Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank all those at Oxford University Press who have contributed their skills and ideas to producing this course.

And very special thanks from Clive to Maria Angeles, Lucia, and Eric, and from Christina to Cristina, for all their help and encouragement. Christina would also like to thank her children Joaquin, Marco, and Krycia for their constant inspiration.

Designed by: Amanda Hockin
Cover design by: Jaclyn Smith

The publisher and authors are grateful to those who have given permission to reproduce the following extracts and adaptations of copyright material: p. 18 “Girls with balls” by Lucy Mills as seen on www.gapyear.com. Reproduced by permission; p. 20 “Getting to Bolivia” as seen on www.gosouthamerica.about.com. Reproduced by permission of The New York Times Syndication; p. 33 “Paris—Getting Around” as seen on www.destinationen.eurostar.com. Reproduced by permission; p. 35 Wikipedia Puzzle Globe Logo © Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. Used with permission; p. 48 “What are the 78 differences between women and men?” from BBC News at bbc.co.uk/news. Reproduced by permission; p. 51 “How do I change careers?” by Perri Capell. This article is reprinted by permission from CareerJournal.com © 2006 Dow Jones & Co. Inc. All rights reserved; p. 53 “Make a whole day of it!” from www.tripadvisor.com. Reproduced by permission; p. 58 “The truth about extras” by Louise Compton as seen on www.thesun.co.uk. Reproduced by permission; p. 71 “The man who wakes up in a ditch... then goes to work at Sotheby’s” by Anushka Asthana. The Observer 4 September 2005 © Guardian Newspapers Limited 2005.

Sources: p. 55 www.consumerdirect.gov.uk

The publisher and authors would like to thank the following for their permission to reproduce photographs: Alamy p. 60 (Connery/Photo 12); The Art Archive p. 8 (Museo Nazionale Terme Rome/Dagli Orti); Ferrario Burns Hood p. 39; Getty Images pp. 11 (sketching/Oli Tennent), 13 (Iconica), 23, 24 (Emmanuel Faure), 30 (Trujillo-Paumier), 41 (managing director/Chabruekn, civil servant), 48 (George Marx), 50 (Daly & Newton), 55, 61 (Timepix/Time Life Pictures); Inmnagine p. 38 (Thinkstock); Kobal Collection pp. 58 (New Line/Saul Zaentz/Wing Nut, Vinet, Pierre), 67 (20th Century Fox); Lucy Mills p. 18 (Gap Year Website); John Lawrence p. 71; Oxford University Press pp. 11 (windsurfing), 40; Photofusion p. 41 (student); Photolibrary.com pp. 41 (bartender/Stock Royalty Free IT), 60 (couple/Digital Vision); Pictures Colour Library p. 73; Rex Features pp. 4 (Organic Picture Library), 32, 33

Illustrations by: Phil Disley pp. 5, 6, 17, 64, 66, 68; Neil Gower pp. 20, 53; Ellis Nadler pronunciation symbols; Andy Parker pp. 27, 28, 56; Colin Shelbourn pp. 15, 16, 29; Andy J. Smith p. 25; Kath Walker pp. 12, 19, 44, 45, 61.

The illustration on p. 35 Wikipedia Puzzle Globe Logo © Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. Used with permission.

Picture research by: Cathy Blackie, Terry Taylor Studio
1 READING

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

1 Americans 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 take care of, keep from danger ________

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

1 Many vegetarians eat soy products as an alternative to meat.
2 Some people ________ that all ready-to-eat meals are unhealthy.
3 The number of people buying organic vegetables is ________ in many countries.
4 The US 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 ________ you from illness.
8 Unhealthy eating is not just a problem in the US; it is a ________ problem.
2 GRAMMAR present tenses: simple and continuous; action and non-action verbs

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

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. Check (√) the correct sentences.

1. He doesn’t have ________ a car right now. ________
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 math teacher.
4. Nowadays people ________ don’t mind ________ paying more for healthy food.
5. Can you get the door? I talk ________ on the phone.
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.

homemade meal raw spicy diet chicken steak takeout 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 cooked vegetables.
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 ________ food 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 usual Sunday lunch is roast ________.
   I especially like the wings.
10. We often get ________ on Fridays – either Chinese or Indian food.

b Label the pictures.

1. ________ 2. ________
3. ________ 4. ________

Study Link Student 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bowl noun</td>
<td>/boul/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish noun</td>
<td>/diz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat noun</td>
<td>/fat/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honey noun</td>
<td>/'heani/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serving noun</td>
<td>/'sərvin/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soup noun</td>
<td>/sup/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stew noun</td>
<td>/stu/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole wheat adjective</td>
<td>/houl wit/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat out verb</td>
<td>/it aot/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heat up verb</td>
<td>/hit ap/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

Listen to a man talking about whether young people eat better or worse than they did ten years ago.

Check (√) 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. □

Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false), according to the speaker.

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

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

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student Book p.144 Vocabulary Bank

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

4 PRONUNCIATION /u/ or /u:/; silent letters

a. Circle the word with a different sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/u/</th>
<th>/u:/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>mousse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cook)</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>would</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Write the words.

1. /'vedʒtəblz/ vegetables 4. /hæf/ ________
2. /'sæmən/ ________ 5. /houl wit/ ________
3. /næf/ ________ 6. /tʃækət/ ________

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

1. vegetables

d. Practice saying the words in a and b.
1 GRAMMAR past tenses

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

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

2 Chicago _______ (beat) Boston yesterday. Boston _______ (win) 44–39 in the first half but Chicago _______ (score) 46 points in the second half to Boston’s 39.

3 We were late. When we _______ (arrive) everyone _______ (finish) their lunch and they _______ (sit) in the living room 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 lights.

7 I _______ (not recognize) many people at my old school reunion because everyone _______ (change) a lot in 20 years.

8 The game _______ (already / start) when we _______ (turn on) the TV. Costa Rica _______ (lose) 1:0 and they _______ (play) very badly.

2 VOCABULARY sports

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 _______ (captain)
3 the person who likes a sport a lot _______ (fan)
4 what players do before they start playing _______ (up)
5 if you do a lot of exercise, you will … get in _______ (shape)
6 the place where you play tennis _______ (court)
7 the person who controls, e.g., a soccer game _______ (referee)
8 the place where you ski _______ (skiing)
9 what professional athletes have to do every day _______ (training)
10 the place where athletes run _______ (track)

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

play score beat win (x2) tie

In yesterday’s game, Brazil _______ (beat) England. In the first minutes of the game, England’s Michael Byrne _______ a goal, but by the end of the first half, Brazil had _______ the game 1:1 with a goal by Mateus. Four minutes into the second half, the Brazilians were _______ after a goal by Reginaldo. With no more goals by either side, Brazil _______ the game with a final score of 2:1. After the game, British goalkeeper Brennan said he had not _______ well and apologized to the fans for the loss.
3 PRONUNCIATION /ɔr/ and /ɔr/; word stress

a Circle the words with the /ɔr/ sound.

shirt  move  score  shorts  shout
court  knew  sport  hole  warm

b Circle the words with the /ɔr/ 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  alternative

<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 Practice saying the words in a, b, and c.

Study Link Student 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.

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

B Unlike the modern Olympics, which currently includes 35 sports and nearly 400 events, many of which are team sports such as soccer and basketball, the ancient Games only included individual events.

C The Olympic Games became a major sports event, but the Roman Emperor Theodosius I finally decided to ban the Olympic Games in 393 A.D., 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.

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

1. races or competitions  
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  

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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheat verb</td>
<td>/tʃi:t/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crowd noun</td>
<td>/kraʊd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jockey noun</td>
<td>/ˈdʒɔki/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>race noun</td>
<td>/reɪs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sword noun</td>
<td>/sɔːrd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV commentator noun</td>
<td>/tjuːˈviː kəməntətər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ban verb</td>
<td>/bæn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest verb</td>
<td>/prəˈtest/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retire verb</td>
<td>/riˈtaɪər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about a time when she cheated on a test. Check (✓) what happened.

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

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 during the test?  
4. Where did he put his answers?  
5. What did the teacher do when she saw them?

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.
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 even 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 mom and we always give each other a big hug.” ____________
6 “I have a list of all the possible movies we can see, where they’re playing, 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 “OK, John, go and buy the food. Chris, clean up the room.” ____________

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 speaking to _________.
5 He looked at _________ in the mirror as he went in.
6 You work too hard, Paul. You never have any time for _________.
7 The kids made the cake _________.

3 READING

a  Read the article and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
1 Chris often spends all day swimming. ________
2 Chris and Kirk don’t get along very well. ________
3 They both spend a lot of time by the ocean. ________
4 This was the first time that Chris had ever been windsurfing. ________
5 Chris is going to keep 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 your dictionary.
Continuing our regular feature of fathers and sons, this week we talk to artist Chris Dennis and his son, Kirk. Last weekend Chris taught Kirk to draw, and Kirk taught his father to windsurf.

Like father, like son

**Chris** We’re a very close family. There are a lot of similarities between me and Kirk, and we both like being outside. He’s much more active than me, of course – but he’s 20 and I’m 52, so that’s not surprising! I spend a lot of time walking on the cliffs by the ocean and sometimes I do 100 drawings in a day. During his free time, Kirk is usually on the water 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 waves were pretty rough – not great conditions for a beginner! We went to a beach. I borrowed an old wetsuit that was a little small and tight. Kirk swam next to me and showed me how to balance on the board, and how to keep the sail vertical. It was exhausting!

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

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

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

On the day we went out, we walked along the cliffs above a beach. We each had a sketchbook and we were drawing as we went along. I hadn’t done any drawing since I was in elementary 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 mom said she liked them, but I think she was just being nice.

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

---

4 **GRAMMAR** future forms

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

1 I’m going to travel around the world after my studies.

   travel (a plan)

2 I ________ at a friend’s house next week because they’re painting mine.

   stay (an arrangement)

3 I ________ dinner tomorrow.

   make (a promise)

4 That looks very heavy. ________ it for you.

   I / carry (an offer)

5 We ________ some friends after work tonight.

   meet (an arrangement)

6 I ________ on a diet after Christmas.

   go (an intention)

7 Look at the traffic! I don’t think we ________ on time.

   arrive (a prediction)

8 Hasn’t he come yet? I ________ him and see what has happened.

   call (an instant decision)
5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in these adjectives.

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

b Practice saying the words in a.

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>age gap noun</td>
<td>/eidar gæp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generation noun</td>
<td>/dʒenərəʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kids noun</td>
<td>/kɪdz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape noun</td>
<td>/ʃeɪp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close adjective</td>
<td>/kloʊs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cool adjective</td>
<td>/kʊl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bite verb</td>
<td>/baɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blame verb</td>
<td>/bleɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make up (after an argument) verb</td>
<td>/meɪk ʌp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinch verb</td>
<td>/pɪntʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about how position in the family has affected his and his family's personality. Check (✓) 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.pooled, not s.__________, not ________, r.__________

his wife: a.__________, not l.__________,

his father: r.__________, b.__________

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 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. Moya’s expecting you. Please go in.
Mr. Moya  It’s to see you again, Eleanor.
Eleanor  Thank you, Mr. Moya. It’s a great city.
Mr. Moya  It certainly is. You’ve Carlos Marín, my assistant, haven’t you?
Eleanor  Yes. Hi, Carlos.
Mr. Moya  And, let me you to Katia Vega, our US marketing manager.
Eleanor  do you do?
Katia  How do you do? We’ve a lot about you.
Eleanor  All good, I hope!
Mr. Moya  And is Ana Colón. She’s our new graphic designer.
Eleanor  Great to you, Ana.
Ana  It’s great to meet you, too. Did you have a good from Miami?
Eleanor  Yes, I did, thank you.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases
Match the sentence halves.

1  I was wondering  2  Yes, it won’t  3  Why don’t we  4  I have
   4  It won’t  5  Why don’t we  6  I have
2  Well, you’ll  5  Why don’t we  6  I have
3  What a  5  Why don’t we  6  I have

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

| Be | Learn | Dress | Ask | Work | Take |

Tips for your new job

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

1. Be positive [x]  4. Questions [ ]
2. Appropriately [ ]  5. Notes [x]
3. People’s names [x]  6. Full days [x]

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 coworkers. You shouldn’t look too dressy or not dressy enough.

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

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

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

a Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

1 I don't have any change; can you lend me two dollars? (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 lent 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.

taxes  save  mortgages  take-out  loans  salary  cost  charge

Why you should bank with

South & West

OUR ACCOUNT SERVICES
Checking account — open a checking account and get a debit card you can use to 1 take out cash from our many ATMs or when shopping. And if your company pays your 2 directly into the account, we don’t 3 you anything for the account or for the debit card.

Money Market account — if you want to 4 money, why not use our money market account? The typical interest rate is 5.25% and, if you keep over $2,000 in the account, it won’t 5 you anything.

OUR FINANCING SERVICES
Personal 6 — we can lend you money for that new car, a vacation, computer … up to a maximum of $50,000.
7 — do you need to buy or build a house? We can help you finance your new home at one of the lowest interest rates on the market.

OUR EXTRA SERVICES
Do you think you pay too many 8 to the government every month? Why not talk to our specialists. They can help you pay less.

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 ________ coffee?
4 I don’t spend much money ________ clothes.
5 You can pay ________ cash or ________ credit card.

2 READING

a Read the website on page 15 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 bill cash
6 have join earn
7 afford pay buy
8 fill out fill up fill
9 month by month monthly
10 wait wait for waiting

b Read the website again and check (✓) 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 simple past

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 we don’t want to change.
3 I took out the loan in 2006. Since then, I made / have made all the payments on time.
4 I took / have taken $100 out of the ATM this morning.
5 Have you ever had / Did you ever have any problems with the credit card you’re using now?
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 raise last year.
8 When did she borrow / has she borrowed the money?
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 a bank. I always save up and then pay cash.

b Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

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 PRONUNCIATION numbers

a Circle and say the correct number.

1 $23.99 (twenty-three ninety-nine) / twenty-three point nine nine dollars
2 4 1/4 four and a quarter / a fourth
3 849 eight hundred forty nine / eight hundred and forty-nine
4 1,500 one thousand five hundred / one thousand and five hundred
5 6.73 six point seven three / six point seventy-three
6 0.5 oh five / zero point five
7 2 1/2 two halves / two and a half

b Write the numbers in words.

1 $7.50 seven (dollars and) fifty (cents)
2 $999
3 14.5
4 2/3
5 1 1/2
6 3.842
7 $2,500,000
8 0.7 %

study link student book p.132 grammar bank 2A

5 A Where ______ you ______ when you first arrived in this city? (live)
B Well, I ______ in a friend’s apartment for a few months, and then I ______ this house. I ______ here for about two years now. (stay, buy, be)

B 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>/'bələŋdz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toothpaste noun</td>
<td>/tuθpeist/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wealthy adjective</td>
<td>/ˈwelθi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give away (money, etc.) verb</td>
<td>/gɪv əˈweɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up (e.g., smoking) verb</td>
<td>/gɪv əp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own verb</td>
<td>/əʊn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set up (e.g., a business) verb</td>
<td>/set əp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw away verb</td>
<td>/θrəʊ əˈweɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn up (= appear, arrive) verb</td>
<td>/tɜrm əp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aside from</td>
<td>/saɪd fraʊm/</td>
<td></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 this year? 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 audioscript on page 75 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/americanenglishfile/3
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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ages</td>
<td>a long time</td>
<td>New Year's Day</td>
<td>I last saw you months and months he was a child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>since</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>six years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Complete the dialogues with the present perfect continuous of the verbs in parentheses.

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 at 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 house for ages.
7. How long have you had / been having your bike?

Study Link  Student 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 Spanish for five years.
3. He's been working as a tour guide since he left here.
4. They've been traveling around Asia for two months.
5. We've been waiting for your call.
6. What has she been doing since she moved to Peru?
7. I've been cleaning the house all morning.

b. Practice saying the sentences in a.

3 READING
a. Read the article and check (✓) the best summary.
1. Lucy went to Ghana to learn how to play soccer. [ ]
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 soccer coach. [ ]

b. Read the article again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
1. Lucy was worried about being a woman soccer coach. [x]
2. She had problems with discipline. [ ]
3. The soccer club she worked with was well equipped. [ ]
4. She had plenty of free time during the day. [ ]
5. It was too hot to play at noon. [ ]
6. She was completely happy with her job. [ ]
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. He was an hour late! I’m _________!
2. A: Is Jake’s apartment big?
   B: Big? It’s _________! It’s 300 square meters.
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 cookie? They’re _________.
6. The movie was _________! We loved it.

5 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a  Match the words to the correct sound.

1. tiny 2. freezing 3. great 4. boiling 5. exhausted 6. starving

b  Practice saying the words in a.

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>apes noun</td>
<td>/eips/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social life noun</td>
<td>/'soʊʃə laɪf/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour guide noun</td>
<td>/tʊr ˈɡaɪd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subway noun</td>
<td>/'sʌbweɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep adjective</td>
<td>/dip/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistreated adjective</td>
<td>/mɪsˈtrɪtɪd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trivial adjective</td>
<td>/ˈtrɪvəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apply for (a job) verb</td>
<td>/əˈplaɪ ˈfɑːr/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescue verb</td>
<td>/ˈrɛsɪv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take time off verb</td>
<td>/teɪk ˈtaɪm əf/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a  Listen to a woman talking about some of the topics in exercise 4 on Student Book page 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 kind of car she drives
D: a sport she practices
E: an important possession
F: a friend of hers

b  Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Her town 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 Denver on a mountaineering _________.
4. Her most important possession is _________.
5. The Sierra Club gives members _________.
6. The problem with her car is that it is _________.

Listen again with the audioscript on page 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 Book p.158 Sound Bank
1 READING

a Read the text and find the answers.

1 Which airline is more expensive, LAB or AeroSur?
2 What’s the cheapest way to get downtown from the airport?
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 traveling by truck?
6 Can you get anything to eat on a tren expresó?
7 Why is tren rápido 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 with 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 traveling!

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

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

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

Tip! For smaller buses and trucks, 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 expresó. 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 travelers 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 New York subway takes about two or three minutes from one stop to the next.
2 How _____ does it _____ to get downtown by car?
3 It usually _____ him forty minutes on the bus.
4 The train _____ a long time to arrive last Saturday because it was snowing.
5 How _____ does it _____ you to _____ home in the evening?
6 It _____ me 20 minutes longer to _____ to work yesterday because of the traffic.

3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

1 I think tennis is more exciting as golf to watch on TV. more exciting than
2 In the US, buses are much more cheap than the train.
3 She's wearing the same skirt than you.
4 My mother drives slowlier than my father.
5 Do Americans work as harder as Canadians?
6 My brother is a little taller that I am.
7 Paulo is most intelligent student in my class.
8 Today is the hottest day of the year.
9 This is the worse restaurant I've ever been to.
10 It was the more boring journey I can remember.

b Write sentences with information from the survey.

1 Helsinki / exciting / of the three destinations
   Helsinki is the least exciting of the three destinations.
2 Sydney / healthy / of the three destinations
3 Rio de Janeiro / cheap / Helsinki
4 Sydney / not / dangerous / Rio de Janeiro
5 Helsinki / easy to get to / Rio de Janeiro
6 Sydney / relaxing / the three destinations
7 Sydney / sunny / Helsinki
8 Helsinki / not / have / tourists / Sydney
4 Vocabulary transportation and travel
Complete the sentences and definitions.
1. where you pick up your suitcase after a flight  
   ________________

2. where you wait for a train
   ________________

3. you get this when you park illegally
   ________________

4. At the check-in counter 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 US.

7. what a car needs if it's not electric
   ________________

8. the opposite of take off
   ________________

9. a verb that 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 Book p.148 Vocabulary Bank

5 Pronunciation sounds

a. Match the words to the correct sound.
   1. cycle, aisle, fine
   2. seat, speed, scenery
   3. far, park, card
   4. limit, ticket, trip
   5. public, rush, luggage
   6. go, slow, road
   7. plane, gate, take off
   8. travel, crash, platform


b. Write the words.
   1. /flaɪt/ ________________  4. /træk/ ________________
   2. /'hɑːrvei/ ________________  5. /væn/ ________________
   3. /ˈhelmat/ ________________

c. Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link: Student Book p.157 Sound 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) noun</td>
<td>/ˈeksət/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferry noun</td>
<td>/ˈferi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scenery noun</td>
<td>/ˈsɛnəri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security noun</td>
<td>/soʊˈkjʊərəti/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service station noun</td>
<td>/ˈsɜrvəs ˈsteɪʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunnel noun</td>
<td>/ˈtʌnl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convenient adjective</td>
<td>/kənˈvɪnɪənt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole adjective</td>
<td>/həul/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a. Listen to a woman talking about aspects of dangerous driving. Check (√) the subjects she talks about.
   1. The speed limit on highways should be 50 mph.  √
   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 cell phone.  ×
   5. Traffic radars don't stop speeding.  √

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 ride?

Study Link: MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?
Complete each sentence with one word.

1. Where ____________ your sister work?
2. When I got home I realized I ____________ left my cell phone at work.
3. A. The phone's ringing.
   B. I ____________ answer it for you.
4. ____________ you lived here since 2003?
5. She's ____________ learning Spanish for three years.
6. His new movie wasn't as good ____________ the last one.

Study Link: www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/3
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 ___call___ me tomorrow? □
3. Could I ___use___ your computer this afternoon? Mine’s not working. □
4. Would you mind ___send___ me an e-mail about that? □
5. Is it OK if I ___take___ Friday off? □
6. Would you mind ___call___ 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 should I call?
d. I’m afraid I can’t just now. Maybe Joe can help you.
e. Of course not.
f. Yes, of course. Should I come in at ten o’clock?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the dialogues.

1. A Have you found a job?
   B No, I haven’t s_________ looking yet.
2. A Do you like The Rockets?
   B Who? I’ve never h_________ of them.
3. A Can I speak to Miranda, please?
   B J_________ a minute. I’ll call her.
4. A I’m really tired.
   B L_________ me get you a cup of tea.
5. A H_________ do you like your new job?
   B Not too 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 e-mail.
- GREG 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). Put a ✓ for the people who say gossip is OK and an ✗ next to the people who say it’s bad.

b. Complete these sentences with names from the website.

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

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

1 Americans are ruder now than 20 years ago.  T  
2 People are ruder in the country than in cities.  
3 Most people said they speak loudly on their cell 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 car reserved for cell phone users.  

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

c Complete the sentences with the highlighted words.

1 A lot of modern technology is designed for individual use, for example MP3 players.

2 ___________ talking loudly on their cells, some people also interrupt conversations to take a call.

3 Cell phones are very useful. ___________, they can also be very annoying.

4 We should all improve our manners _________ we all can live together more happily.

5 Almost everyone has a cell phone, _________ not everyone uses it every day.

d Underline five other words or phrases. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
2 GRAMMAR must, have to, should (obligation)

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

Some useful TIPS for tourists in NYC

1 If you don’t like sore feet, you must/don’t have to bring comfortable shoes to New York. You’ll be doing a lot of walking.

2 If you get lost, you must not/shouldn’t be afraid to ask for directions. New Yorkers are usually pretty friendly.

3 If you want to ask someone a question on the street, you must/should say “Excuse me” to get their attention.

4 To ride the bus, you have to/should have a MetroCard or the exact change. The drivers don’t handle money.

5 In restaurants the tip is not included in the bill, so you should/have to leave a tip, about fifteen percent, if the service is satisfactory.

6 New York is a pretty safe city, but use your common sense. For example, you shouldn’t/don’t have to walk in certain areas at night.

7 You must not/don’t have to smoke in bars or restaurants. It is prohibited by law.

8 If you drive, you must/should wear a seat belt at all times. It’s the law.

9 If you have time, you have to/should take a ride on the Staten Island Ferry. It’s free and you get a great view of the city.

10 Some museums have a “suggested” entrance fee. That means you must not/don’t have to pay the full price, but you have to/should pay something. It’s not free.

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

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

   she often has to work

2 You should to take 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 to work?

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

6 You don’t have to park here. It says “no parking.”

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

8 People shouldn’t answer their cell phones when they are talking to someone.

Study Link Student Book p.134 Grammar Bank 3A
3 VOCABULARY  cell 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 busy _______.

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 cell phone makes when someone calls you is a ring tone _______.

6 If you call someone and they don’t answer, you can call back _______ later.

7 You must remember to turn off _______ your cell phone when you go into a theater or concert hall.

8 If you call someone and their cell phone isn’t on, you can leave a message _______ on their voice mail _______.

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 speed dialing _______.

4 PRONUNCIATION  sentence stress, phonetics

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

1 You must take your passport or other identification when you go to Italy.

2 We should call the restaurant to reserve a table.

3 You must not park your car on the sidewalk.

4 Children shouldn’t watch more than two hours of 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 /ˈmænərzi/ manners
2 /ˈbizi/ business
3 /ˈmæst/ master
4 /ˈfoun/ found
5 /ˈʃoʊnt/ shouldn’t
6 /ˈmeɪsɪdʒ/ message

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

Study Link  Student Book p.157 Sound 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>guests noun</td>
<td>/gestz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crazy adjective</td>
<td>/ˈkreɪzi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disgusting adjective</td>
<td>/dɪsˈgʌstɪŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain (about sth) verb</td>
<td>/kəmˈpleɪn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do (sb) a favor verb</td>
<td>/du o ˈfævər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pour (a drink) verb</td>
<td>/pər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>step on (somebody’s foot) verb</td>
<td>/step ɒn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swallow verb</td>
<td>/ˈswɔːləʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate (into) verb</td>
<td>/trænˈsleɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

1 He doesn’t mind people who use cell phones in public. [ ]
2 He hates people who use cell phones in public. [ ]

b Listen again and complete the sentences.

1 I think you should _______ _______ from other people when you’re talking on a cell phone.
2 It doesn’t really _______ _______ me, but some people find it very _______ _______.
3 As _______ _______ I know, you must not use a cell phone _______ _______ in a car.
4 Turning off your cell phone in class is just _______ _______.
5 I suppose people _______ _______ it, but it can be very _______ _______ to listen to!

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 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/americanenglishfile/3
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 bald  
  b big nose  
  c with a mustache  
  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 get people to buy something    advertise

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 not a good idea to use emoticons in more formal messages. 

Emoticons

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

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

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

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

Nowadays people often use emoticons in e-mail 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 a financial plan called a 401(k) by e-mail with his boss. He wrote 401(k) in his e-mail, 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. Check (√) the correct sentences.

1. I look my older brother. We’re both tall and dark. ___look like___
2. This looks like a nice hotel. __________
3. You look happy. Have you had some good news? __________
4. He’s 35, but he looks like older. __________
5. That shirt looks awful. Take it off! __________
6. What’s the matter? You look worried. __________

3 VOCABULARY describing people

a. Complete the sentences.

1. No, I don’t think he’s 48. He’s only in his e _______ fories, around 41 or 42.
2. Your hair is over your eyes. You should ask your hairdresser to cut your h _______.
3. A What does he l _______ like?
   B He’s tall, with blond hair, and very 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 little o _______.
6. He’s in his m _______ -fifties – probably about 54 or 55.
7. When she was young, she had red hair, but it’s completely g _______ now that she’s in her sixties.
8. She wears her hair in a p _______.
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.

3 WANTED!

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

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

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.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overweight</td>
<td>sight</td>
<td>tight</td>
<td>bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighties</td>
<td>might</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>neighbor</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>weigh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link  Student Book p.149 Vocabulary Bank

Study Link  Student Book p.158 Sound Bank
5 GRAMMAR must, may, might, can’t (deduction)

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

1 They ______ be very happy – they just won the lottery.
2 She ______ be the new boss – she’s too young!
3 It ______ be a Mayan 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 pretty dark.
3 She ______ four children – she’s only 20!
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 the hospital? That ______ true. I saw him this morning and he was fine.

7 He ______ a lot of money if he can afford a Mercedes.
8 I don’t know who that man over there is but he ______ Gina’s husband. He’s too old. Gina told me her husband was in his thirties.

Study Link Student Book p.134 Grammar Bank 3B

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>research noun</td>
<td>/rɪˈsjuːtʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wig noun</td>
<td>/wɪɡ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embarrassed</td>
<td>/ɪmˈbærəst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hideous</td>
<td>/ˈhɪdiəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>/'mæskaɪlən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proud</td>
<td>/praʊd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vain</td>
<td>/veɪn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expect verb</td>
<td>/ɪkˈspekt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make an effort</td>
<td>/meɪk anˈɛfərt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renew (a passport) verb</td>
<td>/rɪˈnuː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 audioscript on page 76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM
1 **GRAMMAR** *can, could, be able to*

**Nancy Peters**

**Education:**
- B.A. in Spanish with Marketing (1994)
- Master in Business Administration (1999)

**Work Experience:**
- 2000-present: Managing Director, Brand Marketing Services Inc., Los Angeles.

**Other Skills:**
- Intermediate computer programming: 1990
- Typing certificate: 1993
- French – basic certificate: 2001
- Spanish (fluent)
- Driver’s license: I will be taking my driving test next month

**Hobbies & Interests:**
- Sports, especially tennis and badminton
- Learning languages – I hope to start Japanese classes next October

---

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 that I **haven’t could / haven’t been able to** call him yet.
6. I **used to can / used to be able to** speak a little Russian, but I’ve forgotten it now.
7. If we had a little 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 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** downtown.
8. I’d like to be able to **travel** more often.
b Match the highlighted words with sounds 1 or 2.

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?

b Read the ten tips again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 If you have an injury, you should stop running. [T]
2 Buy a pair of new running shoes especially for the race. [F]
3 You shouldn't run far the day before the race. [T]
4 Spend the day before looking around the city. [F]
5 If you don't take a shower on the day of the race, you may become dehydrated. [T]
6 Take a break every five miles or five kilometers. [F]
7 It's a good idea to start the race fast and then slow down. [T]
8 You shouldn't eat a lot the day before the race. [F]
9 You should drink a little water at regular intervals. [T]
10 Arrive about 15 minutes before the start of the race. [T]

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank

3 READING

a Read the ten tips about running in a marathon.
Which are for before the race? 2
Which are for during the race? 1

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 anything new, 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 Boston or New York, especially if you go with a friend. Take it easy the day before.

5 Take 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-kilometer 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 that 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 store is very **tiring**. __________ 
4 This game 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 movies? __________
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 extremely tired / tiring if she does too much.
3 It’s very worried / worrying that we haven’t heard from him since he went to South Africa.
4 Apparently their vacation 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 afraid 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 ______

so ______

so I always travel by car.
(b) 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 cell.

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>wave noun</td>
<td>/wev/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazed adjective</td>
<td>/əˈmezd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dehydrated adjective</td>
<td>/dɪˈhɑːdrətɪd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>determined adjective</td>
<td>/dɪˈtɑːrmond/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up (= stop trying) verb</td>
<td>/gɪv ʌp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improve verb</td>
<td>/ɪmˈpruːv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep on verb</td>
<td>/ˈkɪp ən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manage to (do sth) verb</td>
<td>/ˈmænɪdʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scream verb</td>
<td>/skrɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take up (a hobby) verb</td>
<td>/teɪk ʌp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a Listen and check (✓) 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 favorite cookbook? □
6 How did you learn to cook? □
7 How often do you cook? □
8 Was it easy or difficult to learn? □

b Listen again. What are his answers?

C Listen again with the audioscript on page 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 sentence with one word.

1 I’ve had my car ______ three years now.
2 How ______ live in Peru?
3 It’s the ______ beautiful city I’ve ever seen.
4 You ______ touch that! It isn’t yours.
5 She ______ be 40! She only looks about 30.
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 Center?
B The best way is to take the metro, Line 1.
A How many stops is it?
B Five or six. I can’t remember exactly.
A Do I have to change trains?
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.
A Thanks.

2 Social English useful phrases

Match the sentences.

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

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

3 Reading

Paris

Getting Around

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

The Paris metro is easy to use, clean, and fast. Follow sortie for the exit and correspondance to change trains. 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 (composteur) 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 crazy. The easiest way to get a taxi in Paris is to find a taxi stand at train and large metro stations. The white light on the roof of the taxi indicates that it 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 subway 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.
1 VOCABULARY education
Complete the crossword puzzle.

Clues across →
2 The opposite of a public school
4 University graduates have a ___
5 A teacher who has lots of rules is ___.
6 A school for children 1–3 years old
8 A person whose job is to teach in a school
10 The study of numbers
16 A mark on an exam or course
17 A school after elementary school
19 You can go to a language school to ___ to speak French
20 The study of computers is usually called "computer science" or "___ technology."
21 Another name for a test

Clues down ↓
1 To study for an exam
3 After an exam, you get the ___.
7 A period of time in a school year
9 A subject that studies chemical elements
11 The days and times of classes
12 For example, to copy answers on a test from another student
13 The study of novels, plays, and poetry
14 A way of controlling students' behavior
15 The director of a school
18 The opposite of pass (a test)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/yʊ/</th>
<th>/yʊ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>result</td>
<td>much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform</td>
<td>music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Underline the stressed syllable.
1 university 5 behave 8 elementary
2 review 6 discipline 9 professor
3 exam 7 secondary 10 college
4 uniform

c Practice 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 that 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 hits. For educational purposes, scholars, 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 Is.” These sites can be a valuable source of information and opinion for students. However, the information may not be totally accurate and some scholars refuse to use them. Perhaps the best-known wiki is the online encyclopedia 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 that students will be able to use it with confidence. 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  
   She will fail her exams.

2. I’ll have to go to a new school
   I will have to go to a new school.

3. She won’t start elementary school
   She won’t start elementary school.

4. I think I’ll go on vacation
   I think I’ll go on vacation.

5. As soon as I get home,

6. Her parents will get her a present
   Her parents will get her a present.

a. after I finish my exams.
b. if she gets good grades.
c. I’m going to do my homework.
d. unless she studies more.
e. until she’s five years old.
f. when my parents move to San Diego.
b Circle the correct answers.

1. He'll study history at the university if / until he gets good grades.
2. She won't start the class as soon as / until all the students are quiet.
3. I'll probably talk to my adviser before / if I choose my subjects for the next year.
4. We'll have to wear a uniform when / after we go to a private school.
5. I won't leave early unless / if the teacher gives me permission.
6. She'll do her homework if / as soon as she gets home.
7. He'll be really disappointed if / unless he fails his exams.
8. She won't go to high school until / as soon as she's 14 years old.

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

1. If I ______ write the date on my calendar, I ______ forget it. (not write, forget)
2. _______ you _______ the exam again if you _______ it? (take, fail)
3. I _______ my homework as soon as this program _______. (do, end)
4. Unless her grades _______ very good, she _______ study medicine. (be, not be able to)
5. He _______ home until he _______ from high school. (not leave, graduate)
6. When I _______ the test results, I _______ you immediately. (get, call)
7. I _______ and see you before I _______ to Korea. (come, go)
8. We _______ late unless we _______. (be, hurry up)
9. Until I _______ to my adviser I _______ what subjects I'm doing. (speak, not know)
10. You _______ the test if you _______ your notes. (not pass, not review)

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>adviser noun</td>
<td>/əd'vaɪzər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behavior noun</td>
<td>/bɪˈheɪvər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bell noun</td>
<td>/bel/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cafeteria noun</td>
<td>/kæfəˈtriə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effective adjective</td>
<td>/ɪˈfektɪv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slightly adverb</td>
<td>/ˈslɪtli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punish verb</td>
<td>/ˈpʌnɪʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first of all</td>
<td>/fɜːst əv əl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second adverb</td>
<td>/ˈsekwənd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finally adverb</td>
<td>/ˈfaɪnəli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

1. Private schools are usually better than public schools. [ ]
2. All schools should let students wear whatever they want. [ ]
3. Girls learn better without boys in the class. [ ]
4. Boys learn 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 morning.
4. Girls work better _______.
5. If there aren't boys, I think girls _______.
6. Girls generally _______ _______ than boys.

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

Study Link Student Book p.136 Grammar Bank 4A

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/3
In an ideal world...

1 **GRAMMAR** second conditional

a Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Check (✓) 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 dollars.
   __________________________
4 If he doesn’t like the job so much, he wouldn’t work so hard, but he loves it.
   __________________________
5 I’d save 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 right now.
   __________________________
8 We’d go to the movies more often, if we’d have the time.
   __________________________

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

**Study Link** Student 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 refrigerator 10 suburbs
5 townhouse 11 dishwasher
6 balcony 12 apartment

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

1 If I didn’t need the money, I _________ work on Saturdays. (not work)
2 I _________ you at the airport if you tell me what time the flight arrives. (meet)
3 If you’re late again, you _________ your job. (lose)
4 If she _________ so selfish, she would have more friends. (not be)

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 call if she couldn’t come.
5 We’d get there faster if we took a taxi.

C Practice saying the words in a and the sentences in b.
3 VOCABULARY houses

a Complete the description with words from the list.

armchairs bathrooms bedrooms coffee table
dishwasher downtown fence garage garden
patio shower sink steps suburb yard

This beautiful home, with a white 1. fence, around it is located in a quiet 2. ______ only 20 miles from 3. ______. There is a large 4. ______ in the back. A small 6. ______ in the yard is a great place for barbecue. There's no 7. ______, but parking is not a problem in this neighborhood. To enter the house, you walk up some 8. ______ to a nice porch. Inside there's a small living room comfortably furnished with a sofa, two 9. ______ and a 10. ______. The kitchen is modern, with a new stove, a large refrigerator, and a 11. ______. There is also a double 12. ______ in the kitchen. The house has two 13. ______, a small one on the first floor with just a toilet and sink and a larger one on the second floor with a bathtub and 14. ______. There are three 15. ______ on the second floor.

b Complete the sentences.

1 I live in a small 1. own ______ of 10,000 inhabitants.
2 John lives on the fourth 1. ______ and there's no elevator.
3 Be careful of the 5. ______ when you go out of the front door. You might fall.
4 We live in a lovely 3. ______ area. The only problem is that there's no bus service.
5 When we arrived we could see smoke coming out of the 6. ______.
6 We used to live in a 7. ______ and we could hear every word the neighbors said.
7 She went out onto the 4. ______ to see what was happening in the street.
8 A lot of people live in the 8. ______ and get a bus or train into the city every day.
9 We need to repair the 9. ______ because when it rains, water comes into one of the bedrooms.
10 We prefer living in the 10. ______ to living in the city.

4 READING

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

1 Grafton New Hall ...
   a was just 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 townhouses in Japan.
   c winning a competition.

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

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

6 The furniture needed for Grafton New Hall ...
   a will cost more than the house.
   b will depend on who buys it.
   c will cost less than the house.
**A NEW 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 country house. It was designed by Ushida Findlay architects, better known for ultramodern townhouses in Tokyo. It’s an extraordinary building that is unlike any other in England. The house is designed to look as if it is growing out of the ground; it is very low, and will be almost invisible from a distance.

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

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

**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>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(paint) brush noun</td>
<td>/braʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrance noun</td>
<td>/'entrəns/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patio noun</td>
<td>/'peɪtioʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shutters noun</td>
<td>/ʃətərz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extraordinary adjective</td>
<td>/əkˈstrɔːrdənri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huge adjective</td>
<td>/hjuːdʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideal adjective</td>
<td>/aɪˈdɪəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-story (house) adjective</td>
<td>/wʌn ˈstɔːri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spacious adjective</td>
<td>/ˈspeʃəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surrounded by</td>
<td>/ˈsaʊrdənd bai/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LISTENING**

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

A sports  □  C travel  □  E abilities  □
B work  □  D home  □  F cars  □

b. Listen again and answer the questions.

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

C. Listen again with the audioscript on page 77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.
1 VOCABULARY  friendship

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

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

a  Where did you 1 ______ meet ______?

B  At a golf tournament in Santo Domingo.

A  How long have you 2 _______ each other?

B  For about ten years.

A  Why do you think you 3 _______ so well?

B  Because we have very similar personalities.

A  What do you 4 _______?

B  A lot of things, for example we both love playing golf.

A  Do you ever 5 _______?

B  Not much. We usually agree about most things.

A  How do you 6 _______?

B  Usually by e-mail and we call each other occasionally.

A  Have you ever 7 _______?

B  Only for about a month when we both changed our e-mail addresses and forgot to tell each other!

A  Do you think you will always 8 _______?

B  Yes, I'm sure we will. I certainly hope so.

b  Write the type of relationship after each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>close friends</th>
<th>coworkers</th>
<th>old friends</th>
<th>classmates</th>
<th>new friends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 We always do our homework together after school.</td>
<td>classmates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 We've known each other since we were kids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 We only met last month but we get along very well.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 We work together in the same office.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 We tell each other all our secrets.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 GRAMMAR  usually and used to

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

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

2 I didn't use to like Carlos, 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 parentheses.

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

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

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

4. *__________* (you / wear) a uniform when you went to school?

5. I *__________* (go) to the gym three times a week, but not anymore. I'm too busy.

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

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

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

9. *__________* (they / go) to the beach a lot when they were kids?

10. We *__________* (not have) a long vacation, but this year we're going to Australia for six weeks!

Study Link: Student 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 along with very well, 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 the 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 you've known for a long time, and who you still get along with. You probably have similar hobbies, so you can do things together. I have three close friends who I was in high 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 soccer, and be outside in the open air.

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

4. *__________* : For me close friends are the people you spend your free time with. I go out on 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 in college but none of my friends are.
4 PRONUNCIATION /s/ or /z/

a How is se pronounced in these sentences? Check (√) 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 cellphone 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 Practice saying the sentences in a.

Study Link Student 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 game.
2 We __________ very well with our neighbors. In fact, we are good friends now.
3 I __________ the party late because I missed my train.
4 How many e-mails do you __________ every day?
5 He’s a little 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reply noun and verb</td>
<td>/ri'plai/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useful adjective</td>
<td>/'yuəsl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break up (with sb) verb</td>
<td>/breuk 'Ap/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get in touch with verb</td>
<td>/get id tɔtʃ wið/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get rid of verb</td>
<td>/get rid ov/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make an excuse verb</td>
<td>/meik an iks'kju:s/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>realize verb</td>
<td>/'riəlaɪz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tend to verb</td>
<td>/tend tu/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wonder verb</td>
<td>/'wʌndər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a Listen and check (√) 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 dislike 
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 Laura 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 prefer tennis now?

Listen again with the audioscript on page 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 sentence with one word.

1 I __________ to wear a uniform when I was in high school.
2 This __________ be the way out. There’s an exit sign.
3 __________ you be able to come tomorrow?
4 You won’t pass your exam __________, you study harder.
5 __________ you go to their party if they invited you?
6 He __________ to be very fat but now he’s thin.
1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS
Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
Check (✓) the correct sentences.

Ben 1 What we are going to do this evening?
   What are we going to do
Sarah 2 How about to go out for dinner?

Ben I have a better idea. 3 Let’s see a movie and then
   go out to dinner.
Sarah That’s a great idea. What movie should we see?
Ben It’s up to you. We can choose when we get there.
Sarah 4 Why don’t we go to La Brasserie for dinner?

Ben No, we went there last time. 5 How about to go to
   that burger place I like?
Sarah I prefer Italian. 6 What about Bon Gusto?

Ben Yes, 7 let’s go there. It’s expensive, but the
   food’s great.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases
Complete the dialogues with the correct phrase.

1 A What w______ y.ou____ 1 i____e____?
   B I think I’ll have the steak.
2 A That cake l_______ good.
   B Yes, let’s have a piece.
3 A Do you think you c______ d____ m____ a
   favor?
   B It depends what it is!
4 A I only want a salad, thanks.
   B A____ y.____ hungry?
5 A Let’s go out to dinner tomorrow.
   B H____ o_____. I have a better idea. Let’s go to
   the movies, then out to dinner.

3 READING
a Read the text and answer the questions with the name of
   a group or singer.
   Who …
   1 … only asked for soft drinks?  The Beatles
   2 … wanted to spend some time
      thinking in silence?
   3 … wanted to listen to music?
   4 … needed to clean some clothes?
   5 … was worried about their safety?
   6 … wanted to write to somebody?
   7 … didn’t like a certain color of food?
   8 … wanted to practice their music in a
      special room?

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

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

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

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

• A rehearsal room to practice in
   before the show, decorated in
   black leather and with indoor
   plants.  (Jane’s Addiction)

• An armor-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 Evian mineral water
   should be supplied.  (Jennifer Lopez)

• 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)

• Forty-eight bottles of mineral
   water, a kettle, eight local
   postcards with stamps, and
   eight pairs of socks.  (Coldplay)

Luckily for concert organizers not
everyone is so demanding.
American singer Beck only needs
rice cakes, hummus, water, and
yogurt!
**1 GRAMMAR quantifiers**

a Complete the chart with the underlined expressions.

<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 __________ gas in the tank.
2. I think you spend __________ time on your computer: it's bad for your eyes.
3. There were __________ salespeople and we had to wait a long time to be served.
4. Don’t worry! You have __________ time to finish the test – more than an hour.
5. You’re driving __________ fast. Please slow down.
6. There weren’t __________ people in class yesterday. Only five turned up.

---

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

1. There were too __________ people at the party.
   There were __________ people at the party.

2. I only have __________ milk left.
   I don’t have __________ milk left.

3. He has __________ patience with slow drivers.
   He doesn’t have __________ patience with slow drivers.

4. There are __________ cookies in the box.
   The box isn’t __________ for all the cookies.
5 There were very ________ cars on the road because of the bad weather.

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

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

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

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

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

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

doughnut rough naughty cough drought

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

2 ________ /ˈnɒtɪ/ adj (for children) badly behaved, not doing what an adult says

3 ________ /ˈdraʊst/ noun a long time with no rain

4 ________ /ˈdounət/ noun a small round cake often with a hole in the middle

5 ________ /raɪf/ adj not smooth or level (e.g., your hands after too much work)

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

Study Link Student 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 decide survive

1 The ________ went on for hours.

2 A writer needs to have a lot of ________.

3 There wasn't much ________ in the article.

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

5 What's your ________ for the game tomorrow?

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

7 Do we want Plan A or Plan B? We need to make a ________ now.

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

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

1 There is too much ________ on the roads these days. (crazy)

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 made a final decision. (possible)

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

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

Study Link Student Book p.138 Grammar Bank 5A

2 PRONUNCIATION -ough and -augh

a Circle the word with a different sound.

brought although bought taught

thought enough through caught
enough tough daughter laughed
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 we 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 program 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.

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>/ˈbæləns/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavor</td>
<td>/ˈfleɪvər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global</td>
<td>/ˈɡloʊbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organic</td>
<td>/ˈɔrɡənɪk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tragic</td>
<td>/ˈtrædʒɪk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td>/eɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>/ɪnˈkərɪdʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increase</td>
<td>/ɪnˈkriːs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>/rɪˈdus/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protect</td>
<td>/prəˈtekst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 downtown areas
B car parking
C improving public transportation
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 downtown.
5 It would make the downtown area so ____________________________ if you could walk around.
6 You could make pedestrian areas, with trees and cafes, and places ____________________________ and read.

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.
1 **GRAMMAR** articles: a / an, the, no article

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

1 _A_ penny saved is _a_ penny earned.
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. Check (√) the correct sentences.

1 She’s best boss we’ve ever had in this office.

   _the best_

2 He always comes home from _the work_ at about six o’clock.

3 _That’s a beautiful jacket_. I especially like the color.

4 I left the _home_ when I was 16.

5 My sister’s taking a course to become _a electrician_.

6 Have you read _the book I gave you_?

7 _What cold day!_ You would think it was winter.

8 _Health and happiness_ are more important than money.

9 They usually go to the movies about _twice the month_.

10 Did you see the press conference with _a president of the UN_?

11 We’re hoping to visit the Science Museum _the next Friday_.

2 **PRONUNCIATION** the: /ðə/ or /ðiə/

a Circle the correct pronunciation.

1 The office gave me all _the_ information I needed. /ðə/ /ðiə/

2 The city council has solved _the_ traffic problem downtown. /ðə/ /ðiə/

3 The green shirt is very pretty, but I prefer _the_ blue one. /ðə/ /ðiə/

4 He didn’t agree with _the_ answer given by _the_ agent. /ðə/ /ðiə/

5 The university decided to invite all old _students to the_ reunion. /ðə/ /ðiə/

6 The conversation was about _the new neighbors_. /ðə/ /ðiə/

b Write the **underlined** words in the correct column.

1 I thought _their_ new _bathroom_ was very nice.

2 They are going on vacation _together_ in two _months_.

3 Although I hate math, 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 in _those_ clothes.

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

c Practice saying the sentences in a and b.

**Study Link** Student Book p.157 Sound Bank
3 READING

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

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

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

A Men need more CDs than women.
B Men are very good at sleeping when something needs to be done.
C Men cannot do two things at the same time.
D Men don't have much sense of color.
E Men aren't vain.
F Women are good at caring for children.
G Men are very quick at shopping for some things.
H Men don't understand things unless you explain them very carefully.
I Men don't care about home decoration.
J Women never forget important dates.

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

1 how much there is of something
2 without difficulty
3 a piece of cloth that you use to cover a window
4 finish, be all used up
5 a set of clothes that you wear together
4 HOW WORDS WORK connectors
Check (√) the correct sentence in each pair.

1. a. Men read a lot of science fiction, while women prefer detective novels.
   b. Women are interested in fashion, while today a lot of men are too.

2. a. Jane works very hard. On the other hand, she never takes a vacation.
   b. Jane works very hard. On the other hand, she takes a long vacation every summer.

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 vacation, but now we’re worried about the cost.
2. I’m not very good ___ waiting ___ buses. I always take a taxi in the end!
3. “Is Sheila’s job the same as yours?” “No, I work ___ a personal assistant, but she’s an accountant.”
4. He’s very different ___ his wife. She’s interested ___ sports but he prefers listening ___ music.
5. “What are they talking ___?” “I’m not sure, but they definitely disagree ___ each other.”
6. I’ve written ___ my friend and asked ___ her help.
7. “Has he always been so bad ___ math?” “No, in fact he used to work ___ a bank!”
8. She wanted to go to Brazil, but she’s afraid ___ flying.
9. She’s going to apply ___ a job in the US.
10. “How are they going to pay ___ their new car?” “They’ve borrowed the money ___ the bank.”

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(finger) nails</td>
<td>/ˈnetlz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soap</td>
<td>/ˈsoʊp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>/smuːð/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sticky</td>
<td>/ˈstɪki/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gossip</td>
<td>/ˈgɑːsəp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>according to</td>
<td>/əˈkɔːrdɪŋ tu/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
<td>/hauˈvɛər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in general</td>
<td>/ɪn ˈdʒenərəli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the other</td>
<td>/ɒn ði ˈʌðə hænd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

b) Listen again and answer the questions

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

C) Listen again with the audioscript on page 78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.
People who work sitting down get paid more than people who work standing up.  
Ogden Nash, American poet

1 VOCABULARY work

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

Salary Responsibilities Position Training Qualifications Working Hours Opportunities

b Complete the job advertisement with words from the list.

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

c Complete the job interview.

Interviewer Are you unemployed at the moment, in a job, or studying?

Applicant I’m in my final year of college, but I also work part-time for a small company.

Interviewer What kind of do you have with this company?

Applicant It’s just a one, for six months, but I can 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 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 . I’m also interested in any company health plan you might have …

Study Link Student Book p.152 Vocabulary Bank
2 READING

a Read the text and check (✓) 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 Look for a different job in the same field. □

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 20 years. F

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

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

4 Your hobby will always be your perfect job. ___

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

6 For employers, education is more important than experience. ___

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

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

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

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress, sounds

a Underline the stressed syllable.

1 overtime 6 temporary 11 career

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>retire</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>part-time</th>
<th>scientist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salary</td>
<td>contract</td>
<td>manager</td>
<td>apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earn</td>
<td>experience</td>
<td>permanent</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overtime</td>
<td>swap</td>
<td>psychologist</td>
<td>job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accountant</td>
<td>permanent</td>
<td>company</td>
<td>full-time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank
4 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Match the sentence halves.

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

a applying to smaller companies?
b can be hard work.
c to tell the company he was getting married.
d getting fired.
e to get a good job as soon as you graduate.
f traveling 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 college.
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 practice 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 cover letter.

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

1 She would like getting a job abroad, preferably in the U.S.
   to get
2 I’ve decided to quit my job.
3 Don’t accept anything. You must go on looking for your ideal job.
4 We spent two months to interview all the candidates.
5 They must increase the salary to attract the right applicants.
6 He gave up to study at the 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>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contestant noun</td>
<td>/kənˈtestənt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industry noun</td>
<td>/ˈindəstri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>judge noun</td>
<td>/dʒuːdʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketing noun</td>
<td>/maːrkətɪŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sale noun</td>
<td>/seɪl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV series noun</td>
<td>/tiˈviː ˈsɛriəz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretend verb</td>
<td>/prɪˈtend/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regret (doing) verb</td>
<td>/rɪˈɡret/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seem verb</td>
<td>/sim/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

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

b Check (√) 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 take exams.  
8 She usually works with children.  
9 She has to read a lot.  
10 She sometimes teaches.

c Listen again with the audioclip on page 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 sentence with one word.

1 If you don’t hurry up, you _______ catch the train.
2 If I _______ you, I’d buy a bigger house.
3 Where did you _______ to live before you came to Miami?
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 programs are terrible.
1 GIVING OPINIONS

Complete the conversation.

Ann     So now we need to discuss
        who we 1 s________ hire. In my
        opinion, the best candidate is
        Alan. What do you 3 t________?

Bill     Yes, 4 a________.

Claire   I’m sorry, but I don’t
        5 a________ with you. 6 P________.
                                I think that Jack is more suitable.

Bill     I’m not so 7 s________. I agree
        8 w________ Ann.

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

Claire   9 T________ a great idea.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

useful phrases

Complete the conversation.

Ann     I love this painting. But I don’t
        know 1 m________ about art.

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

Ann      That’s really 2 __________.

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

Ann      Oh no! Don’t 3 _______ around!

Bill     Why not? 4 __________ the matter?

Ann      I’ve just seen Claire from the office.

Bill     You’re 5 __________. It can’t be
        Claire.

Ann      No, I’m sure it’s her.

Bill     It’s not a big 6 __________. She
        knows that we’re a couple.

Ann      Yes, but she’ll tell everyone.
        7 __________ get out of here!

Bill     OK, let’s go.

3 READING

a  Read the advice and answer the questions.

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

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

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

You can’t visit the Louvre and not see
the Mona Lisa, but my tip would be to see it
first – though you may have to run to
avoid the crowds. When you’ve done
that, use the plan to look for the galleries
that sound most interesting to you. 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 restrooms
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 item as security. There
are several stands 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 subway entrance, rather
than from the street, as the lines are
shorter.

Have a wonderful visit! ☺
A woman is always buying something.  
Ovid, 1st-century Roman poet

**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 mall.
3. I asked Cindy where she bought / did she buy that jacket.
4. We asked the salesperson how much it was / was it.
5. He told me that he haven’t bought / hadn’t bought anything.
6. I asked the manager whether / that the shoes were on 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 don’t like shopping at sales.
2. We’ll buy our plane tickets on the Internet.
3. How much did you pay for your bag?
4. I haven’t bought any clothes for a long time.
5. Do you have the receipt?
6. Where are the restrooms?

**2 VOCABULARY** shopping

a Complete the texts with words from the list.

bargain cash register complain customers department store discount line manager receipt refunds sale salesperson shopping cart supermarket

I buy all my food at my local 1. __________ because they are very good to their 2. __________. I always check my 3. __________ before I push my 4. __________ out of the store, just in case there’s a mistake. The other day I noticed they had charged me $4.00 for a can of coffee that had a 20% 5. __________. It should have been $3.20. So I went back and told the girl at the 6. __________ about it. She called her 7. __________ and they re-entered the sale at the right price and gave me $0.80 back!

I recently bought a DVD player on 8. __________ at a large 9. __________. I thought I’d gotten a great 10. __________ but when I got it home it didn’t work. I took it back to the store to 11. __________. There was a long 12. __________ of people waiting at the Customer Service desk. When I spoke to the representative, I asked for my money back. She told me they didn’t give 13. __________ on sale items. I said that the 14. __________ who sold it to me never explained that. Finally, they agreed to exchange it for another DVD player at the same price.

b Read the definitions and write the words.

1. you can buy your newspaper here  
   n__________
2. a store that sells bread  
   b__________
3. two ways of saying a store that sells medicine  
   d__________ or ph.__________
4. a large store that sells many different things  
   d__________ st__________
5. a place with many stores under one roof  
   s__________ m__________

**Study Link**  Student Book p.140 Grammar Bank 6A  
**Study Link**  Student Book p.153 Vocabulary Bank
3 PRONUNCIATION consonant sounds: /ɡ/, /dʒ/, /k/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/  

a Write the words in the chart.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bakery</th>
<th>bargain</th>
<th>cash</th>
<th>chain</th>
<th>store</th>
<th>cheese</th>
<th>complain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dishwasher</td>
<td>drugstore</td>
<td>goods</td>
<td>guarantee</td>
<td>manager</td>
<td>market</td>
<td>chocolate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>g</th>
<th>dʒ</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bargain</td>
<td>manager</td>
<td>bakery</td>
<td>dishwasher</td>
<td>chain store</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Practice saying the words in a.  

**Study Link** Student 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?

---

**“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.  
2. Watches – for example, a fake Rolex watch will cost as little as $10.  
3. Perfume and cosmetics – it is estimated that up to 10% of perfumes and toiletries in the global marketplace are fakes.  
4. CDs, DVDs, and computer software, such as games.  
5. Toys and sporting goods.  
6. Be suspicious of bargains. If something seems too good to be true, it probably is!  
7. 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.  
8. Take extra care at street markets or in other situations where it may be more difficult to get in touch with the vendor after the purchase.  

---

**3**  
- If you are buying CDs or DVDs, be suspicious of any with poor-quality boxes, no artist or movie title 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.

---

**2**  
- 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 vendor, you will have no rights, no customer 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>/brentʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compensation noun</td>
<td>/kæmpən'seifn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complaint noun</td>
<td>/kəm'pleint/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goods noun</td>
<td>/ɡaudz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guarantee noun</td>
<td>/ɡərən'ti/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laptop (computer) noun</td>
<td>/læptəp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>staff noun</td>
<td>/stef/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deliver verb</td>
<td>/dɪ'livə/</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 4 on Student Book page 85. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1. There are very few stores near her house.
2. Her favorite stores are shoe stores.
3. She always buys presents from the same store.
4. She often goes to supermarkets.
5. She likes doing her shopping at lots of different places.
6. She prefers shopping by herself.
7. She hates buying books and swimsuits.
8. She enjoys shopping at sales.
9. She can often find something cheap at a street market.
10. She never buys books online.

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

Study Link  Student Book p.140 Grammar Bank 6A

Study Link  www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/3
See the movie… get on a plane

1 GRAMMAR passive: be + past participle

a Write passive sentences using the tense in parentheses.

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

2 It / show / in theaters next year (future, will)

3 It rained the whole time the movie / make / on location (past continuous)

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

5 Auditions / hold / all day (present continuous)

6 The movie / dub / into other languages (future, going to)

7 The movie / make / in France (simple past)

8 It / base / on a book (simple present)

2 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Write the words next to the correct sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>script</th>
<th>subtitles</th>
<th>dialogue</th>
<th>filmed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<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 /id/ directed visited based
2 /t/ helped filmed replaced
3 /d/ dubbed played voted
4 /id/ destroyed attracted nominated

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank

New Movies

Active Service

Active Service is a new movie that 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 Francoise, the young mother and the part of Jean, the resistance fighter, 6 plays / is played by Ralph Neville.

The movie 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 movie 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 movie 14 can see / can be seen at theaters all over the country starting Saturday and it 15 shouldn’t miss / shouldn’t be missed.

Study Link Student Book p.140 Grammar Bank 6B
3 Reading

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

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

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

1 Extras can meet the stars of the movies that they’re in. T

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 movie is made __ movie set

2 attractive and exciting __________

3 standing or sitting doing nothing __________

4 normal or typical __________

5 pieces of useful advice __________

6 had a strong desire __________

7 make angry __________

8 is good or convenient for __________

So, what does it take to be an extra?

Rob says “You have to have a good sense of humor and you have to be able to get along 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 movies, but he hasn’t quit his day job. He said “I have a full-time job in finance, but in recent years I’ve seen myself in the movies Tomb Raider, Spy Game, and Legally Blonde! It all began when I had an urge to do something really different and I always liked the idea of meeting movie stars. I applied for the role of ‘businessman wearing stylish clothes’ in Tomb Raider and they obviously liked my pictures because a month later I was on the movie 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 movie!”

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

Rob’s book, which is packed with facts about the movie and TV industry, stresses that extras have to be prepared for anything. He adds: “Working as an extra doesn’t pay very well, but it’s unique and it’s fun. And although they don’t get much thanks for it, the extras are a major factor in a movie’s success. Don’t forget that!”
4 VOBUCARY cinema
Complete the crossword puzzle.

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>movie crew noun</td>
<td>/ˈmʌvi kru/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movie set noun</td>
<td>/ˈmʌvi set/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guided tour noun</td>
<td>/ˈɡaɪdəd tʊr/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpreter noun</td>
<td>/ɪnˈtərprətər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nightmare noun</td>
<td>/ˈnætmər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathtaking adjective</td>
<td>/ˈbreθtərɪŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnificent adjective</td>
<td>/mægˈnɪfɪsənt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unforgettable adjective</td>
<td>/ænˈfərˈɡɛtəbəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroy verb</td>
<td>/dɪˈstrɔɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(filmed) on location</td>
<td>/æn loʊˈkiʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a) Listen to a woman answering some questions about movies. Number the questions in the order that she answers them.

A Can you think of a movie that made you laugh a lot? [ ]
B Do you prefer seeing foreign films dubbed or with subtitles? [ ]
C Can you think of a movie that made you cry? [ ]
D Have you seen any really good movies this year? [ ]
E Can you think of a movie that you’ve seen several times? [ ]
F Have you ever met a movie star? [ ]
G Do you prefer seeing movies on TV, DVD, or at a theater? [ ]

b) Listen again and answer the questions.

1 How did she meet a lot of actors? [ ]
2 When does she prefer to see a movie at a theater? [ ]
3 Why does she prefer to see foreign films with subtitles? [ ]
4 Why did she like Ocean’s Thirteen? [ ]
5 What country is the movie Machuca from? [ ]
6 Why has she seen Titanic so many times? [ ]

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student Book p.154 Vocabulary Bank
1 **GRAMMAR** relative clauses

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

who which where whose that

1 Look. This is the hotel ______ where we stayed last summer.
2 We'll buy the car ______ is the most economical.
3 I want to introduce you to a woman ______ used to work with me at the TV studio.
4 Mexico City is a city _______ history can be seen everywhere.
5 It's the movie ______ I've seen more times than any other.
6 I'm going to stay with an old school friend _______ husband is in the hospital.
7 The person ______ I get along with best in my family is my cousin.
8 I hate dogs ______ bark for no reason.
9 Is Tim the friend _______ brother is an airline pilot?
10 What was the name of the restaurant _______ we had that wonderful meal last month?

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

c Add commas to the sentences where necessary. Check (✓) the sentences that don't need commas.

1 The soccer player, who had always liked Spain, had decided to play for Barcelona.

2 *Psycho* which was directed by Hitchcock is my favorite 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 oldest 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 was born in Scotland in 1930.

Study Link Student 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 World War I, which started the same year and resulted in the deaths of nine million soldiers. The war ended in 1918 with the Treaty of Versailles, which was very unfavorable 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 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 World War II ended with the Treaty of Yalta in 1945, which led to the division of Eastern Europe. This division eventually led to the conflict in Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Possibly no other person has had a greater 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 an important person, usually for political reasons ________
8 a group of countries governed by one country ________

3 VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

a Write the job for each picture.

1 politician
2 c ________
3 ________
4 s ________ p ________
5 v ________
6 s ________
7 p ________
8 i ________
b Write a word for each definition.

1 a person who works in movies and the theater __________
   a ctor

2 a person who is an expert in science __________
   s

3 a person who directs an orchestra __________
   c

4 a person who plays music __________
   m

5 a person who tells actors what to do __________
   d

6 a person who takes pictures with a camera __________
   p

7 a person who plans and draws things, e.g., clothes, furniture __________
   d

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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Practice 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 noun</td>
<td>/tʃɔɪs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunger noun</td>
<td>/ˈhʌŋgər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insult noun</td>
<td>/ˈɪnsʌlt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justice noun</td>
<td>/dʒəstɪs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poverty noun</td>
<td>/ˈpɔvərteɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refugee noun</td>
<td>/ˈrefjuˈdʒi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status noun</td>
<td>/ˈsteɪtəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>racist adjective</td>
<td>/ˈrɛsɪst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unbearable adjective</td>
<td>/ˈʌnbɜrəbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise (money) verb</td>
<td>/rɛɪz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 actress.
Maureen: You're kidding me!
Pat: No, it's true. I'm very sorry. You! I heard it from his boss, David Viner.
Maureen: That's terrific!
Pat: It is, isn't it? But he's given in his notice at work and is leaving at the end of the month.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the list.

see you either at all felt like funny would be

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

2 A I went to Beijing last year.
   B That's _________. So did I!

3 A You must come over for coffee one evening.
   B Thanks. That _________ very nice.

4 A Were you at the game 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 e-mail, you should …

1 … use long sentences.
2 … always use small letters, not capitals.
3 … send a business e-mail “high priority.”
4 … check your spelling and punctuation.
5 … use abbreviations (e.g., a.s.a.p = as soon as possible).
6 … include emoticons (e.g., :-o) where possible.
7 … always use “Reply to all” when you reply to an e-mail 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 e-mails

1 Use correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation. E-mails 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 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 e-mail, don’t forget to include the original message in your reply because the recipient might not remember the context.

5 Don’t use “Reply to all” unless your message really needs to be seen by each person who received the original message. Not everyone is necessarily interested in your reply.

6 In business e-mails, 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. E-mail is faster than letters and requires a different kind of writing.

8 And finally, check that you are sending the e-mail 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 the UK?
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 the 13th  b. Thursday the 13th  c. Friday the 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 was a new Harry Potter book,
3. January
4. Fridays are dangerous
5. Friday the 13th
6. Winter is dangerous
   a. fewer children ended up in the 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.

4. Match the highlighted words to the correct definition.
1. danger _______ risk _______
2. probable _______
3. numbers that give important information _______
4. difficult to understand _______
5. happen, take place _______
6. people who are killed _______
7. hurrying _______
2 GRAMMAR third conditional

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

1 If I’d known it was going to rain, I ________ (take) an umbrella with me.

2 She ________ (arrive) home earlier if the traffic hadn’t been so bad.

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

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

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

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 ________ (buy) the car.

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

3 He didn’t go to the movies because he wasn’t interested in the movie.
   He would have gone to the movies if ________

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

5 They moved because their rent went up.
   If their rent hadn’t gone up, ________

6 We didn’t have a barbecue because it was too 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>
<th>unhappy</th>
<th>realistic</th>
<th>advantage</th>
<th>mistake</th>
<th>instinct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Stress on
1st syllable | Stress on 2nd syllable | Stress on 3rd syllable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anxious</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

b Write the words in the chart.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>achieve</th>
<th>airport</th>
<th>bump</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank

4 HOW WORDS WORK that or what?
Correct any mistakes in the highlighted words. Check (✔) 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 The city ________ he likes best is in Canada.

6 He works for a company ________ makes cell phones.
5 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

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

comfort luck help happiness success
fortune care

1 (+) adjective ending -y:

2 (+) adjective ending -ate:

3 (+) adjective ending -able:

4 (+) adjective ending -ful:

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

1 They are the perfect couple. They have been __________ 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 __________ because the bed was hard.
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>/'kæbən kru/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart attack noun</td>
<td>/hɑrt a'tæk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instinct noun</td>
<td>/'ɪnstɪŋkt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achieve (a goal) verb</td>
<td>/ə'ʃiːv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bump into (sth / sb) verb</td>
<td>/bamp 'ɪntə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convince verb</td>
<td>/kən'veɪns/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall asleep verb</td>
<td>/fɔl 'əslɛp/</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>/pres/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vary verb</td>
<td>/'vərɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about the questionnaire about luck from Student Book page 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 in 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. __________

Listen again with the audioscript on page 79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.
1 READING

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

1. More than 40 movies have been made about Jack. __
2. The Lodger was a horror movie. __
3. The 1959 movie 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 may prefer not to find out the truth. __

b) Read the text again. Find compound nouns that mean the following.

1. people who enjoy solving crimes by just sitting at home and thinking _____________________________
2. a type of movie, e.g., Dracula, Frankenstein _____________________________
3. the place where a crime, e.g., a murder, takes place _____________________________
4. a machine that can travel back to the past or into the future _____________________________
5. a kind of novel (or movie) about space and fantasy _____________________________
6. a TV program about real life, e.g., animals, history, etc. _____________________________

---

Jack The Ripper

At The Movies

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

In 1926, the famous director Alfred Hitchcock made his first thriller, The Lodger, which was based on the Jack the Ripper story. A 1959 movie generally follows the real events but doesn’t use any real names, and introduces an American policeman to help solve the murder mystery. In 1965, A Study in Terror put Jack the Ripper against the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. Holmes ultimately succeeds in finding Jack the Ripper, but had to face him again in Murder By Decree in 1979. Even the famous horror movie producers Hammer Films made two movies based on the Ripper. One of the biggest recent movies starred Johnny Depp as a policeman searching for Jack the Ripper in the 2001 film From Hell.

With so few clues and methods of detection at the time, it seems the only way we might discover the real identity of Jack the Ripper would be to go back in time to one of the crime scenes before a murder occurs. In 1979’s Time After Time, H. G. Wells uses a time machine to find the murderer. And the movie 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, movies, 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 movies or TV dramas have been made about Jack the Ripper, more than for any other murderer.
2 GRAMMAR tag questions
a Circle the correct answer.

1 You live in Las Vegas, _don't you_ / aren't you?
2 But you weren't born in Las Vegas, _weren't you / were you_?
3 You moved to Las Vegas when you were ten, _weren't you / didn't you_?
4 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 tag questions.
1 You don't like him much, _do you_?
2 You're 26 years old, _are you_?
3 It's really easy, _isn't it_?
4 He speaks Spanish, _does he_?
5 They left yesterday, _did they_?
6 She hasn't finished the test yet, _has she_?
7 He's having lunch with her tomorrow, _isn't he_?
8 You'll find out about the movie, _will you_?

3 PRONUNCIATION /ə/

a Circle the /ə/ sound in these words.
  1 recent
  2 violent
  3 machine
  4 convince
  5 investigation
  6 achieve
  7 royal
  8 police

b Write the words.
  1 /ˈmɒdrəʊt/ ______
  2 /ˈmɪstrɪəs/ ______
  3 /ˈfɪmsəs/ ______
  4 /ˈfɪkʃənl/ ______
  5 /kənˈtɪnuə/ ______

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link  Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

4 GRAMMAR indirect questions

a Correct the highlighted phrases.
  1 Can you remember _where did we leave it_?
     __________
  2 I wonder _why did she go back_ to the hotel early?
     __________
  3 Do you know _where is the nearest bank_?
     __________
  4 Could you tell me _how much does it cost_ please?
     __________
  5 Do you think she knows _what does she want to do_?
     __________
  6 Can you tell me _have we arrived yet_?
     __________

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

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

2. has / you / ever / Do / been / know / she / to Vietnam / if
   ____________________________________________________________________________?

3. if / Can / this train / tell / goes / to Quebec / you / me
   ____________________________________________________________________________?

4. me / Could / starts / tell / what / the / show / you / time
   ____________________________________________________________________________?

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

6. tell / you / Could / me / long / he’s / how / there / lived
   ____________________________________________________________________________?

VOCABULARY compound nouns

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

boarding  credit  golf  police  train

strawberry  training  traffic

police

1. ________ station

2. ________ card

3. ________ course

4. ________ jam
I find television very educational. Every time somebody turns on the TV, I go into the other room and read a book.

Groucho Marx, American comedian

1 VOCABULARY television

Match the programs to the correct type of TV.

1 drama series
2 documentary
3 sports program
4 cartoon
5 the news
6 talk show
7 reality show
8 comedy
9 soap opera
10 game show
11 movie

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 / go on Friday evenings / go on Friday evenings out.
3 I'll pick your sister up / pick up your sister at the airport.
4 He wants to find out the truth / find the truth out.
5 Here are your shoes. Put them on / Put on them.
6 I get along with / get my neighbors along with.
7 Please turn off all cell phones / turn all cell phones off.
8 Didn't you hear me? Turn them off! / Turn off them!
9 Don't throw these papers away / throw away these papers.
10 Please go away / 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.

turn off fill out set up throw away

1 Please take this form with you. You need to _______ and return it to us.
2 I can't hear the radio. Can you please ________?
3 He wasn't the only person to start the company. In fact, three people ________.
4 Those shoes have holes in them. I don't know why you don't ________.
5 A I can't find my glasses.
   B I'm sure they're in your room. Go and ________.
6 There's nothing on TV. Can I ________?
7 I don't need my sweater in here as it's pretty warm. Do you mind if I ________?
8 They haven't brought the check yet. Can you ________?
3 PRONUNCIATION review of sounds

a Circle the word with a different sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sound</th>
<th>patient</th>
<th>chimney</th>
<th>crime</th>
<th>soundtrack</th>
<th>heard</th>
<th>them</th>
<th>patience</th>
<th>chimney</th>
<th>crime</th>
<th>soundtrack</th>
<th>heard</th>
<th>them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>fortunate</td>
<td>mystery</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>out</td>
<td>murder</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>path</td>
<td>power</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>rush</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>receipt</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>path</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td>sink</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>path</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>machine</td>
<td>thriller</td>
<td>queen</td>
<td>sound</td>
<td>heard</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>patience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

4 READING

a Read the text. Which definition of roughing it is correct?

1 to live a simple life working on the land and growing your own food
2 to save money by buying cheaper products
3 to live in a way that is not very comfortable, usually for a short time
4 to work hard and save money
5 to enjoy outdoor activities

b Check (✓) the things Hugh does now.

1 He works out. ✓
2 He goes out with friends. □
3 He wears stylish clothes. □
4 He takes a shower 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. □

b Match highlighted phrasal verbs from the text to the correct meaning.

1 continue
2 get together with other people
3 reduce, use or do less
4 do physical exercise
5 start, e.g., a new activity
6 accept something that is annoying or unpleasant without complaining

Hugh Sawyer wakes up at 6:00 a.m., turns on the radio, gets up, washes and shaves, eats some breakfast, and gets on the bus to London.

At work he’s always dressed 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 coworkers 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 a television, a sofa, electricity, chairs, tables, and a fridge.” Before he took up his new life, he cut down his belongings to just a radio, a few clothes, books, and photos. At night he has a sleeping bag and a small stove. Despite the difficulties, Sawyer is enjoying his challenge. His original plan was to live outdoors for six weeks, but he decided to keep on after finding it “pretty easy.”

However, Sawyer still hasn’t experienced a 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.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{take} & \text{warm} & \text{find} & \text{give} & \text{use} & \text{call} & \text{sold} & \text{turn} \\
\end{array}
\]

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 __return____ it back to the store.
3. Can you __switch____ up the radio? I can hardly hear it.
4. I always __switch____ up before I start running.
5. Did you __fill____ up a whole tank of gas on the trip?
6. I'm sorry, you're busy. I'll __return____ back later.
7. I can't believe the tickets for the show are __sold____ out.
8. He has to __switch____ out more information before he goes to the police.

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

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{take out} & \text{turn on} & \text{check in} & \text{speed up} & \text{pick up} & \text{come in} \\
\end{array}
\]

1. That box must be very heavy. I'll help you put it down. __pick it up____
2. The soap opera is starting on Channel 1. Let's turn it off. __switch off____
3. Our bank account total has changed. Have you put any money in it, recently? __switch in____
4. Have you checked out at the front desk yet? __check out____
5. Can you ask them to go out through the back door? __go in____
6. He asked the taxi driver to slow down. __speed up____

\text{Study Link} \quad \text{Student Book p.155 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>candle noun</td>
<td>/'kændl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electricity noun</td>
<td>/'lek'trisəti/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freezer noun</td>
<td>/'frizər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iron noun</td>
<td>/aɪərn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light bulb noun</td>
<td>/laɪt bʌlb/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacuum cleaner noun</td>
<td>/vækyʊm 'klɪnər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring up (children) verb</td>
<td>/briŋ ap/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live off (the land) verb</td>
<td>/lɪv əf/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about TV and answer the questions.
1. How many TVs does he have?
2. Where do they usually watch TV?
3. Why doesn't his friend have a TV?
4. What is his favorite channel? Why?
5. What foreign TV would he like to watch? Why?
6. How much TV does he watch during the week?
7. Why doesn’t he watch TV on weekends?

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

\text{Study Link} \quad \text{MultiROM}

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each sentence with one word.

1. She told me that she __never____ been to Korea before.
2. Out of Africa was directed __Sidney Pollack____.
3. Valencia, __is on the east coast of Spain, is famous for its oranges.
4. If it had been cheaper, I __have bought it____.
5. It's a great movie, __it____?
6. You must __take off____ all electronic devices during takeoff and landing.

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

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases
Complete the sentences with phrases from the list.
now or never hopeless at blame me hear a word confirm your reservation 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 e-mail in the next few days.

3 READING
a Match the famous sights in Paris to their description. Then read the text and check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Louvre</th>
<th>Gare d’Orsay</th>
<th>Notre Dame</th>
<th>Eiffel Tower</th>
<th>Ile de la Cité</th>
<th>Place de la Concorde</th>
<th>Egyptian Obelisk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 It was built for the 1889 World Fair.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 It used to be a train station but is now an art museum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Paris cathedral.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A stone column in the middle of Place de la Concorde.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 It used to be a fortress and then a royal residence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 The square where King Louis XV and Marie-Antoinette were killed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 An island in the Seine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check your dictionary.
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 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 in shape 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, so they try to do that. OK, so maybe they still sometimes eat junk food, burgers, and French fries and things like that, when they go out, but I think in general they eat in a healthier way than, say, ten years ago.

I cheated on a chemistry test when I was in high 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 on physics tests because the teacher was really strict and he always watched us very carefully. The chemistry teacher was a lot more relaxed. She was reading a book while we were taking the test. 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, 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 test, of course.

I’m an only child. I don’t think I was spoiled, 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 very responsible and organized though, so probably most of what the psychologist says is true for me.

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

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

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 on 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 called 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 lots of things on the Internet, especially books and music. The last thing I bought was a box of chocolates for my mother’s birthday last month.

Somebody tried to steal money from me a few years ago. I was walking in the city late at night, coming back from a friend’s house, but I didn’t have any money, so he was very 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 money in a long time. The last time I did was when I was in college. 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 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 ride on the sidewalk 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 cell phone. It's good manners. And you shouldn't play noisy games or talk really loudly if you're on a bus or a train or somewhere where there are lots of people around. It doesn't really bother me, but some people find it very annoying.

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

OK, this famous person I'm going to describe is a man and he's from China. He's probably in his late twenties or early thirties — I'm not 100 percent sure... He's very, very tall. And his hair is straight and short. Well, at least it was when I saw him once in New York, pretty close up. He was wearing a suit, not his team's jersey, but I had no problem recognizing him. Well, everybody there recognized him, really. He's a basketball player, of course.

The next person is a woman. She was actually born in Hawaii, so she's American, but she grew up in Australia. She's in her early forties. She's been married twice. The first time was to Tom Cruise. Then in 2006 she married a country singer named Keith Urban. She has long blond hair and blue eyes. And she's slim, almost like a model. Most people think she's beautiful. She's an actress.

I definitely agree that drivers shouldn't use any kind of cell 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 phone 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 phones.

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 pass and this can be very dangerous. Slow drivers make other drivers angry — and an angry driver can be a dangerous driver.

I have been cycling for years. I love riding in the summer, when there's plenty of daylight after work. The countryside around my town 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 Colorado is the best place to do it.

I have a friend from Denver and we often go away together for weekends and on vacation. 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 miles on it — it's a good friend!

I belong to the Sierra Club, mainly because they do a lot to protect the environment. They also give members discounts. I've been a member since 2004.

I drive a big six-passenger car. It's not really my kind 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 has a powerful engine, so it's fun to drive and 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 gas.
A Can you cook?
B Yes, I can. I think I’m pretty good at it. Most people seem to enjoy eating the things I make 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 college. I didn’t have much money, and it was much cheaper cooking my own food than eating in the cafeteria or in restaurants.

I learned by myself really, by experimenting and improvising. To be honest, when I first started cooking most of my food was terrible. But I learned pretty quickly.

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.

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 second, 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 morning. 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 as many discipline problems because girls generally behave better than boys. So teachers can concentrate on teaching and not on discipline.

B If I won a dream vacation in a contest, 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 a lot of 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 crazy!

If I could choose my ideal job, I’d be a news anchor on TV. The money’s good, and you only have to work for 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 over.

If I could buy a house anywhere, I’d buy a house in Arizona, with enough room for all my family and friends. We could go there every winter for a vacation. It would be fantastic.

C I used to have a friend called Laura. We went to high school together. 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 – e-mail didn’t exist then. I went to stay with her a couple of times, too. We lost touch after college. I’d love to see her again. We used to be really good friends.

I used to dislike a couple of teachers at school, but I suppose the one I remember best was my French teacher. He was really horrible. I don’t think he liked kids or even teaching. He used to yell at 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 like it better. The problem with squash is that it’s pretty hard and aggressive and maybe I’m just not in good enough shape 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 downtown areas, that would be great, that would really make a big difference. We need better public transportation, and the best way to get it is to make people leave their cars at home. Anyway, there’s nowhere to park downtown. Some people probably wouldn’t like it at first, because everyone uses their cars so much, but it would make the downtown area so much nicer if you could walk around without worrying about the traffic. Also, you could make pedestrian areas, 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 and action novels. Women prefer to read novels about feelings, emotions, and personal relationships. I think men find that type of novel pretty boring and prefer something with more action in it. I know that, personally, I don’t really like science fiction, 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 stores, 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. He can spend hours walking around all the stores, whereas I find it very, very boring.

I’m going to tell you about my sister-in-law, Marion. She’s a cardiac surgeon, so she operates on people with heart problems. It’s an incredibly demanding 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 very long hours, and she also often has to get up in the middle of the night if a patient of hers has gotten worse or something.

She works in a big hospital, and she also has a private practice. I’m not sure what her salary is, since we don’t talk about things like that, but I imagine it’s pretty high.

She loves her job in spite of all the downsides. It took her years and years of studying and exams to get where she is now, and she’s passionately interested in what she does. She also spends a lot of time 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 Asian stores selling vegetables and spices. I love walking around in them, looking at everything.

I suppose my favorite stores are grocery stores. I just love food. I don’t think I really have favorite stores for buying clothes, shoes, or books.

For presents, it obviously depends on what I am buying and who it’s for. I don’t have one favorite store.

I regularly shop at markets, supermarkets, and malls. I like variety. It makes shopping more interesting.

I go shopping when I need to, and I usually go on my own, since it’s easier.

I enjoy buying books and I absolutely hate buying swimsuits.

Shopping at sales is a nightmare because everything is a mess and there are thousands of people. I hate it.

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

I’ve done a lot of shopping online. It is so easy. I have bought plane tickets, DVDs, and books.

Actually, I once met several movie actors when they were making a TV movie in my hometown. 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 movie!

What do I prefer, TV, DVD, or in a theater? It depends on the movie. If it’s a movie that I think I’m really going to like, I’d rather go to the theater 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 movies this year but nothing really fantastic.
Ocean's Thirteen, with George Clooney, made me laugh a lot. I thought it was very good.

Machuca, a Chilean film, made me cry.

A movie I have seen several times is Titanic. It's my favorite movie ever. I have seen it a thousand times and I know the script by heart.

Someone I admire is the artist Winslow Homer, who was born in Boston, in 1836. I don't know very much about his life. I just really like his pictures. I know that he had a happy childhood in a small village near Boston and that his mother was also a painter. He began his career doing illustrations for books and magazines. In 1860, when he was 24 years old, he exhibited his paintings at the National Academy of Design in New York City. During the Civil War in the United States, he painted scenes of the soldiers' life in the camps. In his later life, he did a lot of paintings of the sea. Those are my favorites—his painted scenes of fishermen fighting the huge ocean waves. He traveled a little outside the United States, but he spent most of his life in his studio in a small village in Maine. By 1890 his paintings had become very popular and expensive. He died in his studio in 1910.

Well, I completed the questionnaire and I scored 18, which means that I'm "naturally unlucky" and that I "don't attract good luck." I'm not sure that's really true. I've always thought of myself as being a pretty lucky person. I won $50 on the lottery once, which is more than any of my friends ever have. 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 little 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.

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 get five local 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 programs. I don't watch any foreign language channels. However, I would like to have Mexican TV because I would like to be able to practice 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 on weekends. There are always more interesting things to do.
ON YOUR COMPUTER

Grammar Quizzes
There is one Grammar Quiz for each File of the Student Book. Each quiz has 20 transformation questions – each time you do the quiz, the questions appear in a different order.

Study Link  Use the Grammar Quizzes to test your grammar after each File of the Student Book. Do the quizzes again later for review. Can you improve your score?

Vocabulary Bank
These exercises review the words and phrases from the Vocabulary Bank pages of the Student Book.

Study Link  Use the Vocabulary Bank section of the MultiROM every time you complete a Vocabulary Bank page in the Student Book. Test your memory and improve your pronunciation and spelling.

Sound Bank
The Sound Bank shows you how to pronounce all the vowel and consonant sounds presented in the Student Book. Each sound has five extra example words.

Study Link  Use the Sound Bank to help you practice the sounds of English and learn the symbols that represent them in a dictionary. Improve your pronunciation and become a better dictionary user.

Practical English
There is a Practical English section for each Practical English lesson in the Student Book. Each section has two activities – a “True or false” activity and a “Listen and repeat” activity.

Study Link  Use Practical English to review and practice the language in the Practical English lessons of the Student Book.

Dictation
There is a dictation for each File in the Student Book.

Study Link  Use the dictations to review the grammar and vocabulary from each File and to practice listening and writing.

ON YOUR COMPUTER OR CD PLAYER

At the end of each Workbook lesson, there is a Listening box.

Study Link  Use the MultiROM to listen to the recording. Then do the Listening activities in your Workbook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lesson</th>
<th>track</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3B</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3C</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lesson</th>
<th>track</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4C</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5B</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5C</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6B</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6C</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7B</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7C</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
American English File

Get everyone talking

Fun, motivating lessons
Texts and activities use humor, intrigue, and a few surprises to spark conversation.

Emphasis on communicative competence
A balance of skills, vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar gets students speaking with confidence.

Study Link integrates multimedia into the core lessons
Icons in the Student Book and Workbook show learners when to use the MultiROM and Website for better results.

Student Book
- Motivating, real-world texts and tasks get students speaking
- Practical English lessons with integrated video focus on everyday language
- Illustrated Vocabulary Bank, Grammar Bank, and Sound Bank provide extra reference and practice

Workbook with MultiROM
- Lesson-by-lesson reviews include extra pronunciation and listening practice
- Study tips focus students on how to learn
- MultiROM (self-study CD-ROM and audio CD in one) includes grammar, vocabulary, listening, pronunciation, and video activities

Teacher’s Book
- Full teaching notes and extra suggestions, plus tips for mixed-ability classes
- Reproducible language and communicative activities for every lesson, plus a song for every file

Video
- Fully integrated in the Student Book to bring the Practical English lessons to life

Class Audio CD
- Complete listening and pronunciation program for the Student Book activities

Test Generator
- Over 1,000 items that can be edited to create personalized tests
- Ready-to-print quizzes and tests for each file, plus entry, mid-term, and final tests

Website
- Student website with interactive exercises and games
  www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile
- Teacher website with extra resources and reference material
  www.oup.com/elt/teacher/americanenglishfile

Workbook 3

Special features:
Listening p. 56
More Words to Learn p. 22
Practical English p. 43