
3 can't / isn't able to
4 has been able to
5 to be able to
6 couldn't / wasn't able to
7 'll / will be able to

3 READING

a 1 C
2 A
3 D
4 B

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

c 2 dropped out
3 eventually
4 was fired
5 brands
6 box office

4 VOCABULARY

a 2 tiring
3 ✓
4 ✓
5 surprised
6 ✓
7 ✓
8 frustrated

b 2 embarrassed
3 frightened
4 exciting
5 worrying
6 interesting
7 depressing
8 disappointed

c excited, interested, disappointed

d 2 themselves
3 herself
4 itself
5 myself
6 ourselves

5 LISTENING

a 1 chemist's
2 Turkish, shopkeeper
3 Spanish, host family
4 Italian, waiter
5 Greek, some girls

b 1 vacuum cleaner
2 fresh bread, fresh young man
3 banana, large plate
4 peach juice, fish juice
5 good morning, squid

4B

1 VOCABULARY

a 2 hang up
3 message, voicemail
4 silent, vibrate
5 call back
6 ringtone
7 instant messaging
8 dial
9 busy, engaged
10 screensaver

2 GRAMMAR

a 2 mustn't
3 don't have to
4 have to
5 ✓
6 should
7 should
8 mustn't
9 shouldn't
10 ✓

b 2 I had to
3 ✓
4 You mustn't play
5 he has to work
6 ✓
7 everyone will have to speak
8 You should go home.

3 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 receipt
3 hour
4 shouldn't
5 exhausted
6 walk
7 could
8 debt

4 READING

a 1

b 1 C
2 E
3 B
4 F
5 A

d 1 inappropriate
2 gesture
3 appreciate
4 concept
5 offend
6 looked down on

5 LISTENING

a 1, 2, 5

b 2 a
3 b
4 b
5 c

1 GRAMMAR

2 were driving, remembered, hadn't turned off
3 had already started, turned on, were losing, were playing
4 didn't recognize, had changed
5 was waiting, called, couldn't, had broken down
6 beat, were winning, scored
7 ran, had already left, were waiting
8 started, was walking, called, wasn't wearing, didn't have

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 sport
3 slope
4 court

3 READING

a 1 Scrabble
2 the blank tiles

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

d 2 admitted
3 disqualified
4 replace
5 suspicious
6 accuse
7 opponent
8 resorted

4 VOCABULARY

a 2 referee
3 circuit
4 kick
5 fan
6 course
7 get fit
8 pitch
9 coach
10 stadium

b 2 trained
3 won
4 warmed up
5 drew
6 lost
7 threw
8 beat
9 scored
10 got injured

5 LISTENING

a China.

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

1 GRAMMAR

a 3 ✓
4 doesn't usually wear
5 ✓
6 usually walk
7 didn't use to talk
8 Do you usually get up
9 Did you use to watch
10 ✓

b 2 didn't use to like
3 usually call
4 used to go
5 used to eat out
6 don't usually work
7 used to be
8 usually give

2 PRONUNCIATION

b 2 especially
3 please
4 music

3 VOCABULARY

a 2 flatmate
3 colleague
4 classmates
5 fiancé
6 ex
7 close friend
8 couple

b 2 got to know
3 became friends
4 had, in common
5 went out together
6 were together
7 broke up
8 lost touch
9 got in touch
10 got on
11 proposed
12 got married

4 READING

a 2.03

b 2 c
3 a
4 b
5 b

d 2 trust
3 the average person
4 serious matters
5 contrast dramatically
6 getting more isolated

5 LISTENING

a a 2
b 3
d 4

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

Practical English Old friends

1 PERMISSIONS AND REQUESTS

a 2 join
3 visit
4 meeting
5 pass
6 take

b 2 a
3 f
4 e
5 b
6 c

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

2 come
3 way
4 mind
5 days
6 talk

3 READING

a 2 They all charge different prices.
3 It operates in the USA and Canada.
4 By buying your ticket seven days in advance.
5 Students get a 15% discount on the standard fare.
6 They should take their own food.

1 VOCABULARY

a 2 comedy
3 historical
4 thriller
5 horror
6 western
7 science fiction
8 musical
9 war film
10 drama

Hidden kind of film: action film

b 2 plot
3 script
4 audience
5 review
6 scene
7 subtitles
8 sequel
9 soundtrack
10 special effects
11 extras
12 cast

2 GRAMMAR

a 2 was played
3 will be released
4 was being shot
5 have been invited
6 is being shown
7 is going to be dubbed
8 was written

b 2 was shot
3 were filmed
4 tells
5 falls
6 plays
7 is played
8 starts
9 has been seen
10 is introduced
11 is based
12 was composed
13 wrote
14 were nominated
15 can be seen

3 PRONUNCIATION

c 2 historical film
3 comedy
4 director
5 drama
6 horror film
7 review
8 sequel
9 soundtrack
10 subtitles

4 READING

a 3

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

d 2 ballroom
3 stately homes
4 open-air
5 venue
6 speech impediment

5 LISTENING

a 2 e
3 d
4 a
5 g
6 f
7 c

b 2 27 Green Street
3 ✓
4 first
5 MI6
6 women
7 ✓

1 VOCABULARY

a 2 shoulder
3 back
4 knees
5 feet
6 lip
7 face
8 nose
9 neck
10 stomach

b 2 kick
3 touch
4 taste
5 smell
6 smile
7 nod
8 clap
9 bite
10 whistle
11 throw
12 point

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 eyes
3 tongue
4 shoulders
5 here
6 fair

3 GRAMMAR

a 2 must
3 can't
4 might not
5 can't
6 must

b 2 can't
3 might
4 must
5 can't
6 might not
7 can't
8 might

4 LISTENING

a 1, 2, 5

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

5 READING

a 2

b 2 c
3 b
4 a
5 b

d 2 banned
3 altering
4 work out
5 wrinkles
6 rating

1 VOCABULARY

a 2 primary
3 secondary
4 head teacher
5 state
6 private
7 graduate
8 kindergarten
9 elementary
10 middle
11 high
12 grade
13 semesters
14 twelfth grade

b 2 behave
3 cheat
4 expelled
5 fail
6 pass
7 revise
8 punished

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 pull
3 cut
4 subtitles

3 GRAMMAR

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

b 2 unless
3 if
4 after
5 until
6 before

c 2 will / 'll be, hurry up
3 will / 'll have, go
4 won't wait, aren't
5 doesn't come, won't have
6 won't leave, finds
7 won't be able to, lend
8 gets, will / 'll call
9 won't start, is / 's
10 will / 'll play, practise

4 READING

a 3

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

d 2 pillows
3 competitive
4 reluctant
5 common sight
6 tutors

5 LISTENING

a 1

b 2 fourteen
3 building
4 rock musician
5 English
6 an insult
7 cows
8 field
9 all right
10 Wednesday

1 GRAMMAR

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

b 2 would be, tidied
3 wouldn't take, didn't have
4 Would … keep, won
5 wouldn't call, had
6 wouldn't eat out, wasn't
7 fell out, wouldn't move
8 wasn't, could
9 Would … wake up, didn't set
10 had, wouldn't be

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 grow, vegetables
3 buy, cottage
4 would make
5 wouldn't work

c 2 f
3 e
4 a
5 d
6 c

3 VOCABULARY

a 2 in a village
3 on the fourth floor
4 on the north coast
5 on the outskirts

b 2 top floor
3 spacious
4 wooden floor
5 balcony
6 basement
7 cottage
8 cosy
9 ceilings
10 stone
11 open fire
12 terrace
13 steps
14 gates

5 LISTENING

a a 4
b 7
c 6
e 5
f 3
g 2

b 2 33.
3 In 1582.
4 Three
5 On the glass of the windows.
6 They ate the main meal.
7 gloves
8 William Shakespeare was born.

6 READING

a 2

b 1 D
2 F
3 A
4 C

d 2 research
3 go back
4 previous
5 hang out
6 instructions

Practical English Boys' night out

1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

2 Let's
3 going
4 could
5 feel
6 don't
7 keen
8 about
9 great

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

2 why
3 make
4 off
5 not
6 word
7 happen

3 READING

a 2 $29
3 8.30 a.m.
4 Two
5 9 a.m.
6 Tuesdays

1 VOCABULARY

a 2 shopping centre
3 fits
4 outlet store
5 bookshop
6 try … on
7 chemist's
8 sale
9 suit
10 department store

b 2 payment
3 complaint
4 attachment
5 response
6 explanation
7 success
8 compensation

2 GRAMMAR

a 2 it was
3 told me
4 she bought
5 ✓
6 ✓
7 had to
8 whether
9 I wanted
10 had forgotten

b 2 (that) he hated buying clothes
3 how much I had paid for my jacket
4 you would check the price online
5 where the shoe department was
6 if the shirt fitted me

3 READING

a 2 D
3 A
4 C
5 F
6 B

c 2 hackers
3 purchase
4 padlock
5 turn up
6 log out
7 landline

4 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 certain
3 said
4 railway
5 captain
6 brain

5 LISTENING

a 1 Madrid
2 Yes

b 2 c
3 c
4 a
5 d

1 VOCABULARY

a 2 resign
3 applied
4 shifts
5 promoted
6 redundant
7 sacked
8 training
9 set
10 retire

b 2 translator
3 employment
4 pharmacist
5 retirement
6 promotion
7 lawyer
8 scientist
9 resignation
10 application
11 farmer
12 qualifications

c 2 in, temporary
3 for, in, of
4 at, well qualified
5 full-time, permanent
6 unemployed, self-employed

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 employment
3 farmer
4 lawyer
5 musician
6 overtime
7 permanent
8 promotion
9 qualify
10 redundant
11 resign
12 retire
13 salary
14 temporary
15 unemployed

3 GRAMMAR

a 2 making
3 to pay
4 to sack
5 not going
6 having
7 working
8 to sign

b 2 ✓
3 to get
4 doing
5 ✓
6 playing
7 ✓
8 Filling in

c 2 to meet
3 Lifting
4 to find
5 being
6 applying
7 helping
8 to accept

4 READING

a All three of them.

b 2 A
3 C
4 C
5 B
6 A

5 LISTENING

a Speaker 2 ✗
Speaker 3 ✓
Speaker 4 ✓
Speaker 5 ✗

b 2 T
3 F
4 T
5 T

9A

1 GRAMMAR

a 2 would have arrived
3 hadn't forgotten
4 had / 'd checked
5 would / 'd have missed
6 wouldn't have made
7 would have worn
8 wouldn't have invited

b 2 if they hadn't had a problem
3 she would have got the job
4 he wouldn't have broken them
5 if you had / 'd followed my directions
6 we would have played tennis.

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 told, meeting
3 hadn't, expensive
4 known, driving
5 hadn't played
6 booked, month

3 VOCABULARY

a 3 fortunate
4 unfortunate
5 careful
6 careless
7 patient
8 impatient
9 lucky
10 unlucky

b 2 uncomfortable
3 lucky
4 desperately
5 Unfortunately
6 Luckily
7 comfortable
8 carefully

4 LISTENING

a A 3
B 5
D 4
E 2

b 2 e
3 c
4 a
5 d

5 READING

a A 4
B 2
D 5
E 3

b 2 They saw a car and a couple on their lawn.
3 Because he wanted to stop people stealing his potted plants.
4 Because the driver lost control of it.
5 He was thrown out of the sunroof and he landed on the lawn.
6 One of them was taken to hospital.
7 She said that she had seen them arguing.
8 Because drivers often go round the corner too fast.

d 2 emergency services
3 round the corner
4 minor injuries
5 lose control
6 Passers-by

9B

1 GRAMMAR

a 2 any
3 too much
4 big enough
5 a little
6 too quickly
7 lots of
8 no
9 very few
10 enough hours

b 2 enough, too expensive / much
3 a little, much / enough
4 too many / lots of / a lot of, enough
5 no, any
6 few, many / any

2 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 although
3 through
4 laughed

3 VOCABULARY

a 2 turned it down
3 plugged it in
4 turned it up
5 I switched it off

b Clues across: 4 memory stick 7 USB cable 9 mouse 11 plug 12 screen

Clues down: 2 remote control 3 switch 5 keyboard 6 headphones 8 speaker 10 socket

4 READING

a 3

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

5 LISTENING

a How to use the Wifi access.

b 2 302
3 £5
4 5 pence
5 £20
6 advanced
7 15.10 / 3.10
8 15.10 / 3.10

Practical English Unexpected events

1 INDIRECT QUESTIONS

2 how much a single ticket costs
3 if / whether you have a Student Advantage Card
4 ✓
5 what time it arrives

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

2 I guess
3 Of course
4 It's obvious
5 What if
6 either

3 READING

a 2 F
3 T
4 F
5 F
6 T
7 T

10A

1 GRAMMAR

a 3 whose
4 which, that, (–)
5 who, that
6 where
7 who, that

b 2 he
3 they
4 it
5 her
6 there
7 it

c 2 where the Mona Lisa can be seen
3 which is in the Himalayas
4 whose voice will never be forgotten
5 which was opened in China in 2011
6 who is a human rights leader
7 whose wife is Gwyneth Paltrow
8 where the British royal family spend their summer holidays

2 VOCABULARY

a 2 seat belt
3 headphones
4 profile picture
5 traffic jam
6 ground floor
7 bookcase
8 tube map

b 2 top floor
3 soundtrack
4 training course
5 flatmate
6 boarding school
7 cycle lane
8 rush hour

3 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 cash machine
3 memory stick
4 parking fine
5 ringtone
6 speed camera
7 tennis court
8 tube map

4 READING

a 1 one brother and one sister
2 his brother and his best friend

b 2 His father.
3 He enjoyed playing outside.
4 He doesn't like waking up early.
5 He can't cook.
6 He likes the fruit trees in his garden.
7 He's afraid of snakes and spiders.
8 Bob Marley.
9 He cried.
10 He worries about getting old.

d 2 weird
3 get real
4 legend
5 honorary award

5 LISTENING

a 2 teabag
5 tin can

b 2 T
3 F
4 F
5 T
6 T
7 F
8 F
9 T
10 T

10B

1 VOCABULARY

2 murder
3 victim
4 evidence
5 witnesses
6 murderer
7 suspects
8 solve
9 prove

2 GRAMMAR

a 2 were you
3 didn't you
4 haven't you
5 aren't you
6 doesn't he
7 haven't you
8 wouldn't you

b 2 do you?
3 is it?
4 doesn't he?
5 didn't they?
6 has she?
7 aren't I?
8 won't you?

3 PRONUNCIATION

b 1 weren't, hurt
2 brutal, prove, truth
3 suspect, discover, suddenly

4 READING

a America

b 2 b
3 a
4 b
5 c
6 a
7 b
8 c

5 LISTENING

a He is murdered.

b 2 T
3 F
4 T
5 T
6 F

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