New ENGLISH FILE
Intermediate Workbook

Oxford University Press
| Contents |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A  | Food: fuel or pleasure? | 4 |
| 1. B  | if you really want to win, cheat | 7 |
| 1. C  | We are family | 10 |
| 1. C  | Introductions | 13 |
| 2. A  | Ka-ching! | 14 |
| 2. B  | Changing your life | 17 |
| 2. C  | Race to the sun | 20 |
| 2. C  | In the office | 23 |
| 3. A  | Modern manners | 24 |
| 3. B  | Judging by appearances | 27 |
| 3. C  | If at first you don't succeed, … | 30 |
| 3. A  | Renting a flat | 33 |
| 4. A  | Back to school, aged 35 | 34 |
| 4. B  | In an ideal world… | 37 |
| 4. C  | Still friends? | 40 |
| 4. C  | A visit from a pop star | 43 |
| 5. A  | Slow down, you move too fast | 44 |
| 5. B  | Same planet, different worlds | 47 |
| 5. C  | Job swap | 50 |
| 5. C  | Meetings | 53 |
| 5. C  | Meetings | 53 |
| 6. A  | Love in the supermarket | 54 |
| 6. B  | See the film…get on a plane | 57 |
| 6. C  | I need a hero | 60 |
| 6. C  | Breaking news | 63 |
| 7. A  | Can we make our own luck? | 64 |
| 7. B  | Murder mysteries | 67 |
| 7. C  | Switch it off | 70 |
| 7. C  | Everything in the open | 73 |

**Listening** | 75
1 READING

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

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

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

1. worldwide — global
2. think
3. now
4. becoming
5. choose
6. a substitute for
7. getting bigger
8. look after, keep from danger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highlighted Word</th>
<th>Similar Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>worldwide</td>
<td>global</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
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<td>now</td>
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<td>becoming</td>
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<td>a substitute for</td>
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<td>getting bigger</td>
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<tr>
<td>look after, keep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from danger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

1. He doesn't have a car at the moment. ______
2. I am loving eating out but it's very expensive.
   I love eating out.
3. Do you recognize the man in that photo? It's our old maths teacher.
4. Nowadays people don't mind paying more for healthy food.
5. Can you answer the phone? I talk on my mobile.

6. I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does this word ______
   meaning?
7. You look worried. What are you thinking about?
8. I'm not sure if we're going skiing this weekend.
   It's depending on the weather.
9. I think that people today eat too much unhealthy food.
10. She doesn't come with us tonight because she's tired.

3 VOCABULARY  food and restaurants

a. Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

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

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

b. Label the pictures.

1. ______  2. ______

3. ______  4. ______

Study Link  Student's Book p.130 Grammar Bank 1A
More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bowl</td>
<td>/boul/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish</td>
<td>/dij/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>/fæt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honey</td>
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<tr>
<td>portion</td>
<td>/'po:ʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soup</td>
<td>/sɔ:p/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>stew</td>
<td>/stju:/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wholesome</td>
<td>/'hɔlmɪn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat out</td>
<td>/ɪt aʊt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heat up</td>
<td>/hɪt ʌp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/ or /ə/; silent letters

a Circle the word with a different sound.

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

b Write the words.

1 /'vedʒtəblz/ vegetables 4 /'biskit/
2 /'sɛmən/ 5 /'juːɡəl/
3 /'neɪl/ 6 /'tɒklə/

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

1 vegetables

d Practise saying the words in a and b.

LISTENING

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

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

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

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

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

Study Link Student’s Book p.157 Sound Bank

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
If you really want to win, cheat

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

1 I was waiting (wait) to play tennis yesterday when my partner ______ (call) me to say that he ______ (not can) come because his car ______ (break down).

2 Ireland ______ (bat) England yesterday. England ______ (wir.) 1:0 in the first half but Ireland ______ (score) two goals in the second half.

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

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

5 It ______ (start) raining when he ______ (walk) to work. He ______ (stop) a taxi because he ______ (not wear) a coat and he ______ (not have) an umbrella.

6 They ______ (drive) to the airport when they ______ (suddenly) (remember) that they ______ (not turn off) the central heating.

7 I ______ (not recognize) many people at my old school reunion because everyone ______ (change) a lot in twenty years.

8 The match ______ (already / start) when we ______ (turn on) the TV. Scotland ______ (lose) 1:0 and they ______ (play) very badly.

2 VOCABULARY sport

a Read the definitions and write the words.

1 the people who watch a sport ______ (spectators)
2 the person who is the leader of a team ______
3 the person who is in charge of a team ______
4 what players do before they start playing ______
5 if you do a lot of exercise, you will ______
6 the place where you play tennis ______
7 the person who controls e.g. a football match ______
8 the place where you ski ______
9 what professional sports people have to do every day ______
10 the place where athletes run ______

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

get injured play score beat win (x2) draw lose

World Cup Latest

Last night, Germany ______ Spain 3:2 in their World Cup qualifying match. At half-time, the Germans ______ 2:0. But Spain ______ two goals in the second half and it looked as if they were going to ______ 2:2. But in the final minute Germany ______ the match thanks to a penalty taken by their captain, Franz Muller. This was the second consecutive match against Germany that Spain had ______. Spain’s goalkeeper, Luis Gonzalez, ______ in the warm-up before the game and couldn’t ______ in the match.
3 PRONUNCIATION /ɔ:/ and /ə/: word stress

a Circle the words with the /ɔ:/ sound.
- shirt
- move
- score
- shorts
- shout
- court
- knew
- sport
- hole
- ball

b Circle the words with the /ə/ sound.
- learn
- year
- world
- first
- sports
- girl
- goal
- word
- worst
- course

c Write the words in the correct group. Use your dictionary to check.
- champion
- international
- marathon
- referee
- final
- celebrity
- basketball
- disadvantage
- recognition
- facilities
- spectators
- athletics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress on 1st syllable</th>
<th>Stress on 2nd syllable</th>
<th>Stress on 3rd syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>champion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Study Link Student’s Book p.158 Sound Bank

4 READING

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

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

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

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

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

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base. To get to the stadium, the athletes had to walk past all the
statues.

Seven types of events took place in the stadium, including
running, discus, javelin, long jump, wrestling, and boxing.
There was also chariot racing and horse riding in the
hippodrome.

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

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

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

Paragraph A
1. Cheating athletes could not compete in the ancient Games.  [ ]
2. Cheating was strictly punished in the ancient Games.  [ ]
3. Only a few special people could compete in the ancient Games.  [ ]

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

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

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More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>career noun</td>
<td>/ˈkærər/</td>
<td>career</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheat noun and verb</td>
<td>/tʃiːt/</td>
<td>cheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crowd noun</td>
<td>/kraʊd/</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jockey noun</td>
<td>/ˈdʒɒki/</td>
<td>jockey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>race noun</td>
<td>/reɪs/</td>
<td>race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sword noun</td>
<td>/sɔːrd/</td>
<td>sword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV commentator noun</td>
<td>/ti:ˈvɪtˈkɒməntərə/</td>
<td>TV commentator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ban verb</td>
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<td>ban</td>
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<tr>
<td>protest verb</td>
<td>/prəˈtest/</td>
<td>protest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retire verb</td>
<td>/riˈtaɪə/</td>
<td>retire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about a time when she cheated in an exam. Tick (✓) what happened.
1. She failed the exam.  [ ]
2. Her friend failed the exam.  [ ]
3. She and her friend both failed the exam.  [ ]

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

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

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Study Link MultiROM

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate 9
1 VOCABULARY family, personality

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

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

Study Link Student's Book p.146 Vocabulary Bank

c Write the opposite adjectives. Use a negative prefix if necessary.
1 clever __________ 5 friendly __________
2 honest __________ 6 kind __________
3 talkative __________ 7 patient __________
4 generous __________ 8 selfish __________

2 HOW WORDS WORK each other or reflexive pronouns?

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

3 READING

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

b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.
Like father, like son

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 Grammar future forms

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

1. I'm going to travel... around the world after my studies.
2. I... at a friend's house next week because they're painting mine.
3. I... the dinner tomorrow.
4. That looks very heavy. I... it for you?
5. We... some friends after work tonight.
6. I... on a diet after Christmas.
7. Look at the traffic! I don't think we... on time.
8. Hasn't he come yet? I... him and see what has happened.
9. We... out tonight? we / go (a suggestion)
b Complete the dialogues with the correct future verb form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A I feel quite tired this evening.
   B Don't worry, I'll make us some dinner and you can get to bed early.
   A Thanks, (I / lay) the table now or wait until dinner is ready?

2. A Have you heard from the garage yet?
   B Oh, I don't think the car is ready until Friday, at the earliest.
   A (I / call) them and check?

3. A Would you like to play tennis with us tonight?
   B I can't - I'm going to the cinema.
   A That's a pity. What (you / do) on Friday evening then?

4. A Have you organized your summer holidays yet?
   B Yes, we're (spend) two weeks touring Australia, although we don't know the exact dates or places yet.
   A Wow - that (be) great!

5. A Your exam results are terrible, What (you / do) about it?
   B I promise I (work) much harder next year.

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5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in these adjectives.

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

b Practise saying the words in a.

---

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

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<tr>
<td>age gap noun</td>
<td>/eɪdʒ gæp/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>generation noun</td>
<td>/dʒenəreɪʃn/</td>
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<td>/kaɪdz/</td>
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<td>shape noun</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>bite verb</td>
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<td>blame verb</td>
<td>/bleɪm/</td>
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<tr>
<td>make up (after an argument) verb</td>
<td>/meɪk ap/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinch verb</td>
<td>/pɪntʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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LISTENING

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

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

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

- himself: not s poɪt , not s , not
- his wife: a , not l
- his father: r , b

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

Complete the dialogue.

Receptionist  Hello, can I help you?

Eleanor  I’m Eleanor Hope, the new sales manager.

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

Mr. Fell  It’s nice to see you again. Eleanor, I’m going to Berlin.

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

Mr. Fell  It’s certainly is. You’ve met Axel Pulz, my assistant, haven’t you?

Eleanor  Yes, Hi, Axel.

Mr. Fell  And let me introduce Katherine Mercer, our European Marketing Manager.

Eleanor  And what do you do?

Katherine  How do you do? We’ve heard a lot about you.

Eleanor  All good, I hope!

Mr. Fell  And this is Ann Harris. She’s our new graphic designer.

Eleanor  Great to meet you, Ann.

Ann  And you. Did you have a good trip from Paris?

Eleanor  Yes, I did, thank you.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Match the sentence halves.

1  I was wondering 6  It won’t  
2  Well, you’ll 5  Why don’t we  
3  What a 6  I have  

a  take long to find a flat.

b  to get back to the office.

c  what kind of person the new boss will be.

d  lovely restaurant.

e  soon find out.

f  get a coffee.

3 READING

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

Believe Keep Learn Dress Ask Work Take

Tips for your new job

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

1  be positive 5  take notes  
2  appropriately 6  full days  
3  people’s names 7  a good  
4  questions 8  attendance record  

b  Match the sentences to the headings in a.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9  It’s important to come to work every day. Unless there’s an emergency, or you are definitely not well enough to work, you should try to get to work every day.
1 VOCABULARY money

a. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

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

b. Complete the advertisement with words from the list.

tax save mortgages take-out loans salary cost charge

Why you should bank with

South & West plc

OUR ACCOUNT SERVICES
Current account – open a current account and get a card you can use to __________________ cash from
our many cash machines or when shopping. And if your company pays your ____________________________________________
directly into the account, we don’t ________________________________________________________________ anything for
the account or for the debit card.

Term Deposit account – If you want to __________________ money, why not use our deposit account?
The typical interest rate is 5.25% and, if you keep over £2,000 in the account, it won’t ____________________________________________ you anything.

OUR FINANCING SERVICES
Personal ___________________ – we can lend you money for that new car, a holiday, computer … up to a
maximum of £5,000.

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

OUR EXTRA SERVICES
Do you think you pay too much ___________________ the government every month? Why not talk to our specialists – they can help you pay less.

2 READING

a. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

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

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

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

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

1. If you’re a member of TradeSWAPs, you can get paid for your skills.
2. If you’re a member of TradeSWAPs, you don’t have to pay as much for jobs as non-members.
3. If you’re a member of TradeSWAPs, you can cooperate with other members.
3 GRAMMAR present perfect and past simple

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

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

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

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

3 A My parents _______ each other for 55 years — since they were eight years old! (know)
   B Where _______ they _______? (meet)
   A At school. They _______ in the same class. (be)
4 A Jim ________ a new
digital TV. It ________
him a fortune. (just / get, cost)
B Really? I ________ he
________ any money. (think, not have)
A ________ you ________? He ________ €10,000
on the lottery last week. (not hear, win)

5 A ________ you ________
your homework yet? (do)
B Yes, I ________ it this
morning, on the bus to
school. (do)

More Words to Learn
Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>belongings noun</td>
<td>/bɪˈlɒŋɡz/</td>
<td>translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toothpaste noun</td>
<td>/ˈtuːθpeɪst/</td>
<td>translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wealthy adjective</td>
<td>/ˈwelθi/</td>
<td>translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give away (money, etc.) verb</td>
<td>/gɪv əˈweɪ/</td>
<td>give away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up (e.g. smoking) verb</td>
<td>/gɪv əˈweɪ/</td>
<td>give up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own verb</td>
<td>/əʊn/</td>
<td>ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set up (e.g. a business) verb</td>
<td>/set əp/</td>
<td>set up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw away verb</td>
<td>/θrəʊ əˈweɪ/</td>
<td>throw away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn up (= appear, arrive) verb</td>
<td>/tɜːn əˈpeə/</td>
<td>turn up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apart from</td>
<td>/əˈpɑːt frəm/</td>
<td>apart from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

A Have you bought anything on the Internet recently? What?
B Have you ever been robbed? What happened?
C Have you ever lent anyone money? What happened?
D Have you saved up for something recently? Why (not)?
E Have you ever lost your wallet / purse? What happened?
F Have you ever sold anything on the Internet? Why (not)?

b Listen again. What are his answers?

c Listen again with the taped script on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.
Changing your life

1 GRAMMAR present perfect continuous with for / since

a Write the words and phrases in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>six years</th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>the last three days</th>
<th>ages</th>
<th>a long time</th>
<th>Christmas</th>
<th>I last saw you</th>
<th>months and months</th>
<th>he was a child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

3 A Dinner isn't ready yet.
   B What __________________________ (you / do) for the last two hours?

   A I __________________________ (prepare) the vegetables!

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

5 A Why are you moving?
   B We __________________________ (think) of moving for a long time. This house is too small.
c Circle the correct form. If both forms are possible, circle them both.
1. How long have you known / been knowing your boyfriend?
2. She's gone / been going to the same hairdresser for years.
3. They've worked / been working in that bank since 2003.
4. He's slept / been sleeping since three o'clock.
5. How long have you lived / been living here?
6. They've looked / been looking for a new flat for ages.
7. How long have you had / been having your bike?

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

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm
a Underline the words you would normally stress in each sentence.
1. How long has he been teaching here?
2. She's been learning Arabic for five years.
3. He's been working as a tourist guide since he left here.
4. They've been travelling around Europe for two months.
5. We've been waiting for your phone call.
6. What has she been doing since she moved to Peru?
7. I've been cleaning the house all morning.

b Practise saying the sentences in a.

3 READING
a Read the article and tick (√) the best summary.
1. Lucy went to Ghana to learn how to play football. [ ]
2. Lucy went to Ghana to help children and get to know the country. [ ]
3. Lucy went to Ghana because she wants to be a professional football coach. [ ]

b Read the article again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).
1. Lucy was worried about being a female football coach. [T]
2. She had problems with discipline. [ ]
3. The football club she worked with was well equipped. [ ]
4. She had plenty of free time during the day. [ ]
5. The heat was always a problem for her. [ ]
6. She was completely happy with her job. [ ]

Match the highlighted words to the correct definition.
1. satisfying
2. to have a short sleep
3. without shoes or socks
4. a person who does something without being paid
5. investigating
6. incredible, very good
7. from the country, not the town
8. the noun from poor

MY AFRICAN EXPERIENCE
Lucy Mills writes

There are so many life-changing experiences available to children that I had great fun researching options for my gap year. Having always played sports, and especially football, I thought teaching children to play football in Ghana (organized by Gap Sports Abroad) sounded different and amazing. Initially I thought that a girl football coach might not be respected, but as soon as I got to Ghana I realized that I was wrong. I worked with the Young Schwippos Football Club in Nungua, a poor area in the city of Accra. I coached under-12, under-14 and under-17 boys from poor rural families. The training pitch was a dusty patch of bare, and take and goats used to cross the pitch during matches! Many of the boys played in bare feet and without T-shirts, but their passion for the game was amazing. For thousands of Ghanaian children, football is their life, a possible escape from poverty.

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

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

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

a Complete the adjective for each picture.

1. She’s __________.
2. He’s __________.
3. He’s __________.
4. They’re __________.
5. She’s __________.
6. It’s __________.

b Complete the sentences with a strong adjective.

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

5 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Match the words to the correct sound.

1. tiny  a  3. great  c  5. exhausted  e
2. furious  b  4. boiling  d  6. starving  f

b Practise saying the words in a.

---

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apes noun</td>
<td>/æps/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social life noun</td>
<td>/ˈsəʊ.əl laɪf/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tourist guide noun</td>
<td>/ˈtʊərist ɡɑːd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the tube (= the London Underground) noun</td>
<td>/ðə tuːb/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep adjective</td>
<td>/dɪp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ill-treated adjective</td>
<td>/ɪl ˈtrɪtɪd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trivial adjective</td>
<td>/trɪvəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apply for (a job) verb</td>
<td>/əˈplaɪ faʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescue verb</td>
<td>/ˈreskjuː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take time off verb</td>
<td>/teɪk taim əf/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

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

4 Listen again and complete the sentences.

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

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

Study Link  MultiROM

Study Link  Student’s Book p.158 Sound Bank

Study Link  www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
Race to the sun

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

1 READING
a Read the text and find the answers.
1 Which airline is more expensive, LAB or Aerofus?
2 What's the cheapest way to get from the airport to the city centre?
3 What's the best time to travel on a Flota bus?
4 Can you travel intercity on a Micro bus?
5 What are the three disadvantages of travelling by lorry?
6 Can you get anything to eat on a tren express?
7 Why is tren rapido a strange name for this kind of train?
b Look at the highlighted words in the text. What do you think they mean? Match them to the correct definition.
1 a place where traffic can be stopped by officials
2 go down
3 before you travel
4 most important
5 a thing you can choose
6 things carried by plane, ship, or train
7 arranged to happen at a particular time
8 there for you to use

Getting around in Bolivia

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

AIR
Lloyd Aereos Boliviano (LAB) has frequent flights between many large cities within the country. A LABPass allows you four flights between the main cities. You can also fly Aerofus which has a better service but higher prices. The main air terminal is La Paz El Alto airport. You can get a bus or taxi into the centre of La Paz — a taxi will cost about $6—10, the bus is only about $0.50.

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

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

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

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

Complete the sentences and questions with words from the list.

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

1 In general, the London Underground takes about five minutes from one stop to the next.
2 How does it to get to the centre by car?
3 It usually him forty minutes on the bus.
4 The train a long time to arrive last Saturday because it was snowing.
5 How you to home in the evening?
6 It me twenty minutes longer to work yesterday because of the traffic.

3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
1 I think tennis is golf to watch on TV.
   more exciting than
2 In the UK coaches are cheaper than the train.
3 She's wearing the same skirt than you.
4 My mother drives slower than my father.
5 Do the British work harder than the Americans?
6 My brother is a bit taller than I.
7 Paulo is student in my class.
8 Today is the hottest day of the year.
9 This is the restaurant I've ever been to.
10 It was the journey I can remember.

b Write sentences with information from the survey.
1 Helsinki  / exciting / of the three destinations
   is the least exciting of the three destinations.
2 Wellington / healthy / of the three destinations
3 Rio de Janeiro / cheap / Helsinki
4 Wellington / not / dangerous / Rio de Janeiro
5 Helsinki / easy to get to / Rio de Janeiro
6 Wellington / relaxing / the three destinations
7 Wellington / sunny / Helsinki
8 Helsinki / not / have / tourists / Wellington

Study Link Student’s Book p.132 Grammar Bank 2C
4 VOCABULARY transport and travel

Complete the sentences and definitions.

1. where you pick up your suitcase after a flight ___________
   
   **baggage reclaim**

2. where you wait for a train ___________

3. you get this when you park illegally ___________

4. At the check-in desk they give you a boarding ___________

5. you need this to travel on a train, bus, or plane ___________

6. The speed ___________ in cities is often 30 mph in the UK.

7. what a car needs if it's not diesel ___________

8. the opposite of take off ___________

9. a verb which means 'go from one place to another' ___________

10. the place where you board your plane ___________

11. bags, suitcases, etc. ___________

12. you can have a window seat or an ___________ seat

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

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exit (sign)</td>
<td>/ɛksɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferry</td>
<td>/fɛri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scenery</td>
<td>/ˈseɪnəri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security</td>
<td>/ˈsɪkjuərəti/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service station</td>
<td>/ˈsɜːvɪs ˈstreɪni/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunnel</td>
<td>/ˈtɜːnl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convenient</td>
<td>/ˈkənˈvɪniənt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole</td>
<td>/həʊl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

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

b. Listen again and answer the questions.

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

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

Study Link MultiROM

5 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a. Match the words to the correct sound.

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

b. Write the words.


   c. Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.157 Sound Bank

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each space with one word.

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

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
1 REQUESTS AND PERMISSION

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

help send call take use work

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

b. Match the requests and responses.

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

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the dialogues.

1. A: Have you found a job?
   B: No, I haven't seen anything looking yet.

2. A: Do you like The Rockets?
   B: Who? I've never heard of them.

3. A: Can I speak to Miranda, please?
   B: Just a minute. I'll call her.

4. A: I'm really tired.
   B: Let me get you a cup of tea.

5. A: How do you like your new job?
   B: Not much. But I haven't been there long.

3 READING

www.webwork.org/survey

This week's question

What do you think of office gossip?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Complete these sentences with names from the website.

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

I READING

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

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

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

c Complete the sentences with the highlighted words.

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

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

Changing manners

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

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

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

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

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

Some useful TIPS for tourists to the UK

1 You (should) / have to always carry an umbrella. British weather is very changeable and rain is always a possibility.

2 If you want to ask someone a question in the street, you must / should say 'Excuse me' to attract their attention.

3 You must / should drive on the left!

4 You must / have to wear a seatbelt at all times in a car.

5 You mustn’t / don’t have to pay to visit most museums and art galleries. Entrance is usually free.

6 You shouldn’t / don’t have to leave a tip in a restaurant but if service has been good, 10% extra is a normal amount to leave.

7 If you are sightseeing in London, you must / should buy a Travelcard which gives you cheaper travel on trains, buses, and the London Underground.

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

9 When talking to British people you shouldn’t / don’t have to ask very personal questions like ‘How much do you earn?’ as some people might think this was rude.

10 You must / should go for a trip on the London Eye. The view of London from the top is magnificent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Study Link Student’s Book p.134 Grammar Bank 3A
3 VOCABULARY mobile phones

Complete the sentences.
1. If you want to send a message to someone, you can text ______ them.
2. When you call somebody and they are already talking, the line is e ______ or b ________.
3. When you finish a phone call you hang up.
4. If you want to call someone, you first have to dial their number, by pressing some keys.
5. The sound your mobile makes when someone calls you is a ringing t ________.
6. If you phone someone and they don’t answer, you can call them b ________ later.
7. You must remember to switch off your mobile when you go into a theatre or concert hall.
8. If you call someone and their mobile isn’t on, you can leave a message on their v ________ m ________.
9. If you use your phone when you are driving, you must use a hands-free phone.
10. If you want to dial a number quickly, you can use sp ________ dialling.

4 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress, phonetics

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

b. Write the words.
1. /ˈmɛnəz/ manners 4. /bɪz/ ______
2. /ˈmɑːstə/ ______ 5. /ˈmaʊbæl/ ______
3. /ˈfɒdən/ ______ 6. /ˈmesɪdʒ/ ______

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

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Translation</th>
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<td>guests noun</td>
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<td>disgusting adjective</td>
<td>/dɪˈstrɪŋkt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mad (crazy) adjective</td>
<td>/mæd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain (about sth)</td>
<td>/ˈkəmˌplɛɪn/</td>
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<tr>
<td>do (sh) a favour verb</td>
<td>/duː a ˈfɛvə/</td>
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<tr>
<td>pour (a drink) verb</td>
<td>/pɔː/</td>
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<tr>
<td>step on (sh’s foot)</td>
<td>/stɛp ʌn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swallow verb</td>
<td>/ˈswɒbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate (into) verb</td>
<td>/trænsˈleɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

A Listen to a man talking about using mobile phones. What does he think?
1. He doesn’t mind people who use mobiles in public. [ ]
2. He hates people who use mobiles in public. [ ]

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

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

Study Link MultiROM

Student’s Book p.157 Sound Bank

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
With my sunglasses on, I’m Jack Nicholson. Without them, I’m fat and I’m 60.


Judging by appearances

1 READING

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

1 =:-) ☐ 4 :-( ☐ 7 :-) ☐
2 B-) ☐ 5 :-( ~ ☐ 8 :) ☐
3 :-) ☐ 6 &:-) ☐

a) bold
b) big nose
c) with a moustache
d) curly hair

e) wearing glasses
f) with a beard
g) straight hair
h) with a long beard

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

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

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

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

Emoticons

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

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

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

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

Nowadays people often use emoticons in email messages but people shouldn’t use emoticons in more formal situations. One reason is because some programs automatically replace emoticons with images. For example, one man was discussing his department’s financial plan by email with his boss. He wrote 401(k) in his email (k = $1,000), but the software automatically replaced (k) with a pair of lips giving a big kiss, and that’s what his boss saw instead of 401(k)!
2 HOW WORDS WORK /look or look like/
Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.
1. I [look/look like] my older brother. We're both tall and dark. ___ look like___
2. This looks like a nice hotel. __________
3. You [look/look like] happy. Have you had some good news? __________
4. He's 35, but he [looks look like] older. __________
5. That shirt looks awful. Take it off! __________

3 VOCABULARY describing people
a. Complete the sentences.
1. No, I don't think he's 48. He's only in his early ______ forties, around 41 or 42.
2. Your hair is over your eyes. You should ask your hairdresser to cut your f__________.
3. A What does he l__________ like?
   B He's tall, with blond hair, and quite good looking.
4. He had very little hair for years but now he is totally b__________.
5. No, we're not fat, but we're both going on a diet because we're a bit o__________.
6. He's in his mid-fifties—probably about 54 or 55.
7. When she was young she had red hair, but it's completely g__________ now that she's in her sixties.
8. She wears her hair in a pony t__________.
9. She's very tall and s__________. She looks like a model.
10. My brother's hair isn't straight, it's long and w__________.

b. Complete the police descriptions according to the pictures.

WANTED!
Our first suspect is male, in his late ______ twenties or 2 ______ thirties, medium ______ (about 1.7 m) and ______, because he often goes to a gym. He has ______, ______ hair, which is very ______ in colour. He has a ______ and a ______.

The other suspect is female, in her mid- ______ or possibly younger, perhaps 21 or 22. She is ______ (about 1.4 m) and a bit ______. She has ______, ______ hair that is ______ in colour.

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

4 PRONUNCIATION -eigh, -aigh, and -igh
a. Circle the word with a different sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>over</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>bright</td>
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<tr>
<td>eighties</td>
<td>might</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>neighbour</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>weigh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Practise saying the words in a.
5 Grammar must, may, might, can’t (deduction)

a. Complete the sentences with must, might, may, or can’t.

1. They _______ be very happy – they’ve just won the lottery.

2. She _______ be the new boss – she’s too young!

3. It _______ be a Roman plate, but I’m not sure.

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

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

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

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

be (x3) come earn feel have rain

1. You’ve been at the gym all morning. You _______ be tired!

2. It _______ today. Those clouds are quite dark.

3. She _______ four children – she’s only twenty!

4. Jane failed her final exams. She _______ awful!

5. I’m not sure where Juana is from. But from her accent I think she _______ from Peru or maybe Ecuador.

6. John’s in hospital! That _______ true. I saw him this morning and he was fine.

7. He _______ a lot of money if he can afford a Mercedes.

8. I don’t know who that man over there is but he _______ Gina’s husband. He’s too old. Gina told me her husband was in his thirties.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>research noun</td>
<td>/rɪ'ɜːtsnt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wig noun</td>
<td>/wɪg/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embarrassed adjective</td>
<td>/ɪm'bærəst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hideous adjective</td>
<td>/ˈhɪdiəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine (opp. feminine) adjective</td>
<td>/ˈmeskʃəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proud adjective</td>
<td>/praʊd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vain adjective</td>
<td>/veɪn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expect verb</td>
<td>/ɪkˈspekt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make an effort verb</td>
<td>/ˈmɛk an ˈɛfət/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renew (a passport) verb</td>
<td>/riˈnjuː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

LISTENING

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

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

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

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

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
Failure is not falling down. Failure is falling down and not getting up again.
Richard Nixon, former US President

If at first you don’t succeed, ...

1 GRAMMAR can, could, be able to

Name: Susan Phillips
Date of Birth: 23/05/71
Qualifications:
- Degree in German with Marketing (1994)
- Masters in Business Administration (1999)
Work Experience:
Other Skills:
- Intermediate computer programming: 1990
- Typing certificate: 1993
- Spanish – basic certificate: 2001
- German (fluent)
- Driving licence: I will be taking my driving test next month
Hobbies & Interests:
- Sport, especially tennis and badminton
- Learning languages – I hope to start Russian classes next October

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of can, could, or be able to.
1. Susan __________ play badminton.
2. She __________ type when she started working for IBM Berlin.
3. She __________ speak Italian.
4. She __________ write computer programs since at least 1990.
5. She’d like __________ speak Russian.
6. She __________ speak Spanish when she was with IBM London.
7. She __________ drive a car very soon.

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

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

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm; sounds
a Underline the words you would normally stress in these sentences.
1. She won’t be able to come tonight.
2. I’ve never been able to play chess well.
3. She can ski better than me.
4. We weren’t able to find the restaurant.
5. I’ll be able to meet her family on Saturday.
6. We can’t understand a word he says.
7. We could meet in the centre of town.
8. I’d like to be able to travel more often.
b Match the highlighted words to sounds 1, 2, and 3.

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

Practise saying the sentences in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.158 Sound Bank

3 READING

a Read the ten tips about running in a marathon.

Which give advice for before the race? 2.
Which give advice for during the race? 1.

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

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

MARATHON TIPS

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

1) Be determined to finish. Your mind needs to be as strong as your body! Don't give up unless you have an injury.
2) Check all your gear carefully three or four days before the race. Then you'll know you haven't forgotten anything. Don't wear any new gear, especially shoes.
3) Have a gentle run the day before the big race. Two or three miles will not affect your energy reserves and it will relieve any pre-race nerves you may be feeling.
4) Resist the temptation to spend the whole day before the race sightseeing or shopping. It's easy to do that at the big city marathons like London or New York, especially if you go with a partner. Take it easy the day before.
5) Have a shower the morning of the marathon. This removes body oils and helps the body stay cool, which is important to prevent dehydration.
6) Split the race into 'chunks' in your mind. Concentrate on each five-mile or five-kilometre section, so that you feel you are making progress. Instead of running 26 miles, you just have to run five miles five times!
7) Run at a steady pace that you know you can maintain. Don't get too excited at the start - if you set off too fast, you'll suffer later.
8) Eat a large balanced dinner in preparation for the race. This could include protein, carbohydrate, and some fat. A nice dessert would be fine. No alcohol!
9) Don't drink too much during the race. You should sip water at every stop but not too much. Never try glucose supplements if you haven't used them before in training.
10) Plan how to get to the start of the race carefully and arrive at least half an hour before so you have time to warm up properly.
4 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives

a Correct the incorrect adjectives.
1 I didn’t know anyone at the party so it was very bored. ________ boring
2 He was very disappointed when he failed. ________
3 Working in a shop is very tiring. ________
4 This match is very excited. ________
5 She felt very embarrassing by her mistake. ________
6 I can’t go by plane – I’m frightened of flying. ________

7 Are you interesting in foreign films?
8 He felt frustrated because he couldn’t speak the language. ________

b Circle the correct answer.
1 She didn’t know they were planning a party for her birthday and was very surprised / surprising.
2 My grandmother gets terribly tired / tiring if she does too much.
3 It’s very worried / worrying as we haven’t heard from him since he went to South Africa.
4 Apparently their holiday was very bored / boring.
5 You must be excited / exciting about your new job.
6 Tell me more about your time in New York – it’s very interested / interesting.
7 The news today is so depressed / depressing.
8 I felt so embarrassed / embarrassing when I couldn’t remember her name.

5 HOW WORDS WORK SO
Match the sentence halves.
1 I was very late for work. ________
2 I was so tired ________
3 I’m frightened of flying ________
4 I was so disappointed with the restaurant ________
5 I didn’t want to speak to anyone ________
6 I was so worried about the exam ________

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

More Words to Learn
Write translations and try to remember the words.

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<td>give up (= stop trying)</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<td>improve verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>manage to (do sth) verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>scream verb</td>
<td>/skriːm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take up (a hobby) verb</td>
<td>/teɪk ʌp/</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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LISTENING

6 Listen and tick (√) the questions that the man answers.
1 Can you cook? □
2 Have you ever taught anyone to cook? □
3 Are you good at it? □
4 When did you start to learn? □
5 What’s your favourite recipe book? □
6 How did you learn? □
7 How often do you cook? □
8 Was it easy or difficult to learn? □

8 Listen again. What are his answers?

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

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Files

Complete each space with one word.
1 I’ve had my car ________ three years now.
2 How ________ have you been living in Iran?
3 It’s the ________ beautiful city I’ve ever been to.
4 You ________ touch that! It’s dangerous.
5 She ________ be forty! She only looks about thirty.
6 I’d love to be ________ to play a musical instrument.
1 HOW TO GET THERE

Complete the dialogue.

A How do I get to the Pompidou Centre?
B The best way is to take the metro, Line 1.
A How many lines is it?
B Five or six, I can’t remember exactly.
A Do I have to change lines?
B No. It’s direct.
A Where do I get off?
B At Châtelet. You can walk from there.
A How long does it take?
B About half an hour.
A How far is the metro from here?
B About 15 minutes’ walk. But I can give you a lift.
A Thanks.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Match the sentences.
1 So what do you think of it?  2 What’s it like?
3 It’s a pity there isn’t a lift.  4 It’s a long way from your office.
5 I can’t wait to see it.  6 Are you on your own?
7 I’ll call you back.  8 I like it! I think I’m going to take it.
9 It’s small but very nice.  10 No, I’m with the owner of the flat.
11 OK. Speak later.  12 That’s true, but the exercise will be good for me.
13 You can come with me tomorrow.

3 READING

PARIS

Getting Around

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

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

Finally, several companies offer river tours down the Seine. It may be a touristy way to get around but it’s still fun.

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

b Underline five words or phrases you don’t know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
We don’t need no education.
Pink Floyd, ‘Another Brick in the Wall’

1 VOCABULARY education
Complete the crossword.

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

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

2 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/ or /juː/?
a Circle the word with a different sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/juː:/</th>
<th>/ʌ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>result</td>
<td>university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform</td>
<td>pupil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Underline the stressed syllable.
1 university 5 behave 8 primary
2 revise 6 discipline 9 professor
3 exam 7 secondary 10 religious
4 uniform

c Practise saying the words in a and b.
3 READING

The Internet and education

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

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

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

a Read the article and find the answers to these questions as quickly as you can.
1 Is information technology more or less important in education than before?
   more
2 Where does the word 'blog' come from?
3 What is a 'blog'?
4 What are blogs used for at universities?
5 What does 'WIKI' mean?
6 Who puts the information on this kind of website?
7 Why do students need to be careful if they use 'Wikis' when they study?
8 What is Wikipedia?

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

4 GRAMMAR first conditional and future time clauses + when, until, etc.
a Match the sentence halves.
1 She won't pass her exams
   4 I think I'll go on holiday
   7 As soon as I get home
   a after I finish my exams.
   b if she gets good marks.
   c I'm going to do my homework.
   d unless she revises more.
   e until she's four years old.
   f when my parents move to Doncaster.
b Circle the correct answers.

1. He'll study history at university ______ until he gets good grades.
2. She won't start the class as ______ as until all the pupils are quiet.
3. I'll probably talk to my teacher before ______ if I choose my exam subjects.
4. We'll have to wear a uniform ______ after we go to secondary school.
5. I won't leave early unless ______ if the teacher gives me permission.
6. She'll do her homework ______ as soon as she gets home.
7. He'll be really disappointed ______ unless he fails his exams.
8. She won't go to secondary school ______ as soon as she's 11 years old.

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

1. If I ______ write the date in my diary, I'll forget it. (not write, forget)
2. ______ you ______ the exam again if you ______ it? (take, fail)
3. I ______ my homework as soon as this programme ______. (do, end)
4. Unless her marks ______ very good, she ______ study medicine. (be, not be able to)
5. He ______ home until he ______ at university. (not leave, finish)
6. When I ______ my results I ______ you immediately. (get, call)
7. I ______ and see you before I ______ to England. (come, go)
8. We ______ late unless we ______. (be, hurry up)
9. Until I ______ to my teacher I ______ what subjects I'm doing. (speak, not know)
10. You ______ the exam if you ______ more. (not pass, not revise)

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>behaviour noun</td>
<td>/ˈbe'hævja/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bell noun</td>
<td>/bel/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canteen noun</td>
<td>/ˈkæntin/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effective adj</td>
<td>/ˈefektiv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slightly adv</td>
<td>/ˈslætli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do up (your coat) verb</td>
<td>/du: ap/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punish verb</td>
<td>/ˈpʌniʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first of all</td>
<td>/faːst av ˈɔl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondly adv</td>
<td>/ˌsekəndli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finally adv</td>
<td>/ˈfænəli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

1. Private schools are usually better than state schools. □
2. All schools should let children wear whatever they want. □
3. Girls study better without boys in the class. □
4. Boys study better in a mixed class. □

b Listen again. Complete the reasons she gives.

1. It's better if all children ______.
2. It's ______ for the parents.
3. It's ______ for the children to ______ in the mornings.
4. Girls work better ______.
5. If there aren't boys, I think girls ______.
6. Girls generally ______ than boys.

Study Link  Student's Book p.136 Grammar Bank 4A
In an ideal world...

1 GRAMMAR second conditional
a) Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (√) the correct sentences.
1. If she gets the job, she’d have to move to France.
If she got the job

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. We’d go to the cinema more often, if we had the time.

b) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the first or second conditional.
1. If I didn’t need the money, I wouldn’t work on Saturdays. (not work)
2. I meet you at the airport if you tell me what time the flight arrives. (meet)
3. If you’re late again, you lose your job. (lose)
4. If she isn’t so selfish, she would have more friends. (not be)

5. If you won the lottery, you retire.
6. We’ll be very surprised if they get married this year.
7. If there were more car parks, there would be so much traffic. (not be)
8. You’d meet more people if you go out more often.
9. If I have more time next year, I learn another language.
10. If I had more time, I learn another language but I’m too busy.

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

2 PRONUNCIATION word and sentence stress
a) Underline the stressed syllable.
1. armchair 7. garage
2. chimney 8. cottage
3. residential 9. inhabitant
4. detached 10. suburbs
5. terraced 11. dishwasher
6. balcony 12. apartment

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

c) Practise saying the words in a and the sentences in b.
3 VOCABULARY houses
a Complete the description with words from the list.

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

5 When we arrived we could see smoke coming out of the ch
6 We used to live in a t house and we could hear every word the neighbours said. That's why we later bought a d house!
7 She went out onto the b to see what was happening in the street.
8 A lot of people live in the s and get a bus or train into the city centre every day.
9 We need to repair the r because when it rains, water comes into one of the bedrooms.
10 We much prefer living in the c to living in the city.

Study Link Student's Book p.151 Vocabulary Bank

4 READING
a Read the article and tick (√) the correct sentence endings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

b Complete the sentences.

1. I live in a small t of 100,000 inhabitants.
2. John lives on the fourth f and there's no lift.
3. Be careful of the st when you go out of the front door. You might fall.
4. We live in a lovely r area. The only problem is that there's no bus service.
A NEW
English country house

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

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

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

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

c Now match the words to their definitions.
1 very rich
2 very unusual
3 very big
4 very modern
5 impossible to see
6 with very little furniture or decoration
7 with no dividing walls

More Words to Learn
Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paint brush noun</td>
<td>/braʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrance noun</td>
<td>/'entəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patio noun</td>
<td>/'pætioʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shutters noun</td>
<td>/'ʃʌtəz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extraordinary adjective</td>
<td>/ɪk'strɔːdənri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huge adjective</td>
<td>/haɪdʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideal adjective</td>
<td>/aɪ'dɪəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-storey (house) adjective</td>
<td>/wʌn 'stɔːri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spacious adjective</td>
<td>/speɪ'ʃəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surrounded by</td>
<td>/səˈraʊndid/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

Listen to a man talking about his dreams. Number the
topics in the order he mentions them.
A sport ☐  C travel ☐  E abilities ☐
B work ☐  D home ☐  F cars ☐

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

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

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
1 VOCABULARY friendship

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

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

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

b Write the type of relationship after each sentence.

close friends  colleagues  old friends  classmates  new friends

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

2 GRAMMAR usually and used to

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

1 Did you used to wear glasses?
Did you use to wear.

2 I didn't use to like Callum but now he's one of my best friends.

3 I usually go swimming before I go to work.

4 He use to be very overweight, but then he went on a diet. Now he's very slim.

5 Did you use to argue with your sister when you were little?

6 My wife doesn't use to drive to work. She normally walks or goes by bus.

7 Where did you used to work before you came here?

8 Do you usually get home before 8.00?
b Complete the sentences with usually or the correct form of used to, and the verb in brackets.

1. She _______[used to go]____ (go) to the cinema every week, but she doesn’t have time now.
2. We never _______[eat out]____ (eat out) but now we go to a restaurant twice a week.
3. We _______[visit]____ (visit) my parents on Sundays if I’m not working.
4. _______[you / wear]____ a uniform when you went to school?
5. I _______[go]____ (go) to the gym three times a week, but not any more. I’m too busy.
6. He _______[not like]____ (not like) children, but now he’s the perfect father.
7. A _______[you / work]____ (work) late on Fridays?
   B No, today was an exception.
8. He _______[be]____ (be) very patient, but now he’s really impatient.
9. _______[they / go]____ (they go) to the beach a lot when they were kids?
10. We _______[not have]____ (not have) a long holiday, but this year we’re going to Australia for six weeks!

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

3 READING
a Match each text to a person A–D.

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

Who ...

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

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

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

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

5. ... thinks that having friends isn’t a necessity?

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

3. I’m not sure how to answer the question because I don’t really have any close friends. I know a lot of people but mainly through work and the sort of social occasions when we meet up, but I’d say they are my close friends. They’re also people who live near me. I don’t think you can have close friends at a distance, you need to be able to see each other often. But I don’t think you need to be doing the same things, I mean I’m at university but none of my friends are.

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

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

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

b Practise saying the sentences in a.

Study Link Student’s Book p.159 Sound Bank

5 HOW WORDS WORK get

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

1. Everyone __________ very excited when they were watching the match.
2. We __________ very well with our neighbours.
   In fact we are good friends now.
3. I __________ the party quite late because I missed my train.
4. How many emails do you __________ every day?
5. He’s quite shy but when you __________ him he’s very nice.
6. I went to the Friends Reunited website because I wanted to try to __________ with an old school friend.
7. I __________ my old car and I bought a new one.
8. Can we stop playing now? I’m __________ very tired.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

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<tr>
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<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
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<td>reply noun and verb</td>
<td>/r'plaɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useful adjective</td>
<td>/'jʊsfl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break up (with sb) verb</td>
<td>/brək ʌp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get in touch with verb</td>
<td>/gɛt in tʃʌt wið/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get rid of verb</td>
<td>/gɛt rɪd ov/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>get to know verb</td>
<td>/gɛt tu ˈnɑʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make an excuse verb</td>
<td>/mek an ɪkˈskjuːs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>realize verb</td>
<td>/ˌriːˈaɪzaɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tend to verb</td>
<td>/tend tu/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wonder verb</td>
<td>/ˈwʌndər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again and answer the questions.

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

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

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER…?

Complete each space with one word.

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

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
A visit from a pop star

1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

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

Ben: What are we going to do this evening?
Sarah: Shall we go out for dinner?
Ben: I have a better idea. Let's see a film and then go out to dinner.
Sarah: That's a great idea. What film do we see?
Ben: It's up to you. We can choose when we get there.
Sarah: Why don't we go to La Brasserie for dinner?
Ben: No, we went there last time. How about the burger place I like?
Sarah: I fancy Italian. What about Bon Gusto?
Ben: Yes, let's go there. It's expensive but the food's great.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH usefull phrases

Complete the dialogues with the correct phrase.

1. A: What would you like?
   B: I think I'll have the steak.

2. A: Have you finished? _______ _______ _______ now?
   B: Yes, I'm ready to leave.

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

4. A: Do you think you could make a _______ _______ _______?
   B: It depends what it is!

5. A: I only want a salad, thanks.
   B: _______ _______ _______?

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

3 READING

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

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

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

ROCK STAR'S strange requests

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

The band that started it all was Van Halen, a 1980s American heavy rock group. The story goes that one part of the contract asked for a bowl of M&M's to be provided but with all the brown sweets removed! Since then many major artists have become well known for their requests. Here are some of our favourite ones:

- A rehearsal room to practice in before the show, which should be decorated in black leather with indoor plants.
  (Jane's Addiction)
- An armchair-plated Mercedes or a BMW, and three leather chairs and a sofa in the dressing room.
  (Whitney Houston)
- A meditation room.
  (Red Hot Chili Peppers)

- White flowers, white candles, a CD player, and a TV. Also that only clean mineral water should be supplied.
  (Jennifer Lopez)
- Champagne, homemade desserts, and 12 fluffy towels.
  (Mariah Carey)
- Dry cleaning services and two limousines, and Diet Coke (but it must be in cans, not bottles).
  (Elton John)
- Vodka, red wine, 46 strong beers (which must not be American), 48 bottles of mineral water, a kettle, eight local postcards with stamps, and eight pairs of socks.
  (Coldplay)

Lucky for concert organizers not everyone is so demanding. US singer Reck only needs rice cakes, hummus, water, and yoghurt.
**1 GRAMMAR quantifiers**

a. Complete the chart with the underlined expressions.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large quantity</th>
<th>Small quantity</th>
<th>Less than you want / need</th>
<th>More than you want / need</th>
<th>Zero</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lots of</td>
<td></td>
<td>too much</td>
<td>not any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Complete the sentences with expressions from a.

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

...and...

3. He has no patience with slow drivers at all.
4. I don’t have any milk left.
5. The tin isn’t big enough for all the biscuits.
6. There aren’t many people at the restaurant.

There is more to life than increasing its speed.
*Mahatma Gandhi, Indian leader*
b Write a word from the list next to each definition.

- doughnut  rough  naughty  cough  draught

1. /kɔːt/ verb to send air out of your mouth with a loud noise, e.g. when you have a cold
2. /nekəti/ adj (for children) badly behaved, not doing what an adult says
3. /draːt/ noun a current of air (e.g. that comes into a room)
4. /dɔːnət/ noun a small round cake often with a hole in the middle
5. /tɔːp/ adj not smooth or level (e.g. your hands after too much work)

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

Study Link Student's Book p.157 Sound Bank

3 VOCABULARY noun formation

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

argue inform  discuss  propose  predict  imagine  revise  survive

1. The ___________ went on for hours.
2. A writer needs to have a lot of ___________.
3. There wasn’t much ___________ on the notice board.
4. Scientists are pessimistic about the ___________ of polar bears into the 22nd century.
5. What’s your ___________ for the match tomorrow?
6. I had an ___________ with my boss and she shouted at me.
7. You must do some more ___________. The exam is next week!
8. The council’s ___________ for the new road wasn’t popular.

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

1. His decision to leave now is complete ___________. (mad)
2. My ___________ depends on having a quiet, peaceful home. (happy)
3. His ___________ to his brother was quite amazing. (similar)
4. The new airport is only a ___________ – the planners haven’t taken a final decision. (possible)
5. Only a small ___________ of people oppose the plan. (minor)
6. She showed great ___________ during the training course. (able)
4 READING

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

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

b Read the text and check your answer.

**Books**

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

*by Marc David*

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

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

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**More Words to Learn**

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>balance</td>
<td>/ˈbeɪləns/</td>
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<td>flavour</td>
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<td>tragic</td>
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<tr>
<td>aim verb</td>
<td>/æm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>/ɪnˈkriːz/</td>
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<tr>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>/rɪˈdʒuːs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protect</td>
<td>/prəˈtekt/</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**LISTENING**

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

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

b Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. I mean you can’t ban a particular type of restaurant just because the ____________________.

2. People have to take ____________________ for what they eat.

3. The best way to get it is to make ____________________ their cars at home.

4. Anyway, there’s ____________________ park in the city centres.

5. It would make the city centre so ____________________ if you could walk around.

6. You could make pedestrian zones, with trees and cafes and places ____________________ and read.

---

**Study Link**

MultiROM

Study Link  www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
Men want to be a woman’s first love. Women like to be a man’s last romance.

Oscar Wilde, 19th century Irish writer

5 B
Same planet, different worlds

1 GRAMMAR articles: a / an, the, no article
a Complete the sayings with a, an, the, or nothing (—).
1 Look after ____ the ____ pennies and ____ the ____ pounds will look after themselves.
2 ____ actions speak louder than ____ words.
3 It’s ____ small world!
4 ____ time waits for no man.
5 Don’t worry – it’s not ____ end of ____ world!
6 That’s ____ life!

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>their</th>
<th>thought</th>
<th>bathroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

C Practise saying the sentences in a and b.
3 READING

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

- home interiors 2
- clothes 7
- housework
- technology
- children
- cars and driving

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

1. Men need more CDs than women.
2. Men are very good at sleeping when something needs to be done.
3. Men cannot do two things at the same time.
4. Men don't have much sense of colour.
5. Men aren't vain.
6. Women are good at caring for children.
7. Men are very quick at shopping for some things.
8. Men don't understand things unless you explain them very carefully.
9. Men don't care about home decoration.
10. Women never forget important dates.

Matching:
1. how much there is of something
2. without difficulty
3. a piece of cloth that you use to cover a window
4. finish, be all used
5. a set of clothes that you wear together

The differences between women and men

**Men say ...**

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

**Women say ...**

9. On being told that someone has bought a new car, women usually ask what colour it is – men ask what make it is.
10. Women notice when the washing powder is going to run out and buy some more, men just say ‘Oh, we’ve run out of washing powder.
11. Women know instinctively what is dangerous or not recommended for babies in their care. Men, generally speaking, do not.

12. Women remember birthdays, anniversaries, and appointments effortlessly.
13. Men need everything explained in CAPITAL LETTERS.
14. Men can put an infinite amount of rubbish in the bin without noticing it is full.
15. Men have the capacity to sleep through most sounds, especially the baby crying.
16. Men cannot watch sports and talk to their wives at the same time.
4 HOW WORDS WORK  connectors
Tick (✓) the correct sentence in each pair.
1 a. Men read a lot of science fiction, whereas women prefer detective novels.
   b. Women are interested in fashion, whereas today a lot of men are too.
2 a. Jane works very hard. On the other hand, she's very intelligent.
   b. Jane works very hard. On the other hand, she's not very intelligent.
3 a. According to my father, I look like my great-grandmother.
   b. According to the weather, we'll either go out or stay in.
4 a. When I woke up it was raining. However, the sun came out later.
   b. When I woke up it was raining. However, it rained all day.
5 a. My job is really boring, and it's also very well paid.
   b. My job is really boring, and it's also quite stressful.

5 VOCABULARY  verbs and adjectives + prepositions
Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.
1 We were thinking of going to Australia on holiday but now we're worried about the cost.
2 I'm not very good at waiting for buses – I always get a taxi in the end!
3 'Is Sheila's job the same as yours?' 'No, I work as a secretary, but she's in accounts.'
4 He's very different from his wife – she's interested in sports but he prefers listening to music.
5 'What are they talking about?' 'I'm not sure, but they definitely disagree with each other.'
6 I've written to my friend and asked her for help.
7 'Has he always been so bad at maths?' 'No, in fact he used to work at a bank!
8 She wanted to go to Brazil, but she's afraid of flying.
9 She's going to apply for a job in the US.
10 'How are they going to pay for their new car?' 'They've borrowed the money from the bank.'

More Words to Learn
Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gossip</td>
<td>/'gɒspəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(finger) nails</td>
<td>/'neɪlz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soap</td>
<td>/soʊp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>/smuːθ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sticky</td>
<td>/'stɪki/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>according to</td>
<td>/ə'kɔːdɪŋ tə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
<td>/'hauə'evə/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>in general</td>
<td>/'ɪn 'dʒenərəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the other hand</td>
<td>/ɒn ðə 'ʌðə hænd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whereas</td>
<td>/'weər'ez/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING
1 Listen to a woman comparing men and women's habits in two areas of life. What areas are they?
2 Listen again and answer the questions.
   1 What kind of books do men like?
   2 What novels do they find boring?
   3 What kind of books doesn't the woman like?
   4 What does her boyfriend like doing?
   5 Why isn't she typical?
3 Listen again with the transcript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.
Job swap

1 VOCABULARY work

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

Salary Responsibilities Position Training Qualifications Working Hours Opportunities

A Position

Assistant Accounts Manager

B is in charge of the accounts for the department.

C This is a \textbf{2} \underline{h}our job of 40 hours per week. The 3 a\underline{r}e from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. but there will also be some 4 including evenings and weekends.

D \textbf{5} Degree in accountancy. Member of a professional association.

E \underline{5} Trainees will get in both accountancy and financial management. Additional study is possible on a 6 \underline{h}our a week.

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

G This varies depending on the age and qualifications, but a recently qualified accountant would \underline{9} between £26,000 and £35,000.

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

b Complete the job advertisement with words from the list.

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

C Complete the job interview.

Interviewer Are you \textbf{1} \underline{u}nemployed \underline{1} at the moment, in a job, or studying?

Applicant I'm \underline{2} in my final year at \underline{3} university, but I also work part-time for a small company.

Interviewer What kind of \underline{4} do you have with this company?

Applicant It's just \underline{5} \underline{t}he one, for six months, but I can \underline{6} when I want, as long as I give one week's notice.

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

Applicant I'm \underline{7} for all its accounting, including expenses and salaries.

Interviewer And do you have any questions for us?

Applicant Yes, I'd like to know if you have a company pension plan and, if so, at what age your employees normally \underline{8} I'm also interested in any company health plan you might have...
2 READING
a Read the text and tick ✓ the advice the writer would give this person.

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

1 Go back to university to improve your qualifications.
2 Think about what you like doing and decide what kind of career you would like.
3 Talk to your boss about a different job in the same company.

b Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).
1 A lot of people are still excited about their jobs after twenty years. F
2 Changing your career is harder than changing your job. F
3 You should ask yourself why you enjoy your hobbies. F
4 Your hobby will always be your perfect job. F
5 You should look at the field you'd like to work in, then the companies, then the job. F
6 Employers prefer to employ people with qualifications than experience. F
7 People are often afraid of changing their career because they don't know what will happen. F
8 The expert suggests changing your job if you don't love doing it. F

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

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress, sounds
a Underline the stressed syllable.
1 overtime 6 temporary 11 resign
2 employee 7 university 12 scientist
3 multinational 8 permanent 13 interview
4 unemployment 9 promotion 14 retire
5 psychologist 10 experience 15 apply

b Circle the word with a different sound.

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

c Practise saying the words in a and b.
4 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Match the sentence halves.
1. I don't mind donating.
   6. He’s afraid of reading.
2. He forgot forgetting.
   7. It’s difficult waiting.
3. She would love loving.
   8. Why don’t you try trying.
4. I can’t afford affording.
   a. applying to smaller companies?
   b. can be hard work.
   c. to tell the company he was getting married.
   d. getting sacked.
   e. to get a good job as soon as you finish university.
   f. travelling a lot for my work.
   g. to have more responsibility.
   h. to accept a lower salary.

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

c Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.
1. She would like getting a job abroad, preferably in the US.
2. I’ve decided to resign from my job.
3. Don’t accept anything – you must go on looking for your ideal job.
4. We spent two months interviewing all the candidates.
5. They must increase the salary to attract the right applicants.
6. He gave up to study at university after he got the job.
7. It’s impossible for me moving to the new office.
8. To work at the computer gave her back problems.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contestant noun</td>
<td>/'kanstest/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>industry noun</td>
<td>/'indastri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>judge noun</td>
<td>/dʒuːdʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketing noun</td>
<td>/'mɑːkətɪŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP (Member of Parliament) noun</td>
<td>/'em pi:/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sales noun</td>
<td>/seɪlz/</td>
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<tr>
<td>TV series noun</td>
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<td>pretend verb</td>
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<tr>
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<td>/rɪ'gret/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>seem verb</td>
<td>/sɪm/</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

6 Listen to a woman describing her sister-in-law’s job. What’s her job? What doesn’t she like about it?
7 Tick (✓) the things that she says.
   1. Her sister-in-law has a lot of responsibility.
   2. She has to travel a lot.
   3. She sometimes has to spend a long time standing.
   4. She sometimes works at night.
   5. She always works in the same place.
   6. She probably earns a good salary.
   7. She sometimes has to do exams.
   8. She usually works with children.
   9. She has to read a lot.
   10. She sometimes teaches.

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

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each space with one word.

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

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

Study Link Student’s Book p.138 Grammar Bank SC
1 GIVING OPINIONS

Complete the dialogue.

Ann: So now we need to discuss who we should employ. In my opinion, the best candidate is Alan. What do you think?

Bill: Yes, I agree.

Claire: I'm sorry, but I don't agree. I think Jack is more suitable.

Bill: I'm not so sure. I agree with you, Ann.

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

Claire: A great idea.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

useful phrases

Complete the dialogue.

Ann: I love this painting. But I don't know much about art.

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

Ann: That's really good.

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

Ann: Oh no! Don't round! Why not the matter?

Bill: I've just seen Claire from the office.

Bill: You're right. It can't be Claire.

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

Bill: It's not a big secret. She knows that we're a couple.

Ann: Yes, but she'll tell everyone.

Bill: OK, let's go.

3 READING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Have a wonderful visit!
1 GRAMMAR reported speech: statements and questions

a Circle the correct answer.

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

b Change the direct speech into reported sentences and questions.

1 I haven’t bought any clothes for ages.
2 How much did you pay for your bag?
3 I don’t like shopping in the sales.
4 Where are the toilets?
5 We’ll buy our plane tickets on the Internet.
6 Do you have the receipt?

2 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the texts with words from the list.

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

I buy all my food at my local supermarket because they are very good to their customers. I always check my receipt while I’m pushing my trolley back to the car in case I have been charged too much. And the other day I noticed I had paid €5.00 for my coffee when it had a 20% off of 20% and should have cost €2.40. I went back and found the person working on the till, who had taken my money. They called the person in charge and the shop assistant said she would give me a refund for all the €3.00 – so I got my coffee for free!

I recently bought a DVD at a large supermarket. It was on offer in the January sale and I thought it was a great deal. But when I got it home it didn’t work. I went back to the electrical department to get it replaced but there was a long queue of people waiting at the After-Sales Service desk. I found a manager and asked her to give me my money back, but she said that discounted products couldn’t be returned.

b Read the definitions and write the words.

1 you can buy your newspaper here
2 a shop which sells meat
3 two ways of saying a shop which sells medicines
4 a large shop which sells everything
5 a place where there are many shops together
3 PRONUNCIATION consonant sounds: /ɡ/ /dʒ/ /k/ /f/ /tʃ/ /n/ /ʃ/ /θ/ /ð/ /ŋ/

a. Write the words in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Chemist's</th>
<th>Shopping</th>
<th>Bargain</th>
<th>Butcher</th>
<th>Grapes</th>
<th>Newsagent's</th>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Manager</th>
<th>Guarantee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changing room</td>
<td>Queue</td>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>Dishwasher</td>
<td>Complain</td>
<td>Stationer's</td>
<td>Travel agent's</td>
<td>Chainstore</td>
<td>Goods</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Practise saying the words in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.159 Sound Bank

4 READING

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

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

b. Read the article again and match the sentence halves.

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

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

c. Complete the sentences with words from the article.

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

‘Fake’ goods

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

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

2. Be suspicious about bargains. If something seems too good to be true, it probably is.
   - Check labels and packaging for misspellings and poor-quality logos. Poor-quality labels and packaging on perfumes and cosmetics can often indicate that the contents are not genuine.
   - Take extra care at street markets or in other situations where it may be more difficult to get in touch with the trader after the purchase.

3. If you are buying CDs or DVDs, be suspicious of any with poor-quality boxes, no artist or film name on the disk itself, or no outer plastic wrapping.
   - If you are unsure about a watch, look at the strap – fakes will often feel and look cheap.
   - The goods may be dangerous, from cosmetics that can cause rashes to toys that may cause accidents.
   - Quality may be low – DVDs may have very poor sound, and computer software may not run correctly.
   - A lot of fake goods provide money for drug dealers and other organized crime.
   - You may be putting people out of jobs because genuine manufacturers can’t compete with criminals.
   - Remember that if you do decide to buy something from a street trader, you will have no rights, no after-sales service, no guarantees, and no consumer protection.
5 GRAMMAR reported speech: commands
Change the direct speech into reported commands and requests.

More Words to Learn
Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>branch noun</td>
<td>/brænt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compensation noun</td>
<td>/kəmˈpensən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complaint noun</td>
<td>/kəmˈpleɪnt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goods noun</td>
<td>/gʊdz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guarantee noun</td>
<td>/ɡərənˈtiː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laptop (computer) noun</td>
<td>/ˈlæptɒp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>staff noun</td>
<td>/stɑːf/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deliver verb</td>
<td>/ˈdɪlɪvər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in stock</td>
<td>/ɪn stɒk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out of date</td>
<td>/aʊt əv dɛt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

1. There are very few shops near her house.
   T

2. Her favourite shops are shoe shops.
   T

3. She always buys presents from the same shop.
   F

4. She often goes to supermarkets.
   T

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

6. She prefers shopping by herself.
   T

7. She hates buying books and swimsuits.
   F

8. She enjoys shopping in the sales.
   T

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

10. She has sometimes bought theatre tickets online.
    T

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

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

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
A good movie is one which begins with an earthquake or a volcanic eruption and then works up quickly to some kind of climax.

Sara Guleraya, US film producer

1 GRAMMAR passive: be + past participle
a. Write passive sentences using the tense in brackets.
   1. The film / direct / Jan Dekker (present simple)
      *The film is directed by Jan Dekker.*
   2. It / show / in cinemas next year (future, will)
   3. It rained all the time the film / make / on location (past continuous)
   4. The extras / send to / the wrong place (present perfect)
   5. Auditions / hold / all day (present continuous)
   6. The film / dub / into other languages (future, going to)
   7. The film / make / in France (past simple)
   8. It / base / on a book (present simple)

b. Circle the correct form, active or passive.

2 PRONUNCIATION sounds
a. Write the words next to the correct sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>script</th>
<th>director</th>
<th>cinema</th>
<th>subtitles</th>
<th>dialogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>film</td>
<td>trilogy</td>
<td>writer</td>
<td>island</td>
<td>thriller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Circle the verb with a different -ed sound.
   1. /d/ directed visited based
   2. /t/ helped filmed replaced
   3. /d/ dubbed played voted
   4. /d/ destroyed attracted nominated

c. Practise saying the words in a and b.

New Films
Active Service
Active Service is a new film which 1 directed / is directed by Simon Carter. It 2 shot / was shot on location in France and it 3 tells / is told the story of two people during World War II and how their lives 4 change / are changed by the tragic events around them. Miriam Leigh 5 plays / is played the part of Françoise, the young mother and the part of Jean, the resistance fighter;
6 plays / is played by Ralph Neville.

The film 7 starts / is started in 1940 when France 8 occupied / was occupied by the Germans and 9 ends / is ended in 1944 with the liberation of the country by the Allies. The film 10 has based / has been based largely on the novel by Rupert Harvey.

The superb soundtrack 11 composed / was composed by Ian Williams who also 12 wrote / was written the soundtrack for last year's No Return which 13 nominated / was nominated for an Oscar.

This film 14 can see / can be seen at cinemas all over the country from Saturday and it 15 shouldn't miss / shouldn't be missed.
3 READING

a Read the article. Find three advantages and three disadvantages of being an extra.

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

b Tick (✓) the things which are true about extras and put a cross (✗) next to those which are not.

1. Extras can meet the stars of the films that they’re in. ✓
2. You can earn a lot of money being an extra. □
3. People who look ‘normal’ get more work than those who look different. □
4. Extras need to be patient. □
5. Extras need to be good-looking. □
6. Being an extra is a full-time job. □
7. Being an extra can be hard work. □
8. Extras don’t get the recognition they deserve. □

c Match the highlighted words and phrases to the correct meaning.

1. the studio or place where a film is made — film set
2. attractive and exciting — glamour
3. standing or sitting doing nothing — flavoured
4. normal or typical — flava
5. pieces of useful advice — flavoured
6. wanted, liked the idea — flavoured
7. make angry — flavoured
8. is good or convenient for — flavoured

So, what does it take to be an extra?

Rob says, ‘You have to have a good sense of humour and you have to be able to get on with people. As an extra it’s your job not to annoy the stars, who always have a lot of pressure on them.’

One of Rob’s extras, Nobuko Slater, has appeared as an extra in a number of big films, but he hasn’t given up his day job. He said, ‘I have a full-time job in finance in London, but in recent years I’ve seen myself in the films Tomb Raider, Spy Game, and Legally Blonde! It all began when I fancied doing something really different and I always liked the idea of meeting film stars. I applied for the role of ‘Businessman wearing smart clothes’ in Tomb Raider and they obviously liked my picture because a month later I was on the film set. I only work as an extra for about ten days a year but that suits me very well. I’m already looking forward to seeing myself in the next Harry Potter film!’

Another extra, Lucy Wells, warns people who want to be extras that the job is often not very glamorous. ‘I was once paid £100 to pretend to be dead for the day, for an episode of the TV Programme London’s Burning.’

Rob’s book, which is packed with tips about the film and TV industry, stresses that extras have to be prepared for anything. He adds, ‘Working as an extra doesn’t pay very well, but it’s unique and it’s fun. And although they don’t get much thank for it, the extras are a major factor in a film’s success – don’t forget that!’
4 VOCABULARY cinema

Complete the crossword.

Clues across →
1 to record another language over the original language
4 the story; what happens in the film
5 e.g. a Dracula film
7 a film that continues the story from an earlier film
10 e.g. a film with space ships visiting other planets
11 a film that makes you laugh
12 a film with a lot of exciting sequences, e.g. with fast cars or a lot of people fighting
14 the actors in a film
15 a particular sequence in a film, usually shot in the same location

Clues down ↓
1 the person who gives instructions to the actors and technicians on a film
2 the part or character an actor plays
3 the voices, music, and other noises of a film
6 a film with a lot of songs
8 filmmakers often use computers to create special
9 another word for (the film was) ‘shot’
13 The Lord of the Rings was based on a book by J. R. R. Tolkien
14 all the people who help to make a film
15 Gone With the Wind was in the 19th century during the American Civil War

More Words to Learn
Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>film crew noun</td>
<td>/film kru:/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>film set noun</td>
<td>/film set/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guided tour noun</td>
<td>/'gaidid ta:/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpreter noun</td>
<td>/'intəprətə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nightmare noun</td>
<td>/'næmrəm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathtaking adj</td>
<td>/'breθtikəni/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnificent adj</td>
<td>/'megəfiŋkt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unforgettable adj</td>
<td>/'ʌnfətə'bol/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroy verb</td>
<td>/dɪ'strɔ:/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(filmed) on location</td>
<td>/'fm loʊkələ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

A Can you think of a film that made you laugh a lot?
B Do you prefer seeing foreign films dubbed or with subtitles?
C Can you think of a film which made you cry?
D Have you seen any really good films this year?
E Can you think of a film which you’ve seen several times?
F Have you ever met a film actor?
G Do you prefer seeing films on TV, DVD, or in the cinema?

b Listen again and answer the questions.
1 How did he meet a lot of actors?
2 When does he prefer to see a film in the cinema?
3 Why does he prefer to see foreign films with subtitles?
4 Why did he like Manhattan Murder Mysteries?
5 What country is the film Manchuaga from?
6 Why has he seen Grease so many times?

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

1 GRAMMAR relative clauses

a Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun from the list. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

who which where whose that

b In which two sentences in a could you leave out the relative pronoun?

c Add commas to the sentences where necessary. Tick (✓) the sentences which don’t need commas.

1 The footballer, who had always liked Spain, had decided to play for Barcelona.
2 Psycho which was directed by Hitchcock is my favourite horror film.
3 The man who lives next door has three awful dogs.
4 The new stadium which cost millions to build is already too small.
5 That’s the restaurant where I had dinner last Saturday.
6 My eldest sister whose husband is a lawyer has an enormous house.
7 Is she the girl that you used to go out with?
8 The village of Salzburg where Mozart was born gets millions of tourists every year.
9 Sean Connery who used to play James Bond is an active member of the Scottish National Party.

Study Link Student’s Book p.140 Grammar Bank 6C
**2 READING**

a. Read the text and number paragraphs A–E in the correct order.

**The teenager who changed world history**

A. The assassination of Franz Ferdinand was the direct cause of the First World War, which started the same year, and which resulted in the deaths of nine million soldiers. The war ended in 1918 with the Treaty of Versailles, which was very unfavourable to Germany. This, in turn, resulted in Germany going to war again in 1939, a war in which approximately 60,000,000 people around the world lost their lives.

B. For example, do you know who Gavrilo Princip was? Probably not. He was a Serb, born in Bosnia in 1894 and was one of nine children, six of whom died when they were very young. Gavrilo’s health was also very bad and he suffered from tuberculosis. He studied in Belgrade where he spent most of his time with nationalists who wanted a union between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia. He died when he was just 24 years old.

C. The Second World War ended with the Treaty of Yalta in 1945 which led to the division of Eastern Europe, which eventually led to the conflict in Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Possibly no other person has had such an impact on world history over the last century than the sickly teenager, Gavrilo Princip.

D. History tells us about famous leaders, Kings and Queens, but what about the great changes which have been caused by one small act carried out by a relatively unknown person?

E. So why is he so important? Well, Gavrilo Princip is the boy who, at the age of 19, assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914. Franz Ferdinand was going to be the next Austro-Hungarian emperor and the nationalists wanted their country to be independent from the empire. After shooting and killing the Archduke in his car, Gavrilo was captured by the police and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. But he died in prison of tuberculosis in 1918.

b. Read the text again and match words in the text to the correct definition.

1. the noun from die
   - death

2. a written agreement between countries

3. more or less

4. an illness affecting the lungs

5. a person who wants his people to form an independent country

6. a person aged between 13 and 19

7. to kill a king, queen, or politician

8. a group of countries governed by one country

**3 VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION**

a. Write the job for each picture.

1. p. politician

2. c.

3. c.

4. f.

5. v.

6. s.

7. p.

8. i.
b Write a word for each definition.
1 a person who works in films and the theatre
2 a person who is an expert in science
3 a person who directs an orchestra
4 a person who plays music
5 a person who tells actors what to do
6 a person who takes pictures with a camera
7 a person who presents TV shows
8 a person who makes drawings to show how to make things

actor
scientist
conductor
musician
director
photographer
presenter
drawings

c Write the words in a and b in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress on 1st syllable</th>
<th>Stress on 2nd syllable</th>
<th>Stress on 3rd syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


d Practise saying the words.

More Words to Learn
Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>choice</td>
<td>/ʃoʊs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunger</td>
<td>/ˈhʌŋɡər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insult</td>
<td>/ˈɪnsʌlt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justice</td>
<td>/dʒəstɪs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poverty</td>
<td>/ˈpɜːvəti/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refugee</td>
<td>/ˈrefjuːdʒɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>/ˈstætəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>racist</td>
<td>/ˈreɪzɪst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unbearable</td>
<td>/ʌnˈbɛərəbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise (money)</td>
<td>/reɪz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about the painter William Turner. Complete the notes.

William Turner
He was born in London in __________.
His paintings are often of __________ or __________.
He painted cities like Venice and __________.
He frequently refused __________ his paintings.
He died in London in __________.

b Listen again with the transcript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each space with one word.
1 There were very __________ people in class last week. Only four or five.
2 He closed __________ door and went out.
3 Is it an easy language __________ learn?
4 She told the students __________ be late.
5 These photos __________ taken by my brother-in-law.
6 Melinda Gates, __________ husband founded Microsoft, does a lot of work for charity.

Study Link  MultiROM

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6 Breaking news

1 GIVING AND REACTING TO NEWS
Complete the dialogue with the correct phrases.

Maureen Hey, Pat, how are you?
Pat Fine, thanks. And you?
Maureen Great. Have you seen Jim lately?
Pat No, but you'll never guess what I heard about him last week.
Maureen What was that, then?
Pat He's moving to Los Angeles!
Maureen I don't believe it. Are you sure?
Pat Yes, I know. He only started his new job six months ago, but apparently he's fallen in love and is going to marry an American actress.
Maureen You're kidding!
Pat No, it's true. I heard it from his boss, David Viner.
Maureen That's great!
Pat It is, isn't it? But he's given his notice at work and is leaving at the end of the month.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases
Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the list.

see you either would be at all come round felt like funny

1 A Why did you leave early yesterday?
   B I felt like getting away from all the noise and people.

2 A I went to Berlin last year.
   B That's great. So did I!

3 A You must come round for a drink one evening.
   B Thanks. That sounds very nice.

4 A Were you at the match yesterday? I didn't see you there.
   B Yes, I was, but I didn't.

5 A So didn't you go out this weekend?
   B No, I decided to stay in and have a quiet weekend.

3 READING

a Before you read the text, read the sentences and mark them T (True) or F (False).

When you write a business email you should …

1 … use long sentences.
2 … always use small letters not capitals.
3 … send a business email 'high priority'.
4 … check your spelling and punctuation.
5 … use abbreviations (e.g. a.s.o. = as soon as possible).
6 … include emoticons (e.g. :=) where possible.
7 … always use 'Reply to all' when you reply to an email the boss has sent to everybody.
8 … check you are sending it to the right person.

b Now read the text and check your answers.

TOP TIPS for writing business emails

1 Use correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Emails with mistakes are difficult to read and can result in misunderstandings. And, if your program has spellcheck, why not use it?
2 Don't overuse the 'high priority' option. If you do, it will lose its power when you really need it. It can also seem quite aggressive.
3 Don't write in CAPITAL LETTERS. IF YOU WRITE IN CAPITALS IT SEEMS AS IF YOU ARE SHOUTING. This can be highly annoying for the person you are writing to.
4 When you reply to an email, don't forget to include the original mail in your reply because the recipient might not remember the context.
5 Don't use 'Reply to all' unless your message really needs to be seen by everyone who received the original message. Not everyone is necessarily interested in your reply.
6 In business emails, you shouldn't use abbreviations such as BTW (by the way) or emoticons (;). The recipient might not know what they mean and they are generally not appropriate.
7 Avoid long sentences. Try to keep your sentences to a maximum of 15-20 words. Email is faster than letters and requires a different kind of writing.
8 And finally, check that you are sending the email to the right person. A mistake here can be very embarrassing.
Can we make our own luck?

1 READING

a Before you read the article, guess the answers to these questions.
1 What's the most dangerous month of the year in Britain?
   a January  b March  c July
2 What's the most dangerous day of the week?
   a Sunday  b Wednesday  c Friday
3 Which of these days is traditionally considered unlucky?
   a Tuesday 13th  b Thursday 13th  c Friday 13th
4 What's the most dangerous time of day?
   a 8.00 a.m.  b 11.00 a.m.  c 5.00 p.m.

b Read the article and check your answers.

c Read the article again and match the sentence halves.
1 In 2005, March 3rd
2 When there's a new Harry Potter book
3 January
4 Fridays are dangerous
5 Friday 13th
6 Winter is dangerous
   a fewer children end up in hospital.
   b seems to be really unlucky.
   c because everyone's in a hurry to get home.
   d was the safest day of the year.
   e because driving conditions are worse.
   f is more dangerous than February.

JANUARY 8th
— the most
dangerous
day of the year!

Be careful on January 8th — it's officially the most dangerous day of the year. The insurance company Hyperion has analyzed accident statistics and has found that there are more insurance claims for accidents on January 8th than on any other day.

Accidents are certainly more likely to occur at particular times of year. One general rule is that more accidents happen in winter months, because risk increases in bad weather. In 2004 and 2005 Hyperion found that the worst day was January 8th, with 298 motoring accidents reported to them. March 3rd was statistically the safest day, with only 89 reports.

Six of the ten worst days for motoring were in January.

It's obvious that icy and snowy conditions are dangerous, but other statistics are more puzzling. A British Medical Journal report in 2001, for example, found that hospital admissions were always higher than usual on Friday 13th.

But it is not only when Friday falls on the 13th that it is a dangerous day. Four of the top ten worst days for accidents last year were Fridays — perhaps because everyone is rushing home for the weekend — while Thursdays are the safest day of the week.

As what time of day is an accident most likely to occur? Analysis by the Health and Safety Authority found that people are most likely to have an accident at 11.00 a.m., whereas the safest time of day is between 4.00 and 5.00 a.m. — probably because most people are in bed!

Finally, good news for Harry Potter fans. Doctors at the John Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford noted that fewer children are admitted to the casualty ward on the weekends when Harry Potter books are released. Casualties fell by over 50% when the last two books went on sale. So if you want to be really safe, you should read a Harry Potter book in bed, at around 5.00 on a Thursday morning, in summer.

d Match the highlighted words to the correct definition.
1 danger  risk
2 probable
3 numbers which give important information
4 difficult to understand
5 happen, take place
6 people who are hurt
7 hurrying
8 a section of a hospital
2 GRAMMAR third conditional

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

1. If I'd known it was going to rain, I would have taken (take) an umbrella with me.

2. She ________ home earlier if the traffic hadn't been so bad.

3. Do you think he would have accepted if we ________ (offer) him more money?

4. We ________ (not serve) meat if you'd told us he was vegetarian.

5. I don't think he would have read the book if I ________ (not recommend) it last Christmas.

6. ________ you ________ (go) to the party if he had invited you?

7. He would never have started the training course if he ________ (know) it was going to be so hard.

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

1. I didn't buy the car because the bank didn't give me a loan.
   If the bank had given me a loan, I ________ bought the car.

2. We didn't go shopping because we didn't have enough time.
   If we had had more time, ________ shopping.

3. He didn't come to the cinema because he wasn't interested in the film.
   He would have come to the cinema if ________

4. I didn't finish the report because I had so many calls.
   I would have finished the report if ________

5. They moved house because the company closed.
   If the company hadn't closed, ________

6. We didn't have a barbecue because it was so cold.
   We would have had a barbecue if ________

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress: sounds

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anxious</th>
<th>optimistic</th>
<th>opportunity</th>
<th>effort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unhappy</td>
<td>realistic</td>
<td>advantage</td>
<td>mistake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stress on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st syllable</th>
<th>2nd syllable</th>
<th>3rd syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anxious</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Write the words in the chart.

achieve airport bump careful comfortable champagne control fail focus goal lucky over patient pain routine scream seem there vary worry


c. Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link: Student’s Book p.158 Sound Bank

4 HOW WORDS WORK which or what?

Correct any mistakes in the highlighted words. Tick (√) the correct sentences.

1. Is that the school ________ you go to? ________

2. Why can't we do ________ I want ________

3. I've just heard a joke ________ made me laugh ________

4. I don't understand ________ they are saying ________

5. He lives in Cardiff, ________ is in Wales ________

6. He works for a company ________ makes mobile phones ________

Study Link: Student’s Book p.142 Grammar Bank 7A
5 VOCABULARY  making adjectives and adverbs

a Write the adjective form of the words in the correct category.

comfort  luck  help  happiness  success
fortune  care

1 (+) adjective ending -y:

2 (+) adjective ending -ate:

3 (+) adjective ending -able:

4 (+) adjective ending -ful:

b Complete the sentences with a positive or negative adverb made from an adjective in a.

1 They are the perfect couple. They have been_________ married for 30 years.
2 I lost my wallet yesterday._________, I found it today!
3 He came to see me yesterday, but_________ I was out. I'm really sorry I didn't see him.
4 I slept very_________ on the bed.
5 He picked up the baby very_________.
6 He completed the marathon_________ in three hours.
7 'Can I carry your bag for you?' he asked_________.

More Words to Learn
Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cabin crew noun</td>
<td>/ˈkeɪbən kruː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart attack noun</td>
<td>/hɑːt əˈtæk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instinct noun</td>
<td>/ˈɪnstɪŋkt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achieve (a goal)</td>
<td>/əˈtʃɪv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bump into (sth / sb) verb</td>
<td>/bʌmp ˈɪntə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convince verb</td>
<td>/kənˈvɪrs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall asleep verb</td>
<td>/fɔl əˈslɛp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss (sb) verb</td>
<td>/mɪs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>press (a button, etc.) verb</td>
<td>/preʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vary verb</td>
<td>/ˈveərɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

A Listen to a man talking about the questionnaire about luck from Student's Book p.101 exercise 4. What does he think?
1 He thinks he's generally a lucky person. [ ]
2 He thinks he's generally an unlucky person. [ ]

B Listen again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).
1 He doesn't agree with the results of the questionnaire. [ ]
2 He once won £15 on the lottery. [ ]
3 He doesn't think he is positive enough. [ ]
4 He thinks he needs to meet some new friends. [ ]
5 He doesn't believe that people can change their luck. [ ]

C Listen again with the tape script on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
I READING
a. Read the text and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).
1. More than 40 films have been made about Jack.
2. *The Lodger* was a horror film.
3. The 1959 film mixed real and invented details.
4. Sherlock Holmes wasn’t a real person.
5. Johnny Depp played the part of Jack the Ripper.
6. In real life there were many clues to help discover Jack’s identity.
7. *Time After Time* showed that Jack the Ripper was more violent than today’s murderers.
8. A TV cowboy show was based on the Jack the Ripper story.
9. The TV documentary about Jack the Ripper gave proof of his identity.
10. People prefer not to find out the truth.

b. Read the text again. Find compound nouns which mean the following.
1. people who enjoy solving crimes by just sitting at home and thinking
2. a type of film, e.g. Dracula, Frankenstein
3. the place where a crime, e.g. a murder, takes place
4. a machine which can travel back to the past or into the future
5. a kind of novel (or film) about space and fantasy
6. a TV programme about real life, e.g. animals, history, etc.

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Jack The Ripper

At The Movies

Who was Jack the Ripper? That question has interested everyone from police inspectors to armchair detectives for over a century, and the film industry is no exception.*

In 1926, the famous director, Alfred Hitchcock, made his first thriller, *The Lodger*, which was based on the Jack the Ripper story. A 1959 film generally follows the real events but doesn’t use any real names, and introduces an American policeman to help solve the murder mystery. In 1995, *A Study In Terror* put Jack the Ripper against the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. Holmes ultimately succeeds in finding Jack the Ripper, but had to face him again in *Murder By Decree* in 1979. Even the famous horror film producers, Hammer Films, made two movies based on the Ripper. One of the biggest recent films starred Johnny Depp as a policeman searching for Jack the Ripper in the 2001 film *From Hell*.

With so few clues and methods of detection at the time, it seems the only way we might discover the real identity of Jack the Ripper would be to go back in time to one of the crime scenes before a murder occurs. In 1975’s *Time After Time*, H. G. Wells uses a time machine to find the murderer. And the film makes an interesting point – that compared with today’s violence and crime, Jack the Ripper is almost an amateur!

Over the years, television has also taken its inspiration from the Ripper case for a number of shows, ranging from the western *Cimarron Strip* to science fiction in *Star Trek*. Today there are hundreds of books, articles, films, websites, and guided tours, and even a recent musical and CD. But why so much interest? In 2000, a television documentary concluded that, even if someone had proof of the Ripper’s identity, people still would not believe them.

Perhaps in some way we want the bloody mystery of Jack the Ripper to remain just that – a mystery.

* Over 40 films or TV dramas have been made about Jack the Ripper, more than for any other murderer.
2 GRAMMAR question tags
a Circle the correct answer.

1 You live in London, don't you / aren't you?
2 But you weren't born in London, weren't you / were you?
3 You moved to London when you were ten, weren't you / didn't you?
4 That means you've been living here for twenty years, haven't you / have you?
5 But you're emigrating to Australia next week, won't you / aren't you?
6 You can't take your dog with you, can't you / can you?
7 Your brother will look after your dog, will he / won't he?
8 Australia's a long way away, doesn't it / isn't it?
9 Your brother's been in prison before, isn't he / hasn't he?
10 I think you'd like to call your lawyer now, don't you / wouldn't you?

b Complete the question tags.
1 You don't like him much, do you / don't you?
2 You're 26 years old, are you / aren't you?
3 It's really easy, isn't it / isn't it?
4 He speaks Spanish, does he / doesn't he?
5 They left yesterday, didn't they / didn't they?
6 She hasn't finished the test yet, has she / hasn't she?
7 He's having lunch with her tomorrow, isn't he / isn't he?
8 You'll find out about the film, won't you / won't you?

3 PRONUNCIATION /ə/
a Circle the /ə/ sound in these words.
1 murder
2 November
3 American
4 painter
5 investigation
6 doctor
7 royal
8 policemen

b Write the words.
1 /'mʌdər/ ____
2 /'nəvəmbr/ ____
3 /'ærəmən/ ____
4 /'peintər/ ____
5 /'ɪnves'tɪɡeɪʃn/ ____
6 /'dɒktər/ ____
7 /'rɔɪəl/ ____
8 /'pɒlɪsmən/ ____

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

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

4 GRAMMAR indirect questions
a Correct the highlighted phrases.
1 Can you remember where did we leave it?
   where we left it
2 I wonder why she is going back to the hotel early?
3 Do you know where is the nearest bank?
4 Could you tell me how much does it cost, please?
5 Do you think she knows what does she want to do?
6 Can you tell me have we arrived yet?

Study Link: Student's Book p.142 Grammar Bank 7B
b Order the words to make indirect questions.

1. you / were / Can / last night / you / where / at 8:00 p.m. / remember
   Can you remember where you were at 8:00 p.m.? ?

2. has / you / ever / Do / been / know / she / to Greece / if
   ____________________________________________?

3. if / Can / this train / tell / goes / to Paris / you / me
   ____________________________________________?

4. me / Could / starts / tell / what / this / film / you / time
   ____________________________________________?

5. who / you / to / this / pen / Do / belongs / know
   ____________________________________________?

6. tell / you / Could / me / long / he's / how / there / lived
   ____________________________________________?

5 VOCABULARY compound nouns

Write two words from the list next to each noun to make compound nouns.

- boarding
- city
- credit
- golf
- police
- railway
- shopping
- strawberry
- training
- traffic

police
1 ____________ station
2 ____________ centre
3 ____________ card
4 ____________ course
5 ____________ jam

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fear noun</td>
<td>/feər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murderer noun</td>
<td>/ˈmɜːdər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panic noun</td>
<td>/ˈpænik/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suspect noun</td>
<td>/ˈsʌspekt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theory noun</td>
<td>/ˈθeəri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victim noun</td>
<td>/ˈvɪktɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foggy adjective</td>
<td>/ˈfɒgi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fictional adjective</td>
<td>/ˌfɪktʃənəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innocent adjective</td>
<td>/ˈɪnəsnt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prove verb</td>
<td>/pruːv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about her favourite detective. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1. Ruth Rendell writes romantic novels. ____________
2. One of her characters is Chief Inspector Wexford. ____________
3. The detective is married. ____________
4. The detective is about 55 years old. ____________
5. The detective is jealous of his daughter. ____________
6. The detective doesn't always solve the crime. ____________
7. The detective is a very unusual person. ____________

b Listen again and correct the false sentences.

Listen again with the tapescript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.
I find television very educational. Every time somebody turns on the TV, I go into the other room and read a book.

Gracie Mose, US comedian

1 VOCABULARY television
Match the programmes to the correct type of TV.

1 drama series
2 documentary
3 sports programme
4 cartoon
5 the news
6 chat show
7 reality show
8 comedy
9 soap opera
10 quiz show
11 film

Channel 1
5.30 Tom and Jerry
followed by Bugs Bunny
6.00 Main Street
Amanda tells Mike she’s leaving and Steven hears some unexpected news.
6.30 Big Brother 10
only three celebrities remain in the house. Which one will you vote for?
7.00 The Lost Island
part 2 of 8. This week’s episode sees the return of the mystery woman.
8.00 Jonathan Ross
tonight’s guests: Tom Cruise and Paul McCartney

Channel 2
5.30 Want to be Rich?
more contestants try to win the million euro prize
6.00 Football File
the latest results and news with Ian Bartlow
7.00 The World At Seven
all the latest information and stories from around the world
7.30 Laugh a Minute
more humorous sketches from the LAM team
8.00 Life in 21st Century China
a closer look at a growing country
9.30 Ben Hur with Charlton Heston

2 GRAMMAR phrasal verbs
a Circle the correct form. If both are possible, circle them both.
1 Could you turn on the TV? / turn the TV on?
2 They always go out on Friday evenings / go on Friday evenings out.
3 I’ll pick your sister up / pick up your sister at the airport.
4 Can you look after my cat / look my cat after?
5 Here are your shoes. Put them on / Put on them.
6 I get on with my neighbours / get my neighbours on with.
7 Please switch off all mobiles / switch all mobiles off.
8 Didn’t you hear me? Switch them off / Switch them off!
9 Don’t throw these papers away / throw away these papers.
10 Go away please / Go please away – I’m busy.

b Complete the sentences with a verb from the list and the correct pronoun. Be careful with word order.

switch off fill in set up throw away

1 Please take this form with you. You need to fill it in and return it to us.
2 I can’t hear the radio. Can you please turn it up?
3 He wasn’t the only person to start the company. In fact, three people took for an
4 Those shoes have holes in them. I don’t know why you don’t ask for

5 A I can’t find my glasses.
B I’m sure they’re in your room. Go and
6 There’s nothing on TV. Can I ask for
7 I don’t need my sweater in here as it’s quite warm. Do you mind if I
8 They haven’t brought the bill yet. Can you

Study Link Student’s Book p.142 Grammar Bank 7C
3 PRONUNCIATION revision of sounds

a Circle the word with a different sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>patient</th>
<th>chimney</th>
<th>crime</th>
<th>soundtrack</th>
<th>heard</th>
<th>without</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fortunate</td>
<td>mystery</td>
<td>cooker</td>
<td>out</td>
<td>murder</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rush</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>receipt</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>residential</td>
<td>sink</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine</td>
<td>thriller</td>
<td>chemist's</td>
<td>power</td>
<td>audience</td>
<td>path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Tick (✓) the things Hugh does now.
1 He works out. ✓
2 He goes out with friends. □
3 He wears smart clothes. □
4 He has a bath in the morning. □
5 He watches TV in the evening. □
6 He eats at a table. □
7 He reads books. □
8 He drives a car. □

c Match highlighted phrasal verbs from the text to the correct meaning.
1 continue
2 arrange to do something with other people
3 reduce, use or do less
4 do physical exercise
5 start, e.g. a new activity
6 accept something which is annoying or unpleasant without complaining

4 READING

a Read the text. Which definition of roughing it is correct?
1 to live a simple life working on the land and growing your own food
2 to save money by buying cheaper products
3 to live in a way that is not very comfortable, usually for a short time

Hugh Sawyer wakes up at 6.00 a.m., turns on the radio, gets up, has a wash and a shave, eats some breakfast, and gets on the bus to London.

At work he's always turned out in a good suit, stylish tie, and polished shoes. He regularly works out at the gym and often meets up with friends for drinks. In short, Sawyer leads the typical city life— with one exception. When his colleagues return home in the evening, Sawyer goes to a field in the woods near Oxford. The 32-year-old has given up every luxury to spend a year living outdoors.

'I want to make people think about how much they consume that is not necessary,' said Sawyer. 'I believe it is possible to do everything you normally do while cutting back. I have realized I can live without television, a sofa, electricity, chairs, tables and a fridge, and a freezer.' Before he took up his new life, he cut down his belongings to just a few clothes, books, and photographs. At night he has a sleeping bag and a small cooker. Despite the difficulties, Sawyer is enjoying his challenge. His original plan was to live outdoors for six weeks but decided to carry on after finding it quite easy.' However, Sawyer still hasn't experienced a British winter outdoors. He admits he is nervous. 'It'll be dark when I get up and go to sleep and it'll be miserable and wet.' But a bigger problem might be returning to full-time city life. 'The real question is what happens when he finally stops,' said psychologist John Collings. 'If he puts up with it for a year, it will be difficult to go back to the noise of the city.'
5 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

take warm find give do call sold turn

1. They can't sell their old sofa so they're going to ___ give it away.
2. If you don't like the skirt I gave you I can always ___ it back to the shop.
3. Can you ___ up the radio? I can only just hear it.
4. I always ___ up before I go to the gym.
5. I can't ___ up my coat because two buttons are missing.
6. I'm sorry, you're busy. I'll ___ back later.
7. I can't believe the tickets for the show are ___ out.
8. He has to ___ out more information before he goes to the police.

b Replace the underlined phrase with its opposite from the list.

take out switch on check in speed up
pick up come in

1. That box must be very heavy. I'll help you put it down. ___ pick it up ___
2. The soap is starting on Channel 1. Let's switch it off.
3. Our bank account total has changed. Have you put any money in recently?
4. Have you checked out at reception yet?
5. Can you ask them to go out through the back door?
6. He asked the taxi driver to slow down.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

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<tr>
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<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>candle noun</td>
<td>/'kændl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electricity noun</td>
<td>/dækt'rəstə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freezer noun</td>
<td>/'frɪzə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iron noun</td>
<td>/'aɪrən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light bulb noun</td>
<td>/laɪt bʌbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacuum cleaner noun</td>
<td>/'vækjuəm kliːnə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring up (children) verb</td>
<td>/brɪŋ ap/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live off (the land) verb</td>
<td>/laɪv òf/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

A Listen to a woman talking about TV and answer the questions.

1. How many TVs does she have?
2. Where do they usually watch TV?
3. Why doesn't her friend have a TV?
4. Which is her favourite channel? Why?
5. What foreign TV would she like to watch? Why?
6. How much TV does she watch during the week?
7. Why doesn't she watch TV at the weekend?

B Listen again with the transcript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each space with one word.

1. She told me that she ___ never been to France before.
2. Out of Africa was directed by ___ Sidney Pollack.
3. Valencia is ___ the east coast of Spain, is famous for its oranges.
4. If it had been cheaper, I ___ have bought it.
5. It's a great film, ___ it?
6. You must ___ off all electronic devices during take off and landing.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate
1 APOLOGIZING
Correct the apologies and responses.
1 I did it without thinking.
2 I really sorry.
3 This is all right.
4 How I could be so stupid?
5 I’m terrible sorry.
6 I was fault.
7 I wasn’t just concentrating.
8 You don’t worry.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases
Complete the sentences with phrases from the list.

now or never hopeless at blame me hear a word confirm your booking must have been
1 You’re late again! Honestly, you’re ________________ arriving on time!
2 Come on, make up your mind. It’s ________________.
3 I definitely didn’t do it. So if it wasn’t me, it ________________ you.
4 It’s not my fault. Don’t ________________.
5 Sorry, could you say that again? I didn’t ________________.
6 We will ________________ by email in the next few days.

3 READING
a Match the famous sights in Paris to their description.

Louvre  Gare d’Orsay  Notre Dame  Eiffel Tower  Ile de la Cité
Place de la Concorde  Egyptian Obelisk

1 It was built for the 1889 World Fair.
2 It used to be a railway station but is now an art museum.
3 Paris cathedral.
4 A stone column in the middle of Place de la Concorde.
5 It used to be a fortress and then a royal residence.
6 The square where King Louis XV and Marie-Antoinette were killed.
7 An island on the Seine.

The Banks of the Seine

In 1991, Paris, Banks of the Seine was added to Unesco’s World Heritage List, joining such famous sites as the Great Wall of China or the Taj Mahal in India. The area in Paris extends from Notre Dame on the east to the Eiffel Tower in the west. Along this long route you can find many of the main Treasures of the French capital. Notre Dame, the city’s cathedral, is one of the oldest monuments and dates from the 12th century, it is located on the Île de la Cité, a little island on the Seine that is linked with the rest of the city via many bridges, of which Pont Neuf is the most famous and oldest. In the middle of the route there are the two major museums: the Louvre and the Gare d’Orsay, a former train station but now a museum of 19th and 20th century art. The Louvre was originally built to defend the city from the Saxons in the 12th century and has even been a residence for the kings of France.

b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.
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File 1 Study Link learning record

**Workbook**

- A
- B
- C
- D

**MultiROM**

- Grammar Quiz 1
- Vocabulary Bank
- Numbers
- Countries and nationalities
- Common objects
- Practical English 1
- Audio – Workbook Question times 1A–D

**Website**

- [www.oup.com/elt/englishfile](http://www.oup.com/elt/englishfile)
- Grammar – File 1
- Vocabulary Bank
1 A

I don't agree with that. I mean, compared with ten years ago, there's a lot more information available about the food we eat, on TV and in the papers, and I think that nowadays young people know what's healthy and what isn't, much more than they did before. And I think young people are also more concerned about their appearance than they were ten years ago. They want to be fit and to look good. This means that they're usually careful not to eat too much fatty food or too many carbohydrates. And they know that eating fruit and vegetables is good for you and they try to do that. OK, so perhaps they still sometimes eat junk food, burgers, and chips and things, when they go out, but I think in general they eat more healthily than say ten years ago.

1 B

I cheated in a chemistry exam when I was at secondary school. I think I was about 16 or 17 years old. I hated all the sciences - chemistry, biology, and physics. I just couldn't understand them. I hated physics the most but I never cheated in the physics exams because the teacher was really strict and he always watched us really closely. The chemistry teacher was a lot more relaxed. She was reading a book while we were doing the exam. I was sitting next to my best friend - he was very good at chemistry - and he'd written all the answers on a piece of paper. Then he folded the piece of paper, put it in his pencil case, and passed his pencil case to me. But just at that moment, the teacher looked up from her book and saw my friend giving me the pencil case. She came up to my desk and took the pencil case from me and opened it. When she saw the answers written on the piece of paper she got really angry and sent us out of the room. Luckily she didn't tell our parents but we failed the exam of course.

1 C

I'm an only child. I don't think I was spoilt, but maybe I was. I don't consider myself to be selfish, but I'm probably not very good at seeing things from other people's point of view. Maybe that's because I'm not very imaginative. I am quite responsible and organized though, so probably most of what the psychologist says is true for me.

Er - other people in my family - well my wife is a youngest child. I think she's quite affectionate, that's true, but she certainly isn't lazy - she's one of the most hardworking people I know, and I'd say she's charming but she's not manipulative.

My dad is oldest child and I think it's true that he is much more responsible than his brother and sister; and I know they think he was always quite bossy. Actually they still think he is.

2 A

I've never been very good at saving money. If I can afford something I want, I'll buy it; if I can't, I won't. I can't remember the last time I really saved up for something.

I lost my wallet a few years ago. It fell out of my pocket in a train. It had my credit cards and money in it. But somebody found it and took it to a police station and the police phoned me and I went to get it. It still had all my cards and the money in it. I was amazed. But the person didn't leave their name so I couldn't say thank you.

I buy loads of things on the Internet, especially books and music. The last thing I bought were some chocolates for my mum's birthday last month.

Somebody tried to steal money from me a few years ago. I was walking in the city centre late at night coming back from a friend's house but I didn't have any, so he was quite disappointed.

I've never sold anything on the Internet - but friends of mine use websites like eBay all the time to sell things they don't want. One of my friends even sold his car on the Internet recently.

I haven't lent anybody any money for ages. The last time I did was when I was at school. One of my friends asked me to lend him some money. It wasn't very much, but he didn't pay me back. We never spoke to each other again.
I have been cycling for years. I love cycling in the summer when there's plenty of daylight after work. The countryside around Oxford is great for cycling - not too many hills and nice quiet roads. It's great exercise and also really good thinking time.

I've been learning how to cross-country ski for a year. I've done a lot of downhill skiing but cross-country is completely different. I prefer it because there are fewer people around you and you can ski to some really beautiful places. I think somewhere like Scandinavia is the best place to do it.

I have a friend from Norway who lives in the UK and we often go away together at weekends and on holiday. We've been friends for about five years. I met her on a mountaineering course and we've been good friends ever since. We have a lot of similar interests.

My bicycle is a very important possession. I've had it for about five years and have cycled thousands of kilometres on it - it's a good friend!

I belong to the British Mountaineering Council, mainly because you get good discounts on equipment and clothing and also because they do the best insurance for people who do lots of activities in the mountains. I've been a member since 2004.

I drive a BMW. It's not really my sort of car, I mean I wouldn't have bought it myself, but it used to be my parents' and they gave it to me. It's great because it's got quite a powerful engine so is fun to drive and it's big enough to get two bicycles in the back. The main problem with it though is that it costs a fortune to run. I've had it for two years now and I really notice how much I've been spending on petrol.

I definitely agree that drivers shouldn't use any kind of mobile phone when they are driving. I mean you can't really concentrate on the road if you're having a telephone conversation at the same time. A hands-free mobile might be OK - I'm not sure. I know that some people try to read text messages or even write them while they're driving. I think that's crazy. I mean it's really dangerous because they stop looking at the road and look at their mobiles.

I'm not sure if slow drivers cause more accidents than fast drivers but they certainly do cause accidents. If someone's driving really slowly then people get impatient and try to overtake and this can be very dangerous. Slow drivers make other drivers angry and an angry driver can be a dangerous driver.

I think cyclists can be just as dangerous as car drivers. I'm a cyclist so I look at other cyclists and I see that quite a lot of them don't stop at traffic lights and things like that. Some cyclists think they can do whatever they want. They cycle on the pavement and in the middle of the road and they zigzag between cars.

I think you should move away from other people when you're talking on a mobile - it's good manners. And you shouldn't play noisy games or talk really loudly if you're on a bus or a train or anywhere where there are lots of people nearby. It doesn't really bother me, but some people find it very annoying.

As far as I know, you mustn't use a mobile at all in a car, whether you're moving or not, even for text messages - it's against the law. So if you're using your mobile at a petrol station, and you have to turn your mobile off on planes too. Switching off your mobile in class is just good manners, you shouldn't definitely do that. It's really annoying for everyone when someone's phone rings in the middle of something, and it's even worse if they answer it. And making personal calls in public - well, it depends. I suppose people shouldn't do it, but it can be very interesting to listen to!

OK, this famous person I'm going to describe is a man and he's Spanish. He's probably in his mid-sixties, but I'm not 100% sure - definitely in his sixties though. He's very tall and very well built - not exactly fat though. I remember I saw him once in London quite close up. He was wearing a long fur coat and he looked like a big bear. He's got dark curly hair, not very long. Well, it's probably a bit grey now. He's a singer, an opera singer.

The next person is a woman, and she's British, though she's married to an American. Actually she's Welsh, and she goes back to Wales a lot to visit her family. She's in her thirties I think, probably late thirties, and she's got long, wavy, dark hair and big eyes. She's slim but not very very slim like a model - she's quite curvy. Most people think she's beautiful. She's an actress.
A Can you cook?
B Yes, I can. I think I'm quite good at it. Most people seem to enjoy eating the things I cook for them, but you never know, maybe they're just being polite.

I first started trying to cook when I left home and went to university. I didn't have much money and it was much cheaper cooking my own food than eating in the canteen or in restaurants.

I learnt by myself really, by experimenting and improvising. To be honest, when I first started cooking most of my food was terrible. But I learnt quite fast.

Except at the very beginning, I think I've found it quite easy, mainly because I enjoy cooking and I enjoy eating. But it's not something that everyone can learn to do. I think some people are just too impatient to learn to cook well.

4

A I disagree with this for three reasons. First of all, I think it's better if all children look the same - especially for children who come from poorer families. And secondly, I think it's easier for the parents. They just have to buy one set of clothes for their children. And finally, it's much quicker for the children to get ready in the mornings. They don't have to make so many decisions about what to wear.

Absolutely, I agree with this. First of all, girls work better on their own because they're not thinking about boys all the time. Also, if there are boys in the class they tend to dominate and answer all the questions. If there aren't boys, I think girls feel more confident. Finally, I think without boys in the class there aren't so many discipline problems because girls generally behave better than boys. So teachers can concentrate on teaching and not on discipline.

4

B If I won a dream holiday in a competition, I'd go to Kenya or Tanzania. I've always really wanted to go on safari, ever since I saw the elephants in the zoo when I was five years old.

If I could choose any car, I'd get a Ferrari or something like that. Not very practical, but good fun.

If I could be very good at a sport, I think I'd choose tennis. Every week I play my friend Kate, and every week she beats me. It drives me mad!

If I could choose my ideal job, I'd be a newspaper editor. The money's good, and you only have to work for half an hour every evening.

If I had more time, I'd learn how to cook properly. I love eating but I'm not very good at cooking. I'd like to be able to cook a really nice dinner for my friends when they come round.

If I could buy a house in another country, I'd buy a ski chalet in the Swiss Alps, with enough room for all my family and friends. We could go there every Christmas - it'd be fantastic.

4

C I used to have a friend called Matilda. We were together at secondary school. When we were 16 she moved because of her father's job, but we kept in touch. We used to write long letters to each other - email didn't exist then. I went to stay with her a couple of times too. We lost touch after university. I'd love to see her again. We used to be really good friends.

I used to hate a couple of teachers at school, but I suppose the one I hated the most was my French teacher. He was really horrible. I don't think he liked children or even teaching. He used to be rude to us and he didn't explain things well. I failed French - it was the only subject I ever failed at school.

I used to play a lot of squash, but I recently started playing tennis and now I much prefer it. The problem with squash is that it's pretty hard and aggressive and maybe I'm just not fit enough to play it any more. Also the friend I used to play with always beat me. The great thing about tennis is that it's outdoors, and I play doubles with three friends. It's less competitive and more fun. The only problem is you can't play when it rains.
Personally I think banning fast food restaurants would be a good idea, but I don't think you can do that. I mean you can't ban a particular type of restaurant just because the food is unhealthy. People have to take personal responsibility for what they eat, and if people want to eat burgers, you can't stop them.

But banning cars from city centres, that would be great, that would really make a big difference. We need better public transport, and the best way to get it is to make people leave their cars at home. Any way, there's nowhere to park in city centres. Some people probably wouldn't like it at first because everyone uses their cars so much, but it would make the city centre so much nicer if you could walk around without worrying about the traffic. Also you could make pedestrian zones, with trees and cafes, and places to sit and read or just watch the world go by.

I think that both men and women read novels but they read different types. Generally men prefer reading science-fiction novels and action-based novels, and women prefer to read novels about feelings, emotions, and personal relationships. I think men find that quite boring and prefer something with more action in it. I know that personally, I don't really like reading science-fiction novels so I'm the stereotype, I suppose.

Well I think generally women like shopping much more than men and they can spend hours looking around shops, not making any decisions, just looking at things. However, my boyfriend and I aren't typical at all because he loves shopping, much more than I do, and he can spend hours walking around all the shops. Whereas I find it really, really boring.

I'm going to tell you about my sister-in-law, Marjan. She's a cardiac surgeon, so she operates on people with heart problems. It's an incredibly responsible job and very tiring. Some of the operations she does last for hours, like heart transplants, and she has to be standing up and concentrating for all that time. She works really long hours, and she also often has to get up in the middle of the night if a patient of hers has got worse or something. She works in one of the big London hospitals, and she also has a private clinic. I'm not sure what her salary is as we don't talk about things like that, but I imagine it's quite high.

She loves her job in spite of all the downsides. It took her years and years of studying and exams to get to where she is now, and she's passionately interested in what she does. She also spends ages reading articles and keeping up to date, and I think she does some teaching too. Probably her only complaint would be that she doesn't have enough time for her son. He's seven years old and of course she has very little free time for him or for herself.

Near my house there are a lot of small Indian shops selling vegetables and spices. I love walking around them, looking at everything.

I suppose my favourite shops are delicatessens. I just love food. I don't think I really have favourite shops for buying clothes, shoes, and books.

For presents, it obviously depends what I am buying and who it's for. I don't have one favourite shop.

I regularly shop at markets, supermarkets, and shopping centres. I like variety, it makes shopping more interesting.

I go shopping when I need to and I generally go on my own as it's easier.

I enjoy buying books and I absolutely hate buying swimsuits.

Shopping in the sales is a nightmare as everything is in a mess and there are thousands of people. I hate it.

I go to street markets sometimes – you can often find bargains there.

I have done quite a lot of shopping online. It is so easy. I have bought flights, tickets, films, and books.

Actually, I once met several film actors when they were making a TV film in my home town. I even had a part because they needed extras, I just had to walk up and down a street. But I think they edited me out of the final film.

What do I prefer, TV, DVD, or cinema? It depends on the film. If it's a film that I think I'm really going to like, I'd rather go to the cinema to see it. If it's just entertainment, then I'm happy to wait and rent the DVD when it comes out or watch it on TV.

I normally prefer seeing foreign films with subtitles, even if I don't understand the language they're in. I think it's very important to hear the actors' voice and tone.

I've seen several films this year but nothing really fantastic.
Manhattan Murder Mysteries by Woody Allen made me laugh a lot. I thought it was very good.

Machu Picchu, a Chilean film, made me cry.

A film I have seen several times is Grease. It's my favourite film ever. I have seen it a thousand times and I know the script by heart.

Someone I admire is the artist William Turner, who was born in London in 1775. I don't know very much about his life, or what he was like as a person - I just really like his pictures. I know that his mother died when he was a child, and he didn’t really go to school very much, but he was always good at art, even when he was very young. He had an exhibition at the Royal Academy when he was 15. His paintings are usually very delicate images, often of rivers or lakes or the sea. One day he tied himself to a ship in a storm so that he could really experience the storm before he painted it. He travelled a lot in Europe and painted beautiful cities like Venice and Rome. When he was older, he decided to live a lonely life, painting and travelling on his own. He often refused to sell his paintings - maybe he already had enough money. He died in 1851, in London, I think.

Well, I did the questionnaire and I scored 18, which means that I'm 'naturally unlucky' and that I don't attract good luck. I'm not sure that's true, I've always thought of myself as being quite a lucky person - I won £50 on the lottery once, which is more than any of my friends have done. It also says that I need a more positive and adventurous attitude to life. It's true that I'm not very adventurous, but I think I am positive about life. Maybe I should be a bit more open to new experiences, talking to new people, trying new food and so on - but on the other hand, I'm very happy with the friends I have and the food I eat. I can see that new experiences might be enjoyable, but I'm not sure they really make you luckier. In fact, I think that some people are just naturally unlucky, and there's not much they can do about it.

A Could you tell me who your favourite fictional detective is?
B Yes, my favourite detective's Chief Inspector Wexford. He's the detective in a lot of the crime novels written by Ruth Rendell.
A What do you like about him?
B I like the fact that he's a very real character. For example, he's happily married, which is quite unusual for fictional detectives, he's in his mid-fifties, he lives in a small village near the coast, and he has two grown-up children.
A Is his family important in the books?
B Yes, apart from the murder or crime, part of the stories are always about his family. For example he has two daughters and one of them is an actress, and the other is jealous of her because she's successful and she's Wexford's favourite.
A I suppose he always solves the crimes.
B Well yes, of course he does, but what I like about him is that he doesn't have any incredible powers. He's an extremely good listener, he listens to everything, even pieces of silly gossip, which can often give him a clue which helps him solve the crime. Then he sits at home and works things out. What I really like about him is that he's just an ordinary person who's good at his job.

We have three TVs in our house - one in the living room, one in the kitchen, and one in our bedroom. But we mainly just watch the one in the living room. I have a friend who doesn't have a TV. In fact, he doesn't even have a radio. He says he prefers to read everything in the newspaper.

I have five national channels. I don't have satellite or cable TV. The channel I watch most is Channel 4 because I think it has the most interesting programmes. I don't watch any foreign channels although I would like to have Spanish TV because I would like to be able to practise my Spanish. I don't watch as much TV as I used to. I normally watch one hour every evening on weekdays. I hardly watch any TV at the weekend. There are always more interesting things to do.