<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Who’s who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Who knows you better?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. At the Moulin Rouge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Devil’s Dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. At the airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Right place, wrong time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A moment in time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Fifty years of pop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. One October evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. At the conference hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Where are you going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. The pessimist’s phrase book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. I’ll always love you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. I was only dreaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Restaurant problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. From rags to riches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Family conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Faster, faster!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. The world's friendliest city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Lost in San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Are you a party animal?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. What makes you feel good?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. How much can you learn in a month?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. The name of the game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. At a department store</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Matura practice**

1. People Reading matching headings to text
2. India Listening choosing correct statements
3. Shops and services Writing questionnaires
4. Home Speaking: finding and giving information
5. Food and drink Reading: true / false questions
6. Health Listening: multiple choice
7. Family and friends Writing invitations
8. Science and technology Speaking: describing a picture
9. Travel and tourism Reading: matching headings to text
10. Family - the stages of life Listening: multiple matching
11. Culture Writing: informal letter
12. State and society Speaking: opinions and reasons
13. Nature Reading: multiple choice
14. School Listening: true / false questions
15. Work Writing: formal letter
16. Food and drink: Speaking: negotiations
1 GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER
Match the verbs and nouns

1 be born □ a TV, the news
2 do □ b at university, a language
3 listen to □ c two brothers, a big family
4 play □ d exercise, a language course
5 read □ e a magazine, the paper
6 speak □ f on holiday, to the beach
7 study □ g the guitar, football
8 watch □ h English, Spanish
9 go □ i music, a CD
10 have □ j in Rome, in Italy

2 GRAMMAR word order in questions
a Put the word into the right place in the questions

1 Where you from? are
2 Who you live with? do
3 What type of TV programmes do like? you
4 Did you to this school last year? come
5 Are you to study at home tonight? going
6 What are you thinking about? did
7 Who you talk to at the party? write
8 Who do you usually e-mails to?

b Write questions. Be careful with the tenses.

1 Does your sister speak Italian?
2 Where do you live?
3 What do you listen to?
4 Is your brother going to meet them tomorrow?
5 Why don't you do your homework now?
6 Where do they go on holiday last year?
7 How often do you go to cinema?
8 Did he come to the party?

Study Link: Student's Book p.126 Grammar Bank 1A

3 VOCABULARY numbers, times, dates
Continue the series
1 nine, ten, eleven, twelve
2 fifteen, sixteen, ______, ______
3 forty, fifty, ______, ______
4 ninety-eight, ninety-nine, ______, ______
5 first, second, ______, ______
6 tenth, eleventh, ______, ______
7 Thursday, Friday, ______, ______
8 morning, afternoon, ______, ______
9 November, December, ______, ______
10 five past five, ten past five, ______, ______
4 CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

a Write the opposite instructions

Instructions | Opposites
---|---
1 Work on your own | Work in pairs
2 Stand up | S____ down
3 Ask the question | A____ the question
4 Turn on your phone | T____ o____ your phone
5 Speak English | D____ speak Italian

b Order the words to make sentences

1 a / weekend / good / Have
   Have a good weekend

2 page / it / Which / is
   ________________________ ?

3 late / Sorry / I’m
   ________________________ ?

4 name / do / spell / your / you / How
   ________________________ ?

5 please / you / that / repeat / Could
   ________________________ ?

6 pronounce / How / you / that / do
   ________________________ ?

7 copy / Can / have / a / I / please
   ________________________ ?

8 does / mean / What / ‘phone’
   ________________________ ?

c Look at the pictures and complete the instruction verbs

1 cr_____________  4 ch_____________
2 cr_____________  5 co_____________
3 co_____________  6 co____ the_____

Study Link Student’s Book p.144 Vocabulary Bank

5 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds, the alphabet

a Circle the letter with a different vowel sound

| a | b | c | d | e | i | u |
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | H | G | M | N | X | Q |
| K | P | V | C | P | S | O |
| J | R | D | F | K | U |

b Underline the stressed syllables in these words

1 alphabet  6 tonight
2 birthday  7 airport
3 fourteen  8 brother
4 forty  9 exercise
5 Wednesday  10 university

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

| Word | Pronunciation | Translation |
---|---|---|
(t)he date noun | /dət/ | |
exam noun | /ɪɡˈzɛm/ | |
foreign languages noun | /fɔrˈmɛn ˌlɛŋɡwɪdʒ/ | |
traditional adjective | /trəˈdɪʃənl/ | |
unusual adjective | /ʌnjuˈʒuəl/ | |
introduce verb | /ɪntroˈdjuːs/ | |
try verb | /traɪ/ | |
another determiner | /əˈnʌðər/ | |
(have) in common | /ɪn kəˈmən/ | |
What kind of | /wɒt kɪnd əv/ | |

Can you answer these questions?

1. Where are you from?
2. What do you do?
3. What languages do you speak?
4. What are you going to do tomorrow?
5. What did you do last weekend?

Study Link MultiROM
Who knows you better?

1 VOCABULARY  family and adjectives

a Complete the chart.

♂ | ♀
---|---
father | mother
uncle | niece
brother-in-law |  
son |  
husband |  
wife |  

b Complete the opposites.

talkative → quiet
shy →  
generous →  
friendly →  
hard-working →  

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

2 GRAMMAR  present simple

a Write negative sentences.

1. I like New York.  
   I don't like New York.
2. She works in the city.  
3. He has red hair.  
5. We often go out.  
6. They have lunch at one.

b Complete the questions with do or does.

1. When  _do_ British banks open and close?
2. ___ this bus go to the shopping centre?
3. ___ this shop open on Sundays?
4. ___ your sister work in that shoe shop?
5. Which supermarket ___ you usually shop at?
6. ___ your parents like shopping there?

C Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

bring not like not see work do stay
not have not get up get on live not get have

- My mother ___ works ___ in a bank, and she  
  ___ home until about 7.00 in the evening. ___ she's very hard-working, and  
  she often ___ her laptop home and ___ some more work after dinner.  
  My father's unemployed, so he ___ at the same time as my mum — he ___ in bed  
  till 9.00.  
  My brother's two years older than me. He's really into computers, he ___ a job with a computer  
  company. We ___ the same interests at all — he ___ sport, but I love it.  
  My grandfather and I ___ really well, although we ___ each other very often — he ___ in Scotland.

Study Link: Student's Book p.126 Grammar Bank 1B

3 PRONUNCIATION -5

a Circle the verb with a different sound.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>works</td>
<td>lives</td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td>runs</td>
<td>knows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laughs</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>dresses</td>
<td>starts</td>
<td>rains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watches</td>
<td>relaxes</td>
<td>washes</td>
<td>thinks</td>
<td>likes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b Underline the stressed syllable
1 talkative 4 generous 7 quiet
2 extrovert 5 nephew 8 daughter
3 unfriendly 6 serious 9 funny

c Practise saying the words in a and b

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

1 11% of British university students live with their parents T

2 Most students share a house with other students __

3 It’s easy to decide who to share with __

4 Sharing a house is always a good experience __

5 The questionnaire helps you decide who to share a house with __

6 People who are similar are usually happy living in the same house __

b Match the sentences a–f in the questionnaire with these adjectives
1 generous ☑ 4 unhealthy ☐
2 untidy ☐ 5 hospitable ☐
3 sociable ☐ 6 active ☐

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>partner noun</td>
<td>/ˈpɑːtnər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sporty adjective</td>
<td>/ˈspɔːti/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose verb</td>
<td>/tʃuːz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefer verb</td>
<td>/priˈfɜːr/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each</td>
<td>/ɪtʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at least</td>
<td>/ət ˈlɛst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for example</td>
<td>/fɔːr ˈeξəmpl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(go on a) date</td>
<td>/ˈdeɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m sure</td>
<td>/aɪm ʃʊə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the opposite (of)</td>
<td>/ˈɒpəzɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME
Can you answer these questions?
1 Do you have a big family?
2 How many brothers and sisters do you have?
3 Do you get on well with them?
4 What does your best friend do?
5 What kind of person is he or she?

StudyLink: MultiROM

How to find
the perfect housemate

89% of university students in the UK live away from home, and nearly half of them share a house with other students at some time during their studies. But how do you know who to share with? It can be a difficult decision. Are you quiet, serious, shy, and hard-working? Or are you extrovert, fun-loving, and noisy? It’s an important difference, and it can make sharing a house either a great experience or a nightmare.

So next time you’re trying to decide who to share a house with, do this questionnaire. And then ask your possible housemates to do it. If you give the same answers to four or more of the questions, then you’ll be fine. If more than three of your answers are different, then you need to find a new housemate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 VOCABULARY the body
Complete the crossword.

Clues across →
2 Your ______ thinks, remembers, and makes decisions.
5 You use your ______ for smelling flowers.
7 You have two ______ — they can be blue, green, brown, or grey.
8 Some women colour their ______ red or pink.
9 Adults have 32 ______, babies don’t have any.

Clues down ↓
1 You have ten ______ on your hands. You use them for touching things.
3 You open and close your ______ when you speak.
   You can smile with it.
4 You have two ______ at the ends of your legs.
   You can kick with them.
6 Most people have ______ on top of their heads.
10 You have one ______ on each side of your head.
   Without them your sunglasses would fall off.

2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds
a Write the parts of the body in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>legs</th>
<th>toes</th>
<th>back</th>
<th>teeth</th>
<th>arms</th>
<th>nose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heart</td>
<td>hands</td>
<td>knees</td>
<td>head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Practise saying the words.

3 GRAMMAR present continuous

Study Link: Student’s Book p.146 Vocabulary Bank
a Read the museum guide’s description of the painting on page 8. Write the verbs in the present continuous.

As you can see, it is raining (rain) in this picture, and most of the people are carrying umbrellas. The two children on the right are the artist’s daughters. They are playing with a ball, and their mother (the artist’s wife) is watching (watch) them closely. On the left of the picture, a young man and a woman are sitting (sit) at a café table. They are not talking (talk), but I think they’re happy together. In the middle of the picture is a woman. She is not smiling (smile), and she doesn’t have an umbrella. What (she / do)? Maybe she is waiting (wait) for her boyfriend, and she is thinking (think) ‘He’s late, and I’ll get cold and wet.’

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

watch travel get go need study

1. They _______ in Africa every summer.
2. I _______ hard.
3. Jack often _______ the train to work.
4. Where _______ you _______?
   A. To play tennis.
   B. _______ to use the computer now!

4 VOCABULARY prepositions of place

Look at the picture on page 8. Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

behind in the middle next to on the left on the right under

1. The woman in the middle doesn’t have an umbrella.
2. The girls are playing with a ball.
3. The man and woman are drinking coffee.
4. They are sitting a table umbrella.
5. The woman is the children’s mother.
6. The girls are standing each other.

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>art gallery noun</td>
<td>/ært ‘geələri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artist noun</td>
<td>/’ærist/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>painting noun</td>
<td>/’penθɪŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picture noun</td>
<td>/’pɪktʃə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poster noun</td>
<td>/’pəʊstə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>favourite adjective</td>
<td>/’fɜːvərɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw verb</td>
<td>/draʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(at the) back</td>
<td>/bæk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(at the) front</td>
<td>/frɒnt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famous (for)</td>
<td>/ˈfeɪməs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

01. What are you doing now?
02. What clothes are you wearing?
03. Is it raining?
04. When does it rain in your country?
05. What do you usually do in the evening?

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student’s Book p.126 Grammar Bank 1C
1 GRAMMAR defining relative clauses
a Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences
1 That's the theatre
2 I need a mobile
3 John's the only person
4 I love the programme
5 That train is the one
6 Hollywood is the place
7 The directors are the people
8 That's the cafe

a which also takes photos
b which stops in Birmingham
c which has the best coffee
d who can mend the photocopier
e who make the business decisions
f where we saw Hamlet.
g where most American films are made
h which is on after the news

b Complete the sentences with who, which, or where.
1 This is the church __________ we got married
2 She can't find the key __________ opens this door
3 The Louvre is the museum __________ you can see
   the Mona Lisa
4 A painter is someone __________ paints pictures
5 A dictionary __________ has good examples is
   very useful
6 A The shop __________ I usually buy my bread is
closed today
   B Don't worry I know a supermarket __________
   has really good bread
7 Do you know a shop __________ sells postcards?

2 VOCABULARY explaining words
Complete the sentences for explaining words.
1 tall It's the opposite of short.
2 apple It's a k________ of fruit
3 sleepy It's s________ to tired
4 blouse It's l________ a shirt, but it's for women
5 nervous It's h________ you feel when you have an exam
6 sweat For e________ you do this when you feel hot
7 dentist It's s________ who looks after your teeth
8 hospital It's a p________ where you go when you're ill

3 PRONUNCIATION using a dictionary
a Match the words to their pronunciation
1 waiter /'weɪtə/
2 water /'wɔːtə/
3 kitchen /'kɪtn/ 
4 chicken /'tʃɪkən/
5 ninety /'naɪnti/ 
6 nineteeen /'naɪnti:n/ 
7 homework /'həʊmwɜːk/ 
8 housework /'haʊswɜːk/ 
9 Austria /'ɒstrɪə/ 
10 Australian /'ɒstrɪən/ 

b Underline the stressed syllable in the words in a

b Practise saying the words
4 READING

a Read the definitions and complete them with these words

Laptops  A friend  Eating  The afternoon
A manager  A pedestrian  Your boss
An antique shop

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

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>author noun</td>
<td>/ˈɔːθər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>definition noun</td>
<td>/ˌdɛfɪˈʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(on the) Internet noun</td>
<td>/ˈɪntənet/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>website noun</td>
<td>/ˈweɪbseɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popular adjective</td>
<td>/ˈpɒpjələr/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contain verb</td>
<td>/ˈkənˌtæn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explain verb</td>
<td>/ɪkˈsplænd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mune verb</td>
<td>/mʌn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panic verb</td>
<td>/ˈpænik/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognize verb</td>
<td>/rɪˈkɒɡnaɪz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study idea

To remember new words, you need to test your memory.

1. Cover the Translation column and look at the words in English. Say them in your language.
2. Cover the Word column and look at the translation. Say the words in English.
3. Test yourself again on the other new words in this file.

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. What’s a waiter?
2. What’s a bookshop?
3. What’s a dictionary?
4. What’s an umbrella?
5. What’s a journalist?

Study Link: MultiROM
1 AT IMMIGRATION

Complete the dialogue with these words.

is travelling long in enjoy purpose with holiday it's where

A Your passport, please. Thanks. Where are you 1 __________ from?
B From China. I live 2 __________ Hong Kong.
A What's the 3 __________ of your visit?
B I'm on 4 __________.
A I see. How 5 __________ are you staying in the UK?
B Just a week.
A 6 __________ are you staying?
B In Manchester, 7 __________ some friends of mine.
A 8 __________ this your first visit to the UK?
B No, 9 __________ my third. I love this country.
A Well, 10 __________ your stay, Mr Lee.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Order the dialogue, 1 to 10.

A No, thanks, I'm fine. Shall we go?  □
A Long! 12 hours.  □
A Great! Let's go then. 10 □
A I'm fine.  □
A No, I'm OK. I always sleep on planes.  □
B How was the flight?  □
B Sure. My car's outside in the car park.  □
B Wow, you must be really tired.  □
B Hello, Tom. How are you? 7 □
B Would you like a coffee or anything?  □

3 READING

San Francisco — capital of cool

San Francisco is a very cool place. It's the home of hippies and flower power, and it's full of friendly, relaxed people. It's also one of the USA's most attractive cities.

Facing the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco Bay to the north and east, it's famous for its hills with their fantastic views of the Bay, and its beautiful bridges. It's a perfect base for a holiday, close to the Napa Valley, home of the Californian wine industry, and a few hours' drive from the mountains of the Sierra Nevada.

The best way to explore San Francisco is on foot. Walk slowly through North Beach, with its relaxed European charm, then into busy Chinatown. Go up expensive Nob Hill, and then continue into South Market and the Mission District, with their many nightclubs. San Francisco is famous for its liberal lifestyle, and it has some of the most incredible nightlife and wonderful food anywhere in the States.

San Francisco is a popular place to visit at any time of the year. Summer is the tourist season, so prices are higher, queues are longer, and finding a parking place is impossible. The best months for weather are between mid-September and mid-November, but you'll have a great time whenever you go.

da Read the text once. Would you like to visit San Francisco?

b Answer the questions.

1 What can you see to the north, east, and west of San Francisco?

2 Is it a good idea to drive around when you visit?

3 Which are the best two areas for music and dancing?

4 Give three reasons why summer isn't the best time to visit.

5 Which month has the best weather?

c Cover the text. Can you remember five reasons to visit San Francisco?
**1 VOCABULARY** holidays

a Write the phrases.

1. go swimming/sailing
2. go
3. go photos
4. buy
5. go

6. for a ________
7. go ________ at night
8. go ________ a ________
9. ________ in a hotel

b Complete the sentences with a weather word.

1. Wear lots of warm clothes – it’s freezing outside.
2. 30º is hot, but 40º is ________!
3. We can’t go skiing, there’s no ________.
4. I can’t see anything, it’s very ________.
5. A Is it sunny?  
   B No, it’s ________.
6. It doesn’t usually rain ________ much in the summer.

**2 GRAMMAR** past simple regular and irregular

a Write the past simple of these verbs in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Irregular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arrived</td>
<td>became</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Write negative sentences.

1. We studied in Japan. (not in Korea)
   We didn’t study in Korea.

2. They spoke Polish. (not Russian)

3. My uncle was a nurse. (not a doctor)

4. I slept badly. (not well)

5. My mum enjoyed the book. (not the film)

6. He picked up the change. (not the receipt)

7. You were late. (not on time)
c Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

argue rent have go not know drive fly be

ten years ago I went to the United States with my partner. We went to San Francisco, drove on a car, and then went to Arizona to visit the Grand Canyon, and then Las Vegas and Los Angeles. We had a fantastic time! We each other very well at the time, but we got on very well. We got together for 24 hours a day for ten days, but we only once - when we got lost! We got married after that, and are still together.

d Read the text in c again. Complete the questions.
1. Where? San Francisco
2. there? Ten years ago
3. a good time? Yes, they did
4. on well? Yes, very well
5. How many times? Only once

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>awful adjective</td>
<td>/ˈɔːfl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fantastic adjective</td>
<td>/ˈfɪənˈtæstɪk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furious adjective</td>
<td>/ˈfɜːrəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great adjective</td>
<td>/ɡreɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely adjective</td>
<td>/ˈlʌvli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miserable adjective</td>
<td>/ˈmɪzərəbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrible adjective</td>
<td>/ˈterəbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wonderful adjective</td>
<td>/ˈwʌndərfʊl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break up with verb</td>
<td>/breɪk ʌp wið/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escape (from) verb</td>
<td>/ɪˈskeɪp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME
Can you answer these questions?
1. Where did you go for your last holiday?
2. How did you get there?
3. Where did you stay?
4. Did you have good weather?
5. Did you have a good time?

Study Link: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 GRAMMAR past continuous

a Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

1 I _______ (sleep) (sleep) on my friend's sofa when his mother came home.

2 What _______ (you / talk) about when I came in?

3 He didn't call you because his mobile phone _______ (not / work).

4 They _______ (live) in Sydney when their first child was born.

5 I'm sorry, _______ (you / watch) that programme?

6 We _______ (walk) along the beach when we saw a snake.

7 She _______ (not / drive) when the car hit the tree. I was.

8 It _______ (snow) when they arrived in New York.

b Write sentences with when. Use the past simple and past continuous.

1 They / play tennis / start / rain
   _______ (play) tennis when it started to rain.

2 He / break / his leg / ski
   _______ (break) his leg when _______ (ski).

3 The boys / fight / their father / come home
   _______ (fight) _______ (come) home.

4 A dog / eat / my sandwich / 1 / sleep / in the park
   _______ (eat) _______ (sleep) _______ (in the park).

5 We / study / in the library / the fire / start
   _______ (study) _______ (the fire) _______ (start).

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

Last summer I _______ (went) (go) to Los Angeles to stay with my cousin for a few weeks. One afternoon we _______ (have) lunch in a nice restaurant in the centre of town when my cousin _______ (get) (get) a call on her mobile phone and went outside to talk. While she _______ (speak) to her friend, I suddenly _______ (notice) a man in a black hat who _______ (sit) (sit) at the next table. It was the actor Johnny Depp! He was alone, and I _______ (decide) (decide) to take my chance. So I got up and _______ (go) (go) to his table. 'Excuse me, could I have my photo taken with you?' I asked. He _______ (say) (say) yes, so _______ (stop) (stop) a waitress who _______ (pass) (pass) by and gave her my camera. She _______ (take) (take) the photo of me and Johnny, I thanked them both, and then I returned to my table. When my cousin _______ (come) (come), I _______ (smile) (smile). 'Why are you looking so pleased with yourself?' she asked.

'I had my photo taken with Johnny Depp.' she said.

'Johnny Depp? Where is he?'

'He's sitting over there. Look!' she said again. She turned around to look and then started to laugh.

'That's not Johnny Depp!' I _______ (look) (look) at the man in the black hat - he _______ (laugh) (laugh) too.

Study Link Student's Book p.128 Grammar Bank 2B
2 VOCABULARY *at, in, on*

a Place. Complete the sentences with *at, in, or on.*

1. We'll meet you *at* the bus stop.
2. I often listen to music *in* my car.
3. *In* my room I have a poster *on* the wall and a photo of my parents *in* the table by my bed.
4. My family are from Zurich but we live *in* Munich.
5. She lives *at* the city centre.
6. There's some sugar *in* the shelf *in* the cupboard.
7. They swam *in* the sea and then went for a walk *by* the park.
8. There's a Post Office *in* the end of this road, *by* the corner of Old Street.

b Time. Complete the sentences with *at, in, on,* or nothing.

1. Let's meet next Saturday *at* 3.00.
2. I hate driving *at* night, getting up early *in* the morning, and working *in* weekends.
3. Our flight is leaving *at* Monday at 7.30 *in* the evening and arriving *by* midday *in* Tuesday.
4. We have an exam *on* Friday *in* afternoon.
5. In most countries, banks and offices are closed *by* Christmas Day and New Year's Day.
6. Computers were invented *in* the 20th century.
7. Albert Einstein was born *in* 14 March, 1879 in Germany, and he died *in* 1955 in the USA.
8. *In* Easter we went to Italy and we're going again *by* the summer, probably the first two weeks *by* August.

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>balcony noun</td>
<td>/ˈbæklən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exhibition noun</td>
<td>/ˌekzəˈbɪʃn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the news noun</td>
<td>/ði njuːz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone noun</td>
<td>/stoʊn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wedding noun</td>
<td>/ˈwedɪŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attack verb</td>
<td>/ˈætæk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shout verb</td>
<td>/ʃaʊt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediately adverb</td>
<td>/ɪˈmɪdiətli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luckily adverb</td>
<td>/ˈlʌkɪli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suddenly adverb</td>
<td>/ˈsʌdənlɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study idea

1. Look at the Pronunciation column in More Words to Learn. Remember that this mark (') = the stress is on the next syllable.
2. Underline the stressed syllable in the Word column. Practise saying the words.
3. Remember to underline the stress when you write down new words.

Question Time

Can you answer these questions?

1. What were you doing at 8.00 last night?
2. What were you doing at 6.00 this morning?
3. What were you doing at 9.00 this morning?
4. Was it raining when you got up this morning?
5. What were you doing an hour ago?

3 PRONUNCIATION /æ/

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

1. famous 4. national 7. garden
2. similar 5. dramatic 8. memorable
3. later 6. photograph 9. woman

b Circle the /æ/ sounds in the words in a.
1 VOCABULARY music, question words

a Match the type of music to the dictionary definitions. How do you pronounce them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rap</th>
<th>opera</th>
<th>jazz</th>
<th>punk</th>
<th>heavy metal</th>
<th>blues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **punk** /pʌŋk/ n Rock music that is played in a fast, loud, and aggressive way. It was very popular in the late 1970s.

2. **jazz** /dʒæz/ n A style of music invented by black American musicians in the early part of the twentieth century. It has a strong rhythm and often involves improvisation. Famous musicians include Louis Armstrong, Billie Holliday, and Miles Davis.

b Complete the questions with these question words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Which</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>How many</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What (x2)</td>
<td>Whose</td>
<td>How long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Where** was Queen's first concert?
   In London.

2. **What** was it?
   In 1972.

3. **Who** was in the band?
   Freddie Mercury, Roger Taylor, John Deacon, and Brian May.

4. **What's** real name was Farrokh Bulsara?
   Freddie Mercury's.

5. **Who** member of the band was most famous?
   Freddie Mercury, the lead singer.

6. **What** top ten hits did they have?
   Twenty-four.

7. **How long** did they stay together?
   Twenty years, from 1971 to 1991.

8. **What** was their biggest hit?
   *Bohemian Rhapsody*.

9. **What** happened in 1991?
   Freddie Mercury died.

10. **Is** their music still popular?
    Because Queen wrote good rock songs.
2 GRAMMAR questions with and without auxiliaries

a Circle the correct question.
1 (a) Who did Yoko Ono marry in 1969?
(b) Who Yoko Ono married in 1969?
2 a Which Spice Girl did have red hair?
(b) Which Spice Girl had red hair?
3 a Who does Madonna live with?
(b) Who lives Madonna with?
4 a When broke the Beatles up?
(b) When did the Beatles break up?
5 a Which member of Queen was born in Zanzibar?
(b) Which member of Queen born in Zanzibar?
6 a Which instrument did Jimi Hendrix play?
(b) Which instrument played Jimi Hendrix?

b Match the questions in a to these answers.
1 Guy Richie.
2 Freddie Mercury.
3 The guitar.
4 April 1970.
5 John Lennon.
6 Geri Halliwell (Ginger Spice).

3 PRONUNCIATION /w/ and /h/

a Circle the words with the /w/ sound.
walk write saw wash quickly
draw white who one two

b Circle the words with the /h/ sound.
who which when hair why
happy hands light hour

c Practise saying the words in a and 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>lead singer</td>
<td>/lid 'sɪŋər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lyrics noun</td>
<td>/'lɪrɪks/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plane crash</td>
<td>/pleɪn kræʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poems noun</td>
<td>/'pəʊzəmz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign noun</td>
<td>/sɪn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicious</td>
<td>/dɪ'lɪʃəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become noun</td>
<td>/bɪ'kʌm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deserve verb</td>
<td>/dɪ'sɜːv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>share verb</td>
<td>/ʃeə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in fact</td>
<td>/ɪn fækt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?
1 (a) What kind of music do you listen to?
(b) When do you like listening to music?
2 (a) Who wrote your favourite song?
(b) How often do you go to concerts?
3 (a) Who's the most popular singer in your country?
One October evening

1 GRAMMAR so, because, but, although

a Circle the correct words.
1 Although Jim has a lot of money, he's (really mean) / very generous.
2 They wanted to play football but it was sunny / snowing.
3 I had a great holiday in Egypt, although I can / can't speak Arabic.
4 The hotel was lovely, but it was a bit expensive / very nice.
5 I went on a date with John although I don't like him / like him a lot.

b Complete the sentences using because or so and the correct ending.
1 I didn't have any breakfast because I di.
2 Maria couldn't find her wallet so I di.
3 I called the police so I di.
4 She thought the book was boring so I di.
5 John joined an evening class so I di.
6 I didn't go out with him so I di.

a I didn't like him.
b he could learn Italian.
c she stopped reading it.
d I didn't have time.
e she cancelled her credit cards.
f the door to my flat was open.

Study Link: Student's Book p.128 Grammar Bank 2D

2 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Match the phrases.
1 Jamie and Hannah met a a French restaurant.
2 He played b to dinner.
3 He asked her c in love.
4 He invited her d in a club.
5 He took her to e each other every day.
6 They saw f for her phone number.
7 They fell g her favourite song.

b Cover the right-hand column. Can you remember the sentences?

3 PRONUNCIATION the letter a

Circle the words with the same sound as the pictures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>take</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>awful</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>late</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>panic</td>
<td>ran</td>
<td>dance</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accident</td>
<td>fast</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 READING

a Read the story Number the paragraphs in the right order

A nasty experience

☐ My grandmother didn't notice anything at first, but when she went to bed that evening she found that her jewellery wasn't in the usual place. And then she remembered the girl and called the police. They were very sympathetic but I don't think they'll ever catch the girls.

☐ My grandmother had a nasty experience last weekend. She's 82 years old and she lives on her own. I've always told her to be careful when she's answering the door because you never know who's outside.

☐ "What are you doing up there?" she shouted and the girl said, "Can I use your toilet please?" My grandmother said yes and didn't worry about it although the girl was upstairs for ages. She gave the girl the kitchen a glass of water. Then the second girl came downstairs and they left.

☐ My grandmother thought that they looked like nice girls so she invited them in. They looked around the living room and then one of them said, "Can I have a glass of water please?" so my grandmother took her into the kitchen. While they were in the kitchen she heard the other one run upstairs.

☐ Anyway, she was at home last Sunday. It was about 4:00 in the afternoon and she heard someone knock at the front door. She opened the door and there were two girls outside about 10 or 11 years old. Hello said one of the girls. "Our parents are going to buy a house like yours very near here. Can we have a look at your house please? We want to see what it's like.

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

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DJ noun</td>
<td>/dai. dzet/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>club noun</td>
<td>/klab/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark adjective</td>
<td>/da.k/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect adjective</td>
<td>/ pa fikt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow verb</td>
<td>/foleju/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again adverb</td>
<td>/ə gem/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madly (in love) adverb</td>
<td>/ mæcli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every determiner</td>
<td>/evri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each other</td>
<td>/i.tʃ ə dʒə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm afraid</td>
<td>/aɪm ə freid/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

☐ Why do you think it's important to learn languages?
☐ Why are you learning English?
☐ Do you think English is a difficult language to learn?
☐ Would you like to learn Chinese?
☐ Is your language easy for foreigners to learn?

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each space with one word

☐ Where ________ your parents live?
☐ He ________ eat meat. He's a vegetarian
☐ What ________ you looking at?
☐ She's the person ________ works with me
☐ Where ________ she go last summer?
☐ What ________ you doing yesterday at 7:30?
☐ A Who ________ Hamlet?
☐ B Shakespeare
☐ ________ they are poor, they are happy
1 CALLING RECEPTION
Order the words to make sentences.
1 is / room / 724 / This
This is room 724.
2 very / My / cold / is / room

3 problem / a / with / heating / the / There’s

4 isn’t / working / The / air-conditioning

5 chicken / have / please / Can / I / a / sandwich

6 fruit / any / Do / juice / have / you / fresh

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH
Complete the phrases. Then match the parts of the dialogue.
1 Did you sleep well?  
2 H_____ are things?  
3 W_____ are the plans.
 f_____ this evening?  
4 T_____ is Alex Hodges.  
5 It’s t_____ to go.  

a We’re going out for dinner.
b OK. Where are we going now?
c Yes, thanks. I was very tired.
d They’re fine.
e Nice to meet you.

3 READING
Read the advert and mark the sentences T (True), F (False),
or ? (Doesn’t say).
1 The Castle Inn is in the centre of San Francisco. T
2 It’s near major tourist attractions.  
3 It’s very comfortable.  
4 It’s cheaper in winter.  
5 The staff can tell you all about San Francisco.  
6 Guests have to pay for parking.  
7 The hotel has a restaurant.  
8 You can’t smoke in any of the guest rooms.

---

**Castle Inn**
San Francisco CA

Our facilities and services:
- air-conditioning + heating in all guest rooms
- en-suite power shower
- in-room Internet access
- safe deposit box
- complimentary morning coffee
- non-smoking rooms available
- free covered parking

Located in the heart of San Francisco, the Castle Inn is in easy walking distance of Fisherman’s Wharf, Chinatown, and fine restaurants and shops. The Castle Inn offers great service, great comfort, and great value. We know San Francisco is a wonderful city with an enormous number of tourist attractions and, for that reason, the staff are available from morning to night to answer any questions you have. We look forward to being a part of your San Francisco experience. The Castle Inn is an approved member of the San Francisco Convention and Visitor’s Bureau.
1 **GRAMMAR** going to, present continuous

a Complete the sentences with going to + a verb from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>put</th>
<th>shave</th>
<th>not jump</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>not eat</th>
<th>not rain</th>
<th>buy</th>
<th>stay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. They’re going to play tennis.  
2. It ___________________ today.

3. Where __________________ that?  
4. He ________________________________

5. How long ________________________?  
6. I __________________________ that car.

7. You __________________________ all that!  
8. __________________________ today?

b Complete the text with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Welcome to Bond House, home of the best activity holidays in the country. Let me tell you what we have planned for you in the next few days. On Monday morning you’re going (go) sailing. Then in the afternoon, I’ll take you on a bicycle tour of the surrounding area. You need to rest well on Monday evening, because the following morning we climb (climb) to the top of Oak Ridge! After that, there has been a change of plan: you’re not windsurfing (not windsurf) as it says on your timetable, we have (have) a football tournament. That will be fun, I’m sure. Then on Wednesday morning we go (go) to a mountain village called Palmo. Thursday is your final day with us and I plan (plan) a surprise activity for you.
c. Circle the correct verb form. If both forms are possible, circle them both.

1. I'm sure I'm going to pass / I'm passing all my exams this year.
2. A. Do you have any plans for this Saturday?
   B. Yes, I'm going to spend / I'm spending the day with my cousins.
3. Do you think it's going to be / it's being sunny tomorrow?
4. It's Simon's birthday on Friday. He's going to have / He's having dinner with a few friends.
5. We don't need to run. We're not going to miss / We're not missing the train.
6. A. Where are you going to go / are you going tonight?
   B. To the cinema.
7. A. What's the weather forecast for Saturday?
   B. It's going to be / it's being warm and sunny.
8. She drives too fast. I'm sure she's going to have / she's having an accident one day.

Study Link: Student's Book p.130 Grammar Bank 3A

3. PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/, /əʊ/, /u:/

   a. Circle the word with the same sound as the pictures.

   - money
   - nurse
   - surprise
   - you
   - Tuesday
   - month
   - come
   - own
   - short
   - hotel
   - house
   - move
   - tonight
   - improve
   - look
   - honeymoon
   - holiday
   - photo

b. Practise saying the words.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>au pair</td>
<td>/əʊ pair/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nervous</td>
<td>/ˈnər vəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improve</td>
<td>/ɪm pru:v/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everything</td>
<td>/ˈevriθɪŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until</td>
<td>/ʌn tɪl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as well</td>
<td>/əz wel/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for a short time</td>
<td>/fɔə sɔrt taim/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it depends</td>
<td>/ɪt di pendz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my own (flat)</td>
<td>/maɪ ɔn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too expensive</td>
<td>/tuː ɪk spensiv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. What are you doing this evening?
2. What are you going to do at the weekend?
3. Where are you going on holiday this year?
4. What are you looking forward to at the moment?
5. Are you meeting any friends this evening?

Study Link: MultiROM

Study Link: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 GRAMMAR will / won’t (predictions)
Complete the dialogues with will / won’t and these verbs. Use contractions.

snow not pass rain can be (x2) not finish need

1 A Do you think it’ll snow?
B No, it isn’t cold enough. But I think it _________

2 Come on. You _________ late for school.

3 A We _________ the painting today.
B You’re right. It _________ dark in half an hour.

4 You need to do more work or you _________ your exams.

5 You _________ play again in six weeks, but you _________ to be very careful.

2 VOCABULARY opposite verbs
Write the opposite verb in each space. Be careful – use the correct verb form.

1 I think they’ll _________ the football match
    win _________ lose

2 I’m sure she’ll _________ the exam.
    pass _________ fail

3 I _________ her name
    remember _________ forget

4 We’ll _________ home at 5.00 in the morning.
    arrive _________ leave

5 They’re going to _________ English in Australia.
    learn _________ forget

6 Can you _________ the radio, please?
    turn on _________ turn off

7 I _________ over 50 e-mails yesterday!
    got _________ send

8 Could you _________ me some money?
    lend _________ borrow

9 Could I _________ some money, please?
    keep _________ borrow

   Oh no! I’ve _________ my car keys.
   lost _________ found

   Oh good! I’ve _________

10 The door’s difficult to open, you have to _________ it quite hard.
    push _________ open

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɔ/, /əʊ/

a Cross out the wrong word in each group.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not positive</td>
<td>won’t open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>work optimistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>problem hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Practise saying the words.
4 READING

a Read the horoscopes for this month. Answer the questions.
1. Who will do a lot of travelling this month? ____________
2. Will Gemini people lose their jobs? ____________
3. What won't Aries people be able to do? ____________
4. Whose lucky colour will be red? ____________
5. Who will go out a lot this month? ____________
6. Who will spend more time at home? ____________

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

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>definitely adverb</td>
<td>/dɪˈfɪnətli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maybe/perhaps adverb</td>
<td>/ˈmɛbɪs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ˈpɜːhəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probably adverb</td>
<td>/ˈprɒbəlɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheer up</td>
<td>/tʃuər ʌp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congratulations</td>
<td>/kɒŋˌɡrætʃəˈleɪʃəz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't worry</td>
<td>/daʊnt ˈwʌri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good luck</td>
<td>/ɡʊd ˈlʌk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I hope so/I hope not</td>
<td>/aɪ həʊp ˈseɪ /</td>
<td>/aɪ həʊp ˈnot/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (don't) think so</td>
<td>/aɪ (dən't) ˈθɪŋk ˈseɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that's great</td>
<td>/ðæts ɡreɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?
1. Do you think the weather will be good tomorrow?
2. Do you think you'll study English next year?
3. Do you think you'll get some e-mails today?
4. Do you think you'll go to a party this weekend?
5. Do you think your country will win the next football World Cup?

Study Link: MultiROM

Study Link: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate 25
1 PRONUNCIATION word stress: two-syllable words
a Which words are stressed on the second syllable? Underline the stress.

1 promise receive never
2 window moment forget
3 arrive doctor worry
4 repair morning finish
5 empty secret exist
6 builder address borrow

b Practise saying the words.

2 GRAMMAR will / won’t (promises, offers, and decisions)
a Write sentences using the pictures and prompts.
Use Shall I / I’ll / I won’t.

1 think / go to bed
   I think I’ll go to bed.

2 turn off / the air-conditioning?

3 not drive / fast

4 buy / another one

5 call / the police?

6 have / the chicken

b Are these sentences promises (P), decisions (D), or an offer (O)?

1 I’ll give it back to you tomorrow. P
2 A Which one do you want?
   B I’ll take the red one. ___
3 I’ll lend you the money if you want. ___
4 Shall I help you?
5 I won’t tell your father. ___
6 I’ll have the soup and a salad. ___

3 VOCABULARY verb + back

Complete the sentences with these verbs.
call come drive give pay take

1 Gone to the bank.
   Please come back in ten minutes.

2 Mary phoned while you were in the shower. She asked you to ___________ her back when you can.

3 Can you lend me 10 euros? I’ll __________ you back tomorrow.

4 We were driving to the beach but it started to rain so we decided to ___________ back home.

5 A Do you want to borrow my pen?
   B Yes, please – I’ll __________ it back to you in a minute.

6 This shirt is the wrong size. I think I’ll __________ it back to the shop.
A hard lesson

My name's Jon, and this happened to me when I was on holiday in Seville, in the south of Spain.

I was having a coffee in a bar when a man came up to me. He was quite smartly dressed, and he looked very respectable. 'Do you speak English?' he asked. He definitely wasn't Spanish, but I'm not sure where he was from. 'I'm very sorry to bother you, but I have a serious problem,' he continued. 'I'm here on a business trip, and I've lost my briefcase - it had my passport, my wallet, my money, my credit cards, my mobile, my address book, everything. Could you help me? I need to borrow 60 euros to get the train to Madrid - my company has an office there. I'll pay you back, of course. When I get home, I'll send you the money. You can give me your address in England.' I wasn't sure, but he didn't seem suspicious, so I agreed. I wrote down my home address on a business card he had, and I gave him 60 euros. I even bought him a coffee.

We chatted for a few minutes, and then he looked at his watch and said, 'Well, I should get to the station. Thank you very much for your help. You'll have your money back in a couple of weeks, I promise.' And he walked out of the bar.

So do you think he paid me back? No, you're right; he didn't. And I won't lend money to strangers again!

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>builder noun</td>
<td>/'bʌldə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electrician noun</td>
<td>/ɪ'lektrɪʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>injection noun</td>
<td>/ɪn'ʤɛkʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journey noun</td>
<td>/'dʒɜːrni/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piece of paper noun</td>
<td>/piːs əf 'peәpә/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumber noun</td>
<td>/'plʌmә/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promise noun</td>
<td>/'prɑms/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secret noun</td>
<td>/'sɛkrәt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hurt verb</td>
<td>/hɜrt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oh dear</td>
<td>/əʊ dɛər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study idea

1. Some words are easier to remember because they are similar to a word in your language or to another in English, e.g. builder, building. Other words are more difficult to remember.

2. Look at the words in More Words to Learn. Which ones are easy to remember? Which ones are difficult? Highlight the difficult words and test yourself more often on these.

a) Read the text. Number the sentences in the right order.
   1. Jon wrote his address on the man's business card.
   2. The man explained his problem.
   3. Jon bought the man a coffee.
   4. Jon went into a bar to get a cup of coffee.
   5. Jon agreed to help the man.
   6. A man came up to him.
   7. The man left the bar.
   8. They talked about other things for a few minutes.

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

a Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. A What _______ did _______ you _______ dream (dream) about last night?
   B I _______ (run) along a dark road and I _______ (be) very frightened. Then, the next thing I knew, I _______ (fly)!

2. A _______ you often _______ (dream)?
   B Yes I _______ (have) dreams all the time – every night!

3. A _______ you _______ (do) anything tomorrow?
   B No, why?

4. A _______ (have) a party _______ you _______ (want) to come?

b Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where necessary.

A nation of ‘square eyes’!

What _______ are _______ you _______ going to _______ do (do) this evening? _______ you _______ (watch) television? The answer is probably ‘yes’. And what _______ you _______ (do) last night?

And the night before? Television again?

Every year the average Briton _______ (spend) the equivalent of 41 days watching television – that’s three hours 43 minutes a day. This _______ (make) us the third biggest nation of ‘square eyes’ in Europe. The number one TV addicts in Europe are now the Greeks who regularly _______ (watch) three hours 53 minutes a day closely followed by the Italians.

But what _______ TV _______ (do) to our family life? Most families now _______ (not eat) any of their meals together. In fact, nine out of ten young children in Britain _______ (eat) their dinner sitting in front of the TV. Think about it – when _______ you last _______ (have) dinner with your children? If they _______ (turn on) the TV tonight, suggest a conversation instead – it _______ (be) more interesting!
c Complete the sentences with I'll or I'm going to.

1 At midnight on December 31st, I'm going to give up smoking.
2 No! Don't worry about money. I'm going to pay this time.
3 I'm pregnant and I'm going to have a baby next summer.
4 I can't go out tonight because I'm going to wash my hair.
5 A Are there any letters for me?
   B Just a second. I'm going to have a look.
6 A I'm hungry.
   B OK then, I'm going to make some toast.

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>champagne</td>
<td>/'ʃæm'pem/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patient</td>
<td>/'pərəfənt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>romance</td>
<td>/rəu'mens/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violin</td>
<td>/ˈvaɪəlɪn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy adjective</td>
<td>/'briːzi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frightened adjective</td>
<td>/'fræntnd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successful adjective</td>
<td>/səks'esfəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear verb</td>
<td>/ə'pɛə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on verb</td>
<td>/gəʊ on/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>especially adverb</td>
<td>/'espeʃli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

1 meeting 6 tomorrow
2 patient 7 optimistic
3 champagne 8 psychoanalyst
4 successful 9 understanding
5 violin

b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY verbs + prepositions

Circle the correct preposition.

1 Don't forget to write to / at me.
2 The psychoanalyst was talking of / about dreams.
3 Are you listening to / for me?
4 They always argue with / for each other.
5 Think about / of his offer – it's a good one.
6 I was sitting in the office waiting for / to a phone call.
7 I'm sorry, but I don't agree to / with you.
8 I'd like to speak to / at the manager, please.

Can you answer these questions?

1 What do you usually do on Monday morning?
2 What are you doing next weekend?
3 What did you dream about last night?
4 What were you doing at this time yesterday?
5 What are you going to do after you've answered this question?

Can you remember...

Complete each space with one word.

1 I went to the shops, but I __________ buy anything.
2 When I __________ the photo everybody was smiling.
3 __________ country won the last World Cup?
4 That's a machine __________ makes pasta.
5 Do you think it's __________ to rain tonight?
6 He __________ pass the exam. He's very lazy.
7 It's very hot. __________ I open the window?
8 A What time __________ she coming?
   B At 6.30.
**1 PROBLEMS WITH A MEAL**

Complete the problems and requests.

1. It’s very smoky in here. Do you have a table by the window?
2. This knife is dirty. Can I have another one, please?
3. The soup is cold. Could you warm it up for me, please?
4. I asked for my steak rare. This is very well done.
5. Excuse me, I think there’s a mistake in the bill. I didn’t have a bottle of wine.

**2 SOCIAL ENGLISH**

Order the dialogue, 1 to 6.

A. We could go to a little café that I know.
B. That sounds great. We could have another coffee.
A. Listen, it’s still early. Shall we go for a walk?
B. Good idea. Where shall we go?
A. Thank you. That was a lovely dinner.
B. You’re very welcome. I’m glad you enjoyed it

---

**3 READING**

Eating out in SF

Whatever food you’re looking for – an all-you-can-eat breakfast, a quick lunch, a romantic dinner – you’ll find it in San Francisco. The city is home to over 4,500 restaurants and eating places. And they’re not only for tourists. On average, San Franciscans eat out 267 times a year.

You can eat food from anywhere in the world, from Afghan to Argentinian, and from Vietnamese to vegetarian. With Mexican fast food, Italian bakeries, hundreds of Thai, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean restaurants, and in-and-out Japanese noodle shops, it’s possible to eat your way round the world during a single San Francisco weekend.

And you don’t find good food only in expensive restaurants. You can try great cooking in any number of small eating places, where prices are low and reservations aren’t needed.

Portions are often large, but you can ask the restaurant to pack up anything you don’t eat so you can take it home. But wherever you eat, if you have waiter service, don’t forget to tip. The exact amount you leave is up to you, but 15–20 per cent of the bill is normal.

An easy way to calculate your tip is to double the sales tax (currently 8.5 per cent).

---

a) Read the article and mark the sentences T (True), F (False), or ? (Doesn’t say).

1. San Francisco has the best restaurants in the US.  
2. You can probably find food from your country in San Francisco.  
3. There are a lot of Asian restaurants.  
4. Japanese noodle shops are quick places to eat.  
5. It’s normal to tip whenever you eat out.  
6. You always need to make a reservation to eat in an expensive restaurant.  
7. Expensive restaurants have small portions of food.  
8. If your meal costs $100, you should leave a tip of $8.50.

b) Underline five words or phrases you don’t know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
1 VOCABULARY clothes
a Complete the crossword

Clues across →

b Complete the sentences with these verbs

try on wear gets dressed put on take off

1 She always ___ dressed before she has breakfast in the morning.
2 What dress did you ___ to go to the party?
3 I always ___ clothes in a shop before I buy them.
4 I'm cold; I'm going to ___ a sweater.
5 It's very hot here ___ your coat.

3 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple?
a Write sentences and questions with the present perfect. Use contractions.

1 he / be / London [ ]
   He hasn't been to London [ ]
2 she / break / her leg [ ]
3 they / eat / there before [ ]
4 you / try / ice-skating [ ]
5 I / see / this film [ ]
6 we / have / an argument [ ]
7 you / ever / lose / your ID card [ ]
8 he / meet / her parents [ ]

2 PRONUNCIATION consonant sounds
Write the words in the chart

cap shoes tie coat top dress shorts suit

shirt trousers socks skirt
b Complete the sentences with ever or never

1. I’ve __________ been to Ireland.
2. Have you __________ flown before?
3. The children have __________ been to Disneyland.
4. Have we __________ met Simon’s wife? I can’t remember.
5. She has __________ done this before.
6. Have I __________ told you about my first boyfriend?
7. Has your boss __________ shouted at you?
8. It has __________ snowed here before.

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>business noun</td>
<td>/ˈbiznəs/</td>
<td>negocio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chain noun</td>
<td>/ˈʃeɪn/</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>company noun</td>
<td>/ˈkʌmpəni/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store noun</td>
<td>/stɔr/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>washing machine noun</td>
<td>/ˈwɒʃɪŋˌmɑːʃɪn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fashionable adjective</td>
<td>/ˈfəʊʃənəbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(un)comfortable adjective</td>
<td>/ˈkʌmfətəbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exactly the same</td>
<td>/ɪg ˈzɛktli əz siːm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have an argument</td>
<td>/hæv ən ˈɑrgjʊment/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the main reason</td>
<td>/ðə ˈmein ˈrɪzn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study idea

1. You can use your dictionary to learn the grammar and pronunciation of new words, as well as the meaning:

   ![Diagram showing pronunciation and translation]

2. Look at the Pronunciation column above. Say the words two or three times:

   Business  business  business

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. Have you ever read a book in English?
2. Have you ever written an e-mail in English?
3. What are the most expensive clothes you’ve ever bought?
4. Have you ever been abroad?
5. Have you ever sung in public?

Study Link: MultiROM

Study Link: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate

Study Link: Student’s Book p.132 Grammar Bank 4A
1 VOCABULARY verb phrases
Complete the expressions with these verbs.

clean    make    take    tidy    use
change    do      spend

1. _______ your bedroom, your desk
2. _______ the bed, a noise
3. _______ the washing up, housework
4. _______ the channel on the TV, your clothes
5. _______ a computer, the Internet
6. _______ out the rubbish, the dog for a walk
7. _______ time, a lot of money
8. _______ the house, the floor

b Complete the sentences for each picture. Use just.

buy    fall    do    miss    win    wake up

1. He _______ fallen off his bike.
2. She _______ the washing up.
3. They _______ the championship.
4. ‘I _______.’
5. ‘We _______ a new computer.’
6. ‘Sorry. You _______ it.’

2 GRAMMAR present perfect + just, yet, already
a Write sentences with already or yet in the correct place.
1. I’ve washed the floor. already
   ____________________________
2. Have you seen this film? yet
   ____________________________
3. Daniel has made his bed. already
   ____________________________
4. My parents haven’t learnt to use the Internet. yet
   ____________________________
5. You’ve made a mistake. already
   ____________________________
6. We’ve been to New York. already
   ____________________________
7. Has the film started? yet
   ____________________________
8. Edward has found a new job. already
   ____________________________

Study Link Student’s Book p.132 Grammar Bank 4B

3 PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/ and /ʤ/.
Write a word beginning with the sound in the pictures.

1. A colour. ______ yellow
2. The day before today. ______
3. Twelve months. ______
4. A place people study. ______
5. The opposite of old. ______
6. Three months which start with this sound. ______
7. A kind of short coat. ______
8. Like trousers. ______
9. The opposite of mean. ______
10. A sport in which two people fight each other. ______
Divorced Portuguese men get Internet survival guide

Change your bed sheets once a week, keep pans near the cooker, and never wash white clothes with dark ones.

That is just some of the advice you can find on a popular new Internet site designed to help recently divorced Portuguese men do the housework which their wives always did for them when they were married.

Men in Portugal usually live with their parents, where their mothers usually do most of all of the cooking and cleaning. They often live at home until they get married. And when they finally marry, most men leave housework to their wives.

According to a recent study, married men in Portugal do less work around the house than in any other European Union country. But with the number of divorces rising rapidly in Portugal, there were 27,960 divorces last year in a country of just over 10 million people — thousands of men are having to iron their clothes and make dinner for the first time in their lives.

Many of these newly divorced men have turned to the website, called Vida On, for advice on what for them were "women's worries." On the website they can find out which bathroom cleaner works best or how to clean a stain from a white shirt.

The most popular feature is a section offering recipes for beginners in the kitchen. The recipes are divided into those that are easy, for "normal days," and more difficult ones for "special days."

In addition to domestic tips, the site gives advice for men who are worried about starting to date again. Other sections offer health and beauty tips as well as an entertainment guide for the newly single man. "These topics are not covered in traditional men's magazines, and women's magazines write about them in a completely different way," said Oliveira.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>judge noun</td>
<td>/dʒʊdʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mess noun</td>
<td>/mez/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moody adj</td>
<td>/ˈmuːdi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain verb</td>
<td>/kəmˈpleɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insult verb</td>
<td>/ɪnˈsaːlt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw out verb</td>
<td>/θrəʊ əut/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat verb</td>
<td>/trɛt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the last minute</td>
<td>/eɪt ðə ləst ˈmɪnɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covered (with)</td>
<td>/ˈkʌvəd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to court</td>
<td>/ɡoʊ tə kɔːrt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. Have you made your bed yet today?
2. Have you had your lunch yet?
3. Have you done your English homework yet?
4. Have you made plans for next weekend yet?
5. Have you had dinner yet today?

Study Link  MultiROM

Study Link  www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 GRAMMAR comparatives, as...as, less...than...

a Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjective / adverb.

1 The weather is ______ worse ______ today than it was yesterday. (bad)

2 Please drive ______. You're going too fast! (slowly)

3 I failed the test. I'll work ______ next time. (hard)

4 Her life is ______ since she had her second child. (+ stressful)

5 That joke is ______ than the last one you told. (funny)

6 The climate in northern Europe is ______ than in the south. (wet)

7 She sings ______ than you. (good)

8 Basketball is ______ than baseball in the US. (popular)

b Rewrite the sentences using as ... as.

6 Tokyo is more expensive than London.

London ____________________________

7 Ivana dresses more elegantly than Bianca.

Bianca ____________________________

8 Classical music is more relaxing than rock music.

Rock music ____________________________

Study Link Student's Book p.132 Grammar Bank 4C

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/, word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

1 qgo 5 American 9 journalist

2 future 6 harder 10 today

3 parents 7 generation 11 sickness

4 happened 8 machines 12 longer

b Now circle the /ə/ sound. Be careful, three of them have two /ə/ sounds.

c Practise saying the words in a.

3 VOCABULARY expressions with time

Complete the sentences with these words.

spend waste on take a long don't have enough save

1 Don't ______ waste ______ time doing things you don't enjoy.

2 The flight to New Zealand is going to ______ time.

3 I'm sorry, I ______ time to see you today.

4 She needs to ______ more time studying.

5 We'll ______ time if we go on the motorway.

There's much less traffic.

6 I hope we arrive ______ time. My dad is meeting me at the airport.
4 READING

a Read the story and put the pictures in the correct order.

The fisherman and the banker

An American banker was walking on a beautiful beach in a small Mexican village. He saw a fisherman in his boat with a few fish on it.

'Great fish!' he said. 'How long did it take you to catch them?'

'Not very long,' answered the fisherman.

'Why didn't you stay at sea longer to catch some more?' asked the banker.

'There are just enough fish here to feed my family,' answered the Mexican.

Then the American asked, 'But what do you do the rest of the time?'

'I sleep late, I fish a little, I play with my kids, I have siestas. In the evening, I go to see my friends in the village. We drink wine and play the guitar. I'm busier than you think. Life here isn't as...

The American interrupted him: 'I have an MBA from Harvard University and I can help you. You're not fishing as much as you can. If you start fishing for longer periods of time, you'll get enough money from selling the fish to buy a bigger boat. Then with the money you'll get from catching and selling more fish, you could buy a second boat and then a third one and so on. Then instead of selling your fish to shops, you could sell them directly to a fish factory, or even open your own factory. Then you'll be able to leave your little village for Mexico City and finally move to New York, where you could direct the company.'

'How long will that take?' asked the Mexican.

'About 15 to 20 years,' answered the banker.

'And then?'

'Then it gets more interesting,' said the American, smiling and talking more quickly. 'When the moment comes, you can put your company on the stock market and you will make millions.'

'Millions? But then what?'

'Then you can retire, live in a small village by the sea, go to the beach, sleep late, play with your kids...'

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

1 The Mexican needed more fish  
F

2 He enjoyed his lifestyle  
 dads

3 The American wanted to work harder.  

4 He told the Mexican to buy a smaller boat.  

5 The American said he would be rich in five years  

6 He probably didn't convince the Mexican  

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>headlines noun</td>
<td>/'hedləmz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newspaper article noun</td>
<td>/'njəzəprərt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed noun</td>
<td>/spedd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traffic noun</td>
<td>/'træfɪk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsessed (with) adjective</td>
<td>/'əb səst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous adjective</td>
<td>/'prɪvjuəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relaxed adjective</td>
<td>/'rɛlkst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stressed adjective</td>
<td>/'strest/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stressful adjective</td>
<td>/'stresfl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow down verb</td>
<td>/sləu daun/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. Are you busier now than you were a year ago?
2. Do you work or study harder now than a year ago?
3. Would you like to live somewhere quieter or more exciting?
4. Is your town or city as big as London?
5. Do you speak English as well as your friends?

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 GRAMMAR superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)
a Complete the sentences with the superlative of an adjective from the box
cheap dangerous boring polluted
far bad impatient easy

b Circle the correct adjective
1 It's the busier / busiest city I've ever been to
   There are so many people and cars everywhere
2 The river is the dirtier / dirtiest I have ever seen
   The water is black, and full of rubbish
3 The restaurants are more expensive / the most expensive than the last time I was here
4 It's the noisier / noisiest hotel I've ever stayed in
5 The buses are slower / the slowest than the Metro

c Write sentences with ever
1 He / rude person / I / meet
   He's the rudest person I've ever met
2 This / exciting book / I / read

3 It / beautiful building / we / see

4 That / funny joke / you / tell

5 It / beautiful photograph / I / take

6 That / stupid thing / I / do

7 That / delicious meal / she / make

8 These / good poems / he / write

Study Link: Student's Book p.132 Grammar Bank 4D
2 VOCABULARY opposite adjectives

a Complete the sentences with the opposite of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Where's the most interesting (boring) place you've ever been to?
2. That man is so patient!
3. New York is a very dangerous (dangerous) city these days.
4. Tokyo is an extremely quiet (quiet) city.
5. The shop assistant was very polite.
6. The subway in New York is very empty.
7. Los Angeles is a very clean (clean) city - there are so many cars.
8. Some of the buildings in the centre are quite old.

b Write the correct prefix to make opposite adjectives.

un- im-

1. un-healthy 5. im-polite
2. im-possible 6. happy
3. comfortable 7. tidy
4. friendly 8. patient

Study Link  Student's Book p.145 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɔː/, /ɔː/, /əʊ/ word stress

a Circle the word with a different sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boring</th>
<th>T-shirt</th>
<th>cold</th>
<th>more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>worst</td>
<td>world</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Underline the stressed syllable in these adjectives.

1. unfriendly 5. dishonest
2. beautiful 6. unhappy
3. exciting 7. unhealthy
4. dangerous 8. impossible

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>accident noun</td>
<td>/ˈæskənt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change noun</td>
<td>/tʃeindʒ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gardener noun</td>
<td>/ˈɡɑːdnə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greengrocer noun</td>
<td>/ˈɡriːnɡrɔːsə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reputation noun</td>
<td>/rɪˈpjuːˈteɪʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall over verb</td>
<td>/fæl ˈəʊvə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find out verb</td>
<td>/fɒnd aʊt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>several determiner</td>
<td>/ˈsevəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sure/of course</td>
<td>/ʃʊər /əv kərs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too much (money)</td>
<td>/tʊ maɪtʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. What's the best restaurant you've ever eaten in?
2. What's the most comfortable hotel you've ever stayed in?
3. What's the worst film you've ever seen?
4. What's the coldest place you've ever been to?
5. What's the noisiest city you've ever visited?

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each gap with one word.

1. A Are you out tonight?
   B Yes, to the cinema.
2. I don't think it snow this Christmas.
3. I promise I tell anyone your secret.
4. your sister smoke?
5. she ever met your parents?
6. Don't come in. I just cleaned the floor.
7. Your computer isn't fast as mine.
8. That's the best film I've seen.
1 ASKING FOR INFORMATION

Circle the correct word in each line.
A Can you recommend 1(0) the good restaurant?
B Well, YumYum 2 has / is a great Thai restaurant.
A How 3 near / far is it from here?
B Oh, it’s quite 4 near / far. Just a couple of blocks.
A 5 Can / Do I walk from here?
B Sure. It’ll only 6 take / need you five minutes.
A Can you show me 7 in / on the map?
B OK. We’re here, and YumYum is here, 8 in / on the corner.
A Thanks. What time does it 9 close / closes?
B Not 10 after / until midnight. You have plenty of time.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue with one word in each space.
A Excuse me, don’t I 1 kn ow you?
B No, I don’t 2 th____ so.
A I’m 3 su____ I know you. Weren’t you in London last year, studying English?
B Yes. Wait a minute! Yes, now I 4 re____
You’re David.
A That’s 5 ri____. And you’re Ana!
B Wow! What are you 6 do____ here?
A I’m 7 st____ again. Still trying to improve my English! And you?
B I’m on 8 ho____. Actually, I’m looking for somewhere to buy some stamps.
A I know 9 wh____ the Post Office is. I’ll walk with you if you like.
B Are you sure? That’s very 10 ki____ of you.

3 READING

a Read the article and answer these questions.
1 How far is the airport from the city centre? 14 miles.
2 How much does the BART cost for two people one way?
3 If your taxi fare is $40, how much should you tip? ______
4 How much does the airport bus cost for two adult returns?
5 What time is the earliest bus to the airport? ______
6 Which forms of transport will take you straight to your hotel? ______ and ______

San Francisco International Airport

San Francisco International Airport is 14 miles south of the city. Travel time to the centre during rush hour is about 40 minutes; at other times it’s about 20 to 25 minutes.

Getting into town from the airport

**BART** (Bay Area Rapid Transit, the San Francisco metro, www.bart.gov) began running from the airport to the city in June 2003. This new route avoids traffic and costs about $6 each way, depending on exactly where you’re going. Trains leave approximately every 20 minutes.

**TAXIS** from the airport to the city centre cost $30 to $35, plus tip (this should be around 10% of the fare).

**AIRPORT BUSES** leave from outside the baggage-claim area every 30 minutes from 5.35 a.m. to 9.05 p.m. They stop at several Union Square-area hotels, including the Grand Hyatt, San Francisco Hilton, and Palace. No reservations are needed. For the return trip, the buses pick up at hotels as early as 5.30 a.m. Make a reservation 24 hours in advance if possible. The cost per person is $13 single, $22 return; children under 12 are free.

b Underline five words or phrases you don’t know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
1 GRAMMAR uses of the infinitive (with to)

a Complete the sentences with to and a verb.

meet relax not have not tell
not worry take close

1. I've decided not to have a birthday party this year.
   We'll just go out for a meal.
2. Would you like ________ my fiancé?
3. Please, try ________ about me. I'll be OK.
4. Oh no. I think I forgot ________ the kitchen window.
5. He promised ________ anybody about her problem.
6. She needs ________ more – she looks really stressed.
7. My dad offered ________ me to the party.

b Write sentences using the adjective and the correct form of the verb.

1 important / be
   It's ________ there early this evening.
2 careful / not drop
   Be ________ those plates!
3 dangerous / swim
   It's ________ in this river.
4 difficult / sleep
   Do you ever find it ________ at night?
5 interesting / talk to
   She's always very ________ at parties.
6 nice / see
   Hello! How ________ you again.
7 easy / use
   Digital cameras are ________

Study Link: Student's Book p.134 Grammar Bank 5A

1 He's going to the library ________.
2 I go to evening classes ________ Spanish.
3 They're phoning the theatre ________ tickets.
4 She went to the café ________ something to eat.
5 Are you doing that ________ me angry?
6 I bought some books ________ with me on holiday.
7 I didn't come here ________ you.
8 He goes to parties ________ new people.

2 VOCABULARY verbs + infinitive

Fourteen examples of the word to are missing from this text. Can you put them back?

I'm Bill. I'm 16 and I've decided to leave school. I'm going to leave next week. I'm hoping to get a job with computers because I'm planning to make lots of money.

I've tried work hard but I'm not a very good student. All the other students understand and learn to do things quickly but not me. And I never remember to bring my books to class and always forget to do my homework.

I'd like to learn to fly because I want to be a pilot. But first I need to do a course. My mother offered to pay for the course but only if I promised to finish school.

Study Link: Student's Book p.154 Vocabulary Bank
Reading  matching headings to text

WSKAZÓWKI

Po zapoznaniu się z tematyką tekstu, zastanów się przez chwilę nad słowniczem, które możesz napotkać. Jest to dobre przygotowanie przed własnym czytaniem i pomóż ci lepiej zrozumieć tekst.

Wykonując zadanie na dopasowywanie, zanim zaczyniesz odpowiadać na pytania, zastanów się nad tematem i rolą każdego akapitu.

1 Match the adjectives in the box with their opposites

generous  exciting  uncomfortable  calm

unhappy  pessimistic

1 boring
2 comfortable
3 happy
4 angry
5 optimistic
6 selfish

2 Look at the list of adjectives in exercise 1. Which are positive and which are negative? Write (+) next to the positive words and (−) next to the negative words.

3 Read the text quickly. Which paragraphs are positive (+), negative (−), or not particularly positive or negative (0)?

1 2 3 4 5 6

4 Read the text again and complete the question below.

Dopasuj pytania (A-G) do akapitów, wpisując odpowiednią literę obok liczby (1-6). Jedno pytanie jest błędne.

Pamiętaj! Najpierw określ główną myśl akapitu, aby ułatwić sobie dopasowanie do niego odpowiedniego pytania.

A What do you enjoy doing most?
B What makes you angry?
C Who do you admire?
D What are you bad at?
E Who would you most like to be?
F What scares you?
G How do you feel about the future?

5 Check your answers carefully

HOW ARE YOU FEELING?

Anne Rocroft, writer, tells us how she feels about the big questions in life.

1

Queuing – standing in a line waiting. It doesn’t matter where. In a shop, to buy a cinema ticket, at a self-service restaurant. It’s annoying. It’s a waste of time. And it’s so boring.

2

Being at home on my own in the evening I switch off the phone. I put on some music. Nothing too loud. I make a cup of coffee. I sit in my favourite chair and I relax. I feel so comfortable.

3

Snakes. I touched one in a zoo once. When I was a child. Yuk! Fortunately you almost never see them in Britain. But I could never be happy in a country where there were lots of poisonous ones. They terrify me!

4

I’m always optimistic. I expect good things to happen and they usually do. If something bad happens, I always look for something positive in it. I lost my coat the other day – but it was very old so I was happy to buy a new one.

5

People who spend their lives helping others. Doctors, nurses, people like that. I’m not a selfish person, but I need to spend time alone so that I can write. I hope my writing helps other people and maybe it does – but I’m sure doctors and nurses are more useful.

6

I shouldn’t tell you this, it’s embarrassing. I am terrible at remembering people’s names. If I am introduced to someone, I forget their name immediately. Then ten minutes later, when I need to know, I just have no idea. What did you say your name was?
### Matura practice  India

#### Listening  choosing correct statements

**WSKAZOWKI**
- Czytaj uważnie polecenia. Mogą być inne niż się spodziewasz
- W czasie pierwszego słuchania, wybierz odpowiedzi, których jesteś pewny/a. Podczas drugiego słuchania odpowiedź na pozostałe pytania lub sprawdź odpowiedzi. Jeśli nie potrafisz podać prawdziwej odpowiedzi, zgaduj!

1. **What do you know about India? In pairs, tick (✓) the correct answer for each question**

#### INDIA GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What's the capital of India?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lhasa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Which of these cities is not in India?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Which famous sight is in India?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Everest ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Taj Mahal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Eiffel Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uluru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. How many people live in India?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 million ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Indian food is often</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sweet ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Read the instructions in exercise 3. Do you have to put a cross (X) next to sentences you think say the same as the recording, or sentences that don't say the same?**

3. 21. **Complete the question below**

Ustalysz osobę mówiącą o podróży do Indii. Z podanych poniżej zdań wybierz cztery zgodne z treścią nagrania, wstawiając znak (✓) w odpowiednie kratki.

**Pamiętaj!** Nigdy nie zostawaj zadania egzaminacyjnego meskożonego, nawet jeśli musisz zgadywać!

1. The trip to India is in the spring. ✓
2. Everybody is going on the trip to India. ❏
3. They are going to travel by coach from Delhi to Agra ✓
4. The Taj Mahal is in Delhi ✓
5. They are going on an elephant ride to a palace near Jaipur ❏
6. Tap water is OK to use for cleaning your teeth ❏
7. You should not have iced drinks or eat salads. ❏
8. All the food will be very spicy ❏

4. **Listen again and check your answers**

5. **In pairs, ask and answer the questions below**
   - Which countries have you travelled to?
   - What did you like or dislike about them?
   - Which other countries would you like to travel to? Why?
Writing questionnaires

WSKAŻÓWKI

- Na pytanie w kwestionariuszu nie zawsze musi istnieć jedna prawdziwa odpowiedź. Zastanów się, jak inaczej można odpowiedzieć na dane pytanie i wybierz najlepszą odpowiedź.
- Skorzystaj z tej możliwości i pokaż, że potrafisz posługiwać się poprawną angielszczyzną. Podawaj pełne odpowiedzi wraz z uzasadnieniem, jeśli jesteś o to prosiony/a.

1. Look at the list of adjectives. Which words would you use to describe Service and Staff (S), and Prices and Products (P)?

   1. competitive | P | 6. expensive  
   2. rude | S | 7. polite  
   3. slow |  | 8. helpful  
   4. efficient |  | 9. cheap  
   5. quick |  | 10. chatty

2. Make sentences from the prompts which answer questions 1–4 below in two different ways.

   1. What do you like most about shopping here?
      - a. staff / be / friendly and helpful / products / be / good quality
      "The staff are friendly and helpful, and your products are good quality."
      - b. sell / wide variety of products / prices / be / very competitive

   2. How do you find the service in our restaurant?
      - a. service / be / slow / starter / arrive / after 25 minutes
      - b. service / be / quick and efficient / waitress / be / polite and chatty

   3. Do you think our restaurant is good value for money? Please give reasons.
      - a. yes / very good value / dishes / be / big / service / be / efficient
      - b. OK / most / prices / be / reasonable / drinks / very expensive

   4. How could we improve our service?
      - a. some staff / rude / train / staff / better / employ / new staff
      - b. have / lower prices / improve / service

3. Complete the question below.

Robles/aš zakupy w sklepie muzycznym The Music Store. Przy wyjściu poproszono cię o wypełnienie kwestionariusza dotyczącego twojej opinii na temat sklepu. Napisz:
- jak często i kiedy odwiedzasz ten sklep;
- co kupujesz i co jeszcze mogłoby być w sprzedaży;
- jakie jest twoje zdanie na temat cen;
- ogólną ocenę oferowanych usług.

Pamiętaj! Zanim zaczniesz pisać, zastanów się, jakie informacje uwzględnisz i uzasadnij swoją odpowiedź pełnymi zdaniami.

THE MUSIC STORE – CUSTOMER QUESTIONNAIRE

To help us give you an even better service, please answer the following questions.

1. How often and when do you visit our store?

2. What do you usually buy in the store? Tick the appropriate boxes.
   - books  
   - CDs  
   - videos  
   - DVDs

3. What other things would you like us to sell?

4. Do you think our prices are reasonable or expensive? Please give reasons.

5. In general how do you find the service in The Music Store? Tick the appropriate box.
   - excellent  
   - good  
   - average  
   - poor
   Please give reasons.
**Speaking  finding and giving information**

**WSKAZÓWKI**
- Zanim zaczniesz mówić, zastanów się przez chwilę, co i w jakiej kolejności powiesz.
- Pamiętaj, by nie tylko mówić, ale i słuchać – na tym polega rozmowa.

1. Complete the table with words and phrases from the box. There are two extra words. Circle them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of home</th>
<th>Rooms</th>
<th>Furniture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cottage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Work in groups. Choose a room and make a list of the things that are usually in there.
   - Living room - TV, hi-fi, sofa, armchairs, coffee table ...

3. Read the question and decide if the sentences below are relevant to part A or part B. Write A or B.
   - Twoj angielski znajomy/Twoja angielska znajoma poprosił/a cię, byś opisał/a jej swój dom/swoje mieszkanie.
   - A Opisz swój dom/swoje mieszkanie.
   - B Podaj więcej informacji o swojej sypialni.
   - C Popros go/ja, by opisał/a ci swój dom.

   1. I've got a poster of Che Guevara over the bed. ________
   2. It's quite a small flat for my family - I've got three brothers ... ________
   3. I've got my own hi-fi and a shelf above my desk where I keep my CDs. ________

4. My room is very small and it's always a bit untidy but my Mum doesn't mind much. ________
5. It's on the fourth floor but there is a lift. ________
6. I live in a block of flats near a park in the suburbs. ________

4. Put the words in order to make questions relevant to part C in the exam task.
   1. your / like / house / what's / ? ________
   2. it / can / describe / you / me / to / ? ________
   3. you / do / where / live / ? ________
   4. live / in / the town / or the country / do / you / ? ________
   5. with / do / who / live / you / ? ________
   6. your / like / what's / room / ? ________

5. 41 Listen to the student doing the task in exercise 3. Tick (√) the sentences and questions from exercises 3 and 4 that you hear.

6. Work in pairs. Complete the question in exercise 3. Take it in turns to ask and answer questions about your house/ flat. Use the prompts below to help you.

   **Where you live**  |  **Your room**
   - house/flat?  |  furniture?
   - where is it?  |  size?
   - size?  |  decorations?
   - type of building?  |  posters?
   - people who live with you?  |  pictures?
   - which floor?  |  books?
   - CDs?
Reading  true / false questions

WSKAZÓWKI

Przeczytaj tekst poniżej. Pozwól ci to dowiedzieć się, o czym jest. Będziesz ci go również łatwiej zrozumieć podczas drugiego, dokładniejszego czytania.

Dobrym pomysłem jest podkreślanie tej części tekstu, która zawiera odpowiedź na pytanie. Możesz również napisać numer pytania przy tym fragmencie. W ten sposób ułatwisz sobie sprawdzenie odpowiedzi.

1 Match the words (1-7) to the pictures (A-G) below.

- asparagus
- coconut
- ice cream
- crab
- peanuts
- mustard
- cabbage

2 Read the text quickly and answer the questions.

1) What were the people doing at the Royal Institution?

2) What does Heston Blumenthal do?

3) Read the text again and answer the question. Remember to check your answers.

Zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią krągę.

1) There was no sweet ice cream before the Second World War. □ □
2) The Royal Institution sells ice cream. □ □
3) Heston Blumenthal prepared a three-course ice cream meal. □ □
4) Heston Blumenthal chose the winning new flavour. □ □
5) Some people didn’t like the bacon and egg ice cream. □ □
6) Gloria Westlake wants to make some mustard ice cream. □ □

BACON AND EGG ICE CREAM — YOU ARE JOKING!

A

Not many people realize this but 'before the Second World War people didn’t always eat sweet ice cream'. In the nineteenth century fish ice cream was popular – also asparagus and cheese!

B

At the Royal Institution in London yesterday 200 chefs, ice cream sellers, and food scientists met to try some new, or perhaps old, flavours. They could find it difficult to sell a mustard ice cream with chocolate on a sunny day at the beach, but they all wanted to try the new flavours themselves.

C

Heston Blumenthal, The Good Food Guide’s ‘Chef of the Year’, prepared a special meal for them. The starter was mustard ice cream, then there was crab ice cream for the main course, and dessert was traditional vanilla ice cream. Mr Blumenthal serves a wide variety of ice creams at his restaurant The Fat Duck in Berkshire. However, at The Fat Duck, ice cream is part of a meal not the complete meal.

D

Later, there was a competition open to the public to find the best new flavour. ‘The winner? Yes, I will find it – a mixture of tomato, peanuts, and coconut chocolate bar!’

E

There was a lot of discussion about some of the new flavours. ‘Bacon and egg with tomato. Disgusting!’ said Marcus, 28, from west London. But Gloria Westlake, 39, disagreed. ‘The bacon and egg was just delicious,’ she said. ‘And I loved the mustard one too. I am going to try and make it myself.’

F

Whatever next? Cabbage-flavoured chocolate bars? Steak-o-cola?
Listening multiple choice

WSKAZÓWKI

► Ułatw sobie pracę, zanim zacziesz słuchac nagrania. Określ tematykę i zastanów się nad mą – zarówno nad tym, jakich słów i zwrotów używa się w danej sytuacji oraz o czym się wtedy mówi.

► Nagranie usłyszysz dwukrotnie. Jeśli nie będziesz w stanie odpowiedzieć na pytania w czasie pierwszego słuchania, być może uda Ci się wyeliminować jedną czy dwie możliwości. W czasie drugiego słuchania dokończ te pytania, na które nie odpowiedziałeś/aś oraz sprawdź te, na które udzieliłeś/aś odpowiedzi.

1. Match the words and phrases below to the verbs, and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>more exercise</th>
<th>your breathing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>your temperature</td>
<td>your chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your pulse</td>
<td>a check-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a problem with your back</td>
<td>tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a broken leg</td>
<td>the doctor’s advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficulty breathing</td>
<td>asthma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep breaths</td>
<td>your heart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To take</th>
<th>To have</th>
<th>To listen to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>more exercise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What do doctors and patients say when they talk to each other? In pairs, decide who would say the following, the doctor (D) or the patient (P).

1. I’d like to listen to your chest.  
   1. (D)  

2. I sometimes find it difficult to breathe.  
   2. (P)  

3. There’s something wrong with my foot.  
   3. (P)  

4. Take these three times a day.  
   4. (D)  

5. How much exercise do you take?  
   5. (D)  

6. I’d like you to have some tests.  
   6. (P)  

3. 6.1 Listen and complete the question below.


1. Mr Jenkins is at the doctor’s because he sometimes has problems ...
   A. seeing.  
   B. breathing.  
   C. running.  
   D. walking.  

2. How long has Mr Jenkins had the problem?
   A. a long time  
   B. a month  
   C. a few days  
   D. a couple of weeks  

3. Mr Jenkins ...
   A. does not drink or smoke.  
   B. drinks a little but does not smoke.  
   C. smokes a little but does not drink.  
   D. drinks a little and smokes a little.  

4. How much regular exercise does Mr Jenkins take?
   A. He doesn’t get much exercise.  
   B. He swims every day.  
   C. He walks a lot in the mountains.  
   D. He goes to the gym two or three times a week.  

5. The doctor ...
   A. thinks Mr Jenkins is very ill.  
   B. wants Mr Jenkins to have some tests.  
   C. thinks Mr Jenkins does not have a problem.  
   D. has no idea what is wrong with Mr Jenkins.  

4. Listen again and check your answers.
Writing invitations

WSKAZÓWKI

- Przeczytaj uważnie treść zadania. W zadańach polegających na napisaniu zaproszenia pojawią się będą poleceńa, by uwzględnić różne informacje, na przykład o ubiorze, co należy przynieść ze sobą, gdzie się udać, o której godzinie...
- Pisząc zaproszenie, zastosuj odpowiednią formę i właściwe słownictwo w zależności od tego, kogo zapraszasz i gdzie. Przydatnych słów i zwrotów naucz się na pamięć.

1 Complete columns A, B, and C with information from the three invitations below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column heading</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gives the day / date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gives the time(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gives the place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gives a reason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Says what to wear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Says what to bring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Says who else is coming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Says whether and how to reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A

Dear Jonny,
There's a party on Friday night at my place. It was Phil's birthday last week and it's mine in ten days. 8.30 till late (very late if it's like the last one). Come if you can - hope you can. If you've got any new cool music, bring it! Bring a friend too if you like.
See you,
Alex

B

Bob
Jack Douglas invites you to his
21st BIRTHDAY PARTY
on Saturday 20th March, 8–12 p.m.
at Blades Club, High St, Sonning
Dress: smart casual
RSVP: 0785 435 2121 or jackd@global.co.uk

C

Charles,
Would you like to come round for dinner at my flat? I'm inviting a few people round to celebrate passing my exams.
It won't be very formal, a few good friends. It's going to be fun! Let me know if you can come.
Best wishes,
Chris

2 Answer the questions about invitations A, B, and C.

1 Which invitation is very formal?

2 One invitation is missing vital information? What information?

3 Which invitations ask for a reply? What do they say?

4 Underline the phrase in each invitation that actually makes the invitation.

3 Complete the question below. Make notes in the your invitation column in exercise 1 before you write your invitation.

- Wyjaśnij, z jakiej okazji ich zapraszasz.
- Podaj, kiedy i gdzie mają przyjść.
- Powiedz, co mają przynieść ze sobą.
- Poproś o odpowiedź.

Pamiętaj! Uwzględni wszystkie wymagane informacje.
8 Matura practice Science and technology

Speaking describing a picture

WSKAŻÓWKI
- Na ilustracjach często przedstawieni będą ludzie. Upewnij się, że wiesz, jak ich opisać oraz jak opisać to, co mają na sobie.
- Nauż się na pamięć zwrotów służących do wyrażenia tego, co myślisz, że dzieje się na obrazku, gdy nie masz co do tego pewności.

1. Look at the picture and tick (✓) the sentences below which are true. Correct the false sentences.

1. He's wearing a hat.
2. He's got short brown hair.
3. He's wearing glasses.
4. He's got a moustache.
5. He's wearing a white T-shirt.
6. He's got a ring on his finger.

2. Complete the sentences about the picture in exercise 1. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

wear put watch steal make check break

1. He's wearing a hat and glasses.
2. He is watching something.
3. He is putting the video in his jacket.
4. He is making the law.
5. He is making to see if people are watching him.
6. He is making sure that nobody is watching him.

3. You are going to hear a woman talking about the picture in exercise 1. Listen and check your answers.

4. Match the beginning of the sentences (1–4) with the endings (a–d).

1. He looks
   a. worried.
2. He doesn't look
   b. a video.
3. It looks like
   c. pay for it.
4. He might not
   d. calm.

5. Talk about the pictures in pairs. Use the prompts below to help you.

Picture 1
very happy
in love
boyfriend and girlfriend
get married

Picture 2
poor
needs some money
unhappy
a homeless person

6. Complete the question below.

Pracując w parach. Zadawaj sobie pytania i odpowiadajcie na nie.
Pamiętaj! Aby łatwiej było ci opisywać ilustracje, używaj sformułow, które już przećwiczyleś/aś.

Student A
- What can you see in picture 1?
- What's happening in picture 2?

Student B
- What's happening in pictures 3 and 4?
Reading matching headings to text

WSKAZÓWKI
- Zadania na dopasowywanie zawierają zwykle jedno lub dwa niepotrzebne pytania, więc uważnie czytaj polecenia i postępuj zgodnie z nimi.
- Szukaj podpowiedzi, które pomogą ci dopasować nagłówki. Ważną podpowiedź może być nawet tak krótki wyraz, jak it, więc nie pomijaj takich wyrazów.

1. Match the words (1–9) to the pictures (a–i).

1. flight attendant  
2. seatbelt sign  
3. take-off  
4. jumbo jet  
5. passengers  
6. headset  
7. tray  
8. landing  
9. storm

A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I

2. Read the text quickly. What do the underlined words in each paragraph refer to?

1. it
2. it
3. it
4. it
5. one
6. The sign
7. It

AIRTRAVEL – RULES FOR FLYING

1. If it’s too big and heavy, that’s your fault. Why didn’t you check it in or bring fewer clothes with you?
2. OK — you’ve seen it a hundred times before — sit quietly and read. Don’t talk, or laugh, or distract the flight attendants. If they get angry with you in front of the other passengers, you’ll feel very stupid.
3. The flight attendants didn’t cook it and there’s nothing they can do about it. 10,000 metres up in the sky with no kitchen.
4. Apart from anything else it’s rude to keep it on. But also you can then hear what they say and they don’t have to shout.
5. They’ve given you a drink and a meal. They’ve taken away the trays. They’re tired. They want something to eat too. Wait 15-20 minutes before you ask for one.
6. The sign is always on for a reason: you’re close to take-off or landing, or the weather is bad. Travellers who have been in a really bad storm or hit a really big air pocket always obey the sign.
7. It’s not their job. On a full jumbo jet there are almost 50 passengers using each one. Would you want to clean them?

3. Answer the question below.


Pamiętaj! W ćwiczeniu 2 możesz skuć odrąbtwisto fragmenty tekstu potrzebne do dopasowania nagłówków.

A. Don’t ask for a drink just after a meal.
B. Don’t complain about the food.
C. Be quiet during the safety demonstration.
D. Take a moment to think what their day has been like.
E. Don’t ask for help with your bag.
F. Wear your seatbelt when the sign is on.
G. Take your headset off if they talk to you.
H. Don’t ask them to clean the lavatories.
Listening multiple matching

WSKAZÓWKI
- Zwykle jedną rzecz można wyrazić na kilka sposobów. Nie oczekuję, że osoba mówiąca będzie używać słów występujących w pytaniach.
- Podczas słuchania przeczytaj pytania jeszcze raz, by wiedzieć, jaka informacja jest ci potrzebna.

1 Work in pairs. Mark the different stages of life in the box in the correct place on the timeline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>birth</th>
<th>adulthood</th>
<th>childhood</th>
<th>adolescence</th>
<th>old age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 years old</td>
<td>100 years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 In pairs, discuss and agree on an age for somebody who is ...

1 a baby
2 an adult
3 middle-aged
4 a teenager
5 a child
6 young
7 old
8 retired

3 Match a sentence from A to a sentence from B with the same meaning.

A
1 It's wonderful to be a parent.
2 I'm looking forward to retiring.
3 I can't wait to leave home.
4 I hated being a teenager.
5 We got married last year.
6 I really enjoyed life at that age.
7 I don't enjoy middle age.
8 I want to go to university.

B
a I want to move out as soon as possible.
b You're not a child and you're not grown up—it's awful.
c I can't wait to give up work.
d I intend to study for a degree when I leave school.
e Our wedding was last year.
f It's a fantastic feeling being a dad.
g They were very happy times.
h It's miserable once you stop being young.

4 Complete the question below.


Pamiętaj! W czasie słuchania, przeczytaj pytania jeszcze raz.

Which speaker ...
A enjoyed life as a child?
B is looking forward to retiring?
C wants to go to university?
D can't wait to leave home?
E thinks it is wonderful to be a parent?
F hated being a teenager?
G has married twice?
H does not enjoy middle age?

Speaker 1 _______
Speaker 2 _______
Speaker 3 _______
Speaker 4 _______
Speaker 5 _______
Writing informal letter

**WSKAZÓWKI**

- Podziel swój list na akapity, odpowiadające na różne części tematu w odpowiedniej kolejności.
- Po skończeniu, dokładnie sprawdź swoją pracę. Upewnij się, że twoje odpowiedzi są wyczerpujące. Sprawdź pisownię, poprawność gramatyczną i stylistyczną.

1 Read the question below and number the paragraphs in Maria's letter in the correct order.

Napisz list do angielszczyzny koleżanki, która zaprosiła cię na noworoczne przyjęcie u niej w domu.

- Podziękuj za zaproszenie i przyjmij je.
- Zapytaj, jak się ubrać i czy masz przynieść coś szczególnego.
- Opowiedz jej o dwóch ciekawych rzeczach, które ostatnio robiliś/aś.
- Powiedz, że nie możesz doczekać się przyjęcia i spytać, kto jeszcze przyjdzie.

Dear Anne,

☐ Do I have to dress up and look very smart - or is it more casual? And shall I (bring / to bring) anything special? Let me know.

☐ (Thanks you / Thank you) very much for (the / an) invitation to your New Year’s Eve party. I’d love (come / to come).

☐ Thanks again for the invitation. I’m really looking forward to (meet / meeting) your friends. Who will be there - anyone I know?

☐ I’ve just had fantastic week. I got 95% (in / on) my English test on Monday and on Thursday afternoon I (passed / was passing) my driving test.

Love,

Maria

2 Read the letter again. Circle the correct options in each paragraph.

3 There are a number of different ways of closing informal letters. Decide if the phrases in box A or B are most appropriate for the people. Write A or B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>love and kisses</td>
<td>All the best,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lots of love</td>
<td>Best wishes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love</td>
<td>Yours,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind regards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 your boyfriend/girlfriend A
2 an uncle you never see —
3 your brother/sister —
4 an acquaintance —
5 your best friend —
6 your English teacher —
7 your parents —

4 Complete the question below.

Anglojęzyczny znajomy zaprosił cię na wieczorek angielski w Międzynarodowym Klubie, mieszczącym się w twojej miejscowości.

- Podziękuj mu za zaproszenie i powiedz, jak podobała ci się poprzedni wieczorek angielski, na który cię zaprosił.
- Wyjaśnij, że tym razem nie możesz przyjść i powiedz dlaczego.
- Zaproponuj, by spotkać się w innym czasie i określ kiedy.
- Podziękuj mu jeszcze raz i powiedz, iż żałujesz, że nie możesz przyjść.

Pamiętaj! Po skończeniu, sprawdź swoją pracę.

5 Check your letter carefully.
Speaking opinions and reasons

WSKAZOWKI

- Przyjrzyj się uważnie ilustracji, zanim zacziesz mówić
- Naucz się na pamięć wyrazów i wyrażeń pomocnych w przedstawianiu opinii oraz jej uzasadnianiu

1 Complete the table with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>polite</th>
<th>angry</th>
<th>calm</th>
<th>honest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sad</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>outgoing</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shy</td>
<td>generous</td>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>dishonest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfriendly</td>
<td>easy going</td>
<td>rude</td>
<td>nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>hard working</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive | Negative
---|---
polite | angry

2. Look at the picture. Why do you think the woman is crying?

3. Listen and complete the dialogue with the expressions the woman uses to give her reasons.

WOMAN There's a woman in this picture. She's sitting at a table, looking at a photograph and crying. It's ______ that she's crying because the photograph is making her sad. So maybe it's a photograph of someone who's died. Or maybe her boyfriend yes, in my opinion her boyfriend has left her and ______ she's crying.

MAN How would you help her? What would you do?

WOMAN Well, first I ask her what the problem is. And then if it is her boyfriend and he's left her, I'd make a cup of tea ______ I have time to think what to say. And then I'd tell her I'd say that I think that ______ he's left her, he's obviously not a nice man. And I don't think she should cry ______ having a boyfriend isn't so important.

4. Read the dialogue again and circle the words and phrases the woman uses to give her opinions.

5. Work in pairs. Discuss what you would say or do in these situations. Give your reasons.

1. A friend needs €100 to buy a new computer game.
2. Your mum wants you to tidy your room but you are meeting some friends in five minutes.
3. You want to go to the cinema but you have no money.
4. It's your sister's birthday and you haven't got her a present.

6. Work in pairs. Look at the picture and answer the questions below.

What do you think the man is doing? Why?
How do you think he should be punished? Why?
Reading multiple choice

WSKAZOWKI

1. What facts do you find out about Krakatoa?

Krakatoa

2. Where did people hear the explosion? How far away?

People heard the sound of the explosion

3. Until when were temperatures around the world lower?

Temperatures around the world were lower until

4. What do you find out about Anak Krakatoa?

According to the writer, Anak Krakatau

2. People heard the sound of the explosion
   A. in the Middle East
   B. 4,500 kilometres away
   C. 12 hours later
   D. in 165 villages nearby

3. The volcanic ash was in the air for
   A. fourteen days
   B. three years
   C. five years
   D. twelve hours

4. The writer thinks Anak Krakatau
   A. will probably explode some time
   B. caused the explosion in 1883
   C. exploded in 1927
   D. is not volcanic

3. Check that the options you did not choose are wrong

NATURAL DISASTER!

In August 1883, a huge natural disaster happened in Indonesia on the small, little known, island of Krakatoa. The effects of this disaster were felt all around the world.

Krakatoa is an island volcano between the much larger islands of Java and Sumatra. In early 1883 Krakatoa started to become active. There were earthquakes and a few small explosions. Then, on 26th and 27th August, there were much larger explosions. The last one destroyed most of the island and was the biggest volcanic eruption of modern times.

More than 36,000 people died and 165 villages were destroyed. People heard the noise of the explosion four hours later on the island of Rodriguez, more than 4,500 kilometres away. Waves 40 metres high travelled across the sea from the island. One reached the Middle East. 12 hours later. Windows broke. 160 kilometres away. Ash fell on ships at sea more than 6,000 kilometres away.

Much of the volcanic ash went into the air, and over the next 13 days it travelled all round the earth. For the next three years people often saw blue and green sunsets, and the most incredible sunsets.

Krakatoa was quiet for a while. But in 1927 a new island, named Anak Krakatau or Child of Krakatoa, appeared out of the sea. Scientists who study Anak Krakatau say that this new island is becoming more active. Is there going to be another explosion like the one in 1883? It is probably just a question of time.
Listening true / false questions

WSKAZÓWKI
► Przed wysłuchaniem nagrania, uważnie przeczytaj treść zadania egzaminacyjnego. Zaszczytnów się nad słownictwem, które możesz usłyszeć.

1 Complete the table with the words from the box.

| Chemistry | children | classroom |
| courses   | lessons  | pupils    |
| teachers  | Zoology  |           |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School subjects</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.
- What subjects do you study at school?
- What are your favourite subjects? Why?
- What subjects do you like the least? Why?

3 Read the question in exercise 5 and add more words to the table.

4 14.1 Listen to the first part of the recording and complete the sentences.
1 "... Yes, it is. The college started fifty years ago in the _________ place as it is _________ — but it was a very _________ college _________.
2 Well, it began as a science college for students aged 16 and over. For the _________ twenty years or so it was a science college teaching Maths, Physics, _________, and Chemistry. Later we _________ different subjects — Biology, after that Zoology and so on ...
Writing  formal letter

WSKAŻÓWKI

► Gdy pisziesz list formalny, podziel go na akapity. Każdy akapit poświęć osobnemu zagadnieniu.
► Gdy pisziesz list formalny, używaj odpowiedniego słownictwa i nie stosuj form skróconych, ale pełne np. I wouldn’t/could I am. Nauż się na pamięć przydatnych formalnych wyrażeń.

1 Read the question below and match the different parts of the question to paragraphs (A–D) in the letter of application.

Uczysz się w szkole w Wielkiej Brytanii. Miejsce pracy hotel szuka recepcjonisty/ki na pół etatu. Napisz podanie o pracę.

1 ______ Napisz, że chciałbyś/abyś ubiegać się o to stanowisko oraz gdzie znalazłeś/aś to ogłoszenie.
2 ______ Podaj trochę informacji o sobie i powiedz, kiedy dysponujesz wolnym czasem.
3 ______ Podaj szczegóły dotyczące doświadczenia zdobytego w poprzedniej pracy i powiedz, jak może przydać się ono w tej pracy.
4 ______ Napisz, kiedy mógłbyś/mogłabyś przyjść na rozmowę kwalifikacyjną.

2 Circle and number the formal expressions in the letter that have a similar meaning to the less formal expressions below.

1 Write back soon.
2 I can do the hours you want
3 I’m free for a chat any evening after 5.
4 I want to apply for the job.
5 I’m pretty good at that.

3 Look at the beginnings of three letters. Complete the endings with faithfully or sincerely.

1 Dear Sir or Madam …  Yours _______
2 Dear Mr Jackson …  Yours _______
3 Dear Mrs Holdaway …  Yours _______

4 Complete the question below.

Brytyjskie biuro podróży poszukuje osoby, która chciałaby w czasie ferii oprowadzić grupę angielskich turystów po twojej miejscowości. Napisz podanie o pracę.

• Podaj powód, dla którego piszesz.
• Powiedz, jak długo uczyłeś/aś się angielskiego i na jakim jesteś poziomie.
• Napisz o swoim doświadczeniu zawodowym i szczególnych zdolnościach, które posiadasz (niekoniecznie zgodnie z prawdą!).
• Wyjaśnij, dlaczego chciałbyś/abyś dostać tę pracę i kiedy mógłbyś/mogłabyś przyjść na rozmowę kwalifikacyjną.

Pamiętaj! Upewnij się, że użyty przez ciebie styl jest wystarczająco formalny.
Speaking negotiating

**WSKAZÓWKI**
- Nau cz się na pamięć zwrotów przydatnych w negocjowaniu.
- Zastań się nad swoją rolą: im lepiej będziesz przygotowany/a, tym łatwiej będzie ci skoncentrować się na wykonaniu zadania.

1. Complete the table with the negotiating phrases in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why don't we ...?</th>
<th>Will you ...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would you like me to ...?</td>
<td>Let's ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't know about that.</td>
<td>Can you ...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm not so sure about that.</td>
<td>All right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK. That's a good idea.</td>
<td>I'd rather ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Making offers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Making suggestions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declining suggestions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepting suggestions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making requests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Can you add any more phrases to the table?

3. Read the instructions below and answer the questions.

Razem z angielskim kolegą, który mieszka w twoim mieście, przygotowujesz posiłek dla kilku znajomych.
- Zaproponuj, abyscie podzieliły się obowiązkami.
- Nie zgodź się z jego pomysłem, by gości zostali na noc.
- Zaakceptuj jego propozycję, żebyś posprząta/ł rankiem następnego dnia.

4. **Listen to Adam and Jenny discussing the task in exercise 3 and answer the questions below.**

1. Is Adam or Jenny going to ...
   - a. make the starter? __
   - b. cook the main course? __
   - c. prepare the dessert? __
   - d. go shopping? __
   - e. write the shopping list? __

2. Why doesn't Adam want people to stay the night? __

5. Work in pairs and complete the question below. Take it in turns to start.

Wraz z angielskim kolegą/angielską koleżanką/wysząc na podziękowanie dla jego jej siostry z okazji osiemnastu urodzin.
- Zaproponuj, że przygotujesz posiłek u siebie w domu.
- Zasugeruj liczbe dan.
- Zgódź się z pomysłem kolegi/koleżanki, aby potem, wieczorem pojś st do klubu.
- Zaproponuj jakieś uciec. Uzasadnij swój wybór.

Pamiętaj! Uczenie się przydatnych wyrażeń na pamięć znacznie poprawia płynność wypowiedzi.
3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Look at each pair of words. Which word is stressed on the second syllable? Underline the stress.

1 remember dangerous
2 promise reception
3 question survive
4 decide difficult
5 pretend birthday
6 offer tomorrow
7 airport advice
8 children escape

b Practise saying the words.

4 READING

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

1 DJs are good for small parties. F
2 A DJ is more expensive than live music. ___
3 Some DJs need more space than others. ___
4 A good DJ will only play music that he or she likes. ___
5 It’s a good idea to ask how much space a DJ needs. ___
6 You need to pay more for an experienced DJ. ___

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

3 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>celebration noun</td>
<td>/ˈselət.ˈbreɪʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairdresser noun</td>
<td>/ˈheədrɛsər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairstyle noun</td>
<td>/ˈheɪəstæl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychiatrist noun</td>
<td>/səˈkærəstriət/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wedding reception noun</td>
<td>/ˈwedɪŋ riˈsepʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impersonal adjective</td>
<td>/ɪmˈpɜːsənəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivate verb</td>
<td>/ˈməʊtɪvət/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recommend verb</td>
<td>/rɪˈkɒmənd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survive verb</td>
<td>/sərˈvɜːrv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the corner</td>
<td>/ɪn dəˈkɔrn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1 What do you want to do tonight?
2 What are you planning to do this weekend?
3 Is English easy or difficult to learn?
4 Which countries would you like to visit?
5 Do you think it’s important to speak foreign languages?

Choosing a DJ

If you’re having a big party for a wedding or an important birthday, then maybe you need a DJ. DJs are great if you don’t have enough money or space to have a live band. A live band is more fun to watch, but a good DJ can be very entertaining and can keep people dancing all night.

Quality

If you decide to have a DJ, the most important thing to consider is quality. DJs need to be reliable, they need to have professional equipment, and they need to be experienced. And good DJs can be difficult to find.

Style of music

When you’re hiring a DJ it’s important to make sure that you like the music they play. If they’re experienced, they should ask you what kind of party you’re having, and what kind of people will be there. This information will help them to choose the music they play - and a good DJ always wants to entertain people.

Equipment

Different DJs can have very different amounts of equipment, from small CD and minidisc players to large sound systems and disco lighting, and even live dancers. It’s important to ask how much equipment the DJ has so you can plan an appropriate space for him or her to work in. Again, a good DJ will be able to adapt his or her equipment to your needs.

Cost

When booking a DJ it’s important to understand that you get what you pay for. Experienced DJs are in demand and ask for higher fees than newer, less experienced DJs. A good DJ means a great party, so try to spend as much as you can. And don’t forget to enjoy yourself!
1 **GRAMMAR** verb + *-ing*

a Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I really hate _________ (tidy) my room!
2. I don't enjoy _________ (go) to the cinema on my own.
3. Will you please stop _________ (make) that noise!
4. We haven't finished _________ (eat) yet.
5. They'll go on _________ (talk) until you tell them to stop!
6. I love _________ (travel) to different places.

b Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

1. Do you ever dream of _________
2. Are you interested in _________
3. Please don't leave without _________
4. Remember to say goodbye before _________
5. We ended the evening by _________
6. I'm really looking forward to _________
7. doing some part-time work?
8. hearing about your holiday.
9. stopping work and retiring? I do.
10. thanking everybody for coming.
11. saying goodbye to me.
12. leaving tomorrow.

---

c Complete the text with the *-ing* form of these verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drive</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>get up</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>imagine</th>
<th>leave</th>
<th>listen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>send</td>
<td>stay</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>write</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What makes you feel good?**

Here are some more texts from our readers.

1. **Writing** and then **sending** a funny e-mail or text message to my friends. And of course, **th**

2. I really like _________ at night when there's no traffic, _________ to my favourite music. I feel completely free _________

3. **in** bed on Sunday morning and **I** the newspaper. Then **I** very late and **I** my dog for a long walk.

4. I enjoy _________ to the gym and really _________ tired then _________ a long hot shower followed by a nice hot cup of tea. There's nothing better.

5. _________ off my computer at the end of the day, _________ work, and getting into my car to go home! It's the best moment of the day I love it!
d Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (-ing form or infinitive)

Getting out of the rat-race

More and more people are deciding 1 _____ to get _____ (get) out of the rat race. This means they want 2 ______ (stop) 3 ______ (work) in an office and move out of the city.

So, what are people doing instead of a 9–5 job? Well, many people hope 4 ______ (set up) their own business. Perhaps they enjoy 5 ______ (cook) for friends and have decided 6 ______ (open) a cafe. Some people just want 7 ______ (spend) time 8 ______ (learn) something new.

Gill Yates and her husband, Tim, hated 9 ______ (get up) every morning at 6 a.m. and 10 ______ (catch) the train to London. They spent more hours 11 ______ (travel) than 12 ______ (work)! They really liked 13 ______ (sail) and 14 ______ (surf), so they decided 15 ______ (move) to Cornwall, in the southwest of England, and they started a business 16 ______ (teach) other people to sail and surf.

Gill says it’s important to try 17 ______ (be) happy with your life. You only get it once!

3 VOCABULARY verbs + -ing

Match the sentences
1 She doesn’t mind going if you can’t ______
2 She loves going out.
3 She hates gardening ______
4 She’s stopped going to the gym ______
5 She’s thinking of having a year off ______
6 She’s started working again ______

a She doesn’t do it any more
b She’s just begun
c She’s happy to do it
d She really likes it.
e She hasn’t decided yet
f She really doesn’t like it.

(Study Link) Student’s Book p.154 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>fire</td>
<td>/far/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest</td>
<td>/fɔːrst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mystery</td>
<td>/ˈmɪstri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nature</td>
<td>/ˈneɪtʃə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storm</td>
<td>/stɔːm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>/braitʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control</td>
<td>/ˈkəntrəʊl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(planes)  take off</td>
<td>/tək ɔf/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a whole day</td>
<td>/ə ˈhəʊl ˈdeɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it doesn’t matter</td>
<td>/ɪt ˈdɛzət ˈmætə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 PRONUNCIATION -ing

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words
1 singing  4 listening  7 remembering
2 language  5 enjoying  8 pretending
3 morning  6 relaxing

b Practise saying the words

(Study Link) Student’s Book p.134 Grammar Bank SB

(Study Link) www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 GRAMMAR have to, don’t have to, must, mustn’t

a Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to

1. Chefs ______ have to ______ have clean hands to work with food
2. Chefs ______ do the washing up
3. A politician ______ be very old
4. A politician ______ talk to lots of people
5. Secretaries ______ know how to use computers
6. Secretaries ______ be very tall
7. ______ a pilot ______ be strong?
   No, but they ______ be intelligent
8. ______ a nurse ______ wear a uniform?
   Yes, they usually ______ wear a blue or white dress

b What do these signs mean? Write sentences with must or mustn’t

1. You must fasten your safety belt ______ fasten / safety belt
2. ______ stop / here
3. ______ smoke
4. ______ turn left
5. ______ wear / helmet
6. ______ walk / on the grass

c Complete the sentences with mustn’t or don’t have to

1. I ______ wear a uniform to school
2. You ______ smoke in a petrol station
3. You ______ do the housework every day
4. You ______ touch that wall. The paint’s still wet
5. You ______ climb up there — it’s dangerous
6. I ______ get up early at weekends

Study Link: Student’s Book p.134 Grammar Bank SC

2 PRONUNCIATION silent letters

a Cross out the silent letters in these words

1. must ______ 4. Wednesday ______ 7. while
2. listen ______ 5. knees ______ 8. sign
3. half ______ 6. know ______ 9. walk

b Practise saying the words

3 VOCABULARY modifiers

Order the words to make sentences

1. British / American English / similar / very / are / and
   British and American English ______ very similar
2. can / pronunciation / English / quite / difficult / be
   English ______
3. Japanese / learning / isn’t / easy / very
   Learning ______
4. I / Hungarian / think / complicated / is / incredibly
   I ______
5. is / bit / Czech / a / easier
   Czech ______
6. Reading / is / vocabulary / a / to / way / really / useful / learn
   Reading ______
4 READING

a Read the opinions about learning languages. Which do you think are the three best ideas?

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO ...?

Learn a language

This week we ask students and teachers from all over the world for their ideas.

Peter, student, Hungary
Find something interesting to read in the language you're studying. Reading really helps you learn new vocabulary and grammar. I'm studying French, and I try to read a little French every day — you don't have to spend a long time doing it, maybe just five minutes looking at a French newspaper or website.

Ana, student, Spain
I think you have to concentrate on pronunciation from the beginning. You don't have to pronounce words perfectly, but you mustn't pronounce them in a way that people won't understand. I practice English pronunciation by repeating words after the tape or by saying the words in my head.

Elke, language teacher, Sweden
You have to listen to the language as much as you can. In Sweden a lot of people speak very good English, and I think it's partly because there are TV programmes in English, so you hear the language a lot.

Sompeng, IT consultant, Thailand
I don't have a lot of time for studying, but I think that the Internet is an incredible resource for learners of English around the world. Everybody with a computer has access to millions of pages of English, and you don't have to leave home — in a few seconds you can find something interesting to read. You don't have to be studying to learn a language — you can be enjoying yourself.

Konrad, student, Poland
I think you have to have a good dictionary, it can really help you learn a language. It tells you what words mean, but it also gives you information about how words are used together, phrases, expressions, and pronunciation.

b Complete the sentences with the people's names.

1 _______ Ana _______ says that you don't need to have perfect pronunciation.
2 _______ and _______ think that having a computer will help you learn.
3 _______ thinks that a good reference book is important.
4 _______ thinks that if you hear a language, you'll get better at speaking it.
5 _______ says that reading can improve your vocabulary.

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>experiment noun</td>
<td>/'eksperment/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great-grandmother noun</td>
<td>/greit _græm^n_oʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guide noun</td>
<td>/gɑrd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phrase book noun</td>
<td>/freuzbuk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complicated adjective</td>
<td>/kom_implɪ_keitəd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obligatory adjective</td>
<td>/oʊ 'bliʧətəri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unbelievable/incredible adjective</td>
<td>/_ʌn bɪləvəbli/</td>
<td>/_ɪnkredəбл/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be good at verb</td>
<td>/bI ˈgʊd æt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against (the rules) preposition</td>
<td>/ə ˈgenst/</td>
<td>/poʊˈmɪtɪt/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study idea

Think of personal examples to learn new words. What are you good at? What is against the rules in your school?

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1 Do you have to work or study at the weekend?
2 Do you have to get up early during the week?
3 Do you have to carry an identity card in your country?
4 Which side of the road do you have to drive on?
5 How old do you have to be to vote?

Study Link: MultiROM

Study Link: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 VOCABULARY sport, prepositions of movement
   a Complete the puzzle.

   b Complete the sentences with the correct form of play, do, or go.
   1 I _______ rugby for a local team.
   2 How often do you _______ swimming?
   3 My father _____ golf every weekend.
   4 We often _______ cycling at the weekend.
   5 My sister _______ judo twice a week.
   6 I can’t _______ basketball because I’m too short!

   c Read the definitions. Which of the sports in a are they?
   1 In this sport you go down hills very quickly.
       You fix two long thin objects to your boots.
       __________

   2 In this game there are two teams of nine players.
       Each player hits a ball with a bat, then runs round a circle.

   3 People who play this sport are usually very tall.
       They get points by throwing a ball through a net.

   4 You often play this sport indoors, but you can also play it on a beach.
       There are two teams. First you have to throw a ball over a high net,
       then use your hands to stop the ball hitting the ground on your side.

   5 You usually do this indoors, but you can also do it outdoors and even in the sea.
       You move your arms and legs to move through water.

   d Underline the prepositions of movement in c.

2 GRAMMAR expressing movement
   a Look at the pictures and write sentences with these verbs and prepositions.

   cycle row run go get ski through across out of down up round

   1 The dog _______ the road.

   2 The train _______ the tunnel.

   3 John _______ the hill.

   4 The men _______ the mountain.

   5 She _______ the car.

   6 They _______ the lake.
Last day at school for boy with dirty shoes!

Last Wednesday started as normal for 15-year-old Michael Brewster at Hove Park School.

At 10.30 a.m., Michael's class were jogging round the gym. But when Charles Duff, the sports teacher, told Michael to clean his dirty trainers, he got really angry. He ran round the gym, and back to the changing rooms where he found Mr Duff's keys. From there, he went into the car park, got into Mr Duff's Ford Mondeo and started the car. Then he drove round the road under the bridge, towards the security guard and through the school gates. Then he turned left and drove along the road for about 100 metres past the maths teacher's house. That was when he lost control. He tried to stop, went through the field and crashed into a tree. Michael has now left Hove Park School.

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>fans noun</td>
<td>/feiz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goal noun</td>
<td>/gəʊl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hole noun</td>
<td>/hoʊl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match noun</td>
<td>/mætʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net noun</td>
<td>/net/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitch noun</td>
<td>/pɪtʃ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>player noun</td>
<td>/'pleɪə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stadium noun</td>
<td>/'stædɪəm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>track noun</td>
<td>/træk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>score (a goal) verb</td>
<td>/skɔː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 PRONUNCIATION prepositions

Circle the preposition with a different sound.

- across
- along
- over
- under
- through
- down
- from
- towards
- out

**QUESTION TIME**

Can you answer these questions?

1. What's your favourite sport? Why?
2. What was the last sporting event that you went to see?
3. How do you get from your English classroom to the nearest café?
4. When you go to class do you have to go over or under a bridge?
5. Do you go past a supermarket on your way home?

**CAN YOU REMEMBER...?**

Complete each space with one word.

1. He's __________ to Paris three times.
2. Anna __________ arrived yet. I hope she's OK.
3. The Americans drive __________ slowly than the Italians.
4. He's the __________ intelligent boy in the school.
5. It's easy __________ meet people at a party.
6. I'm very lazy, I hate __________ exercise.
8. He drove __________ of the car park and into the street.
1 TAKING SOMETHING BACK

Complete the dialogue with one word in each space.

A Hi. How can I help you, madam?
B I bough these trousers yesterday and I've d_______ they're too big.
A Would you like to try a smaller size?
B No, thanks. I t_______ on the small size yesterday and they were t_______ small.
A Oh dear. Well, would you like to exchange them for something else?
B No, I'd prefer my money back. Could I have a r_______, please?
A Of course. Do you have the receipt?
B Yes, h_______ it is.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues.

1 A What at_______ did you th_______
   of New York?
B It was incredible.

2 A I didn't have enough time to see everything.
B N_______ mind.

3 A What a l_______ evening!
B Yes, it's beautiful, isn't it?

4 A What w_______ you l_______
   to drink?
B A coffee, please.

5 A Shall we go out for dinner?
B What a g_______ t_______!

6 A Did you find the Post Office?
B No, I got l_______.

3 READING

Union Square

Union Square is an important shopping area. Every major department store is nearby, and the square is also a centre for exclusive and high quality fashions, with names like Dior, Armani, Marc Jacobs, and Yves Saint Laurent all having boutiques in the area. If you like crowds, then Saturday afternoon would be the perfect time to visit. If you prefer to have the shops to yourself, then go when most of San Francisco is working. Weekday mornings are always quiet. Most stores are open until 8.00 p.m., and some even later. Here are some of our favourites.

BORDERS: Four floors of books, videos, DVDs, CDs, and more. There is a cafe on the second floor serving coffees and pastries, and a seating area overlooking Union Square. Special events, like author readings, are held on the third floor.

2 Stockton St,
(415) 397-4525

BANANA REPUBLIC: You can find the latest fashions at prices that aren't cheap but won't break the bank. There are casual clothes that are still suitable for the office, like cashmere or lambswool sweaters. Accessories include hats, jackets, leather belts, and shoes.

256 Grant Ave,
(415) 788-3087

CAMPER: This Spanish-based company presents comfortable shoes in playful shapes and colours. The store itself is a work in progress, where customers can write or draw on the walls.

39 Grant Ave
(415) 296-1005

a Read the text. Match the highlighted words to their meanings.

1 most recent
2 small, expensive clothes shops
3 has a view over
4 won't be very expensive
5 lots of people
6 very big

b Where could you ...?

1 buy a guide to the city
2 listen to a writer reading their new book
3 buy a new shirt
4 meet a music star
5 buy a new pair of boots
6 get a view over Union Square
1 GRAMMAR **if + present, will + infinitive**

a Match the sentence halves

Here are six more examples of Murphy’s Law

1. If you don't remember to take an umbrella,
2. If you're in a hurry,
3. If you lose something,
4. If you forget to take a map,
5. If a door says ‘Pull’,
6. If you're looking for a partner,

a. something will go wrong to slow you down
b. you'll get lost
c. it'll rain
d. when you finally meet someone you like, they won't like you
e. you'll push it first
f. you’ll find it in the last place you look

b Circle the correct form

1. If you **take**/will take Vitamin C, you won’t get a cold
2. If the boys play football there, they break / will break the window
3. I’ll call you tomorrow if I hear / will hear any news
4. If you stay / will stay in that hotel, it'll be very expensive
5. Jack is / will be sad if he doesn’t see you tomorrow
6. If you see / will see an accident, call the police!
7. You get / will get cold if you go out without a coat
8. If you go to bed early tonight, you feel / will feel better in the morning

c Read and match the texts to the correct pictures, A–G

**Traditions and Superstitions**

1. The tooth fairy
   - D
   - If a child **puts** (put) a lost tooth under the pillow at night, the tooth fairy _______ (come) during the night and leave behind some money

2. Good luck
   - If the first butterfly you ________ (see) in the year is white you ________ (have) good luck all year

3. Ladders
   - If you ________ (walk) under a ladder you ________ (have) bad luck for a year

4. Throwing a coin in a fountain
   - If you ________ (throw) a coin into a well or fountain and ________ (make) a wish the wish ________ (come) true

5. Gold at the end of a rainbow
   - If you ________ (dig) at the end of a rainbow you ________ (find) gold

6. Mirrors
   - If you ________ (break) a mirror you ________ (have) seven years bad luck.

7. Bees
   - If a bee ________ (fly) into your home soon you ________ (have) a visitor if you ________ (kill) the bee you ________ (have) bad luck, or the visitor ________ (be) someone you don’t like

d Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

**Study Link** Student’s Book p.136 Grammar Bank 6A
2 VOCABULARY confusing verbs
Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.
1 She was _______ blue earrings and _______ a red handbag. (carry, wear)
2 Tiger Woods has already _______ a lot of golf tournaments and _______ a fortune and he's still quite young. (earn, win)
3 A What did your mum _______?
   B She ______ me I couldn't go out tonight.
          (say, tell)
4 Jack was _______ that his girlfriend would call to say she was sorry. He _______ by the phone all evening but, unfortunately, she never called him. (hope, wait)
5 My parents _______ the whole wedding video but my brother decided to _______ the photos instead.
          (look at, watch)
6 I've _______ her for years. I _______ her when we were at university. (know, meet)
7 If you _______ the dinner, I'll _______ the washing up. (do, make)
8 A Do I _______ OK, Dad?
   B You _______ fantastic – in fact you _______ your mum when she was young. (look, look like)

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>law noun</td>
<td>/lɔː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queue noun</td>
<td>/kjuː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size noun</td>
<td>/saɪz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple adjective</td>
<td>/'sɪmpl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investigate verb</td>
<td>/ɪn'vestɪgət/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kill verb</td>
<td>/kɪl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run away verb</td>
<td>/rʌn ə'weɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spill verb</td>
<td>/spɪl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directly adverb</td>
<td>/draɪ'rektli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>together adverb</td>
<td>/tə'geðə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study idea
Irregular verbs
1 When you learn new verbs, check in the dictionary to see if they are regular or irregular in the past tense.
2 If they are irregular, write IRR next to the verb in your vocabulary notebook, and write the past simple form next to it too.
3 Look up investigate, kill, spill, and run in your dictionary. Which one(s) is irregular? What's the past simple form?

3 PRONUNCIATION long and short vowels
a Match each group of words to the correct sound.
1 Italy, fifty, spill
2 seat, he, sleep
3 was, long, shop
4 bored, door, your
5 look, took, push
6 do, supermarket, move
a ______ b ______ c ______
d ______ e ______ f ______

b Practise saying the words.
Never smile at a crocodile

1 GRAMMAR if + past, would + infinitive
a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 If I ______ (have) a car, I ______ drive (drive) to work.
2 If I ______ (see) a tarantula, I ______ (be) terrified!
3 I ______ (not know) what to do if I ______ (find) a mouse in my kitchen.
4 What ______ you ______ (do) if you ______ (lose) your job?
5 If my sister ______ (be) older, she ______ (come) with me to the party.
6 My parents ______ (buy) a bigger house if they ______ (have) more money.

b Order the words to complete the sentences and questions.

1 I'd / shark / be / frightened / very
   If I saw a ______ shark, I'd be very frightened ______
2 saw / you / a / fire / if / do / you / would
   What ______
3 he / if / sailing / could / swim
   He'd go ______
4 new / lottery / clothes / won / she'd / lots of / the / buy
   If she ______
5 couldn't / if / would / do / they / people / watch / TV
   What ______
6 if / go / the / were / to / doctor's / I / you
   I'd ______

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress
a Write the words in the correct stress group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>afraid</th>
<th>animal attack</th>
<th>chicken</th>
<th>crocodile</th>
<th>insect</th>
<th>mosquito</th>
<th>safari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Two syllables, stress on first syllable
   open, ______
| 2 Two syllables, stress on second syllable
   about, ______
| 3 Three syllables, stress on first syllable
   finally, ______
| 4 Three syllables, stress on second syllable
   direction, ______

b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY animals
Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

| Clues down ↓ |
|añ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Study Link Student's Book p.136 Grammar Bank 6B

Study Link Student's Book p.151 Vocabulary Bank
4 READING

a. Read the first part of the text and tick (✓) the things you would do

**Bear attack!**

If you were hiking in the North American wilderness and you saw a bear coming slowly towards you, what would you do?

- I'd talk to it quietly.
- I'd walk away slowly.
- I'd try not to look at it.
- I'd make a loud noise.
- I'd run.
- I'd climb a tree.
- I'd pretend to be dead.
- I'd spray pepper in its eyes.
- I'd try to fight it.

b. Now read the rest of the article. Which sentence is the best summary?

1. There's nothing you can do if a bear attacks you.
2. There are lots of things you can do if a bear attacks you.
3. Bears always try to avoid people.

Well, all of these are possible – the best thing to do depends on the mood that the bear is in. If it comes towards you slowly, experts say you should talk to it quietly, walk away as slowly as possible, and don't look the bear in the eye. It's possible that it will lose interest.

If not then be aggressive, make a noise, and wave your hands if this doesn't work, and the bear continues to come towards you, then run. But only if you are sure that you can reach somewhere safe before the bear reaches you. And remember that bears can run as fast as an Olympic sprinter. Don't climb a tree. Bears climb them all day long, and they can climb better than you can. Water is also not safe. Bears love water and are excellent swimmers. If your car is nearby, try to get inside.

If a bear attacks you, then you can pretend to be dead. Bears who don't want to eat you may lose interest and go away. If you have pepper spray, then spray it in the bear's face. This works 75% of the time. The final possibility is to fight back. Most bears are much bigger and stronger than you, but they may be surprised.

Our final advice? It's much better to avoid bears than to do any of the things above.

---

**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>(river) bank noun</td>
<td>/bæŋk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fur coat noun</td>
<td>/fər kɔut/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pet noun</td>
<td>/pet/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark verb</td>
<td>/bæk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb (a tree) verb</td>
<td>/klaɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disappear verb</td>
<td>/dɪsə'pəʊr/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drown verb</td>
<td>/draʊn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie on (the ground) verb</td>
<td>/laɪ ɔn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wave (your arms) verb</td>
<td>/weɪv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weigh verb</td>
<td>/weɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Question Time**

Can you answer these questions?

1. Where would you go on holiday if you could go anywhere?
2. What would you do if you won the lottery?
3. What would your family think if you decided to live abroad?
4. What would you do if you saw a fire?
5. What would you do if you lost your mobile?

---

StudyLink: MultiROM
Decisions, decisions

1 GRAMMAR may / might
a Mary is 18 and in her final year at school. She’s thinking about her future. Complete her thoughts with might and a verb from the box.

fail go get have to live rent share continue not want

Next year I’m going to university. Or I might go to university. Or I might not go to university. I can start saving to buy a flat. I might be living at home with my family or I might be living on my own or I might be living in the flat with my friend, Sue. Although she might not be sharing our house, I hope she might go home to live with her family.

b Practise saying the words.

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress
a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.
1 organization 5 imagination
2 invitation 6 translation
3 election 7 communication
4 information 8 decision
b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY noun formation
a Complete the chart with -tion or -sion nouns and the correct verb. Use your dictionary if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>communicate</td>
<td>communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conclude</td>
<td>conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct</td>
<td>confusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demonstrate</td>
<td>organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predict</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Complete the sentences with verbs or nouns from a.
1 And finally, in conclusion, I’d just like to thank you all very much for being here today.
2 E-mails and mobiles have made it much easier to

3 I need to go to the doctor’s for an

4 The scientists gave an impressive

of the new robot.

5 Let me make a about the future.

I don’t think there will be any more global wars.

6 Can you help me the conference?
4 READING

Life in Y3K

Most of us don’t know what life will be like in the future, or even where we’ll be a year from now, but it’s fun to speculate. So, what might the world be like in the year 3000 (or Y3K as it’s now called)? Here’s what one expert suggests:

**Q** What forms will our bodies have in Y3K?
**A** We will be bigger and we’ll need more food. The average adult male might weigh about 100 kilos. People will live for hundreds of years, and will have computers in their brains.

**Q** Computers in their brains! What do you mean?
**A** We will soon be able to repair the human brain, and finally replace it completely. In the future you might be able to record all your experiences on a disk, so you can re-live them when you want to. Communication will be 100 times faster too. Now we communicate by speaking, but in the future we may communicate by thoughts and images.

**Q** Will we still die?
**A** We might be able to avoid death, replacing all our body parts when we need to. If you die, it may only be by choice. It could be your choice—or it might be the choice of the government that runs your mind computer.

**Q** And what will humans do with their time?
**A** Computers will do all the work. All manufacturing production will be automated. We might just enjoy ourselves while technology does everything.

**Q** What about space travel?
**A** We might take control of space and live there too. There might be colonies on Mars or on other planets. Robots will travel far into the galaxy and we may find alien life.

**Q** But will we be happier?
**A** Well, I’m an optimist. I think in the end most of us will be happy and the world will be a better place. But who knows?

---

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

1. People will be larger and live much longer in the future.  **T**
2. We won’t be able to replace our brains.  **F**
3. We might be able to communicate without speaking.  **F**
4. We will definitely not die.  **F**
5. We won’t need to work.  **F**
6. People and robots will travel in space.  **T**
7. We won’t find any aliens.  **F**
8. The expert thinks the world may be a better, happier place in the future.  **T**

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

---

**More Words to Learn**

Write translations and try to remember the words.

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<tr>
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<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>options noun</td>
<td>/ˈɒpʃənz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in)decisive adjective</td>
<td>/dɪˈsaɪsɪv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask for (advice) verb</td>
<td>/ɑːsk ɪˈdɛsv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belong verb</td>
<td>/bɪˈlɒŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change your mind verb</td>
<td>/tʃeɪndʒ ˈjaɪnd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compare verb</td>
<td>/kəmˈpeə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confuse verb</td>
<td>/kənˈfjuːz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a decision verb</td>
<td>/meɪk ə dɪˈsɪʒn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a list verb</td>
<td>/meɪk ə ˈlɪst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take your time verb</td>
<td>/teɪk ja ˈtaɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**QUESTION TIME**

Can you answer these questions with may or might?

1. What are you going to do tonight?
2. What are you going to wear tomorrow?
3. What are you going to have for dinner tomorrow?
4. What do you think you’ll do next weekend?
5. What’s the next thing you’re going to buy?

**Study Link**: MultiROM

**Study Link**: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
I owe my success to having listened respectfully to the very best advice, and then going away and doing the exact opposite

G K Chesterton British writer

What should I do?

1 Grammar should / shouldn’t

a Match the sentences to the pictures. Complete them with should or shouldn’t.

A I love going out at night and then watching TV when I get home. The trouble is, I’m always tired at work the next day. What should I do?

B I have a bad pain in my neck. When I move my head, it gets much worse. What is your advice?

C There is a really nice shirt on sale in my local shop. It’s expensive, but I can just afford it. Should I buy it?

D My colleague earns more money than I do, but does half the amount of work. It’s really making me angry. What should I do?

E My children are six and nine years old. They love to watch horror films, but when they do they can’t sleep at night. Any advice?

F I hate waiting in queues. After about two minutes I get really angry and want to hit someone. Please help.

G I’m 23 and lonely. I work from home and I never get a chance to meet anybody. What should I do?

b Read the problems. Complete the advice with should / shouldn’t and a verb from the box.

be go (x2) tell watch buy join

1 You __________ your boss. He might offer you more money.

2 You __________ so impatient. Try to relax more.

3 You __________ to bed so late!

4 You __________ to the doctor’s immediately.

5 You __________ it before someone else does.

6 You __________ a dating agency.

7 They __________ horror movies at that age!

c Match the advice to the problems in b.

Study Link: Student’s Book p.136 Grammar Bank 6D
2 PRONUNCIATION /əl/

a Circle the word in each group which has the /əl/ sound.
1 lock  would so not 
2 problem worth out should 
3 could women company stop 
4 touch borrow understood worth 
5 good come soon argue 

b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY get

Complete the sentences with the correct form of get and one of these words.

angry e-mails home married taller tickets on worse off lost

1 A The pain in my back's _____________ worse.
   B You should go to the doctor's.

2 I _____________ 25 _____________ from my boss yesterday.
   I spent all day answering them.

3 You shouldn't _____________ _____________ with him for
   breaking the window. He's only three!

4 A Can you _____________ me two _____________ for
   Friday's concert?
   B I might be able to.

5 My mum and I are great friends but I don't _____________
   _____________ with my father very well.

6 John usually finishes work very late. When he
   _____________ _____________ his children are always in bed.

7 At what age do you think young people should
   _____________ _____________?

8 My granddaughter _____________ ___________. She's
   growing very fast.

9 Would you like my seat? I _____________ _____________ the
   bus at the next stop.

10 I didn't have a map so I _____________ _____________.

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>cupboard noun</td>
<td>/kə'bɒrd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggestion noun</td>
<td>/sə'dʒestʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(good) taste noun</td>
<td>/tɛst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desperate adjective</td>
<td>/'desərət/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offended adjective</td>
<td>/'əfəndid/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive adjective</td>
<td>/'sensətɪv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock verb</td>
<td>/lɔk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make an excuse verb</td>
<td>/mɛrk ən ɪk'skju:s/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat verb</td>
<td>/trɛt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it's not worth it</td>
<td>/ɪts əʊt wɜːθ it/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you give these people advice?

1 I want to go to the cinema. What film should I see?
2 I don't feel well. Who should I phone?
3 I've lost my passport. What should I do?
4 I want to visit your country. Where should I go?
5 I have a problem with my English. Who should I talk to?

Study Links MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each space with one word.

1 I went to the shop ___________ buy a paper.
2 I love ___________ breakfast in bed on Sundays.
3 ___________ have to work tomorrow. It's my day off.
4 The man ran ___________ the tunnel and then across
   the road.
5 If we don't hurry, we ___________ catch the 6 o'clock
   train.
6 What ___________ you do if you saw a snake?
7 My sister ___________ come this weekend, but I'm
   not sure.
8 I think you ___________ do some exercise. You aren't
   very fit.

Student's Book p.152 Vocabulary Bank

www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 ASKING FOR MEDICINE

Complete the dialogue with these words.

take hurts much might are have help often times think

A Good afternoon. How can I ______ help ______?
B I have a headache and my back ______ as well.
A ______ a temperature?
B Yes, I think I do a bit.
A ______ you allergic to anything?
B No, I don't ______ so.
A OK, it sounds as if you ______ have flu, or a bad cold.
B Do you have anything I can ______ ______?
A Yes, try these. You take one three ______ a day.
B Sorry, how ______?
A Three times a day.
B Great. How ______ are they?
A They're £6.75 for 24.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues.

A ______ less ______ you! Are you OK?
B Yes, I'm fine. I have a cold, that's all.
A ______ about going somewhere for a drink?
B That ______ fantastic. Where ______ we go?
A I don't ______. You ______

3 A I'm really ______ I missed that film on TV.
B Yes, it's a p ______ It was really good.

3 READING

a Match the signs to their meaning.

1 Keep out of reach of children
2 Do not exceed the stated dose
3 Watch out!
4 Pickpockets operating in this area
5 Mind the step
6 FIRE DOOR
7 Vehicles & contents left entirely at owners' risk
8 Slow!
9 Please wait here to be seated
10 Dangerous crossroads

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

Complete the sentences.
1. Another word for afraid is ________.
2. If you are very afraid you are ________.
3. Two insects which a lot of people are afraid of are ________ and ________.
4. When some people are afraid, they ________.
5. If you suffer from claustrophobia, it means that you don't like being in ________.
   ________.
6. People who are afraid of ________ don't like going up tall buildings.

2 GRAMMAR present perfect + for and since

a. Circle the correct word, for or since, to complete each sentence.
   1. I've been afraid of spiders for ________ I was ten.
   2. She's been afraid of flying for ________ many years.
   3. I've had this watch for ________ three months.
   4. We haven't been back there for ________ since the accident happened.
   5. A. How long have you been here?
      B. For ________ ten o'clock. I've been waiting ________ since two hours.
   6. They haven't slept ________ since the baby was born!
   7. He hasn't ridden a horse ________ since he fell off one when he was twelve.
   8. A. How long have you known your husband?
      B. For ________ ages! We met when we were nineteen and have been together ________ since then.

b. Complete the text with for and since.

Martha Schwarz, 29, freelance photographer

I've had three different homes ________ I was born. My family and I lived in a small flat ________ the first five years of my life, then we moved to a larger one after my second sister was born. My parents have lived there ________ then, and don't want to move anywhere else because they love the area.

I moved out when I got engaged and I've lived ________ the Danube ________ the last seven years. My husband and I have been married ________ almost five years now and we're expecting our second child soon. We already have a daughter — it was her second birthday yesterday — and so we're hoping for a son this time. I've been pregnant ________ February.

I've been a professional photographer ________ six years now and I love it. I worked for Newsweek ________ four years and I've been freelance ________ I left. I much prefer working for myself, although I miss all the fun of working in an office — and the gossip of course!

My favourite camera is my old Nikon 601. I've had it ________ my 21st birthday. I must have taken about twenty thousand photos with it, and it still works perfectly!
c Complete the questions about Martha. Use *How long* or *When* and the verb in brackets.

1. *How long have* her parents _______ in the area?
   (live)
   They’ve lived there since her sister was born.

2. _______ Martha _______? (move out)
   When she got engaged.

3. _______ she and her husband _______ married? (be)
   For almost five years.

4. _______ she _______ pregnant? (be)
   Since February.

5. _______ she _______ a professional photographer? (become)
   Nearly six years ago.

6. _______ she _______ freelance? (be)
   Since she left *Newsweek*.

7. _______ she _______ her Nikon 60i? (get)
   She got it for her 21st birthday.

d Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Gill lives here for seven years.
   *Gill has lived here for seven years.*

2. How long is she a professional dancer?
   ________

3. They were married since 2000.
   ________

4. He has been in France for February.
   ________

5. How long do you have your car?
   ________

6. He’s had this job since eight years.
   ________

7. She has three homes since she was born.
   ________

8. My parents live in the same house for many years.
   ________

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɪ/ and /æ/  

a Circle the correct sound for each pair of words.

1. dish, live (v)   /ɪ/  /æ/
2. since, this   /ɪ/  /æ/
3. fly, frightened   /ɪ/  /æ/
4. time, spider   /ɪ/  /æ/
5. child, wine   /ɪ/  /æ/
6. miss, silly   /ɪ/  /æ/
7. high, heights   /ɪ/  /æ/
8. six, film   /ɪ/  /æ/

b Practise saying the words.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bomb noun</td>
<td>/bɒm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat noun</td>
<td>/bəʊt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scene noun</td>
<td>/siːn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treatment noun</td>
<td>/ˈtrɪtmənt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giant adjective</td>
<td>/ˈdʒænt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairy adjective</td>
<td>/ˈhæri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affect verb</td>
<td>/əˈfekt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight verb (past = fought)</td>
<td>/fæt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in this respect</td>
<td>/ɪn ˈðɪs rɪˈspekt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the rest (of us)</td>
<td>/ðə rest/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. How long have you known your oldest friend?
2. How long have you had your mobile phone?
3. How long have you studied English?
4. How long have you had your shoes?
5. How long have you been in your English class?

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link [Student’s Book p.138 Grammar Bank 7A](http://www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate)
1 VOCABULARY life events
Complete the phrases
1. I was  ☐
2. I went ☐
3. I left  ☐
4. I started  ☐
5. I fell  ☐
6. We got ☐
7. We had ☐
8. I retired  ☐

a. on my 60th birthday
b. in love with Ana at university
c. born in 1940
d. to school when I was five
e. work when I was 21
f. two children
g. school when I was 18
h. married in 1962

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress
a. Write the words in the correct group

successful career appear famous cinema direct director violence ticket actor

Stress on 2nd syllable Stress on 1st syllable
successful ☐ ☐

Stress on 2nd syllable Stress on 1st syllable

successful ☐ ☐

b. Practise saying the words

3 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple?

a. Circle the correct verb forms

I knew / I've known Teresa for ages almost since we were / we've been born. We met / we've met at the same nursery school when we were / we've been only four years old and we re / we've been friends since then. We went / we've been to the same primary school we were / have been in the same class at secondary school, and now we're at the same university.

At least we don't study the same subjects. She's doing Geography and I chose / have chosen History. But I've always wanted to be a teacher and yesterday, Teresa told / / told me that she wants to do the same thing!

We re been / were together for a long time and we shared / we've shared a lot of great experiences - maybe teaching together will be next!

b. Write the verbs in the past simple or present perfect Use contractions where necessary

1. A. How long have you lived in Washington? (live)
   B. Since last November

2. A. I divorced last year (get)
   B. How long have you been married? (be)

3. A. I attended university when I was 22 and since then I have been as a civil engineer (leave work)

4. A. Where did you go for your last holiday? (go)
   B. We took the Orient Express to Venice (take)

5. A. How long have you had that car? (have)
   B. A long time! I bought it in 1994 (buy)

6. I moved to Emma since she moved to Australia three years ago (not see, move)
a Read the text about Miyazaki. Order the paragraphs 1–7.

b Circle the correct verb form in the questions.

1. When (was) has been Hayao Miyazaki born?
2. When did his family move / have his family moved back to Tokyo?
3. When did he see / has he seen his first cartoon film?
4. How long did he work / has he worked for Toei Douga Animation?
5. How long was he married / has he been married?

c Read the text again and answer the questions in 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>career noun</td>
<td>/ˈkærəri/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drugs noun</td>
<td>/ˈdrʌɡz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrance noun</td>
<td>/ˈentrəns/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>episode noun</td>
<td>/ˈɛpɪsəʊd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parking ticket noun</td>
<td>/ˈpɑːkɪŋ ˈtɪkɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prison noun</td>
<td>/ˈprɪzn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role noun</td>
<td>/roʊl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violence noun</td>
<td>/ˈvɪləns/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominate verb</td>
<td>/ˈnəʊmɪneɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play (the part of) verb</td>
<td>/pleɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you answer these questions?

1. When did you start school?
2. Where did you go to primary school?
3. How long have you lived in this town?
4. How old were you when you went to secondary school?
5. How many times have you been abroad?

StudyLink: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 GRAMMAR used to

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to and the verb in brackets.

1 Did you use to enjoy (you / enjoy) maths at school?
2 I ________________ (not like) flying, but I love it now.
3 We ________________ (be) friends, but we don't get on now.
4 ___________________ (Colin / work) for IBM before he came here?
5 Summers ___________________ (not be) as hot as they are now.
6 She ___________________ (live) with her mother, but now she lives with her father.
7 I ________________ (not do) any exercise.
8 ________________ (be / play) for Manchester United?

b Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

1 I __________ go to the cinema more often. 
2 He __________ wear a uniform when he was at school.
3 We didn’t __________ understand our French teacher.
4 Did you __________ work in an office?
5 She __________ work late but now she finishes at 5.00.
6 Did your __________ children __________ go to school on Saturdays?

Study Link: Student's Book p.138 Grammar Bank 7C

3 VOCABULARY school subjects

Match the school subjects and the sentences.

1 Foreign languages
2 Geography
3 History
4 Literature
5 Maths
6 Physical education
7 Science
8 Technology

a 23 x 48 = 1,104
b Hamlet is one of Shakespeare's greatest plays.
c How do you say 'Good morning' in French?
d Remember to click on the icon to select the program.
e Napoleon died in 1821.
f I want everyone to run round the track four times.
g What's the capital of Norway?
h A water molecule has one oxygen atom and two hydrogen atoms.

4 READING

a Read the interview. Write the questions in the correct place.

Did you have a favourite teacher?

Where did you go to school?

Did you ever get into trouble?

What's the most important lesson you've learned in life?

What did you want to do when you were young?

What subjects were you good at?
b Mark the sentences T (True), F (False), or Ψ (Doesn’t say).

1. Daniela went to school in Scotland
   
2. She went to primary school with her brother
   
3. She worked hard at secondary school
   
4. Her secondary school was for boys and girls
   
5. The children in her class at secondary school weren’t very good actors
   
6. Miss O’Toole used to get angry with her students
   
7. She didn’t want to be an actor when she was very young
   
8. She thinks it’s important to enjoy your job

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>drama noun</td>
<td>/'draːmə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest noun</td>
<td>/ˈprætest/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qualifications noun</td>
<td>/kwɔˈlɪfɪkeɪʃənz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rebel noun</td>
<td>/ˈrebəl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright (= intelligent) adjective</td>
<td>/ˈbraɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degenerate verb</td>
<td>/dɪˈtənərət/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>especially adverb</td>
<td>/ˈes,peʃli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recently adverb</td>
<td>/ˈriːsntli/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>according to preposition</td>
<td>/əˈkɔːrdɪŋ ti/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at war</td>
<td>/æt wɔː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. Who used to be your best friend at primary school?
2. What food did you use to like when you were a child?
3. Which books did you use to like when you were a child?
4. Do you watch more television now than you used to?
5. Do you do more exercise now than you used to?

Study Link  MultiROM

Study Link  www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate 63
1 Grammar passive

**a** Order the words to make sentences

1. relieve pain / used / is / Aspirin / to
   
   Aspirin **is used to relieve pain**

2. named / The sandwich / after / was / the Earl of Sandwich

3. designed / Christopher Wren / St Paul's Cathedral / was / by

4. based / This film / a true story / is / on

5. published / The first crossword puzzle / in 1913 / was

6. the Diner's Club / issued / The first credit card / by / was

7. very often / not used / The fax machine / these days / is

8. discovered / was / by / Alexander Fleming / Penicillin

**b** Write sentences in the present or past passive

1. President Kennedy / assassinate / 1963
   
   President Kennedy **was assassinated in 1963**

2. Champagne / made / France
   
   Champagne **is made in France**

3. What / your dog / call

4. Television / invent / John Loge Baird

5. This room / clean / every morning

6. Her flat / design / a famous architect

7. Stamps / only sell / in the Post Office

8. Where / those shoes / make

**c** Rewrite the sentences in the passive

1. The police stopped me last night
   
   **I was stopped by the police last night**

2. Elton John sang Crocodile Rock
   
   **Crocodile Rock**

3. My cousin took all the photographs at our wedding
   
   **All the photographs**

4. A computer controls the heating
   
   **The heating**

5. Uruguay won the first World Cup
   
   **The first World Cup**

6. Van Gogh didn't paint this!
   
   **This**

7. Did Edison invent the telephone?
   
   **Was**

---

Study Link: Student's Book p.138 Grammar Bank 7D
2 VOCABULARY verbs

Complete the sentences with the past participle of these verbs.

name create write design record
use invent make base discover

---

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>bikini noun</td>
<td>/'bɪkəni/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biro noun</td>
<td>/bɪrəʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bullet-proof vest noun</td>
<td>/'bʌltprəʊf vest/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dishwasher noun</td>
<td>/dɪ'waʃər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light bulb noun</td>
<td>/laɪt bʌlb/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nappies noun</td>
<td>/'næpɪz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stockings noun</td>
<td>/'stɒktɪŋz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipp-Ex noun</td>
<td>/ˈtɪpiks/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacuum cleaner noun</td>
<td>/vækjuəm klɪmə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windscreen wipers noun</td>
<td>/ˈwɪndskrɪnˈwɜpəz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Study idea

Sometimes you can remember new words by visualizing them in your mind. Look at the words in More Words to Learn and try to visualize the objects.

---

3 PRONUNCIATION -ed

a Circle the past participle with a different -ed sound.

/ɪd/  /ɪd/  

named checked appeared rained discovered changed separated based started produced painted pretended played directed missed

b Practise saying the words.

---

Can you answer these questions?

1. Where were you born?
2. When was your house or flat built?
3. Who was your favourite film directed by?
4. How many languages are spoken in your country?
5. Which company was your mobile made by?

Study Link MultiROM

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CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each space with one word.

1. I'll do it tomorrow if I __________ time.
2. If I __________ you, I wouldn't buy that house.
3. I might __________ go out tonight. I'm very tired.
4. You __________ drink coffee at night - you won't sleep.
5. How __________ have you lived in this town?
6. How many films __________ Alfred Hitchcock make?
7. I __________ to smoke but I gave up last year.
8. Disposable nappies __________ invented by a woman.
1 BUYING TICKETS
Order the dialogue, 1–10
A Return, please. How much is that?
A Thanks. Oh, can I get anything to eat on the train?
A Can I have a ticket to Glasgow, please?
A Good. And what time does it arrive?
A Here you are. When does the next train leave?
B That’s £15.80.
B It gets there at 12:15.
B Yes, there’s a trolley service with snacks and drinks.
B In ten minutes.
B Single or return?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH
Complete the dialogues
1 A I’m really looking forward to our holiday.
   B Me too!
2 A Could you take a photo of us, please?
   B Yes, of course. Are you ready? Say cheese!
3 A You like chocolate, don’t you?
   B Yes. What do you ask?
   A Oh, no reason. I just wonder.

3 READING
a Read the information and circle the correct answer
1 You can/can’t buy a $10 ticket by credit card.
2 You can/can’t use notes (bills) in the ticket machine.
3 You can store luggage under/in front of your seat.
4 You can/can’t take bicycles on BART trains.
5 Many stations close before/after midnight.
6 A nine-year-old child can buy a $48 ticket for $12/$24.
7 You have to/don’t have to pay for a three-year-old child.
8 Senior citizens must/don’t have to carry ID.

b Underline five words or phrases you don’t know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
1 GRAMMAR something, anything, nothing, etc.

a Circle the correct word.

1 I phoned twice, but anybody / (nobody) answered.
2 Do you know anything / anyone about this meeting?
3 Listen! I think somebody / anybody is upstairs.
4 He couldn’t find his keys nowhere / anywhere.
5 We didn’t know someone / anyone at the party.
6 Daniel has something / anything to tell you.
7 I’m sorry, I can’t do anything / nothing about that.
8 We need to find somewhere / anywhere to stay.
9 We don’t have anywhere / nowhere to put it.

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

1 Nobody is dancing. F
2 There isn’t anybody behind the bar. ___
3 There’s nothing to eat. ___
4 The girl in the middle doesn’t have anything on her feet. ___
5 There isn’t anywhere to sit. ___
6 Someone is smoking. ___
7 The man on the right is saying something to the woman. ___

2 PRONUNCIATION /e/, /ə/, /ə/.

a Write the words in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sofa</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>seven</th>
<th>help</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>stressful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>don’t</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>button</td>
<td>best</td>
<td>something</td>
<td>anything</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY adjectives ending -ed and -ing

Complete the sentences with an adjective ending -ed or -ing.

1 I’m t ________ – I’ve had lots of really late nights!
2 Going to a spa at weekends is so r ________
3 This film is really b _________. Turn the TV off.
4 She’s very d _________. She’s just lost her job.
5 I’m reading a really i _________. book.
6 Congratulations! That’s really e _________. news.
7 Working ten hours every day is very t _________.
8 We always feel very r _________. on holiday.
9 Mum, I’m b _________.! I want to go out.
10 The news at the moment is all very d _________.
11 He’s very i _________. in archaeology.
12 The dogs were very e _________. to see us when we came home.
**Favourite times**

What are your favourite times? And what times don't you like? Readers share their views.

I don't like ...

1. I don't like my job, it's really boring, so I hate ___Sunday evening____. The thought of going to work the next day is awful.

2. I can't stand ________________ in Britain. It's dark, wet, cold, and depressing.

3. I don't like ________________ much, I'm afraid. Everybody eats too much, watches too much television, and spends too much time with their families, and nobody ever gives you anything you really want.

4. I think it's the worst time of the week. After a relaxing weekend I hate getting up on ________________, with five days of work ahead of me.

I like ...

5. I'm a teacher, so I love ________________. Sometimes I don't go anywhere on holiday, I just stay at home — it's so relaxing having two months when you don't have to think about work.

6. There's a park near where I work, and I usually go for a walk there at ________________. The fresh air helps me to get through the day.

7. I always enjoy ________________. It's a new start, you can decide to live your life differently. But I never do, of course ...

---

### 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>day off noun</td>
<td>/dэй оф/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kids noun</td>
<td>/kiːz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lift noun</td>
<td>/lіt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exhausted adjective</td>
<td>/ɪk'zɔːstɪd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latest (film) adjective</td>
<td>/'lєtɪstɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admit verb</td>
<td>/'æd'mɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exist verb</td>
<td>/ɪk'sist/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so (tired) adverb</td>
<td>/soʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>except</td>
<td>/ɪk'sept/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on my own</td>
<td>/ɒn maɪ ən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Study idea

Be careful. Sometimes words have several meanings. Use your dictionary to find other meanings for *so* and *lift*.

---

### QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. Does anybody in your family live abroad?
2. Have you bought anything today?
3. Is there anywhere to go swimming near where you live?
4. Do you know anyone who speaks more than two languages?
5. Have you been anywhere on holiday this year?

### Study Link: MultiROM

[www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate](http://www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate)
1 VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences with these words.

verdict calendar close social free skin diet producer water stressed

1. Tariq is a record __________ producer.
2. We use a __________ to find out what day and date it is.
3. I'm not relaxed. I'm very __________.
4. I only have two or three __________ friends.
5. What is the doctor's __________ about Tariq?
6. Tariq doesn't have much __________ time.
7. My __________ is quite healthy. I eat a lot of fruit.
8. My __________ life is great! I go out a lot.
9. You should always drink lots of __________.
10. I tan very easily — my __________ is quite dark.

b Circle the correct word or phrase for each sentence.

1. I can't pay. I don't have (enough money) / money enough.
2. This flat is tiny! Do you think it's enough big / big enough for both of us?
3. We couldn't go sailing yesterday. There wasn't enough wind / wind enough.
4. This coffee isn't enough hot / hot enough.
5. I know a few / a little words in Arabic.
6. I speak a few / a little Russian.
7. May I ask you a few / a little questions?
8. Could I have a few / a little more coffee, please?
9. If you can wait, we'll be there in a few / a little minutes.
10. Can I have a few / a little time to think, please?

2 GRAMMAR quantifiers, too, not enough

a Match the sentences.

1. I can't drive a car yet. □
2. I can't sleep. □
3. I'm very full. □
4. Can we stay the night here? □
5. I can't find my homework. □
6. My bag is really heavy. □
7. I'll never learn to drive now. □
8. I'll never finish this exam on time. □

a There are too many questions.
b I've eaten too much.
c There's too much paper on my desk.
d I'm too young.
e I'm too old!
f I'm too tired to drive home.
g There's too much noise.
h I have too many books in it.

b Practise saying the words.

3 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/, /u:/, /æ/, /e/

a Write the words in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>young</th>
<th>friend</th>
<th>fruit</th>
<th>month</th>
<th>wine</th>
<th>diet</th>
<th>exercise</th>
<th>studio</th>
<th>stress</th>
<th>many</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>young</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>friend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fruit</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>month</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wine</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>wine</td>
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<td>exercise</td>
<td>studio</td>
<td>stress</td>
<td>many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study Link Student's Book p.140 Grammar Bank 8B
4 READING

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

1 British children are fatter than they used to be  T
2 Children don’t see a lot of food advertisements —
3 Children get less exercise than in the past —
4 Children are overweight because they eat too much food —
5 Children are overweight because they aren’t doing enough exercise —
6 It’s important for young children to have a healthy diet —
7 Parents should eat meals with their children —
8 Playing on computers isn’t very good for children —

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

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diet noun</td>
<td>/dɪət/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin noun</td>
<td>/skɪn/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunscreen noun</td>
<td>/ˈsʌnskrɪn/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close (friends) adjective</td>
<td>/kləʊs/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fresh adjective</td>
<td>/frel/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irritable adjective</td>
<td>/ɪˈrɪtəbl/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tense adjective</td>
<td>/tens/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up (smoking) verb</td>
<td>/ɡɪv əp/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go wrong verb</td>
<td>/ɡəʊ rɒŋ/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play squash verb</td>
<td>/pleɪ skwɒʃ/</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

1. Do you eat enough fruit and vegetables?
2. Do you think you have too much work?
3. Do you drink too much coffee or cola?
4. How much chocolate do you eat?
5. How many biscuits do you eat?

Children’s health

It’s official—British children are getting fatter. According to a survey published in the British Medical Journal in 2001, nearly 16 per cent of two-year-olds are overweight and more than 20 per cent of four-year-olds are overweight. And since 2001, the problem has got worse. The government’s latest health survey found that today about 30 per cent of all children are overweight.

WHY?

Children watch too much television and they see ten food advertisements for every hour of TV they watch. They do less exercise, play less sport, and spend more time watching videos or playing computer games than they did in the past. The problem isn’t that children eat too much food or the wrong kind of food — though of course it’s better to eat healthy foods than too much fat. The real problem is that too many children don’t get any physical exercise.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

So how can we help our children develop a healthy attitude to food and exercise? Well, parents should try to help children to eat healthily when they’re still young—we need to give children good habits at an early age. This means for example giving children fruit, not sweets and eating meals together as a family if possible. Cooking with children is also a good idea to teach them the importance of good food. A lot of children don’t like vegetables, but even a few vegetables every day can help to improve their diet. And instead of driving our children everywhere we should encourage them to walk or cycle. We should make exercise interesting and exciting for them. Playing football in the park is much better for children than playing on the computer.
Waking up is hard to do

1 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a. Complete what the people are saying in each picture.

1. Oh no! I forgot to pick up our passports.
2. ________ the music ________ — it’s too loud!
3. Please ________ all your clothes ________ now!
4. You can ________ me ________ on 0208 2123 456.
5. ________ me ________ my bag!
6. It’s awful! ________ it ________ to the shop.

b. Complete the sentences with these verbs.

fill in  give up  go back  look after  look for  turn on  take off  throw away

1. Every morning I ________ my computer and check my e-mail.
2. Please don’t ________ me ________ too early tomorrow. I’m tired!
3. I’ve been ill, but I think I’ll ________ to work tomorrow.
4. Remember to ________ your hat when you go inside.
5. I’ve lost my glasses. Can you help me ________ them?
6. I’m going to ________ my neighbour’s cat this weekend.

7. My parents are trying to ________ smoking.
8. Which word did we need to ________ in the dictionary?
9. Please ________ the form and return it to me later.
10. Ugh! ________ that rubbish — it really smells!

Study Link: Student’s Book p.153 Vocabulary Bank

2 GRAMMAR word order of phrasal verbs

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

1. Please fill in this form / fill this form in.
2. Your father’s asleep. Don’t wake him up / wake up him!
3. We got at 6.30 up / got up at 6.30.
4. You won’t remember it if you don’t write it down / write down it.
5. Why don’t you put your clothes away / put away your clothes?
6. I’ll call you back / call back you a bit later.

b. Rewrite the sentences with a pronoun. Change the word order if necessary.

1. Can you turn up the TV?
   Can you turn it up?

2. I looked after her children for an hour.

3. I’ll give your book back tomorrow.

4. Shall I look up his address?

5. Have you thrown away yesterday’s newspaper?

6. He gets on with his sisters very well.

Study Link: Student’s Book p.140 Grammar Bank 8C
3 PRONUNCIATION /ɔ/ and /ʌ/  

a Write the words in the chart  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>regular</th>
<th>vegetables</th>
<th>great</th>
<th>energetic</th>
<th>immigration</th>
<th>allergic</th>
<th>generally</th>
<th>glass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

b Practise saying the words

4 READING  
a Read the article Complete the gaps with these phrasal verbs  

give into  put up  sit down  get on  
turn on  get up  stay up

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

Allergic to camping?  
Seven reasons not to spend your weekend in a tent …

1 It always rains and everything gets wet - your tent, your sleeping bag, your clothes and your food

2 You always think you’ve put up your tent in the best possible place. After the first night you realize that it was the worst possible place - on sharp rocks!

3 Your tent is so small that you can’t stand up and you can’t lie in your sleeping bag.

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>alarm clock</td>
<td>/eɪ lɔːm klɒk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gene</td>
<td>/dʒiːn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>research</td>
<td>/rɪˈseɪʃən/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>/æktɪv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allergic</td>
<td>/əˈlɜːdʒɪk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energetic</td>
<td>/enəˈdʒɛtɪk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready</td>
<td>/ˈreɪdi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discover</td>
<td>/dɪˈskʌvə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because of</td>
<td>/ˈbɪ kəz ov/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instead of</td>
<td>/ɪn stɛd ov/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you answer these questions?

1 Are you good at waking up in the morning?
2 What’s the first thing you turn on in the morning?
3 Where do you look up words that you don’t know?
4 If you’re planning a journey, where do you find out about flights and hotels?
5 When was the last time you took something back to a shop?

Study Link MultiROM

4 Even if you really well with your partner after a day in a tent you won’t speak to each other for a week.
5 The people next to you have a much bigger tent with a barbecue and a TV. They late enjoying themselves while you’re trying to get to sleep.
6 A sheep tries to your tent with you but fails. However a hundred insects have already successfully got into your tent with you.
7 After a bad night’s sleep, things are no better when you in the morning. No coffee, no tea, no newspapers, and the people in the next tent their TV again.

The only good thing is that it’s very cheap. But of course it’s cheap - nobody would pay much for this.
I'm Jim. 'So am I.'

1 GRAMMAR so, neither + auxiliaries
a Complete the conversation with words from the box.

am so would neither were

A Hi, Sue. What are you doing on Saturday?
B I'm going to that lecture on 'finding out about your family'.
A So I am. I'm not sure how much we'll learn though.
B I am. But I want to learn more about my
great-grandparents.
A do I. Mine were born at the end of the 19th century!
B So mine. Did they live in London?
A Yes, they did. I'd love to find out more about other members of
the family too.
B So I. Let's go together. I'll pick you up at eight.
A OK. See you then.

b Agree with the statements.
1 I love dancing.
   So do I.
2 I hated our school uniform.
   ____________________________
3 I don't have any money.
   ____________________________
4 I'm not sure what the answer is.
   ____________________________
5 I can play the guitar.
   ____________________________
6 I've only been there once.
   ____________________________
7 I would love to go to Australia.
   ____________________________
8 I went camping last year.
   ____________________________

2 VOCABULARY similarities
Complete the text with words from the box.
as both (x2) like neither so (x2) similar

In our family, we all look quite __________ I have
dark hair and dark eyes and __________ do my
parents and brother and sister. My brother and
sister __________ have big noses, and my mouth
is exactly the same __________ my sister's.

I think I look __________ my mum—we are
__________ quite tall. We also like and dislike the
same things. I love old books and __________
does she, and I don't like sports and __________
does she. People often think we're sisters, not
mother and daughter!

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress
a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.
   1 identical  6 political
   2 adopt  7 investigate
   3 baby  8 personality
   4 student  9 medical
   5 exercise  10 romantic
b Practise saying the words.
4 READING

a Read the interview and mark the sentences T (True), F (False), or ? (Doesn't say).

1 Michelle is 18 years old. **F**
2 Catherine and Michelle are always together. **F**
3 They have the same hobbies. **F**
4 Catherine always knows how Michelle is feeling. **F**
5 They like the same films. **F**
6 They live in the same city. **F**
7 They're good at all the same things. **F**
8 Catherine doesn't like having a twin sister. **F**

---

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

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>beliefs noun</td>
<td>/bɪlɪəz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twins noun</td>
<td>/twɪnz/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wood noun</td>
<td>/wʊd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(be) adopted  adjective /ˈdɒptɪd/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazing adjective /əˈmɜːzn/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convinced adjective /kənˈvɜːnst/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enormous adjective /ɪˈnɔːrməs/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identical adjective /aɪˈdentɪkl/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vote (for) verb /vɑːt/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reunited</td>
<td>/ˈriːjʊnt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Don't call us 'the twins'!

How do you think it is different being a twin?
I think it's very different. We've been through exactly the same things: the same birthdays, the same parties, the same first day at school, the same evil maths teacher.

Do you think you and Michelle are more similar than ordinary sisters?
Definitely. If I don't like a film, then neither does she. We pick up the phone at the same time to call each other, if I get ill, so does she.

Do you get on well with Michelle now?
Yes, I see her about once a week, although it doesn't make much difference if we see each other or not. We always know how the other is feeling. I think it's hard not to be close when you have known someone your whole life.

What were the best things about being a twin as a child? And now?
You have someone who knows you almost as well as you know yourself, someone who is experiencing all the same things as you. Now it's great because we have almost exactly the same memories. She is my memory sometimes.

What were the worst things?
People called us 'the twins' as if we were one person - I hated that, and so did Michelle. Some people also used to save money and buy one birthday present for both of us! Also Michelle was good at sport and I was terrible - that was difficult for me.

---

QUESTION TIME

Are you the same or different? Can you respond to these people?
1 'I like going on holiday.'
2 'I don't speak Chinese.'
3 'I love the weekend.'
4 'I don't know what to do tonight.'
5 'I want to speak English well.'

---

CAN YOU REMEMBER...

Complete each space with one word.
1 I've worked for this company _________ ten years.
2 How many films _________ Quentin Tarantino made?
3 I didn't _________ to like jazz, but now I love it.
4 The Sherlock Holmes books were _________ by Arthur Conan Doyle.
5 We didn't do _________ at the weekend. We stayed at home.
6 The doctor said that I drink too _________ coffee.
7 It's very cold today. Put your coat _________
8 A I love Paris. B _________ do!!

---

Study/Link: MultiROM

www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/pre-intermediate
1 MAKING PHONE CALLS
Match the beginnings and endings

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Who's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I'm sorry I've</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Can I speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Just a moment, I'll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I'm sorry The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Don't worry,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hello? Is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Could I leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I'll call</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. put you through
b. line's busy
c. that Claudia?
d. calling?
e. a message for her?
f. I'll hold
g. back in ten minutes
h. got the wrong number
i. to Claudia, please?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH
Circle the correct words

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thanks for all / everything. I've had a wonderful time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Look at the sunset. Isn't that / there amazing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A Oh no! B What's / How's the matter?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cheers / Health! To us!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A We're going to work together! B I'm not / I don't believe it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 READING
a. Read the text. Which sentence is the best summary?

1. British and American English are almost exactly the same
2. The most important difference between British and American English is the vocabulary
3. Travellers don't have problems understanding British and American English

---

American and British English

If you've learnt British English and you're travelling in the States, or if you've learnt American English and you're travelling in Britain, you'll notice some differences. An obvious difference is the accent, but most travellers find that they don't have too many problems with this. There are some grammatical differences, but they shouldn't make it difficult to understand people, or to communicate. That leaves differences in vocabulary, which can cause misunderstandings. Sometimes the difference is only the spelling, for example, in British English centre, colour, and travelled, and in American English center, color, and traveled. But sometimes the word is completely different in British and American English, and it's a good idea to be prepared.

Can you match the British and American words?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>chips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ground floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>holiday</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>lift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>motorway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>nappies</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>elevator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>gas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Make sure you can say them in British and American English.
1 GRAMMAR past perfect

a Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.
1 My plants were dead because my neighbour ____________ them. (not water)
2 I couldn't get into my flat because I ____________ my key. (forget)
3 The teacher was angry because we ____________ our homework. (not do)
4 The man lent me his newspaper after he ____________ it. (read)
5 They got to the cinema after the film ____________. (start)

c Make these two sentences into one. Use the past perfect and the past simple.
1 I turned off the light. After that I got into bed.
   After ____________ I had turned off the light. I got into bed ____________.
2 Cindy got dressed. Then she went to work.
   After Cindy ____________
3 I saw the film. Then I read the book.
   After ____________
4 Ben copied my notes. After that he gave them back to me.
   When Ben ____________
5 Kathy and Tom did some exercise. Then they had a shower.
   After Kathy and Tom ____________

d Circle the correct verb.

When I introduced Sue and Tim at my party, they were sure they
1 met / had met before.
They 2 finally discovered / had finally discovered
they 3 were / had been on the same holiday the year before.

I was looking for my mobile yesterday morning, but I couldn't
find it. I was sure I 4 didn't lose / hadn't lost it, because I
5 saw / had seen it twenty minutes before. Then I realized
that I 6 left / had left it in my trouser pocket, and I 7 put / had put my trousers in the
washing machine!
Last week my neighbour was on holiday. One night I heard / had heard a strange noise in her house. I went / had gone to have a look, and I found that someone broke / had broken into the house. Luckily, he (or she) already left / had already left when I got there, and they didn’t steal / hadn’t stolen much – just the TV.

We nearly had an accident last month. The car in front of us stopped for no reason. We stopped before we hit it, but my sister hit the windscreen and cut her head. We took her to hospital.

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>fine noun</td>
<td>/fain/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motorway noun</td>
<td>/ˈməʊtərweɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porter noun</td>
<td>/ˈpɔːtə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrest verb</td>
<td>/ˈærest/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behave verb</td>
<td>/britˈheɪv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commit a crime verb</td>
<td>/ˈkɒmɪt ə kraɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jump verb</td>
<td>/dʒʌmp/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rob verb</td>
<td>/rob/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scream verb</td>
<td>/skrɪm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snore verb</td>
<td>/snɔr/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Can you complete these sentences with the past perfect?

1. I passed the exam easily because ...
2. I didn’t want to see the film because ...
3. The teacher was angry with me because ...
4. I couldn’t take any photos because ...
5. I wasn’t very hungry because ...

3 VOCABULARY adverbs
Complete the stories with these words.

lucky
unfortunately
accidentally
suddenly
immediately
strongly

The other day I realized that people were looking at me very strangely. I couldn’t think why. Then I immediately realized that I’d gone out with my slippers on! I went home and put my shoes on instead.
1 GRAMMAR reported speech

a Complete the reported speech

Direct speech                             Reported speech
1 ¿I live in a small flat¿               She said she 
                                        _lived in a small flat_
2 ¿I don't like it much¿                He told me he
3 ¿I'm studying English¿               She told me she
4 ¿I've been to New York¿                He told me he
5 ¿I haven't read the paper¿            She said she
6 ¿I woke up really early¿              He said he
7 ¿I got home at 11 00¿                   She told me she
8 ¿I won't forget¿                        He said he

b Change the questions from direct speech to reported speech

1 "Would you like a coffee?"
   He asked me if I wanted a coffee

2 'Are you a new student?'
   He asked me __________________________ 
3 'Have you been here long?'
   He asked me __________________________ 
4 'Where do your parents live?'
   __________________________ 
5 'What are you studying?'
   __________________________ 
6 'Where did you go to school?'
   __________________________ 
7 Are you interested in computers?
   __________________________ 
8 'What's your mobile number?'
   __________________________

c Write what the people said

1 He asked me if I wanted a drink
   'Do you want a drink?'

2 They said that they didn't like their boss
   'We ______ our boss'

3 I said that I would talk to him later
   'I ______ to you later'

4 We told him that we could take him to the station
   'We ______ you to the station'

5 She said that she had broken the glass
   I ____ the glass'

6 I asked him what he would do next
   'What ______ next?'

7 He told me that he didn't want to come to the party
   'I ______ to come to the party'

8 You said that you'd wait for me
   'I ______ for you'

Study Link Student's Book p.142 Grammar Bank 9B
2 VOCABULARY say, tell, or ask?

a Circle the correct words.

1 I said /told/ the shop assistant I was very unhappy with my new TV.
2 "Where's the swimming pool?" she told / asked.
3 She said / told that she would meet me at 7.00 p.m.
4 He told / asked me if I would go out with him.
5 'I'm really sorry,' said / told Jill.
6 The taxi driver asked / told me if I wanted a receipt.

b Complete the sentences with said, told, or asked.

1 We _______ told our teacher that we would be late for class.
2 You _______ you'd be there at lunchtime.
3 I ________ you that the computer didn't work.
4 We ______ him if he wanted to go to the cinema with us.
5 He ________ me he would be late.
6 I ________ the receptionist if there were any messages for me.

3 PRONUNCIATION rhyming verbs

a Circle the verbs that rhyme in each group.

1 read went heard
2 saw made caught
3 lost stood should
4 paid said made
5 meant preferred heard
6 creed tried lived
7 told tore sold

b Practise saying the verbs.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold verb</td>
<td>/həuld/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let (somebody) know verb</td>
<td>/let nɔʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shine verb</td>
<td>/ʃaɪn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whisper verb</td>
<td>/ˈwɪspər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almost adverb</td>
<td>/ˈɔlmoʊst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tight adverb</td>
<td>/tɪt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by your side</td>
<td>/baɪ jɔː saɪd/</td>
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QUESTION TIME?

Can you report what these people say?

A 'Do you want a drink?'
B 'I don't like the music.'
C 'Do you live near the city centre?'
D 'I'm a student.'
E 'Can I drive you home?'

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each space with one word.

1 I knocked at the door but ______ answered.
2 You eat too _______ chips and biscuits.
3 Don't wear your shoes in the house. Take ______ off!
4 A I didn't do my homework last night.
   B Neither _______ I.
5 We arrived too late. The match _______ finished.
6 The class was empty. Everybody had ______ home.
7 My father said that he ______ very angry with me.
8 He asked me _______ I wanted to dance with him.