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SECOND EDITION

American ENGLISH FILE

Online Practice

Multi-Pack

Student Book Workbook

Christina Latham-Koenig Clive Oxenden

OXFORD



American ENGLISH FILE

Christina Latham-Koenig Clive Oxenden





198 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10016 USA

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, 0x2 6pp.

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ISBN: 978 0 19 477627 1 MULTI-PACK B (PACK) ISBN: 978 0 19 477591 5 STUDENT BOOK/WORKBOOK B (PACK COMPONENT) ISBN: 978 0 19 477674 5 ICHECKER CD-ROM

(PACK COMPONENT) ISBN: 978 0 19 436059 3 ONLINE PRACTICE

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Pronunciation chart artwork by: Ellis Nadler

Illustrations by: Peter Bull: pp.20-21, 25, 116; Mark Duffin: 81; Alex Green/Folio Art: p.100-101; Olivier Latyk/Good Illustration Ltd: pp.34, 35, 90, 138, 162; Lyndon Hayes/Dutch Uncle: pp.16, 19, 30, 59, 76–77, 80; Astushi Hara/Dutch Uncle: pp.49, 79, 120, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 142, 143,144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151, 156, 158, 161, 164; Sophie Joyce: p.47; Jonathan Krause: p.64; Tim Marrs: pp.50-51, 88-89; Joe McLaren: pp.4-5, 41; Matt Smith: pp.30/31.

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P sentence stress

6A Shot on location

the movie I think it was shot in New York.

Where was

shot?

1 READING

- a Look at the photos with the article. Do they remind you of any movies or TV series that you have seen?
- **b** Now read the article and complete it with a past participle from the list.

based designed inhabited inspired owned photographed transformed used welcomed

You are standing in the place where...

Highclere Castle near Newbury in Berkshire, UK

The castle has been 'owned by the Carnarvon family since 1679, and the ▲ Earl and Countess Carnaryon currently live there. In 2010, movie director Julian Fellowes, a close friend of the family, was planning a new TV series about an aristocratic family and their servants during the early 20th century. While he was staying at Highclere Castle, he realized that it would be the perfect place to set his historical drama, and the castle was 2_ Downton Abbey, the home of the fictional Crawley family. The series was a huge success, and it has been sold all over the world. Both the interior and exterior scenes were shot in and around the castle itself.

In the second season of the TV series, the castle is used as a hospital during the First World War. These scenes are 3_ on a real-life event. In 1914, Lady Almina Carnaryon allowed soldiers who had been wounded to be taken care of in the castle.

Go there

Highclere Castle and gardens are open to the public during the Easter holidays and during the summer-from July to September. It is also open on many Sundays and holidays from 10:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Visit the Egyptian Gallery, which contains many objects brought back from his travels by Lady Almina's husband,

the fifth Earl of Carnarvon, who famously discovered the tomb of the young Pharaoh Tutankhamun. www.highclerecastle.co.uk

Cortlandt Alley

New York City, USA

In Hollywood's version of New York City, the giant Imetropolis is full of secret alleys where crimes take place, and criminals are chased by the police. In fact, there are hardly any alleys in New York today at all. One of the few remaining ones, Cortlandt Alley, has been for almost all the alley scenes in movies and TV series that are set in New York City. Movies with scenes that were shot there include Crocodile Dundee and Men in Black 3, and TV series like Blue Bloods, Boardwalk Empire, NYPD Blue, and Law & Order.

Go there

Thousands of tourists want to be 5 in Cortlandt Alley. It is on the edge of Chinatown, in Manhattan, between Franklin Street and Canal Street. In fact, it is a perfectly safe place to visit. In real life, it is not 6_ by gangsters, but is the home for perfectly respectable businesses such as the New York Table Tennis Federation Training Center.



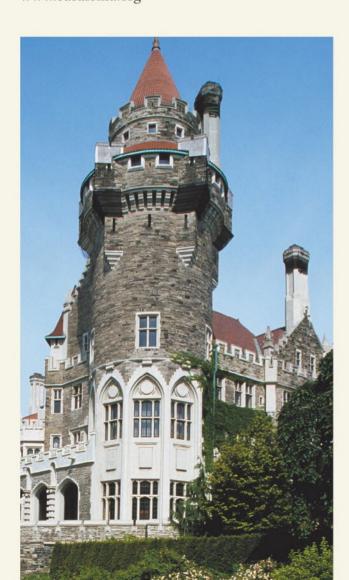
C Casa Loma

Toronto, Canada

This Gothic Revival style building, with a **⊥** spectacular tower, was ⁷______ by Canadian architect E.J. Lennox. The original owner, Sir Henry Mill Pellatt spent \$3.5 million and hired 300 workers to construct the building. After three years, the castle was finally completed in 1914. Unfortunately, in 1933, the city of Toronto seized Casa Loma from Pellatt for nonpayment of taxes. After several years of neglect, the castle was scheduled for demolition, but it was saved by the Kiwanis Club-a service club that helps the homeless, the hungry, and other disadvantaged people. The club still holds meetings there today! During World War II, equipment designed to find underwater enemy boats was made in the castle. Because of its unusual look, the castle has been used as a location in several well-known movies such as X-Men, Chicago, and Scott Pilgrim vs. the World. In addition, author Eric Wilson was by this building to write the novel The Lost Treasure of Casa Loma.

Go there

Visitors are "_______ throughout the year. However, some areas of the castle may be closed to the public due to prebooked functions. The castle is open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. It's closed on December 25th, Christmas Day. Guided garden tours are available from May through October. www.casaloma.org



c Read the article again. Answer the questions with **A** (Highclere Castle), **B** (Cortlandt Alley), or **C** (Casa Loma).

Which place...?

- 1 is not really as it seems in movies
- 2 has a permanent exhibition there
- 3 was used for the same thing both in real life and on TV
- 4 a place that inspired an author to write a novel about it
- 5 is one of the few places of its kind that still exists
- 6 is only open during holiday periods
- 7 was taken from its owner
- 8 was used to make equipment for a war
- **d** Have you seen any of the movies or TV series mentioned? Which of the three places would you most like to visit? Why?



2 GRAMMAR passive (all tenses)

- a Read the *Highclere Castle* text again. <u>Underline</u> an example of the present passive, the past passive, the present perfect passive, the past perfect passive, and a passive infinitive. How do you form the passive? What part of the passive changes when you want to change the tense?
- **b** > p.142 Grammar Bank 6A. Learn more about the passive and practice it.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a (3)32)) Listen and write the stressed words in the large pink rectangles.

| 1 | | movie | based | | famous |
|---|------|-------|-------|---|--------|
| | book | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | ? | |
| 6 | | | | ? | |

b Look at the stressed words and try to remember what the other (unstressed) words are. Then listen again to check and write them in.

55

4 VOCABULARY movies

- **a** Look at some extracts from the texts in **1**. What do you think the highlighted phrases mean?
 - 1 Cortlandt Alley has been used for almost all the alley scenes in movies and TV series that are set in New York.
 - 2 These scenes are based on a real-life event.
 - 3 Both the interior and exterior scenes were shot in and around the castle itself.

b p.159 Vocabulary Bank Movies.

- **c** Explain the difference between these pairs of words and phrases.
 - 1 a plot and a script
 - 2 a horror movie and a thriller
 - 3 a musical and a soundtrack
 - 4 the main cast and the extras

5 SPEAKING

a Read the movie interview and think about your answers and reasons.



CAN YOU THINK OF A MOVIE THAT...?

- was incredibly funny
- made you feel good
- had a very sad ending
- you've seen several times
- put you to sleep
- made you buy the soundtrack

DO YOU PREFER...?

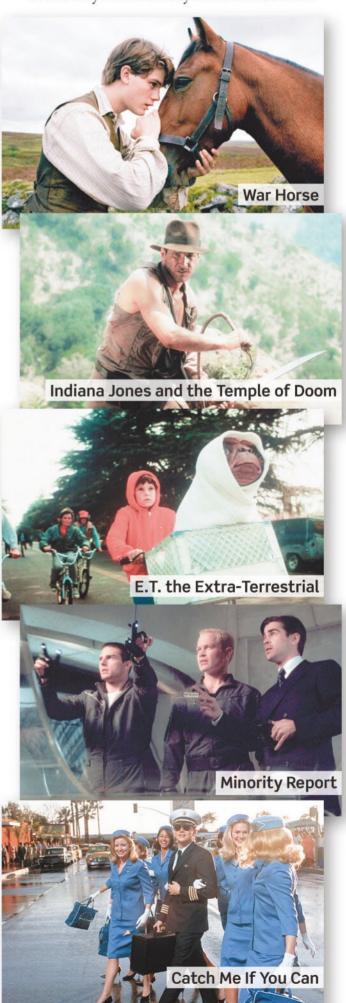
- seeing movies at home or in the movie theater
- seeing a) American movies
 - b) other foreign movies
 - c) movies from your country
- seeing foreign movies dubbed or with subtitles

TELL ME ABOUT A REALLY GOOD MOVIE YOU'VE SEEN THIS YEAR

- What kind of movie is it?
- Is it based on a book or on a real event?
- Where and when is it set?
- Who's in it? Who is it directed by?
- Does it have a good plot?
- Does it have a good soundtrack?
- Why did you like it?
- **b** In pairs, interview each other. Ask for and give as much information as you can. Do you have similar tastes?

6 SPEAKING & LISTENING

a Look at the images from some famous movies. What kinds of movies are they? Have you seen any of them? What are they about? What do you think they have in common?





- **b** Now look at some photos of Steven Spielberg and Dagmara Walkowicz, who worked as an interpreter on one of his movies. In pairs, answer the questions.
 - 1 Where do you think they are?
 - 2 Which Spielberg movie do you think was being made?
 - 3 What do you think Dagmara is doing in the photo on the right?
 - 4 Do you think Dagmara found Spielberg easy to work with?
- c (3)36)) Listen to the first part of an interview with Dagmara and check your answers to **b** 1 and 2.
- **d** Listen again and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
 - 1 When the movie company came to Krakow, Dagmara was working as a teacher.
 - 2 She got a part-time job doing translations for them.
 - 3 There was party at the hotel to celebrate Spielberg's birthday.
 - 4 When she arrived, she was asked to interpret Spielberg's speech, because the interpreter was late.
 - 5 Spielberg was very happy with the way she had done her job.

- e (3) 37)) Now listen to the second part of the interview and check your answers to b 3 and 4.
- **f** Listen again and make notes under the headings below.

What she had to do during the movie

go to the movie set every day, translate Spielberg's instructions

The worst thing about the job

One especially difficult scene

What it was like to work with Spielberg

Being an extra

What happened after the movie was finished

g Would you have liked to have done Dagmara's job? Do you think she made the right decision in the end?

7 WRITING

➤ p.117 Writing A movie review. Write a review of a movie.

She can't be his mother. She must be his sister.

No, she's his mother. She looks very young for her age.

6B Judging by appearances



1 READING & SPEAKING

- a Answer the questions in pairs.
 - 1 Do you have a profile photo of yourself that you use on social networking sites, or on your ID?
 - 2 Why did you choose it?
 - 3 What do you think the photo says about you?
- **b** Look at the four profile photos. Why do you think the people have chosen these photos?
- c Read the article and complete it with the headings below. Then look at the four photos again. Which of the 12 categories do you think they belong to?
 - A Photo of you as a child
 - **B** Vacation photo
 - C Logo of your business or company
 - D Photo with a celebrity
 - E Photo with a partner
 - F Photo with your baby or child
- **d** Read the article again. Look at the highlighted phrases. With a partner, try to figure out their meaning.
- e Think about the profile photos or ID card photos of your family and friends. Which categories do they fit in? Do you agree with the text? Has the article made you want to change your profile picture? Why (not)?

What does your profile picture say about you?

Whether it's a photo of you on a night out or of you with your newborn baby, the image you choose to represent you on social networking sites says a lot about you.

Profile pictures on Facebook and similar sites are the visual projection to friends and family of who you are and



According to communications consultant Terry Prone, there are 12 categories that cover most types of profile pictures.

1 The professionally taken photo You use social media mainly for business or career purposes.

You want to show what you have achieved in your family life and are generally more interested in a response from women than from men.

You see your other half as the most important thing in your life, and you see yourself as one half of a couple.

4 Having fun with friends Generally young and carefree, you want to project an image of being fun and popular.

You are a bit of an escapist and eager to show a different side of yourself from what you do on a day-to-day basis.

This kind of image says that you don't really want to grow up and face the future. You are nostalgic for your childhood.

7 Caricature

3

Using a caricature is a way of saying that your image isn't rigid and that you don't take yourself too seriously.

8 Photo related to your name, but not actually you (a shop sign or product label for example)

You want to be identifiable, but you feel your name is more important than what you look like.

9 Photo related to your political beliefs or a team that you support

You think that your beliefs and interests are more important than your personality.

You think that showing yourself with a wellknown person will make you seem more important.

11 Self-portrait taken with webcam / camera phone

Functional. It says, "Look, I don't dress up; take me as I am."

You only use social media in a professional capacity, and you identify more with your work role than with your private life.

Adapted from The Irish Times

2 VOCABULARY the body

a (3)38)) Look at the four pictures and listen. Which one is the thief? Describe the four pictures with a partner.



b > p.160 Vocabulary Bank The body.

3 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a (3 41)) Read the information about diphthongs. Then listen and repeat the five words and sounds.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 20 | 5 |
|---|---|---|------|---|
| | | | | |

Diphthongs

Diphthongs are a combination of two vowel sounds or vowel letters, for example the sounds /oɪ/ in voice.

b Write these words in the correct columns.

bite eyes face mouth nose outgoing pointy shoulders smile taste throw toes voice

c (3 42)) Listen and check. Then practice saying the phrases below.

a loud voice narrow shoulders a wide mouth brown eyes a Roman nose a round face

d Take the quiz with a partner. Answer with *my* | *your* | *their* + a part of the body.

WHICH PART(S) OF THE BODY ...?

1 do you wear a ring or gloves socks a cap

- 2 do ballet dancers stand on
- 3 do soccer players often injure
- 4 do women put makeup on
- 5 do people brush
- 6 do people carry a backpack on



5 GRAMMAR modals of deduction

a Look at the photos of three people. Then in two minutes, match three sentences with each person.

| TT | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
|----|-------------------------|
| He | she might be a criminal |
| | 5 |

He / she might not know how to use the Internet.

He / she could be a model.

He / she could be German or Scandinavian.

He / she may not have a job.

He / she may be a millionaire.

His / her hair must be dyed.

He / she must be retired.

He / she can't be a business person.

b Compare with a partner. I think he could be a model.

c Communication *Judging by appearances p.106.* Find out about the three people. Did you guess correctly?

d Look at the sentences in **a** and answer the questions.

1 Which modal verbs mean it's possible?

2 Which modal verb means it's very likely to happen?

3 Which modal verb means it's impossible?



e > p.143 Grammar Bank 6B. Learn more about modals of deduction and practice them.

6 LISTENING & READING

a In pairs, look at the man in the photo. Make sentences about him using might | may | could (not) be, must be, or can't be and words from the list.

American British very famous homeless funny dangerous

b (3)47)) Listen to a woman talking about the man in a and answer the questions.

- 1 Where were the speaker and her friend, Ny?
- 2 What were they doing when they saw the man?
- 3 What did he look like?
- 4 What did Ny want to do?
- 5 What did the speaker do?
- c (3 48)) Why do you think the speaker stopped Ny? Listen and find out. Who was the man?

- **d** Look at the two photos of Susan Boyle in the article. Do you know who she is? Can you guess why she has changed her appearance?
- e Read the article once and choose the best summary.
 - 1 We now realize that it is wrong to judge people by their appearance.
 - 2 Judging people by appearance can be useful and is often right.
 - 3 If you try to judge people by their appearance, you will usually be wrong about them.
- f Read the article again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Say why the F ones are false.
 - 1 Most people predicted that Susan Boyle would be successful as a singer.
 - 2 After her appearance on TV, people started saying that we shouldn't judge people by their appearance.
 - 3 Scientists think that judging by appearance is an important skill.
 - 4 It is more important to be able to make quick judgements about people than it used to be.
 - 5 When we judge people by their appearance, we are usually wrong.
 - 6 Susan Boyle has probably realized that people will never stop judging her by her appearance.

Yes, appearance matters.



g Find a word or phrase in the article for the definitions.

Paragraph 1 ____ was sent all over the Internet 2 ______ by _____ judge a person by his / her appearance Paragraph 2 3 _____ absolutely essential Paragraph 3 what social class she is and how much money she has Paragraph 4 5 _____ people who are not expected to succeed

- h Talk to a partner.
 - 1 Do you think people in your country tend to judge other people by their appearance? In what way?
 - 2 How important do you think appearance is for the following people?
 - politicians
 - TV hosts
 - · business people
 - · singers
 - · doctors

Do you think it is right that their appearance matters?

3 On what occasions might you judge someone by their appearance?

5&6 Review and Check

| GRAMMAR | b Circle the right verb or phrase. | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Circle a, b, or c. 1 Elliot served, but the ball into the net. a went b was going c had gone 2 The athlete fell at the end of the race when she toward the finishing line. | The Nets won beat the Nuggets 108–102. Can you book a tennis course court on Friday? Sports players are usually very careful not to get injured get in shape before important events. Real Madrid scored kicked a goal just before half-time I do go swimming every morning during the week. | | | | |
| a run b was running c had run 3 I didn't realize that you two before. a didn't meet b weren't meeting c hadn't met 4 A I can't find my glasses anywhere. B them when you left home this morning? a Did you wear b Were you wearing c Had you worn 5 walk to work, or do you drive? | c Complete the words. 1 Luke is a very cl friend. I've known him all my life 2 My wife and I have a lot in c 3 Gina and I lost t after we both changed jobs. 4 We met in our first class in college, and we g to know each other very quickly. | | | | |
| a Do you use to b Do you usually c Use you to 6 When I was a child I like vegetables. | 5 Linda is getting married next month. Her f is Canadian. He's very nice. | | | | |
| a don't used to b didn't used to c didn't use to 7 play any sports when you were in college? | d Write words beginning with <i>s</i> for the definitions. 1 the music of a movie | | | | |
| a Did you use to b Use you to c Did you used to 8 A lot of famous movies in Cortlandt Alley. a have shot b have been shot c has been shot | the translation of the dialogue of a movie images often created by compute the most important actor in a movie | | | | |
| 9 He's an actor who hates about his private life. a asking b being asking c being asked 10 Why in New Zealand? a is the movie being made b is the movie making | 5 one part of a movie that happens in one place e Complete the sentences with one word. 1 I love working at the gym. I go every evening. | | | | |
| c is making the movie 11 Many people believe that Columbus America. a didn't really discover b wasn't really discovered | 2 Please don't laugh Greg—he's trying to do his best. 3 My sister and her boyfriend have broken 4 I wish you could be more excited the opera | | | | |
| c weren't really discovered 12 A I've just rung the doorbell, but there's no answer. B They in the yard. Take a look. | tickets I got for tonight. They were really expensive. 5 Is there anything good TV tonight? | | | | |
| a can't be b might be c can be 13 He's a little older than me, so he in his 30s now. a must be b may be c can't be | PRONUNCIATION | | | | |
| 14 A Did you know Ann and David broke up?B That true! I saw them together just now. | a Circle the word with a different sound. 1 score warm up court couple | | | | |
| a must not be b might be c can't be 15 A Does your sister know Travis? B She him. I'm not sure. | 2 taste lose propose nose | | | | |
| a can't know b may know c can know | 3 face eyes audience course 4 throw shoulder doctor toe | | | | |
| VOCABULARY | | | | | |
| a Write the parts of the body that you use to do these actions. | 5 noisy enjoy shoe voice b Underline the stressed syllable. | | | | |

1 re|fe|ree

2 re view

5 co lleague

3 spec ta tors

4 di rec tor

2 stare _____

4 clap _

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a Read the text. Do you know of any similar theatrical superstitions in your country? What are they?
- **b** Read the text again and choose a, b, or c.
 - 1 Before a performance, actors often...
 - a wish each other good luck
 - b wish each other bad luck
 - c touch each others' legs.
 - 2 Whistling in a theater is considered unlucky because...
 - a it used to cause problems for the scene changers
 - b it was associated with being out of work
 - c it confused the actors
 - 3 It is bad luck to...
 - a rehearse any part of a play without an audience
 - b rehearse a play in front of family members
 - c get to the end of a play when nobody is watching
- **c** Choose five new words or phrases from the text. Check their meaning and pronunciation and try to learn them.

THEATRICAL

Along with sports players, theater professionals are considered some of the most superstitious people around. These are some of their more common beliefs and practices.

NOT WISHING "GOOD LUCK"

Generally, it is considered bad luck to wish someone "good luck" in a theater. Before a performance, it is traditional for the cast to get together and prevent bad luck by wishing each other <u>bad</u> luck. English actors used to say to each other "I hope you break a leg," and even today actors and musicians often say "break a leg" to each other instead of "good luck" before they go on stage.

WHISTLING

It is considered bad luck for an actor to whistle on or off stage. Original stage crews were often hired from ships that were in port, and whose sailors were temporarily unemployed. These sailors, as they did on ships, often used special whistles to communicate scene changes to each other. If an actor whistled, this could confuse the sailors into changing the set or scenery at the wrong time.

NOT WITHOUT AN AUDIENCE

It is considered bad luck to complete a performance of a play when there is no audience. For this reason actors never say the last line of a play during rehearsals, or some production companies allow a limited number of people (usually friends, family, and reviewers) to attend the dress rehearsals.



CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

3 49)) On the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.











Andrew

Adrian

Ryder

Helen

Rebekah

- 1 Andrew .
 - a prefers watching sports to playing sports
 - b plays at least five sports
 - c thinks basketball and lacrosse are interesting team sports
- 2 An old friend of Adrian's who was using online dating ____.
 - a thought the person looked less attractive in real life
 - b thought the person looked younger on the Internet
 - c married the person they met on the Internet
- 3 Ryder hasn't cheated by _____.
 - a using his phone
 - b bringing a book to an exam
 - c looking at another student's exam
- 4 Helen likes Dirty Dancing because ____
 - a she loves the soundtrack
 - b some of the actors in it are attractive
 - c it makes her laugh
- 5 Rebekah chose her profile picture because she and her siblings look _____ in it.
 - a young b funny c dressed up

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Check (\checkmark) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

| 1 | tell an anecdote about something that happene |
|-----|---|
| | to you using the simple past, past continuous, |
| | and past perfect |
| 2 [| talk about three past and three |
| | present habits of yours |
| 3 | describe a movie, saying where is was set, |
| | what it is based on, who it was directed by, and what you thought of it |
| 4 | make deductions about a famous person |
| | using might be, must be, and can't be |

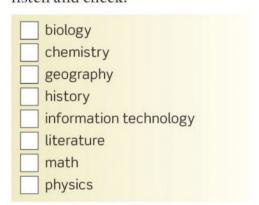


Short movies Iconic movie locations
Watch and enjoy the movie.

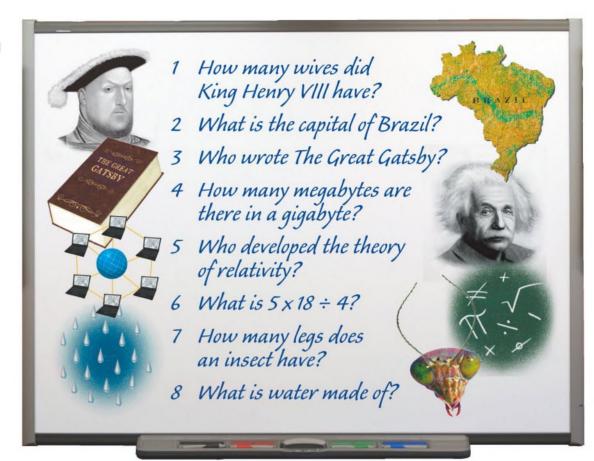
7A Extraordinary school for boys

1 VOCABULARY education

- a You have two minutes. Answer as many of questions 1–8 as you can in **one** minute. How many did you get right?
- **b 42**)) Now match the questions with these school subjects. Then listen and check.

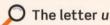


c **▶ p.161 Vocabulary Bank** Education.



2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

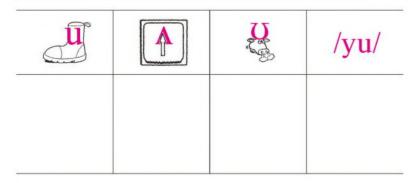
the letter u



The letter u is usually pronounced /yu/, e.g., usually or / λ /, e.g., lunch and sometimes /u/, e.g., true, or / ω /, e.g., put.

a Put the words in the correct column.

full future lunch music nun put rude rules student study subject true uniform university



- **b** (4) (6) Listen and check. Practice saying the words. Why do we say *a university* but *an umbrella*?
- c (47)) Listen and write four sentences.

d Interview your partner using the questionnaire. Ask for more information.

YOUR EDUCATION

- What kind of high school / you go to?
- / you like it?
- How many students / there in each class?
 Do you think it / the right number?
- How much homework / you usually have?
- /you think it/too much?
- / you have to wear a uniform? / you like it? Why (not)?
- / your teachers too strict or not strict enough? Why? What kind of discipline / they use?
- /students behave well?
- Which subjects / you good and bad at?
- Which / your best and worst subject?

What kind of high school did (do) you go to?

3 LISTENING

areth Malone first made his name on TV as a choirmaster in The Choir, a series in which CRETH MALONA he brought together all kinds of different people who had never sung before and turned them into accomplished singers.

Last April, Gareth took on what was maybe an even bigger challenge. He became an elementary school teacher for a quarter. His mission was to teach a group of 11-year-SCHOOL FOR BO old boys from a mixed elementary school. Many of the boys weren't doing very well at school and, like many other boys, they were a long way behind the girls in reading and writing. The result is Gareth Malone's Extraordinary School for Boys - a three-part TV series...

- a Look at the photos above. What can you see? Now read about Gareth Malone's Extraordinary School for Boys. In your country, are boys usually behind girls in reading and writing?
- **b** (48)) Listen to Part 1 of a radio program about the experiment and answer the questions.
 - 1 How long did Gareth have to teach the boys?
 - 2 What was his aim?
 - 3 What three things did he believe were important?
- c (49)) Listen to Part 2. Complete the chart.

| Gareth made some general changes, for example: | 2 |
|---|--|
| To improve their language | 1 A competition |
| skills, he | 2 A"World Cup" |
| organized: | 3 A, that the boys (and girls) had to both write and perform |

- **d** Listen again. How successful were the three activities?
- e (4)10)) Now listen to Part 3 to find out what the result of the experiment was. Did the boys' reading improve?
- f What do you think of Gareth's ideas? Do you think they are appropriate for girls? Are any of them used in your country?

SPEAKING

- a In groups of three, each choose one (different) topic from the list below. Decide if you agree or disagree and write down at least three reasons.
 - Boys and girls both learn better in single-sex schools.
 - Schools should let children wear whatever they want at school.
 - Cooking and housework should be taught at school.
 - Schools don't teach children the important things they need to know to be an adult.
 - Physical education should be optional.
 - School summer vacations should be shorter.
 - Children spend too much time at school on math and IT and not enough on things like music, art, and drama.
 - Private schools are usually better than public schools.

Debating a topic: organizing your ideas

- The topic I've chosen is...
- I | completely agree that... partly agree completely disagree
- First of all, (I think that...)
- My second point is that...
- · Another important point is that...
- Finally,...
- **b** Explain to the rest of your group what you think about your topic. The others in the group should listen. At the end, they can vote for whether they agree or disagree with you and say why.

- 5 GRAMMAR first conditional and future time clauses + when, until, etc.
- a In pairs, answer the questions.
 - 1 When was the last time you took an exam? Did you pass or fail?
 - 2 What's the next exam you are going to take? How do you feel about it?
 - 3 How do you usually feel before you take an exam?
 - 4 What do you usually do the night before an exam?
 - 5 Have you ever failed an important exam you thought you had passed (or vice versa)?
- **b** (4)11, 12)) Listen to Olivia and Woo-sung, who are waiting for their exam scores, and answer the questions.
 - 1 Do they think they did well on the tests?
 - 2 When and how will they get the test results?
 - 3 How will they celebrate if they get good scores?
 - 4 What do they want to do if they get good scores?
 - 5 What will they do if they fail, or if they don't get the scores that they need?



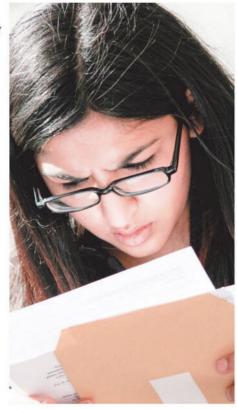
O Exams

Exam scores can be given as **numbers** (usually out of 10 or 100) or as letters (A, B, C, etc.). College grades are usually given in numbers (out of 100). High school grades are usually given in letter (A+, A, A-, etc.)

- c (413)) Listen and complete the sentences.
 - 1 They probably won't admit me unless _
 - 2 As soon as ______ I'll look up my scores.
 - 3 I don't want to plan any celebrations **until**_____
 - 4 If I don't get into a good college, _____
 - 5 When _____, they'll mail the results.
- d (4)14))) Listen to Olivia and Woo-sung. What scores did they get? What are they going to do?
- e > p.144 Grammar Bank 7A. Learn more about first conditionals and future time clauses, and practice them.
- **f** Ask and answer with a partner. Make full sentences.

What will you do...?

- · as soon as you get home
- · if you don't pass your English exam
- · when this class ends
- · if it rains on the weekend
- **➤** Communication Three in a row p.106.





our 12-year-old daughter is delighted. She got an A-minus in math, second place in a history competition, and top scores on her piano exam. Do you a) say Good job!, give her a hug, and tell her she doesn't need to practice the piano today, and can go to a friend's house, or b) 1 ask why she didn't get an A in math, why she didn't get first place on the history exam, and tell her she'll be punished if she doesn't practice the piano? If you chose a), you are definitely not Amy Chua.

A lot of people wonder why so many Chinese children are math geniuses and musical prodigies. Amy Chua explains why in her book Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother. It is a book that caused great controversy among parents when it was first published. 2______, Chua married a man who she met at Harvard University, and when their two daughters were born she was determined that they would be as successful as she was.

Her system had strict rules. Her two daughters were expected to be number one in every subject (except gym and drama) and ______. Playing with friends and TV was forbidden. Music was required.

The system seemed at first to be working. From a very early age her daughters Sophia and Lulu were outstanding students and musical prodigies.



- **b** Read the article again and put the phrases **A**–**H** in the correct places.
 - A "They are a mystery to me," she says
 - B Later Sophia was even allowed to go to a rap concert
 - C ask why she didn't get an A in math
 - D Chua spent much of her daughters' childhood shouting at them and criticizing every mistake they made
 - E Born in the Unites States to Chinese immigrant parents
 - F In fact, she is glad her mother made her learn
 - G to be at least two years ahead of their classmates in math
 - H "There's no musical talent in my family," she says, "it's just hard work"
- **c** In pairs, look at the <u>highlighted</u> words and phrases and figure out their meaning from the context.
- **d** Read three responses that were posted after the article was published. Do you agree with any of them?

Wow, what a different way of looking at how to learn! Amy Chua certainly shows that strict discipline works. But personally I think that being positive and encouraging children is better than being so strict.

I disagree with the idea that children on their own never want to work. My son was motivated by himself to succeed in music. If having strict and pushy parents is what it takes to be a child prodigy, then I feel sorry for the child. Yes, they might be very successful, but at what cost? What is the rest of their life going to be like?

I agree that no matter what we do in life, hard work is required to be successful. That's a great lesson to learn. BUT, it should be accompanied by love and respect for the child.

- e Talk to a partner.
 - 1 What do you think of Amy Chua's system?
 - 2 Were (are) your parents strict about your education?
 - 3 Did they (do they)...?
 - help you with your homework
 - · make you study a certain number of hours every day
 - · punish you if you didn't (don't) pass exams
 - · let you go out with friends during the week
 - · let you choose your extra activities
 - make you do extra activities that you didn't (don't) really want to do



After make and let we use the base form of a verb. My parents made me work very hard. They didn't let me go out during the week.

7B Ideal home





1 GRAMMAR second conditional

- a Work with a partner. Describe the two photos, and then answer the questions.
 - 1 Which of the two houses would you prefer to live in? Why?
 - 2 Who do you live with? Do you get along well? Do you argue about anything? What?
- **b** Read the article. How many of the people would like to leave home?

Still living at home?

More and more young people in their 20s all over the world are living with their parents because it is too expensive for them to rent or buy a place of their own. Are you living at home? Are you happy with it? Post a comment at #stilllivingathome

- c Read the article again. Who ...?
 - 1 is not happy living at home because of family conflict
 - 2 thinks his / her parents think of him / her as still being a teenager
 - 3 thinks that the advantage of living at home is not having to do any work
 - 4 would like to be able to decorate his / her home in his / her own taste
- **d** Look at the article again, and answer the questions.
 - 1 In the highlighted phrases, what tense is the verb after *if*?
 - 2 What tense is the other verb?
 - 3 Do the phrases refer to a) a situation they are imagining or b) a situation that will probably happen soon?
- e > p.145 Grammar Bank 7B. Learn more about the second conditional and practice it.

Comments



Vivienne @Montreal, Canada If I had the money, I would move out immediately. All I want is somewhere that's my own, where I can do what I want, where I can have my own furniture and pictures. where no one can tell me what to do. If it were my place, I'd be happy to do the cleaning and things like that. I would take care of it. But right now it's just a dream, because I can't find a job.



Mauro @Recife, Brazil I'm perfectly happy living at home. If I lived on my own, I'd have to pay rent, do the housework, and the cooking. Here my mother does my laundry, she cleans my room, and of course she cooks, and her food is wonderful. I have a nice room. I have my computer where I can watch TV... Why would I want to leave? Even if I could afford it, I wouldn't move out. Not until I get married...



Andrea @Melbourne, Australia It isn't that my parents aren't good to me - they are. If they weren't, I wouldn't live with them. But I just don't feel independent. I'm 29, but I sometimes worry that if I come back late after a night out, I'll find them still awake waiting up for me. It's never happened, but it still makes me want to move out.



Carlos @San Antonio, Texas I'd love to move out. I get along well with my parents, but I think I'd get along with them even better if I didn't live at home. My mother drives me crazy – it isn't her fault, but she does. And I'd really like to have a dog, but my mother is allergic to them.

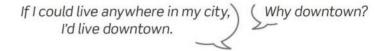
2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress

- a (4)18)) Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.
 - 1 If I lived on my own, I'd have to pay rent.
 - 2 Would you leave home if you got a job?
 - 3 Even if I could afford it. I wouldn't move out.
 - 4 If it were my apartment, I'd be happy to do the cleaning.
 - 5 I'd get along better with my parents if I didn't live at home.
- **b** Communication Guess the sentence A p.107 B p.109.
- Choose three of the sentence beginnings below and complete them in a way that is true for you.
 - ...could live anywhere in my town or city, I'd live...
 - ...won a "dream vacation" in a competition, I'd go...



- ...could choose any car I liked, I'd have a...
- ...could choose my ideal job, I'd be...
- ...had more time, I'd learn...
- ...had to go abroad to work, I'd go to...
- **d** Work with a partner. A say your first sentence. Try to get the right rhythm. B ask for more information. Then say your first sentence.



3 VOCABULARY houses



- With a partner, write five words in each column.
- b p.162 Vocabulary Bank Houses.
- **c** Answer the questions with a partner.
- What's the difference between...?

 - 1 the outskirts and the suburbs 5 a chimney and a fireplace
 - 2 a village and a town 3 a roof and a ceiling
- 6 the basement and the first floor
- 4 a balcony and a deck
- 7 wood and wooden

4 READING

- **a** Do you know where Tchaikovsky was from and what he did?
- **b** Look at the photos of Tchaikovsky's house. Which do you think shows...?
 - a the place where he composed
 - b the place where he wrote letters
 - c his favorite place
- c 4 22)) Read and listen to the audio guide once to check.
- **d** Read the guide again. What is the connection between these things and Tchaikovsky's house?
 - 1 Maidanovo
 - 2 The Pathétique symphony
 - 3 Alexei
 - 4 Lilies of the valley
 - 5 Doroshenko
 - 6 The International Tchaikovsky Competition
- e Look at the highlighted words and first try to figure out their meaning from context. Then match them with definitions 1–8.

| 1 | in good order |
|---|----------------------|
| 2 | stay or continue |
| 3 | having a view of |
| 4 | fixed to a wall with |
| | a cord |
| 5 | make something |
| | become |
| 6 | without a pattern or |
| | decoration |
| 7 | something that is |
| | owned (by someone) |
| 8 | a piece of furniture |
| | with shelves to keep |
| | books in |

f Have you ever visited the house where a famous person was born or lived? Where was it? What do you remember most about it?







Tohaikovsky's NOUSE

In 1885 Tchaikovsky wrote to a friend,

"These days I dream of settling in a village not far from Moscow where I can feel at home."

Pirst he rented a small house in the village of Maidanovo. P But Maidanovo was too full of tourists in the summer, and Tchaikovsky had too many visitors, when what he wanted was peace and quiet. Eventually he found the perfect house, in the small town of Klin. It was 52 miles northwest of Moscow, and he lived there until his death on November 6, 1893. It is the place where he wrote his last major work, Symphony No. 6, or the Pathétique as it's sometimes called.

It's a gray wooden house with a green roof. Tchaikovsky's servant Alexei lived on the first floor, and the kitchen and dining room were on the second floor. Tchaikovsky himself lived on the third floor. The living room and study, where his piano is located, is the largest room in the house, and there is a fireplace and a bookcase with his music books. His writing desk, where he wrote letters every morning after breakfast, is at the end of the room. But the place where he composed music was in his bedroom, on a plain, unpainted table overlooking the yard.

In his final years, Tchaikovsky's great love was his yard. It was not a neat English-style garden, but more like a forest. He adored flowers, particularly lilies of the valley, and after his death, his brother Modest, who had decided to turn the house into a museum, planted thousands of lilies of the valley around the yard.

In 1917, after the Bolshevik revolution, an anarchist named Doroshenko lived there with his family. People say that he fired shots at the portrait of Pope Innocent hanging in one of the bedrooms. He was finally arrested in April, and the house became the property of the state.

Since 1958, the winners of the annual International Tchaikovsky Competition have all been invited to come to Klin to play his piano, and there is a tradition that each musician plants a tree in his yard in the hope that, like his music, it will remain beautiful forever.

LISTENING & SPEAKING

- (4) 23)) Listen to four architecture students describing their "dream house." Which speaker's house is...? the most hi-tech the most luxurious the most eco-friendly the most romantic
- **b** Listen again and make notes about the location and special features of each house.

| Speaker I | |
|-----------|--|
| Speaker 2 | |
| Speaker 3 | |
| Speaker 4 | |
| | |

- (4 24)) Now listen to four sentences the students said. Why do the speakers use would?
- **d** Think for a few minutes about what your dream house or apartment would be like and make brief notes. Use > p.162 Vocabulary Bank Houses to help you.

Where would it be? What kind of house or apartment would it be? What special features would it have?

e In groups, describe your dream houses. Try to describe your house in as much detail as possible. Whose do you like best?

WRITING

> p.118 Writing Describing a house or apartment. Write a description of your house or apartment for a house rental website.

(4) 25)) **SONG** If I Could Build My Whole World Around You 🎜

1 ROB AND PAUL CATCH UP



- a (4 26)) Watch or listen to Rob and Paul. What does Paul think of Jenny?
- **b** Watch or listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.
 - 1 Rob used to play pool when he was younger.
 - 2 Rob has a lot of free time.
 - 3 Rob had light hair the last time Paul saw him.
 - 4 Paul thinks Rob has changed a lot.
 - 5 Jenny's parents gave Rob the shirt he's wearing.
 - 6 Rob doesn't want to keep Jenny waiting.

2 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

a (4 27)) Watch or listen to Paul, Rob, and Jenny talking about what to do after dinner. What do Paul and Rob decide to do? What excuse does Jenny give? What does she do in the end?









b Watch or listen again. Answer with Paul, Rob, or Jenny.

Who suggests...?

- 1 going dancing
- 2 exercising
- 3 going to a club
- 4 going to an art museum
- 5 staying at home
- 6 going to a gig
- 7 meeting Kerri

c (428)) Look at some extracts from the conversation. Can you remember any of the missing words? Watch or listen and check.

| 1 | Paul Rob Paul | What shall wenow? What do you want to do? Well I haven't been on a dance floor for weeks now. I've got to move my body go dancing! |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 2 | Jenny Paul | I'm going running in the morning. Why |
| 3 | Jenny Paul | about going to the late show at MOMA? MOMA? What's that? |
| 4 | Jenny Paul | about staying in and watching a movie on TV? I'm in New York. I can watch TV anywhere. |
| 5 | Paul Rob | I didn't think so. So shall we there? not? |
| 6 | Rob Paul | We meet her outside and go together. That's a great! |

Verb forms Remember to use the base form of the verb after: Shall we... We could... Why don't you / we... Let's... Remember to use the gerund after: What about...? How about...?

- **d** Look at the <u>highlighted</u> expressions for making and responding to suggestions. Which of the ways of making suggestions do you think is the most emphatic?
- e 4 29)) Watch or listen and repeat the highlighted phrases. Copy the rhythm and intonation.
- **f** Practice the dialogues in **c** with a partner.
- **g** In small groups, practice making suggestions and responding.

You are going to have an end-of-semester class party. You need to decide:

- · When to have it
- · Where to have it
- What time to have it
- · What foods and drinks to have

THE MORNING AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE





- a (430)) Watch or listen to Rob and Jenny talking on the phone. What's the problem?
- **b** Watch or listen again. Complete the sentences with 1–3 words.

| 1 | Rob says that he's feeling | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2 | Kerri invited Rob and Paul to | |
| 3 | Rob says that he can't make | · |
| 4 | Jenny is upset because it's an _ | × |
| 5 | Rob promises that | _again. |
| 6 | Rob also says that Paul | that afternoon. |
| 7 | Jenny tells Don that Rob is suc | -h |

c Look at the **Social English phrases**. Can you remember any of the missing words?

| Social | Social English phrases | | | | |
|--------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Jenny | Where are you? | | | | |
| Rob | That's I'm calling. I'm not going to make it. | | | | |
| Rob | It won't again. | | | | |
| Rob | He'sto Boston this afternoon. | | | | |
| Jenny | I mean, not that I don't like Paul, but | | | | |
| Don | I wanted to have a with him before the meeting. | | | | |
| Jenny | He'sa professional. | | | | |

- d (431)) Watch or listen and complete the phrases.
- e Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?

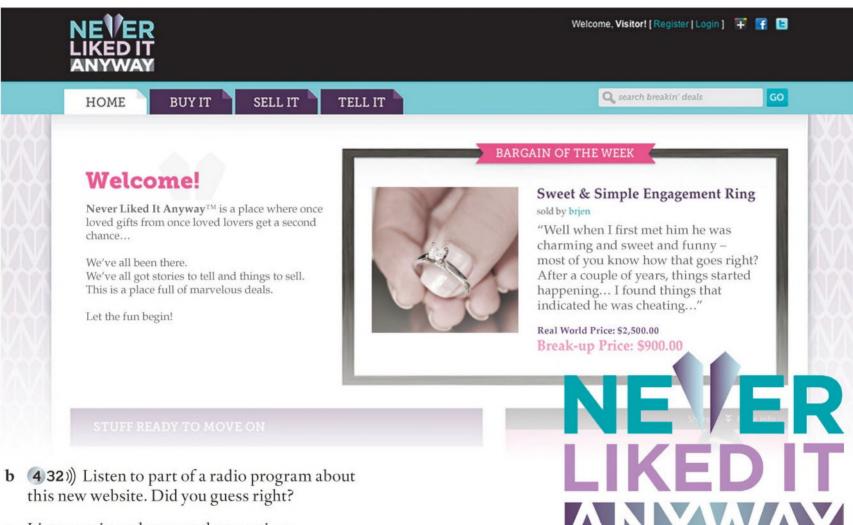
| Car | ı you? |
|-----|--|
| | use different ways of making suggestions |
| | respond to suggestions |
| | apologize and make an excuse |

She said that she was going to complain.

Did they give her a refund?

8A Sell and tell

- 1 GRAMMAR reported speech: sentences and questions
- a Look at the home page of a new website. What do you think you can sell or buy there?



- **c** Listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why did Annabel Acton set it up?
 - 2 What kinds of things do people sell on it?
 - 3 What else do they do apart from selling things?
- **d** Now look at three things from the website and answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 Would you like to buy any of them?
 - 2 Which breakup do you think was the worst?
 - 3 Do you have anything you would like to sell on the website?
- **e** Look at four sentences from the website. What do you think were the actual words that the people used when they said these things?
 - 1 My fiancé told me that he was in love with another woman.
 - 2 She said that she'd come and pick it up.
 - 3 I asked if it was new.
 - 4 I asked her who had given it to her.
 - 1 "I'm in love with another woman."

- f > p.146 Grammar Bank 8A. Learn more about reported sentences and questions, and practice them.
- **g** (4 35)) Imagine you were stopped in a shopping mall last Saturday by a woman taking a survey. Listen and write down the questions she asked. Then write your answers.
- **h** Work in pairs. Take turns telling your partner about the survey, what the woman asked you, and what you said.

Last Saturday I was in a shopping mall, and a woman who was taking a survey stopped me. She asked me if I usually...

Wedding dress

sold by Marianne



Real World Price: \$1,200.00 **Break-up price:** \$500.00

The Product:

Never worn, still has price tags. Selling matching veil and other extras.

The Story:

Two weeks before our wedding was supposed to take place, my fiancé called and told me that he was in love with another woman. I'm over it now, but selling the dress will help me to move on.

BUY IT

Apple MacBook Pro

sold by Carl



Real World Price: \$850 **Break-up price: \$250**

The Product:

Everything works fine. A few scratches.

The Story:

My ex-girlfriend left it here when she walked out. She said that she'd come and pick it up, but she never did. Her new guy must have a lot of money!

BUY IT

Tiffany™ heart necklace

sold by Ellie



Real World Price: \$1,400.00 **Break-up price: \$650.00**

The Story:

I got this very beautiful necklace as a Christmas present from my boyfriend, Andy. A year later I went to a party at his office, and I saw a girl wearing the exact same necklace. I asked if it was new, and she said yes, it was a present, so I asked her who had given it to her, and she said Andy. I dumped him the next day.

BUY IT

2 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

shopping

- **a** In pairs, say if you think these are the same or different. Then check with your teacher.
 - 1 buy something online and buy something on the Internet
 - 2 a drug store and a pharmacy
 - 3 an outlet store and a department store
 - 4 a shopping center and a shopping mall
 - 5 a library and a book store
 - 6 put on a shirt and try on a shirt
 - 7 It fits you. and It suits you.
 - 8 for sale and on sale
- **b** With your partner, explain the meaning of the words in the list.

a bargain a discount a price tag a receipt a refund take something back

c Work with a different partner. Interview him / her with the questionnaire below. Ask for and give as many details as you can.

Shopping – in town or online?

- 1 What's your favorite store or website to buy...?
 - O a clothes
 - Ob shoes
 - O c books and music
 - Od presents
 - O e food
- 2 Do you ever shop...? What do you buy?
 - O a in street markets
 - O b in supermarkets
 - O c in shopping centers or malls
 - Od online
- 3 What do you ...?
 - a enjoy buying
 - O b hate buying
- 4 Do you prefer shopping for clothes...?
 - a by yourself or with somebody
 - b at the beginning of the season or when stores have sales
- 5 What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of buying clothes online?

Email address

Submit

3 READING

- a In your country, if people have a problem with something they've bought, or with the service in a store or restaurant, do they usually complain? If not, why not?
- **b** Read the article *The King of Complainers*. Which of these adjectives (or any others) would you use to describe Clive? Why?

admirable cheap crazy eccentric obsessive smart

- What does Clive think is the best way to complain? What did he get as a result of complaining about ...?
 - 1 the smell of cookies
- 3 his wife's fall during a vacation
- 2 a friend's faulty car
- 4 some old strawberries

d Now read Clive's top tips. Complete the tips with a heading from the list.

DON'T BE TOO SPECIFIC **DON'T LOSE YOUR TEMPER** KNOW WHO YOU ARE WRITING TO THREATEN ACTION **WRITE A LETTER USE FLATTERY**

- e Now look at the highlighted verbs and verb phrases. With a partner, try to figure out their meaning from the context.
- f Which two tips do you think are the most important?

The **King** of Complainers

live Zietman loves complaining - but not shouting in hotel lobbies, or angrily telling a salesperson to call the manager, or making a waitress cry. He loves complaining properly and in writing. Over the last 20 years, he has written over 5,000 letters of complaint. His successes include refunded vacations, countless free meals, and complimentary theater tickets.

So how has he achieved this? "Screaming and shouting is a complete waste of time and is usually directed at a person who is not in a position to do anything," he says. "I like to write a polite letter to the company. People won't want to help you if you are aggressive. They respond much better to good manners."



It all started many years ago, on a boring train trip home to West London. The train passed by a cookie factory, and the smell of the cookies made Clive feel hungry. He wrote a letter to the managing director to complain, in a humorous way, about the fumes coming through the train window. The result? Some free packages of cookies. But since then there have been more serious victories as well. On one occasion he managed to get a

Volkswagen Golf GTI within 24 hours for a friend who had been complaining for almost a year (without any success) about his faulty vehicle. On another occasion he got a travel agent to refund the cost of a vacation after Clive's wife Bettina broke her leg when she slipped in a puddle of water in their vacation apartment in Spain.

These days, there is almost nothing he won't complain about. After Clive was served moldy strawberries on a British Airways flight, he used a courier service to send the fruit to the airline's chief executive. To compensate, BA

invited his daughters, Nina and Zoë, to Heathrow to personally inspect the airline's catering facilities. "I just can't bear bad service," says Clive. "We have a right to good service, and should expect it and demand it. In fact, what irritates me more than anything is that, unlike Americans, we British are hopeless at complaining."

So how do Bettina, his wife, and daughters Nina, 22, Zoë, 18, and 12-yearold son Joe cope with living with one of the world's biggest complainer? Surely he must be a nightmare to live with? Has he ever

asked Bettina to explain why a meal she made is badly cooked? "Oh, no, of course not," says Clive. It seems there are some things even he knows you should never

complain about!

Adapted from the Daily Mail website

How to complain successfully: Clive's top tips

Never shout and swear - it achieves nothing. Don't spoil your meal or your vacation by getting into an argument with a waiter or customer service call center operator. Make a mental note of the circumstances and write a letter later.

2

Don't send emails, or standard, printedout complaints forms. Companies may not read these, but they probably will read a letter. And unless you are particularly fond of Vivaldi, don't waste your time calling a customer complaint line! Your letter should be short and to the point, and should fit on one side of an 8 1/2" by 11" sheet of paper. And type it. Reading other people's handwriting is hard work.

3

Write to the company's marketing director or finance director because they're probably the least busy. Find his or her name on the Internet or by calling. Writing Dear Sir / Madam is lazy. Taking the time to find a person's name and title shows initiative.

If your complaint is serious enough, make it clear you will not hesitate to change to another bank / cell phone company. Smart companies know that changing an angry customer into a satisfied one will make the customer more loyal.

5

Don't say exactly what you expect to receive as compensation. Leave it to the company.

6

Use phrases like "I can only imagine this is an unusual departure from your usual high standards," and "I would love to shop with you again if you can demonstrate to me that you are still as good as I know you used to be."

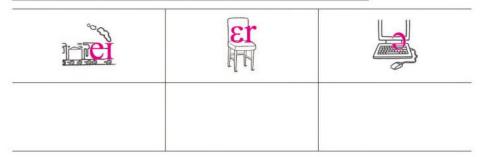
Glossary

lose your temper become angry threaten verb warn that you may punish somebody if he or she does not do what you want flattery noun saying good things about somebody that you may not mean

PRONUNCIATION the letters ai

Say the words aloud, and then write them in the correct column.

airline bargain captain complain email fair obtain hairdresser paid painting repair villain



- **b** (4)36)) Listen and check, and then answer the questions.
 - 1 What is the pronunciation of ai when it is a) stressed b) unstressed?
 - 2 How is air usually pronounced?
 - 3 Is said pronounced /seid/ or /sed/?
- c (4 37)) Listen and write four sentences. Practice saying them.

5 VOCABULARY making nouns from verbs

a Look at some nouns from the article. What verbs do they come from?

complaint argument compensation

b > p.163 Vocabulary Bank Word building. Do Part 1.

LISTENING & SPEAKING

- (4) 40)) Listen to part of a radio consumer program where people are talking about bad service. What did the people complain about...?
 - 1 in the taxi 2 in the hotel 3 in the restaurant
- **b** Listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Who did each person complain to?
 - 2 What did the people they complained to do as a result?
- c Talk to a partner.
 - 1 Who's best at complaining in your family? Give examples.
 - 2 Can you remember a time when you (or someone in your family) complained ...?
 - to a taxi driver
- to a hotel receptionist
- to a waiter
- to someone else

Why did you complain? What did you say? What happened?

d Communication I want to speak to the manager A p.107 **B** p.109. Role-play a customer complaining to a salesperson and a restaurant manager.

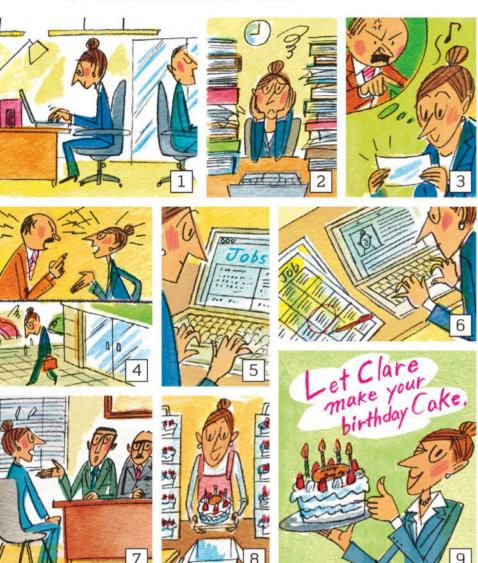
7 WRITING

➤ p.119 Writing A letter of complaint. Write a letter to complain about something you bought online.

77

8B What's the right job for you?

1 VOCABULARY work



- a Look at the picture story. Match sentences A–I with pictures 1–9.
 - A She decided to **set up** an online business selling birthday cakes.
 - B Her business is doing very well. Clare is a success!
 - C She was unemployed and had to look for a job.
 - D They had an argument, and Clare was fired.
 - E 1 Clare worked for a marketing company.
 - F | She applied for a lot of jobs, and sent in résumés.
 - G She made a good salary, but she didn't like her boss.
 - H She had some interviews, but didn't **get the jobs**.
 - I She had to work very hard and work overtime.
- **b** (4) (41)) Listen and check. Then cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Tell the story from memory.
- c > p.164 Vocabulary Bank Work.

2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

word stress

- a <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable in each word. Use the phonetics to help you.
 - 1 a pply /əˈplaɪ/
 - 2 sa la ry /ˈsæləri/
 - 3 down size /'daonsaiz/
 - 4 ex per i ence /ık'spıriəns/
 - 5 o ver time /'ouvertaim/
 - 6 per ma nent /'pərmənənt/
 - 7 qua li fi ca tions /kwaləfə'kerʃnz/
 - 8 re sign /rı'zaın/
 - 9 re tire /rɪ'taɪər/
 - 10 tem|po|rar|y /'tempəreri/
- **b** (4 45)) Listen and check. Practice saying the words.
- c Do you know anybody who...
 - is applying for a job? What kind of job?
 - is doing a temporary job? What?
 - has a part-time job? What hours does he / she work?
 - is self-employed? What does he / she do?
 - has been promoted recently? What to?
 - was fired from his / her job, or was downsized?Why?
 - has just retired? How old is he / she?
- **d** Think of someone you know who has a job. Prepare your answers to the questions below.
 - What/do?
 - Where / work (in an office, at home, etc.)?
 - · What qualifications / have?
 - What hours / work?
 - / have to work overtime?
 - / make a good salary?
 - / like the job? Why (not)?
 - Would you like to do his / her job? Why (not)?
- e Work in pairs. A interview B about their person's job. Ask more questions if you can. Then switch.

I'm going to tell you about my cousin. Her name's Corinne.

What does she do?

She's a journalist. She works `for a local newspaper...

3 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

- a Complete The right job for you questionnaire by putting the verbs in the correct form, the gerund (e.g., working) or infinitive (e.g., to work).
- **b** Read the questionnaire and check () only the sentences that you strongly agree with. Discuss your answers with another student.
- c Now see in which group(s) you have the most check marks, and go to > Communication The right job for you p.107. Do you agree with the results?
- **d** Look at the sentences in the questionnaire. Complete the rules with the gerund or the infinitive.

| 1 | After some verbs, | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | e.g., enjoy, don't mind use | |
| 2 | After some verbs, | |
| | e.g., would like use | |
| 3 | After adjectives use | |
| 4 | After prepositions use | |
| 5 | As the subject of a phrase or | |

- e > p.147 Grammar Bank 8B. Learn more about gerunds and infinitives, and practice them.
- Choose five of the circles below and write something in them. something you enjoy doing on somebody Sunday mornings you find very

something you

easy to talk to are planning to do in the summer a job you hate doing in

sentence use...

a country you'd like to visit in the future

a sport, activity, or hobby you love playing or doing, but never have time for

something you're afraid of doing

the house

somebody you wouldn't like to go on vacation with

a job you'd love to do

Work in groups. Tell the others about what you put in your circles, and answer their questions.

I'm going to tell you about someone I find really easy to talk to. It's my uncle...



The right job for you -

MATCH YOUR PERSONALITY TO THE JOB

| I'd like to work as part of a team. I enjoy people with their problems. I don't mind a very large salary. I'm good at to people. | work help not earn listen |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 5 I'm good at quick decisions. 6 risks doesn't worry me. 7 I'm happy by myself. 8 I'm not afraid of large amounts of money. | make take work manage |
| 9 I'm good at myself. 10 I always try my instincts. 11 It's important for me creative. 12 I enjoy | express follow be improvise |
| 13 complex calculations is not difficult for me. 14 enjoy logical problems. 15 find it easy theoretical principles. 16 am able space and distance. | do solve understand calculate |



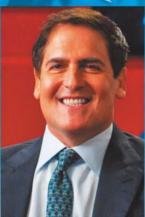
4 READING

- **a** Read the first paragraph of an article about the TV show *Shark Tank*. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Who are the "Sharks?"
 - 2 What is their "Tank?"
 - 3 How does the show work?
 - 4 Is there a similar TV show in your country? How does it work?
- **b** Look at the photos and read about three products that were presented on the show, a device for a guitar (**A**), baby bibs (**B**), and shrimp burgers (**C**). Which product...?
 - 1 has been very successful although the Sharks didn't invest in it
 - 2 was presented by a musician
 - 3 was presented by a female
 - 4 has a celebrity representing the product
 - 5 is practical for moms and kids
 - 6 is now sold in many US states









Daymond John and Barbara Corcoran have been Sharks on the show since it started. Mark Cuban appeared on the show since the beginning, but became a regular Shark in 2012.

hark Tank is a US TV show, with similar versions in many different countries. On the US show, contestants have about ten minutes to present their business ideas to five very successful businesspeople. These people are nicknamed the "Sharks," and the intimidating room where they meet the contestants is the "Tank" (the sharks' home). The Sharks, who are often multimillionaires, are prepared to invest money in any business that they believe might be a success. In return, they take a share of the profits. The contestants are usually entrepreneurs, product designers, or people with a new idea for a service. After the contestants have made their presentations, the Sharks ask them questions about the product and its possible market, and then say if they are prepared to invest or not. If they are not convinced by the presentation, they say the dreaded words "I'm out."

o far, the Sharks have agreed to invest over \$6.2 million in products, companies, and ideas presented on *Shark Tank*. They were very happy with their investment in Travis Perry, a guitar player from Alabama who had the idea for Chord Buddy – a device that helps people



learn to play the guitar. He came into the Tank with some guitars that had the device attached to them. Shark, Robert Herjavec immediately sensed an opportunity in the charismatic Travis and agreed to invest \$125,000 in his product. A year later, Chord Buddy has made over \$1.5 million in sales and has John Rich – a famous country singer – representing the product. Travis is now running an impressive and profitable company.

Susie Taylor wanted the Sharks to invest in her high-tech baby bib company. The bibs are made from high-quality materials

that don't stain. Nobody was enthusiastic, and the Sharks rejected her idea. But Susie hasn't given up. Since appearing on the TV show, orders for Susie's bibs increased and she has been contacted by other investors. And that is what makes a real entrepreneur—he or she never gives up. If the Sharks invest in him or her, there is a chance he

or she will be successful. But if they leave the Tank empty-handed, the determination to make it on their own is as great as ever.

And of course, the Sharks don't always get it right. Cook Shawn Davis's product,

gourmet shrimp burgers, was rejected. One Shark said, "I'll buy the product, but I don't really know the food business well enough to make the product successful." Another Shark said, "I just don't like shrimp at all, so based on that,

I'm out." A third shark said getting shrimp and keeping it cold makes the product too expensive for the public to buy. Today, Davis's company is worth \$6 million, and his shrimp burgers are sold in supermarkets across the US!

В



- c Which (if any) of the three products would you be interested / definitely not interested in buying? Why?
- **d** Look at the <u>highlighted</u> words and phrases which are all related to business. Try to figure out their meaning from the context.

0

Words with different meanings

Sometimes the same word can have two completely different meanings, e.g., I work in a store. (= it's my job) and My laptop doesn't work. (= it's broken).

- **e** With a partner, say what the difference in meaning is between the pairs of sentences.
 - 1 He's **running** a business. *and* He's **running** a marathon.
 - 2 Marion **was fired** last week. *and* When the man **fired** the gun, everyone screamed.
 - 3 There's a **market** for this product. *and* There's a **market** where you can buy vegetables.
 - 4 He's set up a **company**. *and* He's very good **company**.

5 LISTENING

a (4)49)) Look at the photos of two more products that were presented on *Shark Tank*. Now listen and find out exactly what makes them special.



- **b** Listen again. Do you think the Sharks invested in...? Why?
 - a both of them
 - b neither of them
 - c one of them (which?)
- c (4 50)) Now listen to what happened. Were you right? What influenced the Sharks' choice?
- **d** Do you think either of these products would be successful in your country? Why (not)?

6 SPEAKING

a Work with a partner. Imagine you are going to appear on the program. You can choose one of the products below, or you can invent your own.

a watch a sandwich an app a chair a dessert a pen a lamp a drink a gadget



b Present your product to the class together. Spend a few minutes preparing your presentation. Take turns giving the information, and use language from the box to help you.



Presenting a product

Good morning. We're going to tell you about our new product.

It's a... and it's called...

We think it will be very popular with...

It is completely different from / better than anything else on the market because...

c You also have money to invest in one of the products your classmates present, so listen to their presentations and decide which one to vote for.

7 WRITING

➤ p.120 Writing A cover email with your résumé. Write an accompanying email to send with your résumé to apply for a job.

8 (4 51)) SONG Piano Man 🎜

81

Review and Check

GRAMMAR

| ircl | ea, b, or c. | | |
|------|--|--|--|
| 1 | We'll miss the train if we | | |
| | a don't hurry b won't hurry c didn't hurry | | |
| 2 | If you help me with the dishes, in | | |
| | five minutes. | | |
| | a we'll finish b we finish c we finished | | |
| 3 | I won't get into college unless good | | |
| | scores on my aptitude tests. | | |
| | a I'll get b I got c I get | | |
| 4 | If we bought a house, we a dog. | | |
| | a can have b could have c will have | | |
| 5 | I'd be sad if my brother and his wife | | |
| | a break up b'll break up c broke up | | |
| 6 | If I had a job, I live with my parents. | | |
| | a won't b wouldn't c didn't | | |
| 7 | If I won a lot of money, a big house. | | |
| | a I'd buy b I'll buy c I buy | | |
| 8 | He said he to his lawyer tomorrow. | | |
| | a will speak b spoke c would speak | | |
| 9 | I asked Sally if coming to the party. | | |
| | a she is b she was c was she | | |
| 10 | The little girl that she was lost. | | |
| | a told b said us c told us | | |
| 11 | The police officer asked me where | | |
| | a did I live b I was live c I lived | | |
| 12 | Tom's really good at problems. | | |
| | a solve b solving c to solve | | |
| 13 | clothes online saves a lot of time. | | |
| | a Buying b Tobuy c Buy | | |
| 14 | I wouldn't that car if I were you. | | |
| | a get b getting c to get | | |
| 15 | It's really important the receipt. | | |
| | a keep b to keep c keeping | | |
| | | | |

VOCABULARY

- a Complete with one word.
 - 1 The US school year has two ____
 - 2 Children under five can go to ____ school.
 - 3 US schools are divided into _____ or age groups.
 - 4 Children who_ very badly at school may be suspended.
 - 5 A school where parents have to pay for their children to attend is called a _____ school.

- **b** (Circle) the right word.
 - 1 We live in a residential area *in* / *on* the outskirts of Boston.
 - 2 The *roof | ceiling* in our apartment is very low, so don't hit your head!
 - 3 Close the *gate* | *door* or the dog might run out of the yard.
 - 4 Our apartment is *in* | *on* the fifth floor of a large apartment building.
 - 5 On the shelf above the *chimney* | *fireplace* there are some photos.
- **c** Complete the sentences with a noun made from the **bold** word.
 - 1 I don't like shopping in supermarkets because there is too much_____. choose
 - 2 My roommates and I have an _____ about who does what in the house. agree
 - 3 I'm sure the new company will be a _____. succeed
 - 4 I made a _____ about the service in the hotel. **complain**
 - 5 We went on a _____ to support the unemployed. **demonstrate**
 - 6 The government is planning to raise the _____ age to 70. **retire**7 If you want to get a job, you need good _____. **qualify**

 - 8 My sister has been working as a _____ for the United Nations. translate
 - 9 Some _____ say that drinking coffee may be good for us. science
 - 10 I want an _____ for what happened yesterday. explain
- **d** Complete the missing words.
 - 1 I worked a lot of **ov**_____last week two hours extra every day.
 - 2 He works the night **sh**_____ at the local factory.
 - 3 It's only a **t**_____job, from March to September.
 - 4 I'd like to s____ up a small business making children's clothes.
 - because it means he is his own 5 Lewis loves being s___ boss and can choose the hours that he works.

PRONUNCIATION

a (Circle) the word with a different sound.

| 1 | country | st u dy | uniform | punished |
|------|--------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 2 | choose | roof | wooden | school |
| 3 24 | kindergarten | fireplace | resign | private |

- paid complain sale said
- bargain attach entrance educate
- **b** <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable.
 - 1 se mes ter 3 de li ve ry 5 a chieve ment
 - 4 a pply 2 un em ployed

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a Read the blog once. Complete the main message of the article in your own words.

| It is better to do a job that | | than a job |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|
| | but that | |

The importance of doing what you love

When I was growing up, all I wanted to be was an artist. When I got to high school and could choose what classes to take, I took every art class that was available. Painting, drawing, photography, you name it – I took the class.

Then I took a chemistry class. I LOVED it. It was fun! And I was good at it. I started thinking: wouldn't I make more money if I went into the sciences instead of being a starving artist?

So I threw away the art school applications and went to study chemistry. College was fun, and when I graduated with my chemistry degree, I went to graduate school in Washington, D.C. to do a PhD program in chemistry! It was OK to start with, but after the first year, I was completely depressed. I hated the program. It was dry and boring. But I didn't know what to do about it.

So I quit. I spent the next month feeling bad about my failure, unsure what to do next. Finally, I went to an employment agency to get a job. Something – anything – that would pay money.

I got a temporary job filling envelopes at an NGO. One day they needed some graphic design and I volunteered. This was the major turning point in my career. Over the next few months, they gave me more and more design work. What began as a temporary job turned into a permanent job. I was finally doing something I loved, and I was making money doing it.

It's been difficult at times, but I really love my job. Believe me, it is FAR more important that you are happy and get to do what you are passionate about every day and get paid less for it, than to dread getting up in the morning because you dislike what you do.

- **b** Read the blog again and mark the sentences **T** (true), **F** (false), or **DS** (doesn't say).
 - 1 She used to get very good grades in art in high school.
 - 2 She thought she would earn more money working as a chemist than being an artist.
 - 3 She enjoyed graduate school but not college.
 - 4 She lived at home after she quit graduate school.
 - 5 She was very well-paid for filling envelopes at the NGO.
 - 6 She feels passionate about design.
- c Choose five new words or phrases from the text. Check their meaning and pronunciation and try to learn them.

VIDEO

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

4 52)) On the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.











Amber

Max

Simon

n Joe

Simone

- 1 Amber says _____ is mixed so a mixed school is better.
 - a real interaction b the real world
 - c the world of business
- 2 Max likes shopping online because _____
 - a there is more availability of products
 - b he doesn't like looking at a variety of products
 - c he is extroverted
- 3 Simon was _____ with what he sold on eBay.
 - a satisfied b delighted c disappointed
- 4 Joe would like to _____
 - a paint the walls of his apartment
 - b have more paintings in his apartment
 - c invite more people to his house
- 5 Simone would like to have a job _____
 - a in banking b that's well paid c that's enjoyable

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Check (\checkmark) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

- 1 describe the schools you went to (or have been to) and say what you liked or didn't like about them
- 2 say what you will do a) if you don't pass your
 English exam at the end of the course and b) when
 you can speak English fluently
- describe your ideal vacation house
- say what you would do if a) you won a lot of money and b) you had more free time
- 5 report three questions that someone has asked you today and what you answered



P sentence stress

You were really lucky! Yes. If he hadn't helped me, I would have missed the train.

Lucky encounters

1 READING & SPEAKING

a Answer the questions with a partner. Say what you would do and why.

What would you do if ...?

- 1 somebody on the street asked you for money on your way home tonight
- 2 you were driving home at night and you saw somebody who had run out of gas
- 3 you saw an old man being attacked on the street by a couple of teenagers
- 4 you were in a line at a bus station or airport and someone asked to go in front of you because he / she was in a hurry

- **b** Read the beginning of a true story by the writer Bernard Hare, about something that happened to him when he was a student. Then in pairs, decide what you think happened next.
- (5 2)) Now listen to what happened. Were you right?
- **d** Listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What did Bernard have to do as soon as he got off the train?
 - 2 How did Bernard react?
 - 3 What did the ticket inspector then ask him to do?



hitchhike noun travel by asking for free rides in other

ticket inspector noun one who is in charge of a train

and travels with it, but does not drive it

people's cars

The ticket inspector

I was living in a student flat in North London, when the police knocked on my door one night. I thought it was because I hadn't paid the rent for a few months, so I didn't open the door. But then I wondered if it was something to do with my mother, who I knew wasn't very well. There was no phone in the flat and this was before the days of mobile phones, so I ran down to the nearest phone box and phoned my dad in Leeds, in the north of England. He told me that my mum was very ill in hospital and that I should go home as soon as I could.

When I got to the station I found that I'd missed the last train to Leeds. There was a train to Peterborough, from where some local trains went to Leeds, but I would miss the connection by about 20 minutes. I decided to get the Peterborough train - I was so desperate to get home that I thought maybe I could hitchhike from Peterborough.

"Tickets, please." I looked up and saw the ticket inspector. He could see from my eyes that I'd been crying. "Are you OK?" he asked. "Of course I'm OK," I said. "You look awful," he continued. "Is there anything I can do?" "You could go away," I said rudely.

But he didn't. He sat down and said, "If there's a problem, I'm here to help." The only thing I could think of was to tell him my story. When I finished I said, "So now you know. I'm a bit upset and I don't feel like talking anymore. OK?" "OK," he said, finally getting up. "I'm sorry to hear that, son. I hope you make it home."

I continued to look out of the window at the dark countryside. Ten minutes later, the ticket inspector came back.

e After this story was on the news, several people wrote in with their stories about being helped by strangers. A read *The students*, B read The angel.

The students

I was living in Korea at the time, teaching English. I had to leave the country and return again because of problems with my visa, so I booked a ferry to Fukuoka in Japan. I intended to change some South Korean money into Japanese ven when



I got there, but when I arrived, I discovered it was a holiday in Japan and all the banks were closed. I didn't have a credit card, so I walked from the ferry terminal toward the town wondering what I was going to do without any Japanese money. I was feeling lonely and depressed when suddenly I heard a young couple speaking French. I asked them if they spoke any English, and they told me (in good English) that they were Belgian students. When I explained my problem, they immediately offered to take me around the city and look for somewhere where I could change money. They paid for my bus ticket, and they took me to several places, and in the end, we found a hotel where I was able to change my cash. They then invited me to join them and their friends for the evening. I had a fantastic night and have never forgotten how they changed all their plans just to help a stranger. - Karina

The angel

It was a cold Sunday evening in Manchester. I was a college student, and my girlfriend and I had been invited to dinner with our tutor at his house about 18 miles away. We decided to go on my motorcycle, but we hadn't realized how cold it was, so we



hadn't dressed warmly enough, and after ten minutes on the bike we were absolutely freezing. When we were about half way there, the bike started to make a funny noise and then stopped. We had run out of gas. We stood at the side of the road, shivering with cold, and not sure what to do.

Suddenly a passing car stopped. The driver got out, opened the trunk of his car, and took out a can of gas. He walked up to my bike. opened the gas tank, and poured the gas in. He then closed the tank and got back into his car, without saying a single word, and drove away. We couldn't believe our luck. We sometimes wonder if the man who rescued us was an angel... - Andy

f In pairs, tell each other your story. Tell your partner:

Where it happened What the problem was What the stranger(s) did to help

- g Which of the three stories do you think was a) the most surprising b) the most moving? Why?
- **h** Have you ever helped a stranger, or been helped by a stranger? What happened?

2 GRAMMAR third conditional

- a Match the sentence halves from the story.
 - If the inspector hadn't stopped the train to Leeds, ...
 - If the couple hadn't helped Karina, ...
 - If the man in the car hadn't stopped, ...
 - A she would have been alone without any money.
 - B they would have had to walk for miles in the cold.
 - C he would have missed his connection.
- **b** Now look at the sentences below. Which one describes what really happened? Which one describes how the situation might have been different?
 - 1 If the inspector hadn't stopped the train, he would have missed his connection.
 - 2 The inspector stopped the train, so he didn't miss his connection.
- c > p.148 Grammar Bank 9A. Learn more about the third conditional and practice it.

3 PRONUNCIATION

sentence stress

- a (5 4)) Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.
 - 1 If I'd known you were sick, I would have come to see you.
 - 2 If the weather had been better, we would have stayed longer.
 - 3 If I hadn't stopped to get gas, I wouldn't have been late.
 - 4 We would have missed our flight if it hadn't been delayed.
- **b** (55)) Listen and write five third conditional sentences.
- c > Communication Guess the conditional A p.106 B p.108.

4 SPEAKING

- a Read the questions and think about your answers.
 - 1 Look at some quotes about luck. Do you think they are true?

"The more I practice, the luckier I get."



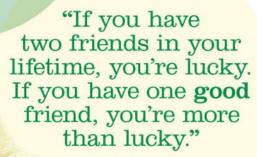
Gary Player, golf player

"You've got
to think lucky.
If you fall into a
mud hole, check your
back pocket – you might
have caught
a fish."

Darrell Royal, American football coach

"You never know what worse luck your bad luck has saved you from."





Susan Hinton, writer

- 2 Do you consider yourself in general to be a lucky person? Why (not)?
- 3 Can you remember a time when you were either very lucky or very unlucky? What happened?
- 4 Do you know anyone who you think is particularly lucky or unlucky? Why?
- **b** In groups of three or four, discuss your answers. Give as much detail as possible.

5 READING & LISTENING

- a Think of some very successful people, e.g., business people, musicians, sports stars. Which of these three things do you think was probably most important in making them successful: a) talent b) hard work c) luck?
- **b** Read the article *A question of luck?* about a book by Malcolm Gladwell, and answer the questions.
 - 1 What three factors does he think being successful really depends on?
 - 2 Why is it an advantage for sports players to be born in the first months of the year in some countries?
 - 3 What is the 10,000 hours theory?
- c (56)) Now listen to two other examples Gladwell mentions, The Beatles and Bill Gates. What two main reasons does he give for their extraordinary success?





d Listen again and answer the questions.

THE BEATLES

- 1 Where did they play and between which years?
- 2 Where did the club owner usually get bands from?
- 3 How much did they have to play?
- 4 How many times had they performed live by 1964?

BILL GATES

- 5 When did his school start a computer club?
- 6 Why was this unusual?
- 7 What did he and his friends do on weekends?
- 8 How many hours did he spend at the computer club every week?
- **e** What do you think? Answer these questions with a partner.
 - 1 Do you agree that luck and practice are just as important as talent? Is luck more important than practice or the other way around?
 - 2 Think of something you are moderately good at or very good at. Were you lucky to be able to have the opportunity to start doing it? How many hours do you think you have spent practicing it? Do you think you have spent more hours doing it than other people you know?

question of

hat is the question we always ask about successful people? We want to know what they're like - what kind of personalities they have, or how intelligent they are, or what kind of lifestyles they have, or what special talents they might have been born with. And we assume that it is those personal qualities that explain how that individual gets to the top of his or her profession.

But according to Malcolm Gladwell, in his book Outliers, we are asking the wrong questions. He thinks that while talent is obviously a factor, there are two other more important ones that make a person successful. The first of these factors is luck.



He begins with the example of sports players. In recent research done on various groups of elite ice hockey players from Canada and the Czech Republic, one fascinating fact came to light. In both countries, it was discovered that 40% of the players on the top teams were born between January and March, 30% between April and June, 20% between July and September, and only 10% between October and December. The explanation was simple. The school year in these countries runs from January to December. A boy who is ten on January 2nd will be in the same class as one whose 10th birthday is on December 30th. The chances are the first boy will be bigger, stronger, and more coordinated. He is much more likely than the other boy to be chosen to play on junior teams. He will then get better coaching than the others, and will play many more games, so will also get more practice. In the beginning, his advantage isn't so much that he is more talented, simply that he is older. He was lucky enough to be born in the first months of the year. But by the age of 13 or 14, with the extra coaching and practice, he really will be better than the others, and far more likely to be successful.

The extra practice is vital, because the second factor that Gladwell believes is of great importance in determining whether somebody is going to be successful or not is what he calls the "10,000 hours theory." This theory, based on studies in many different fields, says that in order to get to the very top you need to put in 10,000 hours of practice, whether it is playing an instrument or a sport, or programming a computer.

6 VOCABULARY

making adjectives and adverbs

One of these is luck, for example being lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time.

- a Look at the **bold** words in the sentence above. Which is a noun and which is an adjective? Using the word luck, can you make ...?
 - 1 a negative adjective
 - 2 a positive adverb
 - 3 a negative adverb
- **b** p.163 Vocabulary Bank Word building. Do Part 2.

WRITING

a Read the rules for the sentence game.

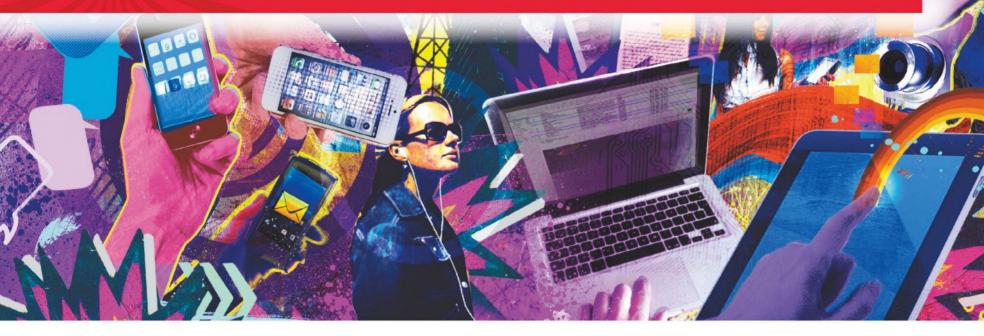
The sentence game

- 1 You should write correct sentences with the exact number of words given (contractions count as one word).
- 2 The sentences must make sense.
- 3 You should include a form of the word given (e.g., if the word is luck, you can use lucky, luckily, etc.).
- **b** Work in teams of three or four. Play the sentence game. You have five minutes to write the following sentences.
 - 1 fortune (11 WORDS)
 - 2 comfort (9 WORDS)
 - 3 luck (7 WORDS)
 - 4 care (6 WORDS)
 - 5 patience (12 WORDS)
- c Your teacher will tell you if your sentences are correct. The team with the most correct sentences is the winner.
- 8 (5 9)) SONG Karma 🎜

You look stressed!

Yes, I have too much work and not enough time to do it.

9B Too much information!



1 GRAMMAR quantifiers

- a Look at the illustration. How many electronic devices can you see? Which ones do you have? What do you use them for?
- **b** Circle the correct phrase in 1–6.
 - 1 I used to have *a lot of | lot of* different gadgets, but now I use my phone for almost everything.
 - 2 I'd like to buy a better computer, but I don't have *enough money* | *money enough* right now.
 - 3 I spend *too much | too many* time every day online.
 - 4 I only have *a little* | *a few* friends on Facebook, and *no* | *none* of them are close friends.
 - 5 I never watch TV or movies on my phone because the screen isn't *enough big* | big enough.
 - 6 I like downloading new apps to my phone, but I think some of them are *too* | *too much* difficult to use.
- c > p.149 Grammar Bank 9B. Learn more about quantifiers and practice them.
- **d** Talk to a partner. Are the sentences in **b** true for you? Say why (not).

2 PRONUNCIATION ough and augh



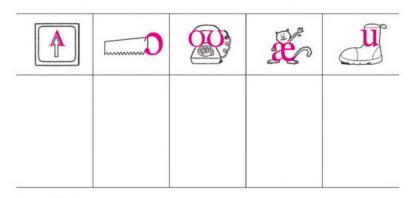
ough and augh

Be careful with the letters **ough** and **augh**. They can have different pronunciations.

Try to remember how to pronounce the most common words that have this combination of letters, e.g., although.

a Write the words in the list in the correct column.

although bought brought caught cough daughter enough laugh thought through tough



- **b** (5)14)) Listen and check. Which is the most common sound? Which four words finish with the sound /f/?
- **c** (5) **15**)) Listen to sentences 1–5 and practice saying them.
 - 1 I thought I'd brought enough money with me.
 - 2 My daughter caught a bad cold.
 - 3 I bought it although it was very expensive.
 - 4 We've been through some tough times.
 - 5 I didn't laugh! It was a cough.



3 READING & SPEAKING

- a Look at the title of the article. What do you think it means? Read the first paragraph to check.
- **b** Now read the whole article. Choose a, b, or c.
 - 1 Many of the managers surveyed think that as a result of information overload ___.
 - a they have to work harder
 - b they enjoy their jobs less
 - c they are sick more often
 - 2 Scientists think that information overload makes people __.
 - a more anxious but more productive
 - b more productive but less creative
 - c more stressed and less creative
 - 3 One solution to information overload would be for people to spend less time ___.
 - a searching for information
 - b using the Internet
 - c talking on the phone
- c Read the article again and figure out the meaning of the highlighted words and phrases related to the Internet and technology.
- **d** Do you suffer from information overload in your own life? Talk to your partner about how information overload affects different parts of your life.

your work your studies your social life your family life

Information overload

If you type the words "information overload" into Google, you will immediately get an information overload – more than 7 million hits in 0.05 seconds. Some of this information is interesting – for example, you learn that the phrase "information overload" was first used in 1970, before the Internet was invented. But much of the information is not relevant or useful: obscure companies and even more obscure bloggers.

Information overload is one of the biggest irritations in modern life. There are news and sports websites to watch, emails that need to be answered, people who want to chat with you online, and back in the real world, friends, family, and colleagues who also have things to tell you. At work, information overload is also causing problems. A recent survey has shown that many company managers believe that it has made their jobs less satisfying and has even affected their personal relationships outside work. Some of them also think that it is bad for their health.

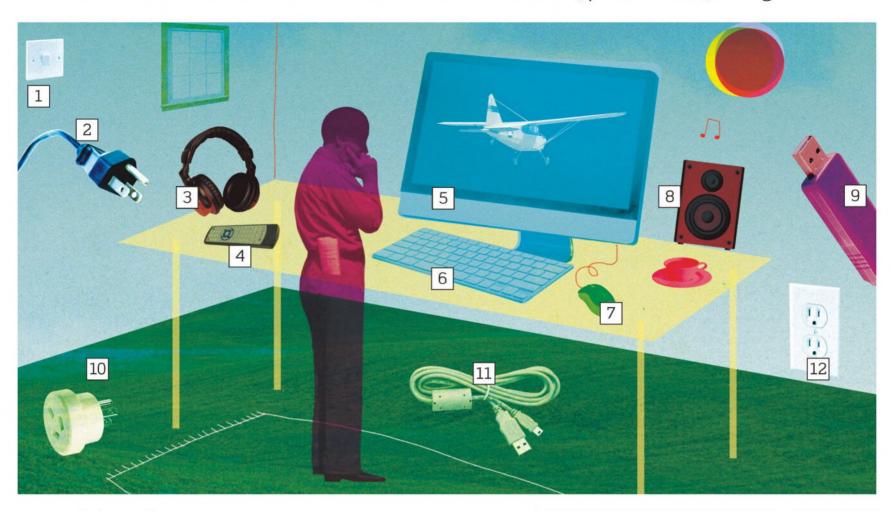
Clearly there is a problem. It is not only the increase in the quantity of information, it is also the fact that it is everywhere, not just in the home and in the workplace. Many people today do not go anywhere without their smartphones. There is no escape from the Internet.



Scientists have highlighted three big worries. First, information overload can make people feel anxious: There is too much to do and not enough time to do it. People end up multitasking, which can make them even more stressed. Second, information overload can make people less creative. Research shows that people are more likely to be creative if they are allowed to focus on one thing for some time, without interruptions. Third, information overload can make people less productive. People who multitask take much longer and make many more mistakes than people who do the same tasks one after another.

What can be done about information overload? One solution is technological: There is now a computer program or app you can install called Freedom that disconnects you from the web at preset times. The second solution involves willpower. Turn off your cell phone and the Internet from time to time. The manager of an IT company puts "thinking time" into his schedule when all his electronic devices are turned off so that he isn't disturbed. This might sound like common sense. But nowadays, although we have more information than ever before, we do not always have enough common sense.

4 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION electronic devices, phrasal verbs, linking



| a Match the words and pictures | a | Match | the | words | and | pictures |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|----------|
|--------------------------------|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|----------|

| a mouse | a flash drive | an outlet |
|-------------|------------------|------------|
| a speaker | a plug | 1 a switch |
| a USB cable | a remote control | an adaptor |
| a keyboard | a screen | headphones |

b (5 16)) Listen and check. Then test each other.

A What's 6?) (B (words covered) It's a keyboard.

c Match the sentences.

| 1 Ichanged the heat from 70° to 62°. | A I switched jt off. |
|---|----------------------|
| 2 I disconnected my iPod from the computer. | B Iswitched it on. |
| 3 I increased the volume on the TV. | C Iturned it down. |
| 4 I pressed the off button on the TV. | D I turned it up. |
| 5 I programmed the alarm on my phone. | E I plugged jt in. |
| 6 I put my phone charger into an outlet. | F Iunplugged it. |
| 7 I pressed the on button on my laptop. | G I set it for 7:30. |

- d (5 17)) Listen and check.
- e (5 18)) Listen and repeat A–G. Try to link the words. Now cover A–G and look at sentences 1–7. Say A–G from memory.

Separable phrasal verbs

Remember that many phrasal verbs are separable, i.e., the object can go between the verb and particle (**Switch** the TV **on**.) or after the particle (**Switch on** the TV.). However, if the object is a pronoun, it <u>must</u> go

However, if the object is a pronoun, it <u>must</u> go between the verb and particle, e.g., Switch it on. NOT Switch on it.

- **f** Answer the questions with a partner. Give reasons for your answers.
 - 1 How many devices do you have with screens? Which one do you use the most?
 - 2 Do you prefer to use a keyboard with or without a mouse?
 - 3 Do you usually listen to music with headphones or with speakers?
 - 4 How many remote controls do you have? Do you think you have too many?
 - 5 How many prongs do plugs in your country have? Do you need a travel adaptor if you go abroad?
 - 6 In your house do you usually agree about what the temperature should be, or is someone always turning the heat or air conditioning up and down?

5 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a Look at the book cover and the book review information. What do you think the book is about? How do you think the three teenagers feel?

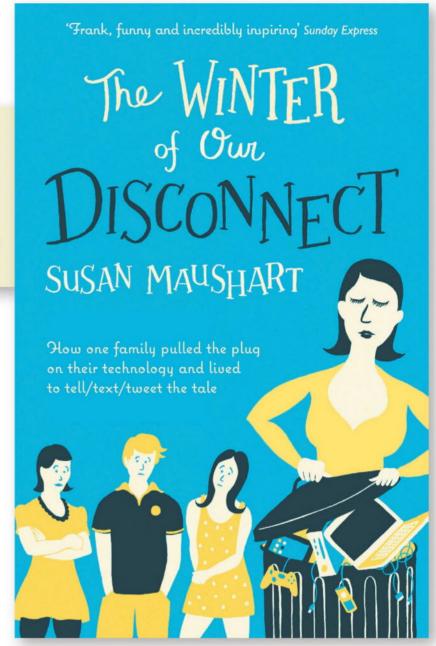
The wise and hilarious story of a family who discovered that having fewer tools to communicate with actually led them to communicate more.

When Susan Maushart first announced her intention to pull the plug on her family's entire collection of electronic gadgets for six months, her three kids didn't react at all. Says Maushart, "Looking back, I can understand why. They didn't hear me."

* The title is a play on words. Shakespeare's play *Richard III* opens with the famous phrase "Now is the winter of our discontent..."

- **b** (5 19)) Listen to Part 1 of a radio breakfast show where the guests are discussing the book. Answer questions 1–6.
 - 1 Why did Susan Maushart decide to do the experiment?
 - 2 Was it just her children who were spending too much time using technology?
 - 3 Who are "digital immigrants" and "digital natives"?
 - 4 What gadgets did Susan Maushart's family have to switch off? Where?
 - 5 What were they allowed to use?
 - 6 How did she get the children to agree to the experiment?
- c (5) 20)) Listen to Part 2. In general, was the experiment positive or negative? Why?
- **d** Listen again and complete the sentences in your own words.
 - 1 At the beginning the children complained that...
 - 2 Later they started to...
 - 3 Her son started to...
 - 4 Their mother found it difficult to...
 - 5 Another negative thing was that...
 - 6 They now have new house rules; for example...
- **e** (5 21)) Now listen to **Part 3**. What does each guest say he / she would miss most if he / she had to do the experiment?

| 1 Sally | |
|----------|--|
| 2 Andrew | |
| 3 Jeremy | |
| 4 Chloe | |



- **f** Discuss the questions with a partner.
 - 1 Have you ever had to live without the Internet for a few days or more, e.g., when you were on vacation somewhere? Did you miss it a lot? Why (not)?
 - 2 Do you think Susan Maushart's experiment was a good idea? Why (not)?
 - 3 If you had to do the experiment, what do you think you would miss the most? Why?



Useful language

The thing I'd miss most is...
I can't live without it because...
I need / use it (for)...
I'm addicted to it...
I depend on it (for)...

6 WRITING

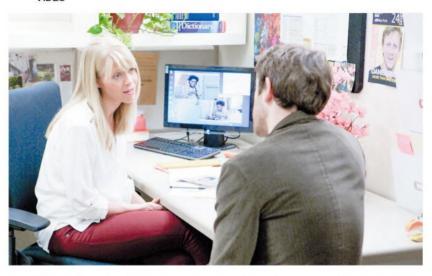
➤ p.120 Writing A magazine article – advantages and disadvantages. Write an article about the advantages and disadvantages of smartphones.

1 JENNY GETS A SURPRISE

- a (5) 22)) Watch or listen. How do you think Jenny and Rob feel at the end?
- **b** Watch or listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.
 - 1 Jenny didn't expect Paul to be there.
 - 2 Paul tells Jenny that Rob is planning to stay in New York.
 - 3 Rob arrives with croissants for breakfast.
 - 4 Rob accuses Paul of lying.
 - 5 Rob insists that he's serious about Jenny.
 - 6 Rob says he will drive Paul to Boston.



2 INDIRECT QUESTIONS



- a (5) 23)) Watch or listen to Rob and Jenny talking in the office. Do they resolve their problems?
- **b** Watch or listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What reason does Rob give for Paul being in his apartment?
 - 2 How does Rob know that Paul is really leaving?
 - 3 Why doesn't Jenny believe that Rob wants to stay in New York?
 - 4 According to Jenny, how did Rob behave when he was with Paul?
 - 5 What does Jenny think about their relationship?
- c (5 24)) Look at some extracts from the conversation. Can you remember any of the missing words? Watch or listen and check.

| 1 | Jenny Rob | Could you me why Paul is still in your apartment? Well, he couldn't get a ticket to Boston |
|---|--------------|--|
| 2 | Jenny Rob | Do you if he's got one now? I bought it! He's leaving this evening. |
| 3 | Jenny Rob | Look Rob, I'd to know what you really want. What do you mean? |
| 4 | Jenny Rob | I if you really want to be here. I wonder if Jenny, what is it? |
| 5 | Don Jenny | I need a word you tell me what you decided at the last meeting? Right away, Don. Rob was just leaving. |

- **d** (5 25)) Watch or listen and repeat the highlighted phrases. Copy the rhythm and intonation.
- e Practice the dialogues in c with a partner.

f Read the information about indirect questions. Then make questions 1–5 more indirect by using the beginnings given.

Indirect questions We often put Can / Could you tell me...?, Do you know...?, I'd like to know..., I wonder... before a question to make it less direct. When we do this, the direct question changes to an affirmative sentence, i.e., the word order is subject + verb, and we don't use do / did in the present and the past. Compare: Why is Paul in your apartment? Could you tell me why Paul is still in your apartment? Has he got one now?

Do you know if (or whether) he's got one now?

What do you really want?
I'd like to know what you really want.

Do you really want to be here? I wonder if (or whether) you really want to be here.

What did you decide at the last meeting? Can you tell me what you decided at the last meeting?

| 1 | Where's the station? | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| | Excuse me, can you tell me | |
| | | ? |
| 2 | What did he say? | |
| | I'd like to know | |
| 3 | Does she like me? | |
| | I wonder | |
| 4 | (Is your brother coming tonight? | |
| | Do you know | |
| | | ? |
| 5 | What time does the store close? | |
| | Could you tell me | |
| | 3 | ? |

g ♣ ➤ Communication Asking politely for information A p.106 B p.109.

3 ROB GETS SERIOUS



b Watch or listen again and complete the sentences with 2–4 words.

| 1 | Rob is trying to convince Jenny that he |
|---|--|
| 2 | Jenny says that she's sure that Rob wants to |
| 3 | Rob says that he loves his |
| 4 | Jenny and Rob are going to visit |
| 5 | Rob promises not to forget |
| 6 | Rob asks Jenny to |

c Look at the Social English phrases. Can you remember any of the missing words?

| Social | English phrases |
|--------|---|
| Jenny | It's you want to go back. |
| Rob | Of I miss London, but I love my life here. |
| Rob | And I won't forget the chocolates this time |
| Jenny | Well, that's a start, I |
| Rob | if I proposed to you? |
| Jenny | Rob,it. It's embarrassing. |

- **d** (5) 27)) Watch or listen and complete the phrases.
- **e** Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?

| 2 | Can you? |
|---|--|
| | make indirect questions, e.g., beginning with Can you tell me? |
| | discuss a problem |

first Apple computer? No, it's the one they made in 1990.

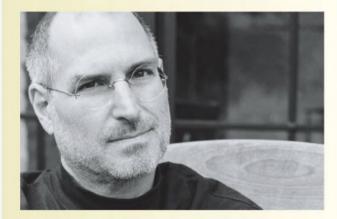
Is that the

10A Modern icons

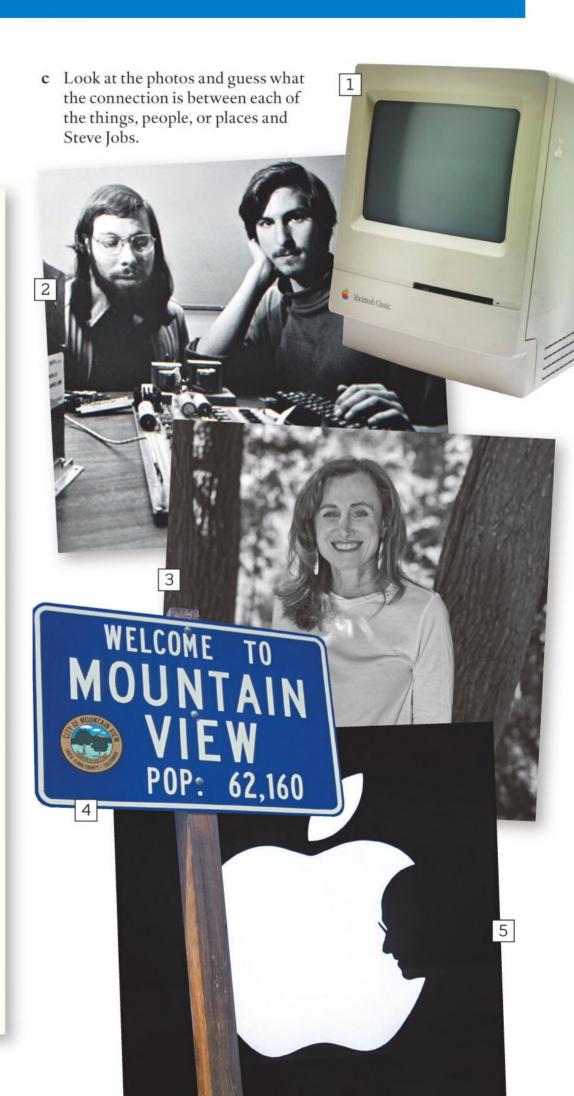
1 READING

- a In pairs, take the quiz. Choose a, b, or c.
- **b** (5) 28)) Compare with another pair, and listen and check.

Steve Jobs?



- 1 He was born in...
 - a New York
 - b San Francisco
 - c Texas
- 2 In college...
 - a he was a star student
 - b he dropped out
 - c he was asked to leave
- 3 His first job was with a company that made...
 - a video games b TVs c computers
- 4 The Apple Macintosh was the first successful computer to use...
 - a a mouse
 - b a keyboard
 - c a USB port
- 5 In 1986 he cofounded...
 - a Pixar
 - b HandMade Films
 - c DreamWorks
- 6 Steve Jobs died of cancer in...
 - a 2010 b 2011 c 2012
- 7 He was ____ years old.
 - a 46 b 56 c 66



- **d** Now read paragraphs 1–5 and check.
 - 1 The Macintosh Classic was the personal computer that was made by Apple in 1990. It had a 9-inch monochrome screen and a 4 megabyte (MB) memory. It was cheaper than earlier Apple computers and very easy to use. It was their first commercially successful computer.
 - 2 Stephen Wozniak is the American computer engineer and programmer whose computer designs became the original Apple I and Apple II computers. He and Steve Jobs became friends when they were both working at Hewlett Packard. They started making computers in Jobs's parents' garage, and together they founded Apple Computers (now Apple Inc.) in 1976.
 - 3 Mona Simpson is Steve Jobs's sister. Jobs was adopted when he was born, but in the 1980s he found his biological mother, who told him that he had a sister. Mona and Steve met for the first time in 1985 (when she was 25 and he was 30) and they became very close. They kept their relationship secret for a year until Mona introduced Steve as her brother at the party that she gave to celebrate the publication of her first novel, Anywhere But Here.
 - 4 Mountain View is the city in California where Steve Jobs grew up. He was born in San Francisco and was adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs. When he was six years old the family moved to Mountain View, which was becoming a center for electronics. People began to call the area "Silicon Valley" because silicon is used to manufacture electronic parts.
 - 5 This is the logo that was designed by Jonathan Mak, a Chinese design student from Hong Kong, as a tribute to Steve Jobs when he died. The design, which used Jobs's silhouette incorporated into the "bite" of a white Apple logo, became a worldwide Internet sensation. The teenager said that Jobs had inspired him to become a designer.

2 GRAMMAR relative clauses

- **a** Cover the text. Complete the sentences with *who*, *whose*, *which*, *that*, or *where*. In some cases, two answers are possible.
 - 1 The Macintosh Classic was the personal computer _____ was made by Apple in 1990.
 - 2 Stephen Wozniak is the American computer engineer _____ founded Apple Computers with Steve Jobs and _____ computer designs became the original Apple I and Apple II computers.
 - Mona introduced Steve as her brother at the party

 she gave to celebrate the publication of her first novel.
 - 4 Mountain View is the area in California
 _____ Steve Jobs grew up.
 - 5 Jonathan Mak's design, _____ used Jobs's silhouette incorporated into the "bite" of a white Apple logo, became a worldwide Internet sensation.
- **b** Answer the questions in pairs.
 - 1 In which phrase is the relative pronoun (*who, that*, etc.) not necessary?
 - 2 In which sentence could you leave out the relative clause, but the sentence would still make sense?
- c > p.150 Grammar Bank 10A. Learn more about defining and nondefining relative clauses, and practice them.
- **d** Cover the text and look at the photos. Can you remember the connections with Steve Jobs? Try to use a relative clause.

3 WRITING

- a ➤ p.121 Writing A biography. Write a biography of an interesting or successful person you know about.
- **b** Communication Relatives quiz A p.108 B p.112. Write quiz questions to ask a partner.





GREAT AMERICAN DESIGN ICC

Some of the things that are considered the best in American design.





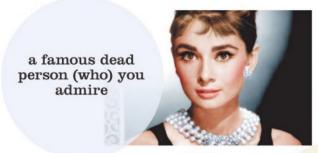
4 LISTENING

- a Look at the photos that show four famous examples of American design. What are they? What do you know about them?
- **b** (5 31)) Now listen to a professor talk about them. Complete sentences 1-4.
 - 1 Ruth Handler was the woman who...
 - 2 William Van Alen was the man who...
 - 3 Robert Indiana is the man who...
 - 4 Peter Moore and Tinker Hatfield are the men who...

- c Listen again and answer the questions.
 - Which icon...?
 - 1 is the most recent
 - 2 is the oldest
 - 3 has been used in many different products
 - 4 was named after a family member
 - 5 didn't make its designer much money
 - 6 had more than one designer
 - 7 was the result of a trip to Europe
 - 8 used car parts as inspiration for decorations
- **d** Which of the four do you find the most attractive design? What would you consider to be examples of iconic design in your country?

5 SPEAKING

- a Write the names of people, things, or places in as many of the circles as you can.
- **b** In groups, talk about your people, things, and places. Explain why you admire them.















6 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

compound nouns, word stress



Compound nouns

We often put two nouns together, where the first noun describes the second one, e.g., an *album cover* (= the cover of an album), the *subway map* (= the map of the subway). Compound nouns can be two words, e.g., *tourist attraction* or one word, e.g., *website*.

a Match a noun from column A with a noun from column B to make compound nouns.

| A | В |
|---------|---------|
| soccer | picture |
| speed | case |
| sun | hall |
| town | field |
| book | mate |
| class | glasses |
| profile | camera |

- **b** (5 32)) Listen and check. Which three are written as one word? Which noun is usually stressed more in compound nouns? Practice saying the compound nouns in **a** with the right stress.
- **c** In pairs, try to answer all the questions in **three minutes** with compound nouns from Files 1–10.

COMPOUND NOUNS RACE

- 1 What kind of job do you have if you only work 20 hours a week?
- 2 What do you need to have before you can get on a plane?
- 3 What might you have to pay if you park in a bus lane?
- 4 What should you put on when you get into a car?
- 5 What do you call a long line of cars that can't move?
- 6 What do you need to book if you want to play tennis with someone?
- 7 Where do people go if they want to watch a basketball or handball game?
- 8 What do you call the noise a phone makes?
- 9 What kind of books or movies are about the future, and often outer space?
- 10 What do you call a school that is paid for by the government?
- 11 If you are in an elevator and you press 2, where do you want to go to?
- 12 What device do you use when you want to transfer files from one computer to another?



7 (5)33)) SONG Greatest Love of All 🎜

Yes, I was.

10B Two crime stories

1 VOCABULARY crime

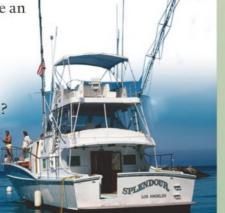
- a Have you heard of Natalie Wood? What do you know about her?
- **b** Match the words and definitions.

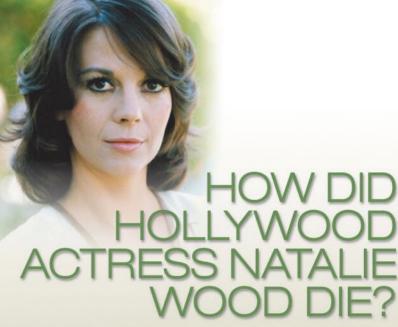
detectives evidence murder murderer prove solve suspects victim witnesses 1 _____ noun police officers who investigate crimes 2 _____ noun people who see something that has happened, and then tell others (e.g., the police) about it 3 ______ noun a person who is hurt or killed by somebody in a crime 4 _____ noun a person who plans and kills another person 5 ______ noun the crime of killing a person illegally and deliberately 6 ______ noun the facts, signs, etc., that tell you who committed a crime 7 ______ noun people who are thought to be guilty of a crime 8 _____ (a mystery) verb to find the correct answer to why something happened 9 _____ (something) verb to use the facts and evidence to show something is true

- c 5 34)) Listen and check. Practice saying the words.
- **d** Read *How did Hollywood actress Natalie Wood die?* and fill in the blanks with words from **b**.
- **e** Read the article again and find the answer to these questions.
 - 1 When did Natalie Wood die?
 - 2 What was the weather like on the night she died?
 - 3 Where was her body found?
 - 4 Who was on the boat with her when she died?

5 Who did Natalie Wood have an argument with the night she died?

6 How many years later did the police reopen the investigation into her death?





WAS SHE THE 1/victim OF A CRIME OR DID SHE DIE AS A RESULT OF AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT?

On the cold and rainy night of November 29, 1981, the beautiful and talented actress Natalie Wood mysteriously fell off her boat, *The Splendour*, and died. She was found the next morning, nearly a mile away, floating in the water with bruises and scratches on her body.

More than thirty years later, officials still haven't been able the mystery of Natalie Wood's death. On the boat with Natalie that night were her husband-actor Robert Wagner, a friend-actor Christopher Walken, the captain—Dennis Davern, and a few others. Police know that Wagner and Walken had an argument early in the evening, but they made up and Walken went to bed. Police also know that Wood and Wagner had an argument. Wood then went to bed and when Wagner went to look in on her later, she wasn't in her room. No one heard or saw Natalie fall off the boat. Therefore there were no 3_ say whether her death was a 4___ or an accident. In addition, 5_____ who were working on the case at the time were not able to find any solid to 7 _____ whether Natalie Wood was pushed to her death from the boat. Therefore her death was officially ruled an accident—meaning there was for police to arrest and put in jail.

In 2012, a TV news show investigating Natalie Wood's death brought new information to Los Angeles County officials. The TV news show claimed the bruises and scratches on her body were proof that she was indeed the victim of a murder. Officials have reopened the case and are currently conducting interviews; however none of the people who were on the boat that night have been officially named as

9______ in Natalie's death. Will LA police eventually discover the truth about her death? Only time will tell.

2 LISTENING

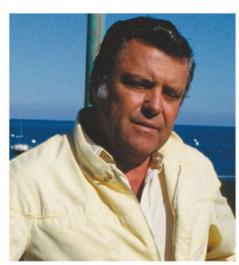
a (5)35)) Now listen to the first part of an interview with a retired police officer who has done a lot of research about Natalie Wood's death. Complete the information about the people who were on *The Splendour* the night Natalie Wood died.



Robert Wagner, Natalie Wood's



Christopher Walken,
Natalie Wood's _____ and
movie actor



Dennis Davern,
_____ captain

- **b** (5)36)) Listen to the second part of the interview and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
 - 1 It's possible that Ms. Wood was hit before she fell into the water.
 - 2 The LA County Coroner's Office recently changed Natalie Wood's cause of death because of new evidence found on the boat.
 - 3 Ms. Wood was jealous of Mr. Wagner and Mr. Walken's friendship.
 - 4 Mr. Wagner wrote about his wife's death in a book.
 - 5 Ms. Wood and Mr. Walken acted in a movie together.
 - 6 Mr. Walken has spoken to many people about the night of November 29, 1981.
 - 7 The boat captain and Mr. Walken had an argument the night Ms. Wood died.
 - 8 The boat captain says he didn't tell the truth in 1981.
 - 9 The detective doesn't want to say how Ms. Wood died.
 - 10 He doesn't think the mystery will ever be solved.
- **c** Listen again. Say why the F sentences are false.
- d Do you know of any famous unsolved crimes in your country?

3 GRAMMAR tag questions

- a Look at four questions from the interview and complete them with the missing words.
 - 1 "You were a detective with the Los Angeles Police Department, ______?"
 - 2 "That's incredible, _____ ?"
 - 3 "And you don't think they're suspects,
 - 4 "The boat captain changed his story about what happened that night, ______?"
- **b** (5) 37)) Listen and check. What's the difference between these questions and direct questions, e.g., between 1 and Were you a detective with the Los Angeles Police Department?
- c ➤ p.151 Grammar Bank 10B. Learn more about tag questions and practice them.

4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

intonation in tag questions

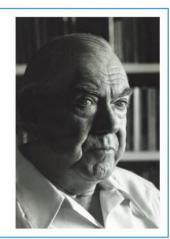
- a (5)39)) Listen and complete the dialogue between a police officer and a suspect.
 - P Your last name's Jones, ____?
 - S Yes, it is.
 - P And you're 27, _____?
 - S Yes, that's right.
 - P You weren't at home last night at 8:00,
 - S No, I wasn't. I was at the movie theater.
 - P But you don't have any witnesses,
 - S Yes, I do. My wife was with me.
 - P Your wife wasn't with you, ____?
 - S How do you know?
 - P Because she was with me. At the police station. We arrested her yesterday.
- **b** (5 40)) Listen and repeat the tag questions. Copy the rhythm and intonation.
- Communication Just checking A p.108
 B p.112. Role-play a police interview.
- **d** Which detective TV shows or movies are popular in your country right now? Do you enjoy watching these kinds of shows?

5 READING & LISTENING

- **a** Do you enjoy reading crime novels? If so, which ones? If not, why not? Have you read a crime story recently? What was it about?
- **b** (5) **41**)) Read and listen to **Part 1** of a short story. Use the glossary to help you. Then answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 Where did the murder take place?
 - 2 What did the prisoner look like?
 - 3 How many witnesses saw him?
 - 4 Why did Mrs. Salmon go to the window?
 - 5 When did Mr. MacDougall see Adams?
 - 6 Did Mr. Wheeler see Adams's face?

The Case for the Defense

is a short story written by novelist Graham Greene. The story takes place in England around the time it was written, in the late 1930s, when the death penalty for murder still existed. It was abolished in 1965.





The Case for the Defense

BY GRAHAM GREENE

PART 1

It was the strangest murder trial I have ever attended. They named it the Peckham murder in the headlines, although Northwood Street, where Mrs. Parker was found murdered, was not actually in Peckham.

The prisoner was a well-built man with bloodshot eyes. An ugly man, one you wouldn't forget in a hurry – and that was an important point. The prosecution intended to call four witnesses who hadn't forgotten him and who had seen him hurrying away from the little red house in Northwood Street.

At two o'clock in the morning Mrs. Salmon, who lived at 15 Northwood Street, had been unable to sleep. She heard a door shut and so she went to the window and saw Adams (the accused) on the steps of the victim's house. He had just come out and he was wearing gloves. Before he moved away, he had looked up – at her window.

Henry MacDougall, who had been driving home late, nearly ran over Adams at the corner of Northwood Street because he was walking in the middle of the road, looking dazed. And old Mr. Wheeler, who lived next door to Mrs. Parker, at number 12, and was woken up by a noise and got up and looked out of the window, just as Mrs. Salmon had done, saw Adams's back and, as he turned, those bloodshot eyes. In Laurel Avenue he had been seen by yet another witness.

Glossary 1

trial //traiəl/ the process where a judge, and sometimes a jury, listens to evidence and decides if somebody is guilty or innocent Peckham //pekəm/ an area in South London

the prosecution /prosəˈkyuʃn/ the lawyer(s) who try to show that somebody is guilty of a crime

SONY

PART 2

"I understand," the lawyer for the prosecution said, "that the defense intends to plead 'mistaken identity.' Adams's wife will tell you that he was with her at two in the morning on February 14. However, after you have heard the witnesses for the prosecution and examined carefully the features of the prisoner, I don't think you will be prepared to admit the possibility of a mistake."

Mrs. Salmon was called again. She was the ideal witness, with her slight Scottish accent and her expression of honesty and kindness. There was no malice in her, and no sense of importance. She told them what she had seen and how she had rung the police station.

"And do you see the man here in court?"

She looked straight at the big man in the dock, who stared hard at her with his bloodshot eyes, without emotion.

"Yes," she said, "there he is."

"You are quite certain?"

She said simply, "I couldn't be mistaken, sir."

"Thank you, Mrs. Salmon."

The lawyer for the defense began to cross-examine Mrs. Salmon.

"Now, Mrs. Salmon, you must remember that a man's life may depend on your evidence."

"I do remember it, sir."

"Is your eyesight good?"

"I have never had to wear spectacles, sir."

"You're fifty-five years old, aren't you?"

"Fifty-six, sir."

"And the man you saw was on the other side of the road, is that right?"

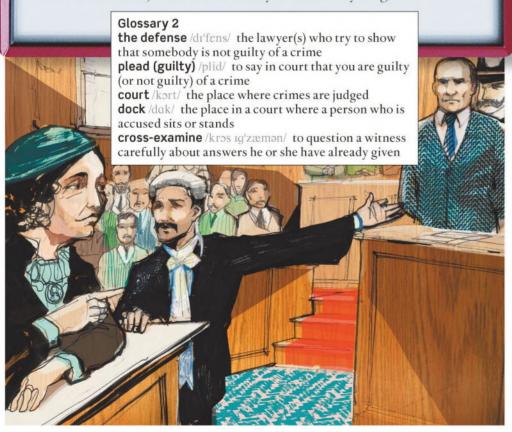
"Yes, sir, he was."

"And it was two o'clock in the morning. You must have remarkable eyes, Mrs. Salmon?"

"No, sir. There was moonlight, and when the man looked up, he had the lamplight on his face."

"And you have no doubt whatever that the man you saw is the prisoner?"

"None whatever, sir. It isn't a face you can easily forget."



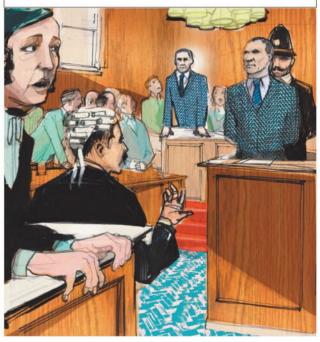
- c (5 42)) Now read and listen to Part 2.

 Then answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 Adams's defense was "mistaken identity." What does this mean?
 - 2 Where did Adams say that he was?
 - 3 What did the prosecution lawyer ask Mrs. Salmon?
 - 4 What three reasons did she give to explain how she had seen Adams's face so clearly?
- **d** (5 43)) Read the glossary for **Part 3** of the story, and check how the words are pronounced. Then listen to **Part 3** and answer the questions with a partner.

Glossary 3

swear /swer/ to make a public promise that something is true

case /keis/ something that is being officially investigated by the police, e.g., a murder case alibi /ˈæləbai/ evidence that proves somebody was in a different place at the time that a crime was committed be acquitted /bi əˈkwitid/ to be declared not guilty of a crime



- 1 Who was the man at the back of the court?
- 2 How was he dressed?
- 3 What did the defense lawyer say to Mrs. Salmon?
- 4 What was the man's alibi?
- 5 Why was the man acquitted?
- 6 Why was there a big crowd outside the court?
- 7 Why did the brothers refuse to leave by the back entrance?
- 8 What happened to one of the brothers?
- 9 Why does the writer ask the question at the end, If you were Mrs. Salmon, could you sleep at night?
- e Do you like the way the story ends? Why (not)?

9&10 Review and Check

GRAMMAR

| rcl | e)a, b, or c. |
|-----|---|
| 1 | If you here on time, we wouldn't |
| | have missed the beginning of the movie. |
| | a were b had been c would have been |
| 2 | What if that man hadn't helped you |
| | a you would do b you would have done |
| | c would you have done |
| 3 | If she me that she was arriving this |
| | morning, I would have gone to the airport |
| | to pick her up. |
| | a told b would tell c had told |
| 4 | I would have finished the exam if I |
| | about another ten minutes. |
| | a would have had b had had |
| _ | c would have |
| 5 | I'm afraid there's time left. |
| | a no b none c any |
| 6 | There are good TV shows on |
| | tonight. I don't know what to watch. |
| _ | a lots of b a lot c plenty |
| 7 | Is there in the car for me, too? |
| | a room enough b enough room |
| 0 | c too much room |
| 8 | Most people have close friends. |
| | a very little b very few c not much |
| 9 | |
| | a – b whose c which |
| 10 | Is that the woman husband is a |
| | famous writer? |
| | a who b that c whose |
| 11 | The Mona Lisa, was painted in about |
| | 1510, is in the Louvre in Paris. a which b what c that |
| 1.2 | |
| 12 | I'm very fond of Susan, I used to share an apartment with in college. |
| | a who b – c that |
| 12 | |
| 13 | They're very rich,? |
| 1.4 | a are they b aren't they c isn't it Your brother's been to New |
| 14 | Zealand,? |
| | a wasn't he b isn't he c hasn't he |
| 15 | You won't be late,? |
| 13 | a will you b won't you c are you |
| | a will you b won't you c are you |

VOCABULARY

| a | Complete the sentences with a word formed from the bold word. |
|----|--|
| | 1 I got to the airport late, but the flight was delayed. luck |
| | 2 He's with his work. It's always full of mistakes. care |
| | 3 This sofa is really It's too hard. comfort |
| | 4 I found a great jacket online, but it was sold out. fortunate |
| | 5 Don't be so! The bus will be here soon. patience |
| b | Complete with a verb. |
| | 1 It was too hot in the room, so I the heat down a little. |
| | 2 I need to my alarm for 5:30 because I have an early flight. |
| | 3 It's always a good idea toyour computer during a storm. |
| | 4 Could you up the volume? I can't hear very well. |
| | 5 If you're not watching the TV, please it off. |
| c | Complete with the right words. |
| | 1 you use it to change the TV channel rc_ |
| | 2 you use this on a computer to write k |
| | 3 you use this to transfer files or photos fdr_ |
| | 4 you use these to listen to music, e.g., on a plane hs |
| | 5 you use this to move the cursor on a computer m |
| d | Complete the compound nouns. |
| | 1 soccer f 3 first f l 5 speed c |
| | 2 pr picture 4 gas s |
| e | Complete the missing words. |
| | 1 The d was convinced that the man's alibi was false. |
| | 2 I'm sure he's guilty, but I can't pr it. |
| | 3 Natalie Wood was the v of an unlucky accident. |
| | 4 The police are not sure they will be able to s the mystery. |
| | 5 There is no s in the Natalie Wood's death. |
| | |
| PF | RONUNCIATION |
| | |

a Circle the word with a different sound.

| 1 | daughter | bought | caught | through |
|---|----------|------------------------|------------|---------|
| 2 | luck | tough | although | enough |
| 3 | charge | plug | gadget | program |
| 4 | keyboard | sp <mark>ea</mark> ker | headphones | screen |
| 5 | murder | turn | perfect | careful |

b <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable.

1 comfor|ta|ble 2 a|dap|tor 3 ca|ble 4 wit|ness 5 e|vi|dence

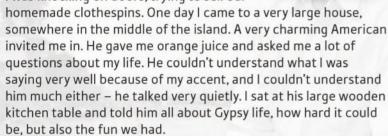
CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a Read the article once. Then read it again with the glossary and mark the sentences T (true), F (false), or DS (doesn't say).
 - 1 The boy was on the Isle of Wight to attend the festival.
 - 2 Bob Dylan and the boy had communication problems.
 - 3 There was a beautiful view from the kitchen.
 - 4 The boy liked the song that the American sang to him.
 - 5 Some years later the boy committed a crime.
 - 6 He was very moved when he heard North Country Blues.
 - 7 Bob Dylan taught him to read and write.
- **b** Choose five new words or phrases from the text. Check their meaning and pronunciation and try to learn them.

The ICON and the GYPSY

I was a young Gypsy boy trying to grow up in the 1960s in a country that was very hostile to our lifestyle, and with no access to education, and no chance to listen to music, or to attend festivals.

By chance, my family was on the Isle of Wight during the famous 1969 music festival. I was knocking on doors, trying to sell our



I must have been there for most of the morning, and he got me to sing a couple of the Gypsy songs I knew. Before I left he played me a song on his guitar and gave me a record, which he said was his, and had the song on. But I didn't have a record player, and I soon lost the record.

I had no idea who he was, and I forgot about him until I was in my early twenties. Unfortunately I had gotten into some trouble and was in Brixton Prison for burglary. My sentence was for two years. We had a vicar who used to visit twice a week, and because we were bored, we would sometimes attend his sessions. At one of the sessions he played some music on an old record player, and as soon as I heard it, I recognized the singer. He told me it was a man named Bob Dylan and said that if I liked it, he would bring more of his records to the next meeting. The following week I spent hours transfixed as I listened to the records. One song stood out – North Country Blues – it was the song he had sung to me in the kitchen on the Isle of Wight all those years ago. When the song had finished, I cried – all the troubles and hardship I had lived with just poured out of me.

Those sessions with the vicar became my education. With his guidance and Dylan's poetry, a world opened up to me. He taught me to read and write, and by the time my prison sentence came to an end, I had started a journey that transformed my life. With the vicar's support I went to college and became a carpenter – I didn't look back.

Gypsy a member of a race of people who spend their lives traveling around from place to place, living in caravans **Isle of Wight** a small island off the south coast of England **vicar** an Anglican priest



CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

5 44)) On the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.











Ryder

Elizabeth

Sean

Isobel

Giles

1 Ryder helped someone who _____

- a had an electronic device taken from him
- b was run over by a car
- c couldn't make a phone call
- 2 Elizabeth thinks that technology _____.
 - a is helpful in certain situations
 - b helps people learn important skills
 - c doesn't work as well as it should
- 3 Sean _____ guess who the murderer is.
 - a can usually b likes to try to c doesn't try to
- 4 Isobel's favorite thing about Alexander McQueen's clothes is _____.
 - a they are reasonably priced
 - b the different designs and materials
 - c that they are based on designs from the past
- 5 Giles thinks he's lucky because he _____
 - a caught a flight from Australia at the last minute
 - b is generally happy
 - c once won some money in the lottery

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Check (\checkmark) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

| 1 | complete these three sentences: |
|---|---|
| | If you had told me about the party earlier, |
| | I would have bought those shoes if |
| | I wouldn't have been so angry if |

- 2 describe something that you do too much, and something that you don't do enough
- 3 lateral all talk about a gadget that you use and why it is useful
 - describe a person that you admire (who he or she is / what you know about him or her / why you admire him or her)
- 5 check five things you think you know about your partner using tag questions



Short movies Brooklyn Bridge Watch and enjoy the movie.

Communication

9A GUESS THE CONDITIONAL

Student A

| a | | ok at sentences 1–6 and think of the missing verb or verb phrase = positive, |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | Ve the hotel if we hadn't had GPS. \Box |
| | 2 | Ithat it was your birthday, I would have bought you |
| | | omething. + |
| | 3 | f I about the concert earlier, I would have been able to |
| | | et a ticket. + |
| | 4 | 'he cat wouldn't have gotten in if you the window open. \equiv |
| | 5 | f our best player hadn't been ejected, we the game. + |
| | 6 | wouldn't have recognized her if you me who she was |
| | | |

c Listen to **B** say sentence 7. If it's the same as your sentence 7 below, say "That's right." If not, say "Try again" until **B** gets it right. Continue with 8–12.

you "That's right." Then write it. Continue with 2–6.

b Read your sentence 1 to **B**. If it isn't right, try again until **B** tells

- 7 I wouldn't have been so angry if you had told me the truth right from the start.
- 8 If I hadn't gone to that party that night, I wouldn't have met my wife.
- 9 If we hadn't taken a taxi, we would have missed the train.
- 10 If I'd known that show was on last night, I would have watched it.
- 11 I would have gone out with you last night if I hadn't had to work late.
- 12 If I had listened to my friends, I would never have married James.

PE5 ASKING POLITELY FOR INFORMATION

Student A

- **a** You are a tourist in **B**'s town. You want to ask **B**, who you have stopped on the street, questions 1–5 and you want to be very polite. Rewrite 2–5 as indirect questions.
 - 1 Do stores open on Sundays? Could you tell me if stores open on Sundays?
 - 2 Is there a post office near here?
 Do you know

 3 What time do banks close here?
 Could you tell me

 4 Where's the train station?
 - Do you know ______

 5 Does the number 21 bus go to the city?
- b Ask B your indirect questions 1–5. Always begin with *Excuse me*.
- **c** Now **B** is a tourist, and is going to stop you on the street and ask you some questions. Answer politely with the necessary information.

6B JUDGING BY APPEARANCES

Students A+B

Dominic McVey, born in 1985, is a British entrepreneur from London, who set up a business at the age of 13 importing micro-scooters from the United States. He was a millionaire by the age of 15. His business interests now include website publishing and fashion.

Mira Sorvino is an American actress of Italian descent. She won an Oscar as best supporting actress in 1995 for her role in Woody Allen's Mighty Aphrodite.
Before becoming an actress she studied Chinese at Harvard University, where she graduated magna cum laude (with great honor).



Olga Rutterschmidt, an 80-year-old California woman, and her friend Helen Golay were convicted in 2008 of murdering two homeless men. They committed the murders to collect millions of dollars from the men's life insurance policies.

7A THREE IN A ROW

Students A+B

Play the game in small groups.

One team is **X** and one is **0**. Take turns choosing a square. Finish the sentence so that it is grammatically correct and makes sense. If you are right, put your **X** or **0** in the square. The first team to get "three in a row" is the winner.

| Unless we hurry | I'll leave home when | I won't get married until |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| I'll give you the money as soon as | If I see him | When I can speak English fluently |
| He'll lose his job if | As soon as he gets here | You'll never be rich unless |

7B GUESS THE SENTENCE

Student A

- a Look at sentences 1–6 and think of the missing verb phrase (± = positive,
 □ = negative). Don't write anything yet!

 - could afford to get a new car. ☐

 3 I think you _____ more if you saw the original version. ☐
 - 4 I'd see my grandparents more often if they _____. ±
 - 5 I _____ the fish if I were you. It isn't usually very good here. \Box
 - **6** I _____ if the water was a little warmer. +
- **b** Read your sentence 1 to **B**. If it isn't right, try again until **B** tells you "That's right." Then write it. Continue with 2–6.
- **c** Listen to **B** say sentence 7. If it's the same as your sentence 7 below, say "That's right." If not, say "Try again" until **B** gets it right. Continue with 8–12.
 - 7 The house would look better if you painted it.
 - 8 If I met my ex on the street, I wouldn't say hello to him.
 - 9 If it weren't so late, I'd stay a little longer.
 - 10 The flight would be more comfortable if we were in business class.
 - 11 I wouldn't mind the winter so much if it didn't get dark so early.
 - **12** If I had more money, I'd buy a house with a beautiful yard.

8A I WANT TO SPEAK TO THE MANAGER

Student A

Look at the situations and role-play the conversations. Spend a few minutes preparing what you are going to say.

You're a customer. You bought something in a clothing store on sale yesterday (decide what) and there's a problem (decide what). Go back to the store. B is the salesperson. You'd like to exchange it for another identical one. If you can't, you'd like a refund.

You start. Excuse me. I bought...

2 You're the manager of a restaurant. Your regular chef is off this week, and you have a temporary chef who is not very good. One of the waiters has had a problem with a customer, who would like to speak to you. When customers complain, you usually offer them a free drink or a coffee. If it's absolutely necessary, you might give a 10% discount on their bill, but you would prefer not to. B is the customer.

B will start.

8B THE RIGHT JOB FOR YOU Students A+B

In which group(s) do you have the most check marks? Read the appropriate paragraph to find out which jobs would suit you. Would you like to do any of them?

If you have the most check marks in 1-4, the best job for you would be in the "caring professions." If you are good at science, you could consider a career in medicine, for example becoming a doctor or nurse. Alternatively, teaching or social work are areas that would suit your personality.

If you have the most check marks in 5-8, you should consider a job involving numbers, for example becoming an accountant or working in the stock market. The world of business would also probably appeal to you, especially sales or marketing.

If you have the most check marks in 9-12, you need a creative job. Depending on your specific talents you might enjoy a job in the world of music, art, or literature. Areas that would suit you include publishing, journalism, graphic design, fashion, or the music industry.

If you have the most check marks in 13-16, you have an analytical mind. You would be suitable for a job in computer science or engineering. You also have good spatial sense which would make architecture and related jobs another possibility.

Communication

9A GUESS THE CONDITIONAL

Student B

| a | Look at sentences 7–12 and think of the missing verb or verb phrase (\pm = positive, \equiv = negative). Don't write anything yet! | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | 7 | I so angry if you had told me the truth right from the start. \equiv | |
| | 8 | If I hadn't gone to that party that night, I my wife | |
| | 9 | If we hadn't taken a taxi, we the train. + | |
| | 10 | If I'd known that show was on last night, I it. + | |
| | 11 | I with you last night if I hadn't had to work late. + | |
| | 12 | If Ito my friends, I would never | |

b Listen to **A** say sentence 1. If it's the same as your sentence 1 below, say "That's right." If not, say "Try again" until **A** gets it right. Continue with 2–6.

have married James. +

- 1 We wouldn't have found the hotel if we hadn't had GPS.
- 2 If I had remembered that it was your birthday, I would have bought you something.
- 3 If I'd known about the concert earlier, I would have been able to get a ticket.
- 4 The cat wouldn't have gotten in if you hadn't left the window open.
- 5 If our best player hadn't been ejected, we would have won the game.
- 6 I wouldn't have recognized her if you hadn't told me who she was.
- **c** Read your sentence 7 to **A**. If it isn't right, try again until **A** tells you "That's right." Then write it. Continue with 8–12.

10A RELATIVES QUIZ Student A

- a Complete the questions with a relative clause to describe the **bold** words. Start the clause with *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose*, or *where*, or no relative pronoun when there is a new subject.
 - 1 a pedestrian What do you call someone...?
 2 a loan What do you call some money...?
 3 fans What do you call people...?
 4 a private school What do you call a place...?
 5 a coach What do you call the person...?
 6 traffic light What do you call the thing...?
 7 soccer field What do you call the place...?
 8 selfish What do you call somebody...?
 9 an ATM What do you call a thing...?
- b Ask B your questions.
- c Answer B's questions.

10B JUST CHECKING Student A

- **a** You are a detective. **B** is a suspect in a crime. Ask **B** the questions below, but **don't write anything down**. Try to remember **B**'s answers.
 - What's your name?
 - · Where do you live?
 - · How old are you?
 - Where were you born?
 - Are you married?
 - · What do you do?
 - · What car do you drive?
 - How long have you lived in this town?
 - What did you do last night?
 - · Where were you at 7:00 this morning?
- **b** Now check the information with **B** using a tag question.

Your name is Tom Gibson, isn't it?

You live in New York City, don't you?

- **c** Change roles. Now you are the suspect and **B** is the detective. Answer **B**'s questions. You can invent the information if you want to.
- **d B** will now check the information he / she has. Just say, "Yes, that's right" or "No, that's wrong" and correct the wrong information.

7B GUESS THE SENTENCE Student B

| a | | ook at sentences 7–12 and think o ± = positive, = = negative). Don't | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------|--|
| | 7 | The house would look better if you | 1+ | |
| 8 If I met my ex on the street, I to him | | | | |
| | 9 | If it, I'd stay a little l | onger. 🖃 | |
| | 10 The flight if we were in business class. + | | | |
| | 11 | I wouldn't mind the winter so muc | h if it so early. = | |
| 12 If I had more money, I with a beautiful yard. | | | | |

- **b** Now listen to **A** say sentence 1. If it's the same as your sentence 1 below, say "That's right." If not, say "Try again" until A gets it right. Continue with 2–6.
 - 1 I'd cook dinner every day if I got home earlier from work.
 - 2 If we didn't go on vacation this summer, maybe we could afford to get a new car.
 - 3 I think you would enjoy the movie more if you saw the original version.
 - 4 I'd see my grandparents more often if they lived closer by.
 - 5 I wouldn't have the fish if I were you. It isn't usually very good here.
 - **6** I'd go swimming if the water were a little warmer.
- c Read your sentence 7 to A. If it's not right, try again until A tells you "That's right." Then write it. Continue with 8–12.

8A I WANT TO SPEAK TO THE MANAGER

Student B

Look at the situations and role-play the conversations. Spend a few minutes preparing what you are going to say.

You're a salesperson in a clothing store. A is going to come L to you with a problem with something he / she bought on sale yesterday. You can't exchange it for an identical one because there are no more in his / her size.

Try to persuade A to exchange it for something else because you don't usually give refunds during a sale.

A will start.

You're a customer in a restaurant. You have just finished your meal and you didn't enjoy it at all (decide what was wrong with it). You complained to the waiter, but the waiter didn't solve the problem. You have asked the waiter to call the manager. Try to get at least a 50% discount on your meal. A is the manager.

You start. Good evening. Are you the manager?.

PE5 ASKING POLITELY FOR **INFORMATION** Student B

- a You are a tourist in A's town. You want to ask A, who you have stopped on the street, questions 1–5 and you want to be very polite. Rewrite 2–5 as indirect questions.
 - 1 Do stores close at lunchtime? Could you tell me *if stores close at lunchtime?*
 - 2 Is there a cash machine near here? Do you know_
 - 3 Where's the closest drugstore? Could you tell me_
 - 4 What time do the buses stop running at night? Do you know _
 - 5 Do banks open on Saturday mornings? Could you tell me ___
- **b** A is a tourist, and is going to stop you on the street and ask you some questions. Answer politely with the necessary information.
- c Ask A your indirect questions 1–5. Always begin with Excuse me.

Communication

10A RELATIVES QUIZ Student B

- a Complete the questions with a relative clause to describe the **bold** words. Start the clause with *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose*, or *where*, or no relative pronoun when there is a new subject.
 - 1 shy What do you call somebody...?
 - 2 a flash drive What do you call a thing...?
 - 3 a referee What do you call the person...?
 - 4 a bicycle lane What do you call the place...?
 - 5 a murderer What do you call somebody...?
 - 6 a receipt What do you call the piece of paper...?
 - 7 a taxi stand What do you call the place...?
 - 8 a colleague What do you call a person...?
 - 9 a motorcycle What do you call a thing...?
- **b** Answer A's questions.
- c Ask A your questions.

10B JUST CHECKING Student B

- a You are a suspect in a crime. A is a detective. Answer A's questions. You can invent the information if you want to.
- **b** A will now check the information he / she has. Just say, "Yes, that's right" or "No, that's wrong" and correct the wrong information.
- c Change roles. Now you are a detective and **A** is a suspect. Ask **A** the questions below, but **don't write anything down**. Try to remember **A**'s answers.
 - · What's your name?
 - Where do you live?
 - How old are you?
 - · Where were you born?
 - · Are you married?
 - · What do you do?
 - What car do you drive?
 - How long have you lived in this town?
 - What did you do last night?
 - Where were you at 7:00 this morning?
- **d** Now check the information with **A** using a tag question.

Your name is Olivia Montoya, isn't it?

You live in New York City, don't you?



5 A MOVIE REVIEW

CLASSIC MOVIES YOU <u>MUST</u> SEE

PLEASE POST YOUR SUGGESTIONS

| The | Godfather | (1972) |
|-----|-----------|--------|
|-----|-----------|--------|

The movie *The Godfather* is ¹based on the book by Mario Puzo. The movie was ²______ by Martin Scorsese. It ³_____ Marlon Brando as Vito Corleone and Al Pacino as his son, Michael. The movie won three Oscars in 1973 for Best Actor (Marlon Brando), Best Movie, and Best Screenplay.

The movie is ⁴_____ in New York in the 1940s and 50s. It was filmed on ⁵____ in New York and in Sicily.

The movie is about the Corleone family. Vito, "The Godfather," is head of one of the most powerful criminal families in the US. Don Vito is a fair but ruthless man, who runs his business by doing favors and expecting favors in return. The Corleones get involved in a war with other criminal families because they don't want to sell drugs. Don Vito is shot and he is seriously injured. While Don Vito is in the hospital, control of the family passes to his eldest son, Sonny. Sonny is a hothead, and with him in charge, the war between the various families becomes more violent. Don Vito's youngest son, Michael, has always stayed outside the family business, but when Don Vito is shot, he returns home to do what he can to help the family. He also takes his revenge against the people who are trying to kill his father. In the end, Sonny is shot and Michael becomes the new Godfather.

I strongly ⁶______ *The Godfather.* It has ⁷_____, drama, an unforgettable ⁸_____, and an important message: that violence never really solves anything. The two ⁹_____, *The Godfather II* and *The Godfather III* are also good, but the first movie is definitely my favorite.



a Read the movie review and complete it with the words in the list.

action based directed location recommend sequels set soundtrack stars

b Read the review again and number the paragraphs in order 1–4.

| Paragraph | The plot |
|-----------|---|
| Paragraph | The name of the movie, the director, the stars, and any prizes it won |
| Paragraph | Why you recommend the movie |
| Paragraph | Where and when it is set Where it was filmed |

c Look at paragraph three again. What tense do we use to tell the story of a movie or book?

d Have you seen *The Godfather*? If yes, do you agree with the review? If no, does the review make you want to see it?

Useful language: describing a movie

It was directed / written by...
It is set in...
It is based on the book...
It's about...
It stars...

In the end...
My favorite scene is...
I strongly recommend
(the movie) because...

- e Write a movie review about a movie you would recommend people to buy on DVD or see at the movie theater. Plan what you are going to write in the four paragraphs. Use the Useful language and Vocabulary Bank Movies p.159 to help you.
- **f** Check your review for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).



Writing

DESCRIBING A HOUSE OR APARTMENT

- The website Homerent.net is for people who want to rent out their houses while they are away on vacation. Read two posts from the website. Which one would you prefer to stay in for a two-week vacation? Why?
- **b** Read about the apartment in Mexico City again. Underline any adjectives that help to "sell" the apartment. What do they mean?
- c Now read about the Thai villa again. Improve the description by replacing the word nice with one of the adjectives below. Often there is more than one possibility.

amazing beautiful breathtaking great ideal luxurious magnificent perfect spacious superb

O Useful language: describing location

It is perfectly situated in... walking distance from... a (fifteen-minute) walk from... a short drive from... The neighborhood is (safe, friendly, etc.)... It's a (beautiful) area...

d Write a description of your house or apartment for the website. Plan what you're going to write. Use the Useful language and Vocabulary Bank Houses p.162 to help you.

| Paragraph 1 | A brief introduction. What kind of house / apartment is it? Where is it exactly? | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Paragraph 2 | Describe the house / apartment. What rooms does it have? Does it have any special characteristics? | |
| Paragraph 3 | Describe the neighborhood. How far is it from places of interest, public transportation, etc.? | |
| Paragraph 4 | Say who the house / apartment is suitable for. Are there any restrictions? | |

e Check your description for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).





Home

Search

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Beautiful one-bedroom apartment in Mexico City

This apartment is perfectly situated on a guiet street in Mexico City's Reforma area.

It's a cozy, 750-square-foot apartment on the first floor of a three-story building. It has one bedroom with a queen-size bed, a spacious living / dining room, a



modern, well-equipped kitchen, and a bathroom. There's a beautiful view of a flower-filled courtyard from the living room windows. The living room has a big table, which is ideal for having a meal with friends, and there is also a large flat-screen TV. The apartment has tile floors, air conditioning, satellite TV, and Wi-Fi Internet.

The Reforma area is a lively neighborhood near the center of Mexico City, with plenty of stores and cafes. The apartment is walking distance to Paseo de la Reforma, one of Mexico City's widest streets designed to look like a grand European boulevard. It's ten minutes away from a subway station and a bus stop, so you can visit the city very easily.

This apartment is ideal for a couple who would like to go sightseeing in this beautiful city. It's a non-smoking apartment, and pets are not allowed.

Beach villa in Hua Hin, Thailand

Hua Hin is a nite beautiful vacation resort town on the northern part of the Malay Peninsula, about 120 miles south of Bangkok.

Our house is nice. It has three double bedrooms, a living room, a nice



kitchen, and four bathrooms. All the rooms have air conditioning, and the bedrooms all have an attached, private bathroom. There is a nice patio with a table and chairs, so you can eat outside. There is a nice view of the mountains in the distance. There is a nice yard with flower gardens and a swimming pool. There is also a hot tub, which is relaxing to use after a long day of sightseeing.

The house is near a *nice* beach, where you can play a lot of water sports. It's also a short drive to two floating markets where you can buy food, flowers, jewelry, and souvenirs.

This house is perfect for a family with children or for two or three couples. The house is not suitable for pets.

7 A LETTER OF COMPLAINT

- a Read the letter of complaint. Then answer the questions.
 - 1 Who is Chris Mason complaining to?
 - 2 What item is he complaining about? Why?
 - 3 Who did he contact first?
 - 4 What problem did he have when he called to complain?
 - 5 In which paragraph does Chris use flattery? How?
- **b** Read it again and complete the blanks with a word from the list.

Dear delivered forward However in stock number service unhelpful yours

O Useful language: a formal letter (or email) You don't know the person's name

Start: Dear Sir / Madam: Finish: Kind regards,

You know the person's name

Start: Dear + Mr. / Ms. / Mrs. Garcia: Finish: Sincerely yours,

Style

- · Don't use contractions
- Write I look forward to hearing from you. as the final sentence
- Write your full name under your signature

Note: a formal email is exactly the same as a formal letter, except in an email we don't write the address or date.

- c Write a letter (or an email) of complaint about something you bought online. Plan what you're going to write. Use the Useful language to help you.
- **d** Check your letter or email for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).





¹ Dear Ms. Adams: Last Wednesday, April 25, I ordered a coffee machine from your online store (order ²_____#CE437184). Before placing the order I read the conditions carefully, and the item was ____. Your website says that items in stock are 4 _____ in 48 hours. Two weeks passed, and nothing arrived. 5_____, I noticed that payment had been charged on my credit card. I called your customer service line, and the person that I spoke to, Becky, was rude and ⁶. She said that the item was not in stock, and that she didn't know when it would arrive. She could not explain why the money had been charged on my card. I have bought many things from you over the years, both from your New Jersey store and the online store, and I have always had good ⁷_____. I can only imagine that this is a departure from your usual high standards, and I am sure you will be able to resolve the situation in a satisfactory way. I look 8_____ to hearing from you. Sincerely 9_____,

Chris Mason

Chris Mason

Writing

8 A COVER EMAIL WITH YOUR RÉSUMÉ

a Look at the job advertisement. Which job could *you* apply for?

We are looking for dedicated, enthusiastic, and energetic people to work at the upcoming Olympic Games.

There are opportunities in the following areas:

- Administration
- Hospitality and catering
- Translation and language services
- Medical support

All applicants must be appropriately qualified and an intermediate level of English is essential. Send your résumé and a cover email (in English) to:

recruitment@theolympicgames.com

b Ricardo Suarez wants to apply for a job, and is submitting his résumé. Read the cover email to go with it. Circle the best phrase in each pair.

From: Ricardo Suarez [Suarezr@chatchat.com]
To: recruitment@theolympicgames.com

Subject: Job application

Dear Sir / Madam:

¹I am writing / I'm writing to apply for a job with the medical support staff at the upcoming Olympic Games.

I am a qualified physical therapist, and ²I've been working / I have been working at a rehabilitation center here since January 2006. ³My English is great / I speak English fluently.

⁴I've enclosed / I've attached my résumé.

⁵Hope to hear from you soon! / I look forward to hearing from you.

⁶Sincerely yours, / With love,

Ricardo Suarez

- **c** Write a cover email (to go with your résumé) to apply for a job in the next Olympics. Plan what you're going to write. Use the **Useful language** on *p.119* to help you.
- **d** Check your email for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).



9 A MAGAZINE ARTICLE -ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

a Read an article for a student magazine about the advantages and disadvantages of living without a TV. The computer has found ten mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling). Can you correct them?

Living without a TV

Almost every family today ¹ have a TV, in fact probably more than one, and people everywhere spend hours watching it. But a few families choose to live without a TV because they think there are advantages.

The first advantage is that families spend more time ² talk to each other. Second, they spend more time doing more creative things like reading or painting. Third, they spend more time outdoors, and are usually ³ in gooder shape.

But on the other hand, there are also disadvantages. For example, children who don't have a TV may feel ⁴differents from ⁵there school friends, and often won't know what they are talking about. Also, it is not true that all TV ⁶showes are bad. There are good ones, like ⁷documentarys, and people who live without a TV may know less about ⁸whats happening in the world.

In conclusion, 9 althought living without a TV has some advantages, I think today it's unrealistic and that we should just try to turn the TV 10 out when there's nothing good on.



- **b** Read the article again. Then cover it, and in pairs, answer the questions from memory.
 - 1 What are the three advantages?
 - 2 What are the two disadvantages?
 - 3 Is the writer for or against having a TV?

c You are going to write a similar article about smartphones. First with a partner, make a list of the advantages and disadvantages.



d Now decide which are the three biggest advantages and number them 1-3 (1 = the biggest). Do the same with the disadvantages.

Useful language: writing about advantages and disadvantages

Listing advantages

Firstly / First,... Second,... Third,...

Listing disadvantages

On the other hand, there are also (some) disadvantages... For instance / For example...

Also,...

Conclusion

In conclusion / To sum up, I think...

e Write an article called "Smartphones – A great invention?" Start the article with this introduction.

Many people today don't just have a cell phone, they have a smartphone like an iPhone or a Blackberry. But is it a great invention? I think there are both advantages and disadvantages.

Write three more paragraphs. **Plan** what you're going to write. Use the **Useful language** to help you.

| Paragraph 2 | wh 2 Write two or three advantages. | |
|-------------|--|--|
| Paragraph 3 | Write two or three disadvantages. | |
| Paragraph 4 | Conclusion – decide if you think smartphones are a great invention or not. | |

f Check your article for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).



10 A BIOGRAPHY

a Read a text about Mark Zuckerberg. Then rewrite the text with the extra information (sentences A–F) as relative clauses.

Mark Zuckerberg,

the American computer programmer, was one of the founders of Facebook.

In his teens he began to write software programs as a hobby. After graduating from high school he went to Harvard. While he was there he



created a website called Facemash. It was shut down by the university, but it inspired him to create Facebook.

He left Harvard and moved to California with Dustin Moskovitz, and together they made Facebook an international success.

In 2012 Zuckerberg married Priscilla Chan.

| Paragraph 1 | A Mark Zuckerberg was born in New York in 1984 |
|-------------|---|
| Paragraph 2 | B He studied computer science and sociology at Harvard C Facemash allowed students to share photos D He launched Facebook from his room in 2004 |
| Paragraph 3 | E Dustin Moskovitz had been his roommate |
| Paragraph 4 | F He had dated Priscilla Chan for nine years |

- 1 Mark Zuckerberg, the American computer programmer, who was born in New York in 1984, was one of the founders of Facebook.
- **b** Cover **A–F**. Read the text again and try to remember the extra information.
- **c** Write a short biography of an interesting or successful person you know about. Plan what you're going to write, and try to use some relative clauses.
- **d** Check your biography for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).

Listening

3 36))

Interviewer So tell me, how did you get involved in the movie, Dagmara?

Dagmara Well, as you probably know, Schindler's List was shot in Krakow, in Poland, which is where I live. I was a university student at the time studying English. The film company set up their production office here three months before they started shooting the film, and I got a job there as a production assistant, preparing and translating documents and the script.

Interviewer But how did you get the job as Steven Spielberg's interpreter?

Dagmara Well, it was a complete coincidence. Just before the shooting started, there was a big party in one of the hotels in K rakow for all the actors and the film crew, and I was invited, too. When I arrived at the party, the Polish producer of the film came up to me and said, "The woman who was going to interpret for Steven Spielberg can't come, so we need you to interpret his opening speech."

Interviewer How did you feel about that?

Dagmara I couldn't believe it! I was just a student

—I had no experience of interpreting — and now
I was going to speak in front of hundreds of
people. I was so nervous that I drank a couple of
glasses of champagne to give myself courage. I
must have done a pretty good job though, because
soon afterwards Spielberg came up to me to say
thank you and then he said, "I'd like you to be my
interpreter for the whole film." I was so stunned
I had to pinch myself to believe that this was
happening to me.

3 37))

Interviewer So what exactly did you have to do?

Dagmara I had to go to the film set every day and translate Spielberg's instructions to the Polish actors, and also to the extras. I had to make them understand what he wanted them to do. It was really exciting, and I often felt as if I was a director myself.

Interviewer So, was it a difficult job?

Dagmara Sometimes it was really hard. The worst thing was when we had to shoot a scene again and again because Spielberg thought it wasn't exactly right. Some scenes were repeated as many as 16 times – and then sometimes I would think that maybe it was my fault – that I hadn't translated properly what he wanted, so I'd get really nervous. I remember one scene with lots of actors in it which we just couldn't get right, and Spielberg started shouting at me because he was stressed. Eventually we got it right and then he apologized, and I cried a little, because I was also very stressed – and after that it was all right again.

Interviewer So, was Spielberg difficult to work with?

Dagmara Not at all. I mean he was very demanding, I had to do my best every day, but he was really nice to me. I felt he treated me like a daughter. For instance, he was always making sure that I wasn't cold – it was freezing on the set most of the time – and he would make sure that I had a warm coat and gloves and things.

Interviewer Did you ever get to be an extra?

Dagmara Yes, twice! I was going to be in two party scenes, and I got to wear beautiful long dresses and high heels. Unfortunately, one scene didn't make it to the final cut of the film, and before we started shooting the other one I tripped walking down some stairs and twisted my ankle really

badly. I was in so much pain that I couldn't take part in the filming, and that was the end of my acting career. I still have the photos of me looking like a girl from the 40s, though!

Interviewer Have you ever worked with Spielberg again?

Dagmara Yes. A year later he invited me to interpret for him again, this time during the premiere of Schindler's List in Poland, which was broadcast live on national television!

Before that, he had also asked me come to work as a production assistant on his next movie in Hollywood. I was very tempted and thought really hard about it, but I hadn't finished my studies yet, and all my family and friends were in Poland – so in the end I decided not to go.

Interviewer Do you regret it?

Dagmara Not at all. I had my moment, and it was unforgettable, but that was it!

3 47))

A few months ago I was with a Vietnamese friend of mine named Ny in California, and we were driving around the West Hollywood area, which is a pretty famous part of Los Angeles - you know - the Sunset Strip, Melrose Avenue, lots of cool shops and restaurants...and lots of movie stars!! Anyway, it was a hot, sunny day, and we were thirsty, so we stopped at a cafe for a cold drink and a snack. So, we sat down at an outside table waiting for the server when we saw a man walking toward us. He was wearing a crazy combination of clothing, and he kind of looked like a mess. He had a beard, long messy brown hair, and he was wearing a winter hat in the middle of summer! Ny said, "Oh, look at that poor man. He must be homeless. He looks like he hasn't taken a shower for some time. He's also really thin. He must be hungry - should I give him some money? She started to look in her bag for some money, but I looked at him again and just said, "Don't!" She couldn't understand why I didn't want her to give the man some money, and she thought I was being very mean and unfriendly.

3 48)

When the man had gone past, I said, "Ny, that man isn't homeless. He's Russell Brand, the British comedian and actor." He's one of the funniest people in show business. And he definitely isn't homeless he has a house in the Hollywood Hills and an apartment in New York City! And he definitely doesn't need any money! He just enjoys wearing comfortable, old, mismatched clothing. In fact, Russell Brand often talks to the homeless people he sees on the streets and gives them money or buys them food. Even though he looks a little messy and scary, he's actually a very kind person. Ny was really surprised. She said that she thought all US celebrities dressed in designer clothes, and had perfect hair and makeup all the time. I told her that in the US, you can't always judge people by their appearance. A lot of people, even famous celebrities, like to dress in old, mismatched clothing because it's comfortable, and it helps them blend in with the crowd better so they can go quietly about their business.

48))

Part 1

Gareth had only eight weeks for the experiment, during which time he would be teaching three days a week. His aim was to try to improve the boys' reading age by six months. On the other two days the boys would have normal classes with the girls.

His plan was based on his own experience of being a learner and from talking to educational experts. He had three main principles:

First, that it was essential to make the work feel like play. "If I can do that, the boys will learn," said Gareth. The second principle was competition. Gareth says, "Boys absolutely love competition! It has gone out of fashion in many schools, but I think it's really important. Boys have to learn to lose and to fail and to come back from that. If you've never done that until you go for your first job interview and don't get the job, then you've got a problem."

The third thing Gareth thought was important was to allow boys to take risks. All kinds of risks. Not just physical risks like climbing trees, but doing things like acting in front of other people. Doing things that are a little scary, but that are very motivating if you manage to do them.

49))

Part 2

When Gareth started, he made some changes to the way the children were learning. The boys spent a lot of time outside, and they had PE (physical education) every day before regular classes began. They even made their own outdoor classroom. Gareth also tried to involve the boy's parents as much as possible in their education, and he visited them at their homes on several occasions.

Gareth set up three major activities for the boys to help improve their language skills. The first activity was a school debating competition against the girls. The topic that the children had to debate was "Computer games should be banned."

When they started to prepare for the debate, the boys weren't very enthusiastic, but soon they started to get more involved. In the end the girls won the debate, but the boys had learned to argue and make points, to express themselves better. They were disappointed not to have won, but they wanted to do it again.

Next, Gareth organized a Reading World Cup, where the boys had to read in teams. Some of the boys couldn't read very well, but they all got very excited about the World Cup and became much more enthusiastic readers! There was a prize for the winners, and this really motivated the boys.

Finally, the boys (working with the girls) had to write their own play and perform it at the local theater. The play they wrote was about Romans and aliens. All the children, boys and girls, worked really hard and although some of them felt very nervous before they performed the play, it was a great success and the boys especially were thrilled. Gareth said afterwards, "It was a risk, and it was scary – but it was good scary."

4 10))

Part 3

The boys had a great time with Gareth as their teacher. But at the end of the eight weeks, had their reading really improved? In the last week of the quarter, they had to take their national reading exams. The exams were independently marked, and when the results were announced, the boys had made great progress – all of them had improved by six months and some of them had advanced the equivalent of two years in just eight weeks!

4 23))

1 My dream house would be in one of our national parks like Yellowstone or Redwood. It would be totally green – I'd have solar panels and wind turbines, and I'd collect rainwater. The house would be made of wood and would be heated

- by wood fires. I would try to live off the land as much as possible, and I'd plant vegetables and fruit, and maybe have chickens. It would all be organic, with no pesticides or anything like that.
- 2 My dream house would be in Paris. It'd be on the top floor of an old apartment building, and I'd have a view of the Eiffel Tower or Notre Dame. It would be full of furniture that I'd found in antique shops, places like that, and amazing paintings, one of which would turn out to be an undiscovered Picasso or Matisse. There would be a beautiful old dining table and chairs for candlelit dinners... then all I'd need would be the right person to share it with.
- 3 My dream house would be an apartment in Soho in New York City. It wouldn't be too big it'd just have a couple of bedrooms, and a huge living room with a home theater. It would be very modern and incredibly practical, with things like automatic temperature control, a kitchen with all the latest gadgets and if possible a stove that would produce amazing meals on its own I'm a lazy kind of guy.
- 4 If I had to choose where to live, I'd choose Hawaii. So my dream house would be made of glass with the most amazing view of the beach from every room in the house, and it would have indoor and outdoor pools, and maybe a tennis court I'm really into sports. It would also have a big indoor aquarium. There's something so peaceful about looking at fish. And fabulous bathrooms of course.

4 26))

Paul Bad luck, mate.

Rob Nice shot.

Paul I've had years of practice.

Rob You used to play pool a lot at university.

Paul You did, too.

Rob Yeah. I don't really have the time anymore.

Paul Or anybody to play with.

Paul So what do you do in your free time?

Rob The magazine keeps me pretty busy. And when I'm free, I'm usually with Jenny.

Paul Ah. Your turn. Don't blow it.

Rob What is it?

Paul I was just thinking about you.

Rob What about me?

Paul Do you remember the great times we had at uni? You had such crazy hair – the last time I saw you it was blond!

Rob Don't remind me.

Paul Those were the days. But look at you now with your girlfriend and your 9 to 5 job. If you don't come back to London soon, you'll become an all-American boy!

Rob Come off it.

Paul It's true! I mean, just look at that shirt.

Rob What's wrong with my shirt?

Paul You look like a businessman! Did you buy it?

Rob Me? No. It was ... it was a present from Jenny.

Paul I thought so.

Rob What does that mean?

Paul Well, it's Jenny's taste.

Rob Yes, and I really like it.

Paul Jenny seems to know what she wants – and she probably gets it.

Rob That's one of the things I like about her. Terrible.

Paul You said it.

Rob Sorry, Paul. We've got to go.

Paul Oh come on, Rob. We haven't even finished

Rob Another time. Jenny's waiting for us. **Paul** Jenny. Right.

4 27))

Paul Oh, yeah. That was good. So! What shall we do now?

Rob What do you want to do?

Paul Well... I haven't been on a dance floor for weeks now. I've got to move my body. Let's go dancing! Jenny I'm going running in the morning. Why don't you join me?

Paul No, thanks. I'm not very keen on running.
But I've read about this place called Deep Space,
where they play great music. We could go there.

Jenny A club?

Paul Don't you feel like dancing?

Jenny Not on a Wednesday night. How about going to the late show at MOMA?

Paul MOMA? What's that?

Jenny MOMA. It's the Museum of Modern Art. There's a Kandinsky exhibition.

Paul That isn't exactly my idea of a great night out.

Jenny What about staying in and watching a movie on TV?

Paul I'm in New York. I can watch TV anywhere. Ienny Who's that?

Rob It's a text from Kerri. She's doing a gig at the Bowery Ballroom.

Paul Kerri who?

Rob Kerri Johnson. I interviewed her last week.

Paul Kerri Johnson? I've seen her play live. She's cool. Do you like her Jenny?

Jenny I have to admit I'm not crazy about her music ... or her for that matter.

Paul I didn't think so. So shall we go there?

Rob Why not? Actually Kerri's staying very near here and she doesn't know New York very well. We could meet her outside and go together.

Paul That's a great idea!

Rob I'll send her a text.

Jenny I think I might have an early night. You two can go on your own.

Rob Are you sure you don't mind?

Paul Of course she doesn't mind!

Jenny No, Rob, it's fine. I have another busy day tomorrow. You do too, actually.

Rob I know, we're meeting Don. I haven't forgotten.

Rob It's Kerri. She's on her way now.

Paul What are we waiting for? Let's go!

Monica Hello?

Jenny Hi Monica - it's not too late to call is it?

Monica Jenny! No, why? Are you OK?

Jenny I need to talk.

Monica Can you come over? Why don't you take a cab?

Jenny OK, thanks.

4 30))

Jenny Rob?

Rob Hi, Jenny.

Jenny Are you OK? Where are you anyway?
Rob I'm at home. I'm feeling terrible. We got back really late last night.

Jenny Now why doesn't that surprise me? You know, you're not a student anymore.

Rob I know. There was a party after the gig – Kerri invited us – and of course Paul said yes.

Jenny And this morning's meeting? Ín... ten minutes?

Rob That's why I'm calling. I'm not going to make it. I'm really sorry.

Jenny Rob! It's a very important meeting! I'll cover for you this time, but I won't be able to do it again.

Rob It won't happen again. I promise. Anyway, Paul's leaving.

Jenny He's leaving?

Rob That's right. He's off to Boston this afternoon. Jenny Maybe that's a good thing. I mean, it's not that I don't like Paul, but...

Rob Iknow, Iknow.

Jenny I have to go. Talk to you later.

Don Jenny, have you seen Rob? I wanted to have a word with him before the meeting and he isn't

Jenny I know. He just called to say he can't make it. Don He what?

Jenny I was with him last night. He wasn't feeling very well. But it's OK. He told me everything I need to know for the meeting.

Don Oh. OK then.

Jenny You know Rob. He's such a professional.

4 32))

Host We're talking about great new shopping websites and I think we have time for one more. Janice, can you tell us about it?

Janice Well, it's called Never liked it anyway dot com. It's a very creative name for a website, as you'll hear. This site was the idea of an American woman named Annabel Acton. She was living in New York City with her boyfriend, who was English. He had invited her to travel to London with him at Christmas to meet his family. But five days before Christmas, they broke up. Now, unlike some of us, Annabel didn't want to sit around crying and eating ice cream. She wanted to do something positive.

Host So what gave her the idea for the website?

Janice Well, after the breakup Annabel was left with a plane ticket to London that she didn't need. She also had jewelry that she didn't want anymore, and she had tickets to a concert that she didn't want to go to without her boyfriend. She also had paintings that they had bought together, that she didn't want on her wall anymore. She didn't want any of these things herself, but she thought someone somewhere would probably like to buy them, and that's what gave her the idea to set up the website.

Host What exactly is it?

Janice Well, it's a website where people who have just broken up with a partner can sell presents and other things that they don't want any more, maybe because they remind them of their ex, or maybe, as the name suggests because they never liked these things anyway! And the idea, which I think is genius, is that they also tell the personal story behind the thing they're selling. Annabel calls it 'sell and tell'!

Host What kind of things do people sell on the website?

Janice Oh, everything – from something as small as a teddy bear to really expensive things like an engagement ring or a vacation. To give you an idea, today on the site one seller is offering a three-day honeymoon package at a luxury hotel in New York City, and a woman is selling her ex-boyfriend's car. And they're selling all these things at very good prices. So on neverlikeditanyway you can get a bargain, and also help someone who's going through a breakup.

Host Thanks Janice, and that's all we have time for today ...

4 40))

- 1 I was at Sydney Airport, in Australia, and I got a taxi to take me to the hotel. A few minutes after he'd left the airport, the taxi driver said that his meter was broken, but that he would charge me \$50, which was what he said the trip usually cost. It was my first time in Sydney and of course I didn't have a clue what the usual fare was, so I just said OK. But later when I was checking in to the hotel, I asked the receptionist what the usual taxi fare was from the airport, and she said about \$35. I was really annoyed and I sent an email to the taxi company, but I never got a reply.
- I was traveling in the UK. It was a work trip, and I knew that I was going to have to answer a lot of emails during that time, so I booked a hotel in Liverpool where they advertised Wi-Fi in all the rooms. When I arrived it turned out the hotel charged £16 for 24 hours Wi-Fi, which is about the same as I pay for a month of Internet at home! I complained to the man at reception, but all he said was that I could use the Wi-Fi in the lobby, which was free. I wasn't very happy about it. Hotels used to make a lot of money from customers by charging a ridiculous amount for phone calls. Now that everybody uses their cell to make phone calls, some hotels now charge a ridiculous amount for Wi-Fi.
- 3 I was in an Italian restaurant in New York City recently, and I ordered manicotti, which is a kind

of pasta, a little like cannelloni, and it's filled with cheese and served with tomato sauce. Well, when it arrived, the tomato sauce was really hot, but the pasta and the filling were cold – it was like they were still frozen. Anyway, I called the waitress and she said that it couldn't be cold. So I said "Sorry, it is cold. Do you want to try it?" So she took it back to the kitchen, and later the manager came out and apologized, and when I finally got the dish, it was good, hot all the way through. But I'd had to wait a long time for it. But later the manager came out again and offered me a free dessert. So I had a deleicious tiramisu for free.

4 49))

Johnson Bailey presented Man Candles. He argued that most candles smell like perfume and are designed for women. One day he was having some friends over to watch a football game, and his house smelled like old Chinese food and dirty clothes. The only candle he had at the time was a vanilla-scented one, and he didn't want his house to smell like perfume. That's why Bailey invented manly candles that smell like things men enjoy: basketballs, golf courses, the beach, popcorn, and barbecue sauce. He even has a horrible-smelling candle you can burn to get people you don't like - perhaps your motherin-law - out of your house. He tried to convince the Sharks to invest by passing out his candles and asking them to smell them. The Sharks most wanted to smell the bad candle, which is Bailey's best-selling candle.

Kim Nelson's idea was a cake business that sells homemade cakes across the US. These cakes are made from all natural ingredients like fresh oranges in the "Oh! Oh! Orange" cake or one pound of grated carrots in "Daisy's Carrot Cake." Kim came up with the idea because many people don't have the time or the talent to bake a delicious, homemade cake for special occassions like birthdays, graduations, or anniversaries. Kim says that she has a talent for baking cakes, and more importantly, she feels it's her passion. Kim's products are currently sold online in her local area, but she would like to increase production and sell more cakes across the US. The cake business is called Daisy Cakes.

4 50))

The Sharks asked Johnson a lot of questions, for example they asked him how much the candles sell for (10–12 dollars a candle) and how much money they made in sales the year before (\$53,000). Johnson explained that currently, he and his wife had put over \$40,000 of their own money into this product. The Sharks also asked how the candles were made, to which he answered that he poured them all into their containers by himself – he didn't have any help in his entire candle-making process.

In the end, they decided that they weren't interested. Their main reason was they thought the business just wasn't big enough or interesting enough, so they couldn't believe that it would ever make any money.

The Sharks were impressed by Kim's presentation, and they immediately asked to try her cakes. They really loved her cakes and complimented her on their fresh and delicious taste. Even though the male Sharks liked Kim's product, they were concerned that her company had reached its potential – making a respectable \$27,000 in the last three months. In the end, Barbara Corcoran, the only female Shark decided to invest \$50,000 in Kim's business because she thought there was a market for Kim's product.

And since then?

Kim's Daisy Cakes are now being sold online across the US. She was able to pay Barbara Corcoran back in only three weeks! And she has expanded her business by offering new products like lemon curd.

Although the Sharks thought Johnson's candles were funny, it's a good thing they didn't invest in his

company. Johnson's website has been shut down and his candles have disappeared from store shelves.



Apart from the hockey players, he also gives the examples of the Beatles, the most famous rock band of all time and Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft. The Beatles were really lucky to be invited to play in Hamburg in 1960. The club owner who invited them usually only invited bands from London, but on one trip to the UK he met an entrepreneur from Liverpool who told him that there were some really good bands in that city. When the Beatles arrived in Hamburg, they had to work incredibly hard. They had to play for up to eight hours a night in the club seven nights a week. As John Lennon said later, "We got better and we got more confidence. We couldn't help it, with all the experience we got from playing all night long in the club." By 1964, when they became really successful, the Beatles had been to Hamburg four times, and had already performed live an estimated 1,200 times, far more than many bands today perform in their entire careers.

Bill Gates's huge stroke of good luck came in 1968, when the high school he was attending decided to spend some money they'd been given on a computer. This computer was kept in a little room that then became the computer club. In 1968, most colleges didn't have a computer club, let alone schools. From that time on Gates spent most of his time in the computer room because he and his friends taught themselves how to use it. "It was my obsession," Gates says of those early high school years. "I skipped sports. I went up there at night. We were programming on weekends. It would be a rare week that we wouldn't get 20 or 30 hours in." So Gates was unbelievably lucky to have access to a computer, but of course he also put in all those hours of practice, too.

Talent, Gladwell concludes, is obviously important, but there are many talented people out there. What makes just a few of them special is that they are lucky and that they put in far more hours of practice than the rest.

5 19))

Part 1

Host And now it's time for our book of the week, which is *The Winter of our Disconnect* by Susan Maushart. Jeremy, to start with, it's a good title, isn't it?

Jeremy Yes, amazing. And it was a fascinating experiment and a good read.

Host Tell us about it.

Jeremy Well, Susan Maushart is a journalist who's raising three teenage children. She decided to do the experiment after reaching a point where she felt that the whole family, especially her children, were all living in their own little worlds, with headphones on, plugged into their laptops or their iPods or their smartphones and that they weren't relating to the other people in the family.

Andrew So it wasn't just her children who were permanently plugged into an electrical device?

Jeremy Well, she admits that she herself was addicted to her phone and to her iPod and her laptop and that she was constantly reading news sites and googling information, but it was really her children who were totally dependent on new technology. In the book she makes the interesting distinction between "digital immigrants" and "digital natives."

Chloe What does that mean?

Jeremy She describes herself as a digital immigrant, that's to say someone who didn't grow up with digital technology, which is really anyone who was born before 1980. Her children are digital natives, which means that they were born after computers and the Internet were already part of life.

Chloe Well, that's me then.

Jeremy Yes, well, the main difference, she says, is that digital immigrants use the technology, to

find information or to listen to music, but digital natives live and breathe the technology. So for them living without it is like living without water, without electricity...in the dark ages.

Chloe What were the rules of the experiment?

Jeremy The family had to live for six months
without using any electrical gadgets in the house
with a screen. So no smartphones, no TVs, no
laptops or computers, no video consoles, and no
iPods. They were allowed to use technology at
school or at friends' houses, or in Internet cafés,
and they were allowed to use landline phones. But
everything else was switched off for the whole six
months.

Sally Six months? How on earth did she get the children to agree?

Jeremy She bribed them. She told them she was going to write a book about the experiment, and that they would share in any profits that she made from the book!

Sally Wow, that was very smart of her...

5 20))

Part 2

Host So what were the results? Was it a positive experience?

Jeremy At the end of the book Susan says that it was a positive experience in every way. At first, of course, the kids complained bitterly; they kept saying they were bored. But then they they started to talk to each other again, to go and sit in each other's rooms and talk. They got interested in cooking and reading; they went to the movies together. They played CDs on the CD player and they actually sat and listened to the music instead of just having music on their headphones all the time as background music. And Susan's 15-yearold son started playing the saxophone again. He had stopped playing a few years before, but then he started taking lessons again and even started giving concerts... Oh, and the children said that they slept better!

Sally Oh, well that's good, yeah. What about the children's' schoolwork? I mean, nowadays we sort of assume that everyone needs the Internet to do research for homework and so on.

Jeremy In fact, the children's school report cards showed that they all improved. When they needed the Internet, they used the computers at school or at college (the eldest daughter was in college), or they went to friends' houses. But when they did their homework they did it better than before because they weren't multi-tasking – they weren't doing homework and listening to music and sending messages all at the same time. So they concentrated better, and their schoolwork improved.

Andrew What about, Susan, the mother? Did she find it difficult to live without modern technology?

Jeremy What she found most difficult was writing her weekly article for the newspaper because she had to do it by hand, and not on her laptop. She says that at the beginning her hand used to really ache; she just wasn't used to writing by hand anymore. But that was just a small problem.

Chloe Any other negatives?

Jeremy Well, of course the phone bill for their landline was huge!

Chloe Has the experiment had a lasting effect?

Jeremy Susan says that it has. She thinks that they all get along much better as a family, her son is still playing the saxophone, and he sold his video console. They've all realized that we live in a digital world, but that we need to disconnect from time to time and to reconnect with the people around us. So they have new rules in the house – like no TVs in bedrooms and no TV in the kitchen where they eat. And no wasted hours on the Internet.

Sally Sounds great. That would be a good rule for me, too!

5 21))

Part 3

Host OK, so imagine you all did the experiment. What would you miss the most? Sally?

Sally Well, I already live without the Internet many weekends because we have a house in the country in the middle of nowhere where there's no Internet service. So I know that what I would miss most is being able to google information, like the phone number of a restaurant, or what time a movie starts. Or even, dare I say it, the sports scores. I don't have a TV, so I wouldn't miss that, but I would miss not having the Internet.

Host Andrew?

Andrew Well, I just couldn't live without a computer or a laptop because I work from home so I don't have an office to go to, and I absolutely need the Internet, too. I couldn't do the experiment - I just wouldn't be prepared to go to an Interent café all day to work. Susan, the journalist who did the experiment, only had to write one column a week, but I work from home eight hours a day.

Host Jeremy.

Jeremy I think I could do it. I think I could easily live without any of these electrical gadgets at home. I mean, I have my office, so I could use the Internet there. I don't use an iPod; I still prefer to listen to CDs.

Chloe You old dinosaur.

Jeremy Yes, yes I know... and I don't watch much TV. I am very attached to my Blackberry, but I wouldn't mind using a regular phone for six months. I don't think there's anything I'd miss too much...

Host And finally Chloe, our only digital native. Chloe Well, I'm sorry, but I just wouldn't be prepared to even try the experiment, not even for a week let alone six months. I wouldn't be prepared to live without my phone. I use it for everything, calling, music, the Internet. So, no, I wouldn't do it.

Host Not even if you were offered money? Chloe It would have to be a huge amount of money. No, I'm definitely not going to do it!

5 22)))

Paul Yeah?

Jenny Hi, there. It's me. Should I come up?

Jenny Paul!

Paul That's right.

Jenny Uh... hi.

Paul Hi. Are you OK?

Jenny Yes, fine. Thanks. It's just that I um...

Paul What?

Jenny I wasn't expecting to see you.

Paul Really? Well, as you can see, I'm still here. It seems Rob just can't live without me. Yeah, he's going to miss me when I'm gone. But not for long. We'll meet up again when he goes back to London.

Jenny Goes back ...?

Paul Yeah, he told me last night that he was planning to leave New York pretty soon.

Jenny He what?

Rob Hi, Jenny. Do you want some breakfast? I've got bagels.

Jenny No thank you, Rob. Why don't you two enjoy them?!

Rob What's wrong?

Paul No idea. I just said you were planning to leave New York soon, and she ...

Rob You what? I didn't say that!

Paul You didn't have to. This New York life isn't you, Rob, and you know it.

Rob No, I don't! I like New York and Jenny's here. Paul Oh, come on! What's the big deal? It's not like you want to marry her.

Rob Well ..

Paul What? You do?!

Rob Look Paul. I'm serious about New York, and I'm serious about Jenny. And I want you to leave. Today.

Paul You're joking, mate.

Rob No, I'm not. I'll even buy the ticket.

Rob Hi, Jenny Jenny Rob.

Rob Paul told me what he said to you, and it's not true. I'm not planning to leave New York.

Jenny Oh, really? Could you tell me why Paul is still in your apartment?

Rob Well, he couldn't get a ticket to Boston. Jenny But you told me he was going a few days ago. Or was that another lie?

Rob No, of course it wasn't! He couldn't get a ticket. The buses to Boston were all full.

Jenny So do you know if he's got one now? Rob I bought it! He's leaving this evening. But that isn't really the issue here, is it? You have to believe me - I don't want to leave New York!

Jenny How can I believe you? I know you're missing London because you said the same thing to Kerri at the restaurant. Look Rob, I'd like to know what you really want.

Rob What do you mean?

Jenny When you and Paul were together, it was like you were a different person.

Rob You know what Paul's like. What was I meant to do? But that isn't the kind of life I want anymore. I'm not like that.

Jenny I know you're not, but I wonder if you really want to be here. I wonder if ...

Rob Jenny, what is it?

Jenny Forget it.

Rob Jenny... what are you worrying about?

Jenny I don't know if this is going to work out. Rob You're not serious.

Jenny I'm just not sure if we want the same things anymore.

Rob That's crazy...

Don Jenny - oh, good morning, Rob.

Rob Don.

Don I need a word. Can you tell me what you decided at the last meeting?

Jenny Right away, Don. Rob was just leaving.

5 26))

Rob But what can I do, Jenny? What can I say to convince you I'm serious?

Jenny I don't know, Rob.

Rob Wait! What Paul said just isn't true.

Jenny It isn't just what Paul said. It's obvious you want to go back.

Rob Of course I miss London, but I love my life here. What proof do you want of my commitment to New York, to you, to everything! Jenny I don't know.

Rob There must be something I can do.

Jenny Look, we're going to see my parents later. I don't want us to be late.

Rob We won't be late. And I won't forget the chocolates this time either.

Jenny Well, that's a start, I guess.

Rob But Jenny – we need to talk about this.

Jenny We don't have time to discuss it now.

Rob Jenny!

Jenny What is it?

Rob What if I proposed to you?

Jenny 'Proposed'?

Rob That's right. Proposed. Jenny Like, 'Will you marry me?'

Rob Exactly.

Jenny On one knee?

Rob I can do that. So what would you say?

Jenny Rob, stop it. It's embarrassing.

Rob Tell me.

Jenny Are you for real?

Rob Yes, I am actually. What about you? Jenny Yes!

5 31))

Barbie

Until the late 1950s, most American girls played with baby dolls, which often limited their imaginations to mother or caregiver roles. At

around the same time, Ruth Handler noticed that her pre-teen daughter was playing with paper dolls, giving them adult roles such as actresses or secretaries. On a trip to Europe, Ruth saw an adult-figured doll in Germany and brought several of them back to the US. Handler had the idea that girls could expand their imagination and play-acting roles with a doll that looked like an adult. So she and engineer Jack Ryan redesigned the doll for the US market and called her Barbie after Ruth's daughter, Barbara. The first Barbie dolls were produced in 1959 and sold over 350,000 in the first year.

Barbie is still popular today, and billions have been sold around the world since 1959. Mattel, Inc. the company that produces Barbie, reports that 90 percent of American girls between the ages of three and ten have a Barbie doll.

The Chrysler Building

The Chrysler Building has been one of the most iconic New York City landmarks since it was completed in 1930. Architect William Van Alen designed the Art Deco building for Walter P. Chrysler, who owned the automobile company Chyrsler Corporation. In fact, Van Alen modeled many of the building's decorative features using Chrysler car parts as inspiration. For example, the decorations on the outside of the building for the thirty-first floor are fashioned after engine parts from a 1929 Chrysler car.

Today, the Chrysler Building is still considered one of the best examples of Art Deco architecture in the US. In fact, it was voted New York City's favorite building in 2005 by Skyscraper Museum. In addition, the building appears regularly in movies and TV shows that film in New York City.

The "LOVE" Sculpture

In 1965, artist Robert Indiana had an idea for a painting with the word "LOVE" as the main focus. He decided to break the word up into two lines, putting the "LO" on top of the "VE." He then tilted the "O" a little, and an iconic American design was born. In fact, it became so popular that the Museum of Modern Art and the United States Postal Service asked Indiana to create versions of his "LOVE' painting for cards and stamps. In the early 1970s, Indiana made a series of "LOVE" sculptures for display in public parks. The first of these "LOVE" sculptures was placed in New York City, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Additional "LOVE" sculptures were placed in New Orleans, Philadelphia, Vancouver, Tokyo, and Singapore, as well as many other cities.

Unfortunately, Indiana didn't make much money from his "LOVE" paintins and sculptures. He never signed his paintings or applied for copyright, so he didn't have legal protection against the many imitations of his work.

Air Iordan Sneakers

When Michael Jordon started playing basketball for the Chicago Bulls in 1984, he had special Nike sneakers designed for him by Peter Moore. These sneakers were called the Air Jordan 1, or more simply - Air Jordans. They were red and black - the Chicago Bulls's colors. Because the sneakers did not have any white on them, Jordan was fined \$5,000 by the National Basketball Association each time he wore them for a game.

Every year since then, Nike has created a new pair of Air Jordans to sell. In 1987, Tinker Hatfield took over the design responsibilites for these sneakers, and he as been associated with them ever since. Hatfield introduced the Jumpman logo on the sneakers, which is a silhouette of Michael Jordan dunking a basketball with his legs spread wide. In 2010, Hatfield designed the Jordan 2010s to celebrate the sneakers' twenty-fifth anniversary.

5 35))

Interviewer Good morning and thank you for coming, Mr. Ryan - or should it be Detective Ryan - you were a detective with the Los Angeles Police Department, weren't you?

Detective Ryan Yes, that's right. For twenty-five years. I retired last year.

- Interviewer People today are still fascinated by Natalie Wood's death even though it was more than 30 years ago. That's incredible, isn't it?
- Detective Ryan Well, it's not really that surprising. People are always interested in unsolved mysteries - and Natalie Wood was a well-know and talented actress.
- Interviewer Now, to be clear, none of the people on the boat the night Ms. Wood died were or are suspects. But - can you tell us who was on the boat that night?
- Detective Ryan That is correct none of them were or are suspects. But in order to get a better understanding about what happened that night, it is important to know who was on the boat. So, the people were her husband, movie and TV actor Robert Wagner; her friend and movie actor Christopher Walken; and the captain of the boat, Dennis Davern.

5 36))

- Interviewer Recently, the LA County Coroner's Office re-examined Ms. Wood's cause of death because of some new information about the bruises and scratches that were found on her body the night she died.
- Detective Ryan Yes, that's correct. This new information suggests that Ms. Wood may have been hit or beaten right before she died. And the Coroner changed Ms. Wood's original cause of death from "accidental drowning" to "drowning and other undetermined factors.
- Interviewer So what does this mean for the other people on the boat?
- Detective Ryan Officially, it doesn't mean anything for them. They still aren't suspects.
- Interviewer And you don't think they're suspects, do vou?
- Detective Ryan No, I don't. I don't think any of them can be considered suspects without some kind of convincing evidence.
- Interviewer What about Robert Wagner? There are reports that he was jealous of his wife's friendship with Mr. Walken.
- Detective Ryan Well, yes, Mr. Wagner wrote in his book Pieces of My Heart that he was jealous of the relationship, and that he and Mr. Walken argued that night on the boat. But that doesn't make him a suspect.
- Interviewer And Christopher Walken, Ms. Wood's friend and co-star?
- Detective Ryan Mr. Walken has remained mostly silent about what happened that night, but he has talked to the police.
- Interviewer The boat captain changed his story about what happened that night, didn't he? That he originally lied to police the night Natalie died.
- Detective Ryan Yes. Mr. Davern told a TV news program that he lied about the events of that night. He now says that Mr. Wagner and Ms. Wood had an argument, and that Ms. Wood went missing shortly after. Mr. Davern also claims that Mr. Wagner delayed contacting the police, implying that Mr. Wagner was responsible for Ms. Wood's death.
- Interviewer Do you believe the captain's new story
- Detective Ryan Well, no. I think the timing of his new story is suspicious since he released it so close to the thirty-year anniversary of her death. I think he was looking to make some money by bringing this sad story back into the news
- Interviewer So, what do you think happened that night?
- Detective Ryan I can't tell you because I don't know
- Interviewer So you don't think we'll ever solve the mystery?
- Detective Ryan No, I wouldn't say that. I think one day the mystery will be solved. Some new evidence will appear and we'll be able to say that Natalie Wood's mysterious death is finally solved. But right now, it's still a mystery, and people like a good mystery.

6A

GRAMMAR BANK

the passive: be + past participle

1 A lot of movies are shot on location.
Our car is being repaired today.

This bill has to be paid tomorrow.

(3 31))

Andy's bike has been stolen.

The director died when the movie was being made.

You'll be picked up at the airport by one of our staff.

2 Batman Begins was directed by Christopher Nolan.



A lot of movies are shot on location.

- 1 We often use the passive when it's not said, known, or important who does an action.
 - Andy's bike has been stolen. (= Somebody has stolen Andy's bike. We don't know who.)
- 2 If you want to say who did the action, use by.
 - We can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive. Compare:
 - Batman Begins was directed by Christopher Nolan. (= the focus is more on the movie)
 - Christopher Nolan directed Batman Begins in 2005. (= the focus is more on Nolan)
 - We form negatives and questions in the same way as in active sentences.

Some movies aren't shot on location.

Is your car being repaired today?

 We often use the passive to talk about processes, for example scientific processes, and in formal writing, such as newspaper reports.

Then the water **is heated** to 100 degrees...

Many buildings in the city **have been damaged** by the earthquake.

a Circle the correct form, active or passive.

The college built was built in the 18th century.

- 1 The costumes for the show are making | are being made by hand.
- 2 The landscape *inspired* | was inspired him to write a poem.
- 3 This castle *hasn't inhabited* | *hasn't been inhabited* for almost a century.
- 4 The director's last movie set | is set in the present.
- 5 The movie *will shoot* | *will be shot* in the fall.
- 6 The actors aren't recording | aren't being recorded the dialogue until next week.
- 7 The house *wasn't using | wasn't being used* by the owners during the winter.
- 8 The makeup artist has transformed | has been transformed the actor into a monster.
- 9 They hadn't owned | hadn't been owned the company for very long before they went bankrupt.
- 10 The photo *took | was taken* by my husband on the balcony of our hotel.

| b | Rewrite the sentences with | th the passive. | Only use by if |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | necessary. | | |

People don't use this room very often. *This room isn't used very often*.

| 1 | They | subtitle a | lot of | foreig | n movies. | |
|---|------|------------|--------|--------|-----------|--|
|---|------|------------|--------|--------|-----------|--|

| A. | lot | of | foreign | movies | |
|----|-----|----|---------|--------|--|
|----|-----|----|---------|--------|--|

| | García Márquez wrote Love in the Time of Cholera. |
|--|---|
| | Love in the Time of Cholera |

| ~ | C | | | | 1 |
|---|---------|----|-----------|----|---------|
| 3 | Someone | 18 | repairing | my | laptop. |

| - | |
|---|--|
| | |
| | |

4 They haven't released the DVD of the movie yet.
The DVD of the movie _____

5 They won't finish the movie until the spring.

7 They hadn't told the actor about the changes in the

script.

The actor _____

8 James Cameron directed Avatar.

Avatar

9 They've already recorded the soundtrack.

The soundtrack _

10 They were interviewing the director about the movie.

The director _____



modals of deduction: might, can't, must

might / may (when you think something is possibly true)

Tony's phone is turned off. He might be on the plane now, or just boarding.

3 44))

Laura **might not** like that skirt. It's not really her style. I don't know where Kate is. She may be at work or at the gym. I'm surprised that Ted isn't here. He may not know that the meeting is today.

can't (when you are sure something is impossible / not true)

Brandon can't earn much money at his job. He's still (3) 45)) living with his parents.

That woman **can't** be Jack's wife. Jack's wife has dark hair.

must (when you are sure something is true)

The neighbors must be out. There aren't any lights on in the house.



Your sister must have a lot of money if she drives a Porsche.

- We often use might | may, can't, or must to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- We don't use can instead of might | may, NOT He can be on the plane now.
- In this context the opposite of *must* is *can't*. The neighbors must be out. There aren't any lights on in the house. | The neighbors can't be out. All the lights are on in the house. NOT The neighbors must not be out.





The neighbors must be out. There aren't any lights on in the house.

The neighbors can't be out. All the lights are on in the house.

- We can use *could* instead of *might* in affirmative sentences. *Jack could* (or might) be at the party – I'm not sure.
- We often use be + gerund after might | must | can't. They must be having a party – the music is very loud.

6 A Where's your colleague today?

_ recognize me.

to the doctor's.

B She_

bad grades.

9 **A** Why is Tina so happy?

10 A Where's the manager's house?

B She _____ be sick. She called to say that she's going

B Yes. I've grown a beard since I saw her last, so she

B I'm not sure, but she _____ have a new partner.

B I don't know, but he _____ live near the office

_ be working very hard if she gets such

7 A Jane is looking at you in a very strange way.

8 **A** My daughter has failed all her exams again.

- a Match the sentences.
 - He might be American.
 - 1 He can't be a college student. 2 He must be cold.
 - 3 He might be going to the gym.
 - 4 He could be lost.

 - 5 He must be married.
 - 6 He must be a tourist.
 - 7 He can't be enjoying the party.
 - 8 He may not have a job.
 - 9 He can't be a businessman.

- A He's carrying a sports bag.
- B He's carrying a camera and a guide book.
- C He's looking at a map.
- D He's wearing a baseball cap.
- E He's looking at job ads in the newspaper.
- F He isn't talking to anybody.
- G He isn't wearing a suit.
- H He's wearing a wedding ring.
- He's not old enough.
- He isn't wearing a jacket.



- **b** Cover 1–9 and look at A–J. Remember 1–9.
- **c** Complete with *must*, *might* (*not*), or *can't*.
 - A What does Pete's new girlfriend do?
 - **B** I'm not sure, but she *might* be a model. She's very pretty.
 - 1 A Do you know anyone who drives a Ferrari?
 - B Yes, my nephew. I don't know his salary, but he earn a fortune!
 - 2 A Why don't you buy this dress for your mom?
 - **B** I'm not sure. She _____ like it. It's a little short for her.
 - 3 A My sister works as an interpreter for the United Nations.
 - B She __ speak a lot of languages to work there.
 - 4 A Did you know that Andy's parents have split up?
 - **B** Poor Andy. He ______ feel very happy about that.
 - 5 A Are your neighbors away? All the windows are closed.

B I'm not sure. I suppose they _____ be on vacation.

- because he commutes every day by train.
- < p.60

7A

GRAMMAR BANK

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

first conditional sentences: if + simple present, will / won't + base form

1 If you work hard, you'll pass your exams.
The boss won't be very happy if we're late for the meeting.

- 2 Come and see us next week if you have time.
- 3 Alison won't get into college unless she gets good grades. I won't go unless you go, too.
- We use first conditional sentences to talk about a possible future situation and its consequence.
 - 1 We use the present tense (NOT the future) after *if* in first conditional sentences. NOT *If you'll work hard you'll pass all your exams*.
 - 2 We can also use an imperative instead of the will clause.
 - 3 We can use *unless* instead of *if...not* in conditional sentences. She won't get into college *unless* she gets good grades | *if* she *doesn't* get good grades.

future time clauses

As soon as you **get** your test scores, **call** me.

4 16))

We'll have dinner when your father gets home. I won't go to bed until you come home.

I'll have a quick lunch before I leave.

After I **graduate** from college, I'll probably **take** a year off and travel.

• Use the present tense (NOT the future) after when, as soon as, until, before, and after to talk about the future.



4 15))

The boss won't be very happy if we're late for the meeting.

- a Complete with the simple present or future with will.
 If I fail my math class, I'<u>ll take</u> it again next semester. (take)
 1 That girl ______ into trouble if she doesn't wear her
 - uniform. (get)
 - 2 If you hand in your homework late, the teacher _____
 it. (not grade)
 2 Don't write enything unless you
 - 3 Don't write anything unless you _____ sure of the answer. (be)
 - 4 Gary will be suspended if his behavior _____. (not improve)
 - 5 They'll be late for school unless they _____(hurry)
 - 6 Ask me if you _____ what to do. (not know)
 - 7 Johnny will be punished if he _____ at the teacher again. (shout)
 - 8 My sister _____ from college this year if she passes all her exams. (graduate)
 - 9 I ______ tonight unless I finish my homework quickly. (not go out)
 - 10 Call me if you _____ some help with your project. (need)

- **b** Circle the correct word or expression.
 - I won't go to college (if) unless I don't get good grades.
 - 1 Don't turn over the exam *after* | *until* the teacher tells you to.
 - 2 Please check that the water's not too hot *before* | *after* the kids get in the bathtub.
 - 3 Your parents will be really happy when | unless they hear your good news.
 - 4 I'll look for a job in September *before* | *after* I come back from vacation.
 - 5 The schools will close *unless* | *until* it stops snowing soon.
 - 6 The job is very urgent, so please do it *after* | *as soon as* you can.
 - 7 We'll stay in the library *as soon as | until* it closes. Then we'll go home.
 - 8 Andrew will probably learn to drive when | until he's 18.
 - 9 You won't be able to talk to the principal *unless* | *if* you make an appointment.
 - 10 Give Mom a kiss before | after she goes to work.



second conditional

second conditional sentences: if + simple past, would / wouldn't + base form

- 1 If I had a job, I'd get my own apartment.
 If David spoke good English, he could get a job in that new hotel.
 I would get along better with my parents if I didn't live with them.
 I wouldn't do that job unless they paid me a really good salary.
- 2 If your sister were here, she'd know what to do. If it was warmer, we could take a swim.
- 3 If I were you, I'd buy a new computer.



- We use the second conditional to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary present or future situation and its consequence.
 - If I had a job... (= I don't have a job I'm imagining it.)
 - 1 We use the simple past after *if*, and *would* / *wouldn't* + base form in the other clause.

- We can also use *could* instead of *would* in the other clause.
 - 2 After *if* we can use *was* or *were* with *I*, *he*, and *she*.
 - 3 We often use second conditionals beginning *If I were you*, *I'd*... to give advice. Here we don't usually use *If I was you*...

First or second conditional?

If I have time, I'll help you. (= this is a real situation; it's possible that I'll have time – first conditional)

If I had time, I'd help you. (= this is a hypothetical / imaginary situation; I don't actually have time – second conditional)

would / wouldn't + base form

We also often use would / wouldn't + base form (without an if clause) when we talk about imaginary situations.

My ideal vacation **would be** a week in the Bahamas.

I'd never buy a car as big as yours.

- a Write second conditional sentences.
 - I (not live) with my parents if I (not have to)
 I wouldn't live with my parents if I didn't have to.
 - 1 Nick (not have to commute) every day if he (work) from home
 - 2 If they (not have) such a noisy dog, they (get along) better with their neighbors
 - 3 I (not buy) that bike if I (be) you it's too expensive
 - 4 We (sell) our house if somebody (offer) us enough money
 - 5 If my mother-in-law (live) with us, we (get) divorced
 - 6 you (share) an apartment with me if I (pay) half the rent?
 - 7 If my sister (clean) her room more often, it (not be) such a mess
 - 8 You (not treat) me like this if you really (love) me
 - 9 If we (paint) the kitchen white, it (look) bigger
 - 10 you (think) about camping if you (not can afford) to stay in a hotel?

- **b** First or second conditional? Complete with the correct form of the verb.
 - I'<u>ll stay</u> with my sister if I have to go to Boston for my job interview. (stay)
 - I'd buy my own apartment if I *had* enough money. (have)
 - 1 My kids ______ earlier if they didn't go to bed so late. (get up)
 - 2 Where ______ you _____ if you go to college? (live)
 - 3 If you make dinner, I ______ the dishes. (do)
 - 4 If you _____ your job, what will you do? (lose)
 - 5 We wouldn't have a dog if we _____ a yard. (not have)
 - 6 How will you get to work if you _____ your car? (sell)
 - 7 If we sit in the shade, we _____ sunburned. (not get)
 - 8 If you could change one thing in your life, what ______
 it _____? (be)
 - 9 He won't be able to pay next month's rent if he ______a job soon. (not find)
 - 10 If she had a job, she _____ so late every night. (not stay up)



8A

GRAMMAR BANK

reported speech: sentences and questions

reported sentences

4 33)) direct statements reported statements She said (that) she liked traveling. "I like traveling." "I'm leaving tomorrow." He told her (that) he was leaving the next day. "I'll always love you." He said (that) **he would** always love **me**. "I passed the exam!" She told me (that) **she had passed** the exam. "I've forgotten my keys." He said (that) he had forgotten his keys. "I can't come." She said (that) she couldn't come. "I may be late." He said (that) he might be late. "I must go." She said (that) **she had to** go.

- We use reported speech to report (i.e., to tell another person) what someone said.
- When the reporting verb (*said*, *told*, etc.) is in the past tense, the tenses in the sentence that is being reported usually change like this:

present > past
will > would
simple past / present perfect > past perfect



When tenses don't change

When you report what someone said very soon after they said it, the tenses often stay the same as in the original sentence.

Adam "I can't come tonight."

I've just spoken to Adam and he said that he **can't come** tonight. **Jack** "I really **enjoyed** my trip."

Jack told me that he really enjoyed his trip.

- Some modal verbs change, e.g., can>could, may>might, must>had to. Other modal verbs stay the same, e.g., could, might, should, etc.
- You usually have to change the pronouns, e.g., "I like jazz." Jane said that she liked jazz.
- Using *that* after *said* and *told* is optional.

• If you report what someone said on a different day or in a different place, some other time and place words can change, e.g., tomorrow>the next day, here>there, this>that, etc.

"I'll meet you here tomorrow." He said he'd meet me there the next day.



say and tell

Be careful – after said <u>don't</u> use a person or an object pronoun:

He said he was tired. NOT He said me...

After told you <u>must</u> use a person or pronoun: Sarah told Cally that she would call her. NOT Sarah told that she...

He told me he was tired. NOT He told he was...

reported questions

wanted a drink.

"What's your name?" reported questions (4 34))

"Did she call?" She asked him if he was married.

"Bid she call?" He asked me whether she had called.

"What's your name?" I asked him what his name was.

"Where do you live?" He asked me where I lived.

- When you report a question, the tenses change as in reported statements.
- When a question doesn't begin with a question word, add if (or whether).
 "Do you want a drink?" He asked me if | whether I
- You also have to change the word order to subject + verb, and not use *do* | *did*.

| C | omplete the sentences using reported speech. |
|----|---|
| | "I'm in love with another woman." |
| | My boyfriend told me he was in love with another woman. |
| 1 | "I'm selling all my books." My brother said |
| 2 | "I've booked the flights." Emma told me |
| 3 | "Your new dress doesn't suit you." My mother told me |
| | |
| 4 | "I may not be able to go to the party." Matt said |
| | · |
| 5 | "I won't wear these shoes again." Jenny said |
| 6 | "I didn't buy you a present." My girlfriend told me |
| | |
| 7 | "I must get a dress for the party." Rachel said |
| 8 | "I haven't been to the gym for a long time." Kevin said |
| | |
| 9 | "I found a bargain at the sale." My sister told me |
| 10 | "I can't find anywhere to park." Luke told me |

b Complete the sentences using reported speech.

"Why did you dump your girlfriend?" My friend asked me why I had dumped my girlfriend.

1 "When are you leaving?" My parents asked me _______.

2 "Have you ever been engaged?" She asked him ______.

3 "Will you be home early?" Anna asked Liam ______.

4 "Where do you usually buy your clothes?" My sister asked me ______.

5 "Did you wear a suit to the job interview?" We asked him ______.

6 "Do you ever go to the theater?" I asked Lisa ______.

7 "What time will you arrive?" He asked us ______.

8 "How much money did you spend at the sale?" I asked my girlfriend ______.

9 "Can you help me?" Sally asked the police officer ______.

10 "What size are you?" The salesperson asked me ______.

gerunds and infinitives

gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 I'm not very **good at remembering** names. Katie's **given up eating** junk food.
- 4 46))
- 2 Driving at night is very tiring.
 Shopping is my favorite thing to do on weekends.
- 3 I hate not being on time for things. I don't mind getting up early.
- We use the gerund (verb + -ing)
 - 1 after prepositions and phrasal verbs.
 - 2 as the subject of a sentence.
 - 3 after some verbs, e.g., hate, spend, don't mind.
- Common verbs that take the gerund include: admit, avoid, deny, dislike, enjoy, feel like, finish, hate, keep, like, love, mind, miss, practice, prefer, recommend, spend time, stop, suggest, and phrasal verbs, e.g., give up, go on, etc.
- The negative gerund = not + verb + -ing

the infinitive

1 My apartment is very **easy to find**.

4 47))

- 2 Simon is saving money **to buy** a new car.
- 3 My sister has never learned to drive. Try not to make noise.
- · We use the infinitive
 - 1 after adjectives.
 - 2 to express a reason or purpose.
 - 3 after some verbs, e.g., want, need, learn.
- Common verbs that take the infinitive include: (can't) afford, agree, decide, expect, forget, help, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, remember, seem, try, want, would like.
- The negative infinitive = *not to* + verb.

- More verbs take the infinitive than the gerund.
- These common verbs can take either the infinitive or gerund with no difference in meaning: **start**, **begin**, **continue**, e.g., *It started to rain. It started raining*.



Verb + person + infinitive

We also use the infinitive after some verbs, e.g., ask, tell, want, would like + person.
Can you ask the manager to come?
She told him not to worry.
I want you to do this now.
We'd really like you to come.

the base form

1 I can't drive. We must hurry. 4 48))

- 2 She always **makes** me **laugh**. My parents didn't **let** me **go** out last night.
- · We use the base form
 - 1 after most modal and auxiliary verbs.
 - 2 after make and let.
- 0

Verbs that can take a gerund or an infinitive, but the meaning is different

Try to be on time. (= make an effort to be on time)

Try doing yoga. (= do it to see if you like it)

Remember to call him. (= don't forget to do it)

I remember meeting him years ago. (= I have a memory of it)

a Circle the correct form.

I'm in charge of recruiting to recruit new staff.

- 1 It's important for me *spending* | *to spend* time with my family.
- 2 Applying | Apply for a job can be complicated.
- 3 The manager asked me *not saying* | *not to say* anything about the downsizing.
- 4 My boss wants me start | to start work earlier.
- 5 Be careful *not asking* | *not to ask* her about her boyfriend they broke up.
- 6 We kept working | to work until we finished.
- 7 Dave is very good at *solving* | *to solve* logic problems.
- 8 The best thing about weekends is *not going* | *not to go* to work.
- 9 Layla gave up *modeling* | *to model* when she had a baby.
- 10 I took a training course to learning | to learn about the new software.

b Complete with a verb from the list in the correct form.

not buy commute leave lock not make retire set up wear work not worry

I'd like to set up my own company.

- 1 My parents are planning ______ before they are 65.
- 2 Rob spends three hours ______ to work and back every day.
- 3 Mark's wife told him _____ about the problems he had at work.
- 4 Did you remember _____ the door?
- 5 In the end I decided _____ the shoes because they were very expensive.
- 6 The manager lets us ______ early on Fridays.
- 7 All employees must _____ a jacket and tie at work.
- 8 Please try _____ anymore mistakes in the report.
- 9 I don't mind _____ overtime during the week.



a

GRAMMAR BANK

third conditional

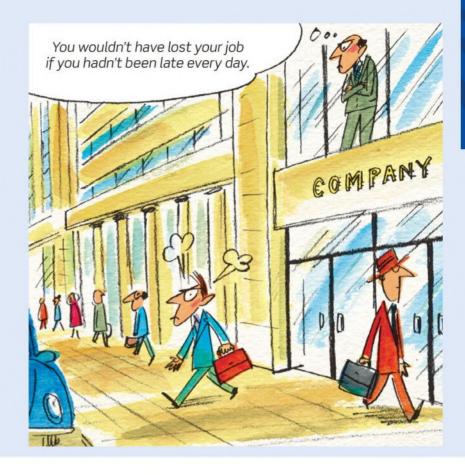
If I'd known about the meeting, I would have gone. If James hadn't gone to the training course, he wouldn't have met his wife.

You wouldn't have lost your job if you hadn't been late every day.

Would you have gone to the party if you'd known Lisa was there?

- · We usually use third conditional sentences to talk about how things could have been different in the past, i.e., for hypothetical / imaginary situations. Compare: Yesterday I got up late and missed my train. (= the real situation) If I hadn't got up late yesterday, I wouldn't have missed my train. (= the hypothetical or imaginary past situation)
- To make a third conditional, use if + past perfect and would have + past participle.
- The contraction of both had and would is 'd.
- We can use might or could instead of would to make the result

If she'd studied harder, she might have passed the exam.



| a | Match tl | he phrases. | | |
|---|------------|--|---------------|--|
| | Billy v | wouldn't have injured his head | D A | if you'd gone to college? |
| | 1 If I'd d | lriven any faster, | В | you wouldn't have been so cold. |
| | 2 Jon m | ight have gotten the job | C | if I'd asked you? |
| | 3 She w | ould have hurt herself badly | D | if he had worn his helmet. |
| | 4 If Kat | y hadn't gone to the party, | E | she wouldn't have met her new boyfriend. |
| | 5 What | would you have studied | F | if he'd been on time for his interview. |
| | 6 How v | would you have gotten to the airport | G | if they had come with us. |
| | 7 If you | 'd worn a warmer coat, | Н | if she'd fallen down the stairs. |
| | 8 Your p | parents would have enjoyed the trip | I | I could have gotten a speeding ticket. |
| | 9 Would | d you have helped me | | if the trains had been on strike? |
| | | .–J. Look at 1–9 and try to rememb te the third conditional sentences v | | |
| | If Ton | n <u>hadn't gone</u> to college, he <u>wouldn't h</u> | ave met Sara | th. (not go, not meet) |
| | | me to the airport, I | | |
| | 2 We_ | the game if the referee | us | a penalty. (not win, not give) |
| | | the weekend if you | | |
| | 4 If I | the theater tickets online, t | they | more expensive. (not buy, be) |
| | 5 Mike | his wife's birthday if she | | him. (forget, not remind) |
| | 6 If the | police five minutes later | , they | the thief. (arrive, not catch) |
| | 7 If you | me the money, I | to go a | way for the weekend. (not lend, not be able) |
| | 8 You_ | yourself if you | _ off the ho | rse. (hurt, fall) |
| | 9 We_ | the hotel if we | _the sign. (1 | not find, not seen) |
| 1 | 0 If I | about the job, I | for it. (kno | ow, apply) |

9B

quantifiers

large quantities

- 1 My uncle and aunt have a lot of money.

 Nina has lots of clothes.

 5 10))
- 2 James eats a lot.
- 3 There aren't many cafes near here.
 Do you have many close friends?
 Do you watch much TV?
 I don't eat much chocolate.
- 4 Don't run. We have plenty of time.
- 1 Use a lot of or lots of in + sentences.
- 2 Use a lot when there is no noun, e.g., He talks a lot. NOT He talks a lot of.
- 3 *much* | *many* are usually used in sentences and ? , but *a lot of* can also be used.
- 4 Use plenty of in + sentences. (= more than enough)

small quantities

- 1 A Do you want some more ice cream?
 - B Just a little.
 - The town only has a few movie theaters.
- 2 I'm so busy that I have **very little time** for myself. Sarah isn't popular and she has **very few friends**.
- 1 Use *little* + uncountable nouns, *few* + plural countable nouns.
 - *a little* and *a few* = some, but not a lot.
- 2 very little and very few = not much | many.

more or less than you need or want

- 1 I don't like this city. It's too big and it's too noisy. (5 12))
- 2 There's too much traffic and too much noise. There are too many tourists and too many cars.
- 3 There aren't **enough parks** and there aren't **enough trees**. The buses aren't **frequent enough**. The buses don't run **frequently enough**.



There's too much traffic and too much noise.

- 1 Use too + adjective.
- 2 Use *too much* + uncountable nouns and *too many* + plural countable nouns.
- 3 Use *enough* before a noun, e.g., *enough eggs*, and after an adjective, e.g., *It isn't big enough*, or an adverb, e.g., *You aren't walking fast enough*.

zero quantity

5 11))

- 1 There isn't any room in the car. We don't have any eggs.
- 5 13))
- 2 There's no room in the car. We have no eggs.
- 3 A How many eggs do we have?
 - B None. I've used them all.
- 1 Use any (+ noun) for zero quantity with a verb.
- 2 Use no + noun with a + verb.
- 3 Use *none* (without a noun) in short answers.
- a Circle the correct answer. Check ✓ if both are possible.

 My husband has too much | too many electronic gadgets.
 - 1 I just have to reply to a few | a little emails and then I'll be finished.
 - 2 Do you spend *much* | *many* time on social networking sites?
 - 3 My bedroom is a nice size. There's *enough room* | *plenty of room* for a desk.
 - 4 I know *very few | very little* people who speak two foreign languages.
 - 5 My brother has downloaded *a lot of | lots of apps* onto his new phone.
 - 6 I have some cash on me, but not a lot | a lot of.
 - 7 Their new TV is *too | too much* big. It hardly fits in the living room.
 - 8 *There aren't any | There are no* potatoes. I forgot to buy some.
 - 9 My niece isn't *old enough* | *enough old* to play with a game console.
 - 10 I don't have a lot of | many friends on Facebook.

- **b** Check ✓ the correct sentences. Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
 - My nephew got lots of video games for his birthday. ✓ I don't post much videos on Facebook. *many videos*
 - 1 How many presents did you get? A lot of!
 - 2 I buy very few paper books now because I have an e-reader.
 - 3 I don't use no social networks because I don't like them.
 - 4 Please turn that music down. It's too much loud!
 - 5 There aren't many good shows on TV tonight.
 - 6 My Internet connection isn't enough fast for me to download movies.
 - 7 I make too much phone calls. My phone bill is enormous!
 - 8 A How much fruit do we have?
 - B Any. Can you buy some?
 - 9 There are only a little websites that I use regularly.
 - 10 Karen has plenty of money, so she always has the latest gadgets.



10A

GRAMMAR BANK

relative clauses

defining relative clauses (giving essential information)

1 Julia's the woman who / that works in the office with me.

It's a self-help book **that** / **which** teaches you how to relax.

That's the house where I was born.

2 Is Frank the man **whose** brother plays for the Lakers?

It's a plant whose leaves change color in spring.

3 I just got a text from the girl (**who / that**) I met on the flight to Paris.

This is the new phone (that / which) I bought yesterday.

To give important information about a person, place, or thing use a relative clause (= a relative pronoun + subject) + verb.

- 1 Use the relative pronoun who | that for people, that | which for things | animals, and where for places.
- That is more common than which in defining clauses.
 - You cannot omit who | which | that | where in this kind of clause. NOT *Julia's the woman works in the office with me*.
- 2 Use whose to mean "of who" or "of which."
- 3 who, which, and that can be omitted when the verbs in the main clause and the relative clause **have a different subject**, e.g., *She's the girl I met on the plane*.
 - where and whose can never be omitted, e.g., NOT Is that the woman dog barks?

non-defining relative clauses (giving extra non-essential information)

This painting, which was painted in 1860, is worth millions (5 30)) of dollars.

Last week I visited my aunt, **who's** nearly 90 years old. Burford, **where** my grandfather was born, is a beautiful little town. My neighbor, **whose** son goes to my son's school, has just remarried.

- Non-defining relative clauses give extra (often non-essential information) in a sentence. If this clause is omitted, the sentence still makes sense.
 - This painting, which was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars.
- Non-defining relative clauses must go between commas (or a comma and a period).
- In these clauses, you <u>can't</u> leave out the relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, etc.)
- In these clauses, you <u>can't</u> use that instead of who | which. NOT This painting, that was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars.



This painting, which was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars.

a Complete with who, which, that, where, or whose.

Mountain View is the area where Steve Jobs grew up.

- 1 Rob and Corinna, _____ have twins, often need a babysitter.
- 2 The White House, _____ the president of the United States lives, is in Washington, D.C.
- 3 The sandwich ______ you made me yesterday was delicious.
- 4 The woman _____ lived here before us was a writer.
- 5 Stieg Larsson, _____ books form the *Millennium Trilogy*, died in 2004.
- 6 My computer is a lot faster than the one ______ you bought.
- 7 The *Mona Lisa*, _____ has been damaged several times, is now displayed behind bulletproof glass.
- 8 Look! That's the woman _____ dog bit me last week.
- 9 On our last vacation we visited Stratford-Upon-Avon, ______Shakespeare was born.
- 10 We all went to the game except Marianne, _____ doesn't like basketball.
- 11 That man _____ you saw at the party was my boyfriend!
- 12 That's the park _____ I learned to ride a bike.

- **b** Look at the sentences in **a**. Check ✓ the sentences where you could leave out the relative pronoun.
- **c** Add commas where necessary in the sentences.
 - Caroline, who lives next door to me, is beautiful.
 - 1 This is the place where John crashed his car.
 - 2 The museum that we visited yesterday was amazing.
 - 3 Beijing which is one of the world's biggest cities hosted the 2008 Olympic Games.
 - 4 Michael Jackson's *Thriller* which was released in 1982 was one of the best-selling albums of the 80s.
 - 5 These are the shoes that I'm wearing to the party tonight.
 - 6 Sally and Joe who got married last year are expecting their first baby.



10B

tag questions

tag questions

affirmative verb, negative tag It's cold today, isn't it? You're Peruvian, aren't you? They live in Ankara, don't they? The game ends at 8:00, doesn't it? Your sister worked in the US, didn't she? We've met before, haven't we? You'll be OK, won't you?

negative verb, affirmative tag (5 38)) She isn't here today, is she? You aren't angry, are you? They don't like pizza, do they? Lucy doesn't eat meat, does she? You didn't like the movie, did you? Mike hasn't been to Beijing before, has he? You won't tell anyone, will you? You'd go on vacation with me, wouldn't you? Sue wouldn't quit her job, would she?

- Tag questions (is he?, aren't they?, do you?, did we?, etc.) are often used to check something you already think is true.
 - Your name's Maria, isn't it?
- To form a tag question use:
 - the correct auxiliary verb, e.g., do | does, be for the present, did for the past, will | won't for the future, etc.
 - a pronoun, e.g., he, it, they, etc.
 - a negative auxiliary verb if the sentence is affirmative and an affirmative auxiliary verb if the sentence is negative.



| a | M | latch the phrases. | | | |
|---|----|---|----------------|----|--------------|
| | | You know that man, | G | A | didn't you? |
| | 1 | You're going out with him, | | В | will you? |
| | 2 | You haven't told your family about him, | | C | did you? |
| | 3 | You met him last month, | | D | won't you? |
| | 4 | You were at the same party, | | E | have you? |
| | 5 | You didn't know he was a criminal, | | F | weren't you? |
| | 6 | You aren't happy in the relationship, | | G | don't you? |
| | 7 | You don't want to see him again, | | Н | are you? |
| | 8 | You'll tell us the truth, | | I | aren't you? |
| | 9 | You won't tell any lies, | | J | don't you? |
| | 10 | You understand what I'm saying, | | K | do you? |
| b | C | omplete with a tag question (are you?, is | n't it?, etc.) |). | |
| | | Your name's Jack, isn't it? | | | |
| | 1 | Your brother works at the gas station, | | ? | |
| | 2 | They don't have any proof, | ? | | |
| | 3 | That man isn't the murderer, | ? | | |
| | 4 | You were a witness to the crime, | ? | | |
| | 5 | The police have arrested someone, | ? | | |
| | 6 | The woman wasn't dead,? | | | |
| | 7 | That girl took your bag,? | | | |
| | 8 | He won't go to prison,? | | | |
| | 9 | You haven't seen the suspect, | ? | | |
| | 10 | They didn't have enough evidence, | ? | | |

⋖ p.99

Movies

1 KINDS OF MOVIES

a Match the photos with the kinds of movies.



- an action movie /ˈækʃn ˈmuvi/
- an animated movie /ˈænəmeɪtəd ˈmuvi/
- a comedy /'kamədi/
- 1 a drama /'dramə/
- a historical movie /hɪˈstərɪkl ˈmuvi/
- a horror movie /'hɔrər 'muvi/
- a musical /ˈmyuzɪkl/
- a romantic comedy /rou'mæntik 'kamədi/
- a science fiction movie /'saɪəns 'fɪk∫n 'muvi/
- a thriller /ˈθrɪlər/
- a war movie /wɔr 'muvi/
- a western/western/
- b (3)33)) Listen and check.
- c Think of a famous movie for each kind.
- **d** What kind of movie is often...?

<u>fu</u>nny <u>vio</u>lent ex<u>ci</u>ting <u>sca</u>ry <u>mo</u>ving

e What kind of movies do you / don't you like? Why?



movie and film

Movie and film mean the same, but film is more common in British English.

2 PEOPLE AND THINGS

a Match the nouns and definitions.

audience /'odiens/ cast /kæst/ extra /'ɛkstrə/ plot /plɑt/
review /rɪ'vyu/ scene /sin/ script /skrɪpt/ sequel /'sikwəl/
soundtrack /'saondtræk/ special effects /'spɛʃl ɪ'fɛkts/
star /star/ subtitles /'sʌbtaɪtlz/

- 1 <u>cast</u> all the people who act in a movie
- 2 _____ (also *verb*) the most important actor or actress in a movie
- 3 _____ the music of a movie
- 4 _____ the story of a movie
- 5 _____ a part of a movie happening in one place
- 6 _____ the people who watch a movie in a movie theater
- 7 _____ a move that continues the story of an earlier movie
- 8 _____ images often created by a computer
- 9 _____ the words of the movie
- 10 _____ a person in a movie who has a small unimportant part, e.g., in a crowd scene
- 11 _____ the translation of the dialogue into another language
- 12 _____ an article that gives an opinion on a new movie, book, etc.
- **b** (3 34)) Listen and check. Cover the definitions and look at the words. Remember the definitions.

3 VERBS AND PHRASES

- a Match sentences 1–6 with sentences A–F.
 - 1 It was directed by Tate Taylor.
 - 2 It was dubbed into other languages.
 - Wiola Davis **played the part of**Aibileen Clark.
 - 4 The movie **is set** in Mississippi in the US during the 1960s.
 - 5 It **is based on** the novel of the same name by Kathryn Stockett.
 - 6 It was shot (filmed) on location in Greenwood, Mississippi.
 - A It was situated in that place at that time.
 - B He was the director.
 - C This was her role in the movie.
 - D The voices of foreign actors were used.
 - E It was an adaptation of the book.
 - F It was filmed in the real place, not in a studio.



O be on

be on = being shown on TV What's **on** TV tonight?

b (3) 35)) Listen and check. Cover 1–6 and look at A–F. Remember 1–6.



VOCABULARY BANK

The body

1 PARTS OF THE BODY

- a Match the words and pictures.
 - arms/grmz/
 - back/bæk/
 - ears/irz/
 - eyes /aiz/
 - face /feis/
 - feet /fit/ (singular foot /fut/)
 - fingers /'fɪŋgərz/
 - hands/hændz/
 - head /hed/
 - knees/niz/
 - legs /legz/
 - lips/lips/
 - 1 mouth /maυθ/
 - neck/nek/
 - nose/nouz/
 - shoulders /'foulderz/
 - stomach /'stʌmək/
 - teeth /tiθ/ (singular tooth /tuθ/)
 - toes/touz/
 - tongue /tʌŋ/

1































- **b** (3) (39)) Listen and check.
- Cover the words and test yourself or a partner. Point to a part of the body for your partner to say the word.

Possessive pronouns with parts of the body In English we use possessive pronouns (my, your, etc.) with parts of the body, not the. Give me your hand. NOT Give me the hand.

2 VERBS RELATED TO THE BODY

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct tense. Which two verbs are irregular in the past tense?

bite /baɪt/ clap /klæp/ kick /kɪk/ nod /nɑd/ point /point/ smell /smel/ smile /smail/ stare /ster/ taste /teist/ throw /θrou/ touch /tats/ whistle /'wisl/

b (3 40)) Listen and check. Which parts of the body do you use to do all these things?

⋖ p.59

| 1 | Don't be scared of the dog. He won't <u>bite</u> . |
|----|---|
| 2 | Jason the ball too hard, and it went over the wall into the |
| | next yard. |
| 3 | Don't stones – you might hit somebody. |
| 4 | Mmm! Something delicious! Are you making a cake? |
| 5 | The stranger at me for a long time, but he didn't say |
| | anything. |
| 6 | Can you the rice? I'm not sure if it's cooked yet. |
| 7 | My dad a tune as he raked the leaves. |
| 8 | Don't the oven door! It's really hot. |
| 9 | The audience when I finished singing. |
| 10 | The teacher suddenly at me and said, "What's the answer?" |
| 11 | In Russia if you at strangers, people think you're crazy! |
| 12 | Everybody in agreement when I explained my idea. |

Education

1 THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THE US AND THE UK

a Complete the text about the US with words from the list.

<u>co</u>llege ele<u>men</u>tary grades <u>gra</u>duate high <u>kin</u>dergarten <u>pre</u>school <u>pri</u>vate <u>pu</u>blic re<u>ligious</u> semesters twelfth

- b (43)) Listen and check.
- **c** Complete the text about the UK with the words from the list.

<u>boarding</u> head <u>nursery</u> <u>primary</u> <u>pu</u>pils <u>se</u>condary terms uni<u>ver</u>sity

- d 44)) Listen and check.
- e Cover both texts. With a partner, try to remember the different types of school (starting from the lowest level) in both countries.

In the US

any children start their education between the ages of two and four in ¹preschool. Once a child turns five, he or she enters the US school system, which is divided into three levels, ²_____ school, middle school (sometimes called junior



high school), and 3 _____ school. In almost all schools at these levels, children are divided by age groups into 4 ____. The youngest children begin in 5 ____ (followed by first grade) and continue until 6 ____ grade, the final year of high school. The school year is divided into two 7 ____.

Most US schools (about 75%) are 8 _____ schools, which means they are supported by US tax dollars and education is free. The other 25% are 9 _____ schools, where parents have to pay. Many of these schools are 10 ____ schools, where the teachers may be priests or nuns.

If you want to go to 11 ______, you have to apply. Admission depends on high school grades, college aptitude test scores, and extracurricular activities. A person who has completed college and has earned a degree is called a college 12 _____.



In the UK

hildren start 1 ______ school when they are five. Before that, many children go to 2 _____ school. From 11–18, children go to 3 ____ school. Some children go to 4 _____ schools, where they study, eat, and sleep. School children are usually called 5 _____ (not "students" which only refers to people who are at university), and the person who is in charge of a school is called the 6 _____ teacher. The school year is divided into three 7 _____. Higher education is often called 8 _____.

2 VERBS

a Complete the texts with a verb from the list.

behave /bi'heɪv/ be punished /bi 'pʌnɪʃt/ be suspended /bi sə'spɛndəd/ cheat /tʃit/ fail /feɪl/ pass /pæs/ study /'stʌdi/ take /teɪk/ (or do)



Discipline is very strict in our school. If students <u>behave</u> badly, for example if they ____ on an exam, they will probably ____, and might even ___



2 Marc has to _____ an important English exam next week. He hopes he'll _____, but he hasn't had much time to _____, so he's worried that he might _____.

b (4.5)) Listen and check. Cover the texts and look at the pictures. Remember the texts.

0

peducate or bring up?

educate = to teach somebody at a school Luke was educated at Cherry Creek High School and the University of Denver.

bring up = to take care of a child and teach him / her how to behave. This is usually done by parents or a family member at home. Lily was **brought** up by her mother in a small city.

learn or study?

learn = to get knowledge or a skill (from somebody)

I'm **learning** to drive right now. How long have you been **learning** Russian?

study = to spend time learning about something

Russell is studying economics in college.

1 WHERE PEOPLE LIVE

Complete the **Preposition** column with *in* or *on*.

| | | | . reposition |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | I live | the country, surrounded by fields. | <u>in</u> |
| 2 | I live the cen | the <u>out</u> skirts of Boston, about 5 miles from ter of the city. | |
| 3 | I live | a village (a town / a city). | |
| 4 | I live in | Del Mar, a small town the West Coast. | |
| 5 | I live building | the <u>se</u> cond floor of a large apartment g. | |
| 6 | I live from th | Littleton, a <u>suburb</u> of Denver about 11 miles e center of the city. | |

| 0 | sub | urbs | or | outs | kirts? | |
|---|-----|------|----|------|--------|--|
| | | | | | | |

The suburbs is a residential area outside the center of a large city.

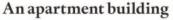
Littleton is a suburb of Denver.

The outskirts is the area around a city that is the farthest from the center of the city. They live on the outskirts of Vancouver.

- **b** (4) 19)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the **Preposition** column. Say the sentences with the correct preposition.
- **d** Describe where you live to your partner.

2 PARTS OF A HOUSE OR AN APARTMENT BUILDING

a Match the words and pictures.



- balcony /'bælkəni/
- basement /'beismant/
- entrance /'entrans/
- first floor /fərst flor/

(BritE ground floor)

1 top floor /tap flor/



A house

Preposition

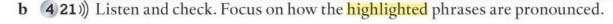
- 1 chimney / tʃimni/
- deck/dek// patio /'pætiou/
- gate/gert/
- roof/rof/
- steps/steps/
- walkway / wokwei/
- wall/wol/



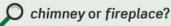
b (4) 20)) Listen and check. Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself.

DESCRIBING A HOUSE OR AN APARTMENT

- a Match the descriptions and photos.
 - I live in a cabin in the woods. It's old and made of logs. The rooms have very low ceilings. There's a fireplace in the living room, and it's very cozy in the winter.
- I live in a modern apartment in the city. It's spacious and very light, with wood floors and big windows.



c Cover the descriptions and look at the photos. Describe the rooms.



In English, chimney only refers to the structure on the roof of the house. Fireplace is the place where you burn wood or coal.

roof or ceiling?

Roof is the top part of a house. Ceiling is the top part of a room.





VOCABULARY BANK

Word building

1 MAKING NOUNS FROM VERBS

a Make nouns from the verbs in the list and write them in the correct column.

achieve /ə'tʃiv/ agree /ə'gri/ argue /'argyu/
attach /ə'tætʃ/ choose /tʃuz/ compensate /'kampənseɪt/
complain /kəm'pleɪn/ deliver /dı'lıvər/
demonstrate /'dɛmənstreɪt/ explain /ık'spleɪn/ lose /luz/
pay /peɪ/ respond /rɪ'spand/ sell /sɛl/ succeed /sək'sid/

| 1 + ation | 2 + ment | 3 new word |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| | | choice |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

- **b** (4 38)) Listen and check. <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable in the nouns.
- c Test a partner. Then switch roles.
 - A (book open) say the verb.
 - B (book closed) say the noun.
- **d** Complete the questions with a noun from **a** in the singular or plural.
 - 1 Have you ever opened an <u>attachment</u> on an email that contained a virus?
 - 2 Do you often have _____ with your family? What about?
 - 3 Do you prefer reading grammar ______ in your own language, or do you think it's better to read them in English?
 - 4 Have you ever made a ______ to a company and gotten _____?
 - 5 Do you think that there's too much _____ when you're shopping, e.g., for a new phone?
 - 6 Have you ever been in a _____? What were you protesting about?



e (4)39)) Listen and check. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

⋖ p.77

2 MAKING ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

a Look at the adjectives and adverbs that can be made from the noun *luck* in the chart below. Then, in pairs, complete the chart.

| noun | adjectives | | adverbs | |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | + | _ | + | - |
| luck | lucky | unlucky | luckily | unluckily |
| fortune | fortunate | unfortunate | | |
| comfort | | | | |
| patience | | | | |
| care | | | | |

- b (57)) Listen and check.
- **c** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the **bold** noun.



| 1 | The beach was beautiful, but unfortunately | fortune |
|---|--|---------|
| | it rained almost every day. | |

| 2 | My new shoes are very I wore |
|---|---|
| | them for the first time yesterday, and they |
| | didn't hurt at all. |

| didn't nurt at all. | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| He took the exam quickly and | care |
| | |

| | and so he made a lo | t of mistakes. | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|------|
| 4 | We were really | We missed | luck |
| | the flight by just fiv | e minutes. | |

| 5 | Jack is a very | driver! He can' |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | stand being behin | nd someone who is |
| | driving slowly | |

| | driving slowly. | |
|---|----------------------------|------|
| 5 | It was a bad accident, but | luck |
| | nobody was seriously hurt | |

| 7 | It was raining, but fans waited |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| | in line to buy tickets for tomorrow's |
| | concert |

| | concert. |
|---|--|
| 8 | The roads will be very icy tonight, so |

| 9 | The temperature dropped to | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| | 20 degrees, but | we were a | |
| | wearing warm coats | and jackets. | |

10 The bed in the hotel was incredibly

| I hardly slept at a |
|---------------------|
| |

| d | 5 8)) | Listen and | check |
|---|-------|------------|-------|
| | | | |

drive



3

comfort

patience

patience

care

fortune

comfort

Work

1 VERB PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases with a word or phrase from the list.

applied for /əˈplaɪd fər/ was downsized /wəz 'daunsaɪzd/ was fired /wəz faɪərd/ got promoted /gat prəˈmoutɪd/ resign /rɪˈzaɪn/ retire /rɪˈtaɪər/ set up /sɛt ʌp/ take /teɪk/ work (x2) /wərk/



| 1 | Dan has to <u>work</u> a lot of overtime. | |
|---|--|---|
| 2 | Mattlast week. |] |
| 3 | Most nurses have to shifts. | |
| 4 | A man in our department yesterday. |] |
| 5 | Colin last month. | |
| 6 | The politician is going to |] |
| 7 | Lilian is going to next month. | |
| 8 | Angela has a business to sell clothes online. | |
| 9 | Everyone in the office has to a training course. | , |
| 0 | She a job. | |
| | | |

He has to work extra hours.

He was given a more important job.

Sometimes they work during the day and sometimes at night.

He lost his job because of poor performance.

He lost his job because the company didn't need him anymore.

He has decided to leave his job. (also quit)

She's 65, and she's going to stop working.

She had the idea and has started doing it.

They need to learn how to use the new software.

She replied to an advertisement and sent in her résumé.

b (4) 42)) Listen and check. Cover the first sentence and look at the second. Can you remember the verb?

2 SAYING WHAT YOU DO

a Match the adjectives and definitions.

part-time /'part 'taɪm/ self-employed /sɛlf ɪm'plɔɪd/ temporary /'tɛmpərɛri/ unemployed /ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/ well qualified /wɛl 'kwaləfaɪd/



for people

1

- 1 I'm ______. without a job
 2 He's ______. working for himself
 3 She's ______. with, e.g., a college degree
- for a job or work
- 4 It's a _____ job. (opposite *permanent*) with only a short contract, e.g., for six months
 5 It's a _____ job. (opposite *full-time*) only working a few hours a day

or with a lot of experience

- **b** Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.
 - 1 I work <u>for</u> a multinational company.
 - 2 I'm _____ the marketing department.
 - 3 I'm responsible _____ customer loans.
 - 4 I'm _____ school (college).
 - 5 I'm ____ my third year.
- c 443)) Listen and check a and b.

3 WORD BUILDING

a Make nouns from the following verbs by adding -ment, -ion, or -ation, and making any other necessary changes.

| 1 promote prom | otion 4 employ | |
|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 2 apply | 5 <u>qua</u> lify | |
| 3 retire | 6 resign | |

b Make nouns for the people who do the jobs by adding -er, -or, -ian, or -ist, and making any other necessary changes.

| 1 <u>sci</u> ence | 4 <u>phar</u> macy |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2 law | 5 farm |
| 3 <u>mu</u> sic | 6 trans <u>late</u> |

- c (4 44)) Listen and check a and b. <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable in the new words.
- **d** Cover the nouns and look at 1–6 in **a** and **b**. Say the nouns. Think of two more jobs for each ending.

pjob or work?

I'm looking for **work**. I'm looking for a **job**. Work is an uncountable noun and has no plural. NOT I'm looking for a work.

Job is a countable noun.

There are several jobs available in this company.



Irregular verbs

5 45))

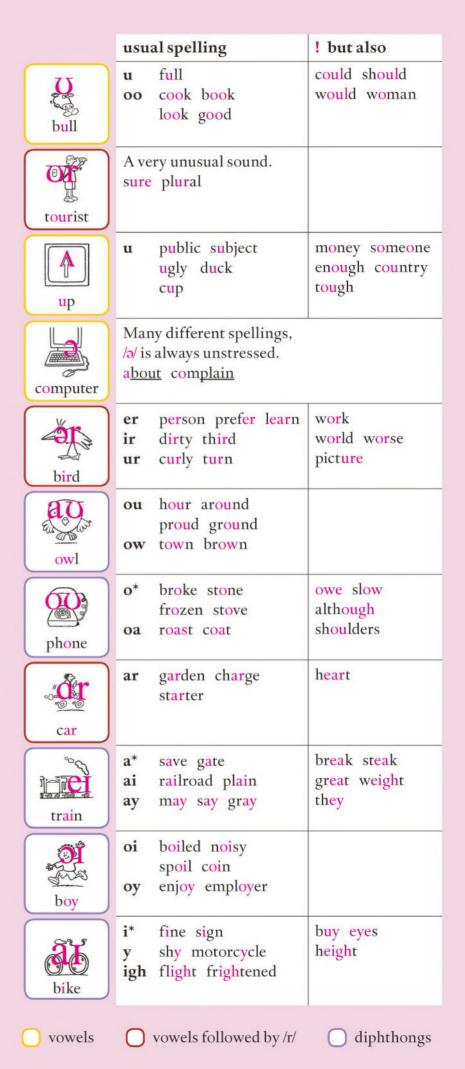
| Infinitive | Simple past | Past participle |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| be /bi/ | was /wəz/ were /wər/ | been /bɪn/ |
| beat /bit/ | beat | beaten /'bitn/ |
| become /bɪˈkʌm/ | became /bi'keim/ | become |
| begin /bɪˈgɪn/ | began /bɪˈgæn/ | begun /bɪˈgʌn/ |
| bite /baɪt/ | bit /bit/ | bitten /'bɪtn/ |
| break/breik/ | broke /brook/ | broken /'broukan/ |
| bring /brɪŋ/ | brought /brot/ | brought |
| build/bild/ | built /bɪlt/ | built |
| buy /baɪ/ | bought /bot/ | bought |
| can /kæn/ | could /kod/ | _ |
| catch /kætʃ/ | caught /kət/ | caught |
| choose /tʃuz/ | chose /tʃouz/ | chosen /'tʃoʊzn/ |
| come /kʌm/ | came /kerm/ | come |
| cost /kəst/ | cost | cost |
| cut /kʌt/ | cut | cut |
| do /du/ | did /dɪd/ | done /dʌn/ |
| draw /dro/ | drew /dru/ | drawn/dran/ |
| dream /drim/ | dreamed /drimd/ | dreamed |
| | (dreamt /dremt/) | (dreamt) |
| drink /drɪŋk/ | drank /dræŋk/ | drunk /draŋk/ |
| drive /draɪv/ | drove /drouv/ | driven /'drɪvn/ |
| eat /it/ | ate /eɪt/ | eaten /ˈitn/ |
| fall /fol/ | fell /fel/ | fallen /ˈfɔlən/ |
| feel /fil/ | felt /felt/ | felt |
| find /famd/ | found /faund/ | found |
| fly /flaɪ/ | flew /flu/ | flown /floun/ |
| forget /fər'get/ | forgot /fər'gat/ | forgotten /fər'gatn |
| get /get/ | got /gat/ | gotten /ˈgatn/ |
| give /grv/ | gave /gerv/ | given /'gɪvn/ |
| go /gou/ | went /went/ | gone /gan/ |
| grow/grou/ | grew /gru/ | grown /groun/ |
| hang/hæŋ/ | hung /hʌŋ/ | hung |
| have /hæv/ | had /hæd/ | had |
| hear /hɪr/ | heard /hərd/ | heard |
| hit /hɪt/ | hit | hit |
| hurt /hərt/ | hurt | hurt |
| keep/kip/ | kept /kept/ | kept |
| know /nou/ | knew /nu/ | known /noun/ |

| Infinitive | Simple past | Past participle |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| learn/lərn/ | learned /lərnd/ | learned |
| leave /liv/ | left /lɛft/ | left |
| lend/lend/ | lent /lent/ | lent |
| let/let/ | let | let |
| lie /laɪ/ | lay /leɪ/ | lain /leɪn/ |
| lose /luz/ | lost/lost/ | lost |
| make /meɪk/ | made /meɪd/ | made |
| mean /min/ | meant /ment/ | meant |
| meet /mit/ | met /mɛt/ | met |
| pay /peɪ/ | paid /peɪd/ | paid |
| put /put/ | put | put |
| read /rid/ | read /red/ | read/red/ |
| ride /raɪd/ | rode /roud/ | ridden /ˈrɪdn/ |
| ring /rɪŋ/ | rang /ræŋ/ | rung /rʌŋ/ |
| run /rʌn/ | ran /ræn/ | run |
| say /seɪ/ | said /sed/ | said |
| see /si/ | saw /so/ | seen /sin/ |
| sell /sɛl/ | sold/sould/ | sold |
| send /send/ | sent /sent/ | sent |
| set/set/ | set | set |
| shine /ʃaɪn/ | shone /foun/ | shone |
| shut /ʃʌt/ | shut | shut |
| sing /sɪŋ/ | sang /sæŋ/ | sung /sʌŋ/ |
| sit /sɪt/ | sat /sæt/ | sat |
| sleep /slip/ | slept/slept/ | slept |
| speak /spik/ | spoke /spouk/ | spoken /ˈspoukən/ |
| spend/spend/ | spent /spent/ | spent |
| stand/stænd/ | stood/stud/ | stood |
| steal /stil/ | stole /stoul/ | stolen /'stoulen/ |
| swim/swim/ | swam /swæm/ | swum /swam/ |
| take /teɪk/ | took/tok/ | taken /ˈteɪkən/ |
| teach /titʃ/ | taught /tot/ | taught |
| tell/tel/ | told /toold/ | told |
| think /θιŋk/ | thought /0ot/ | thought |
| throw /θrou/ | threw /θru/ | thrown /θrəun/ |
| understand /ʌndəˈstaend/ | understood /ʌndərˈstʊd/ | understood |
| wake /weik/ | woke /wook/ | woken /ˈwoukən/ |
| wear /wer/ | wore /wor/ | worn/worn/ |
| win /wɪn/ | won /wʌn/ | won |
| | | |

Vowel sounds

| | usua | al spelling | ! but also |
|--------|---------------|--|---|
| T tree | ee ea e | beef speed peach team refund medium | people magazine niece receipt |
| fish | i | dish bill pitch fit ticket since | pretty women busy decided village physics |
| ear | | cheers engineer here we're beard appearance | serious |
| cat | a | fan travel crash tax carry land | |
| egg | e | menu lend text spend plenty cent | friendly already healthy many said |
| chair | air | airport upstairs fair hair rare careful | their there wear pear area |
| clock | o | shop comedy plot shot cottage on | watch want calm |
| saw | | bald wall draw saw walk talk | thought caught audience |
| horse | or ore | sports floor bore score | warm course board |
| boot | 00 u* | pool moody true student | suitcase juice shoe move soup through |

^{*} especially before consonant + e



SOUND BANK

Consonant sounds

| | usual spelling | ! but also | usual spelling | ! but also |
|--------|---|---|--|--------------------|
| parrot | p platetransport trippp shopping apply | | th throw thriller healthy path math teeth | |
| b. | b beans bill probably crab bb stubborn dubbed | | th the that with farther together | |
| K key | c court script k kind kick ck track lucky | chemisty school stomach squid account | ch change cheat tch watch match t (+ ure) picture future | |
| girl | g golf grilled colleague forget gg aggressive luggage | | j jealous just g generous manager dge bridge judge | |
| flower | f food roof ph pharmacy nephew ff traffic affectionate | enough laugh | limit salary until reliable sell rebellious | |
| vase | v van vegetables travel invest private believe | of | r result referee elementary fried borrow married | written wrong |
| tie | t taste tennis stadium strict tt attractive cottage | worked passed | war waste western highway whistle which | one once |
| dog | d director afford comedy confident dd address middle | failed bored | y yet year yogurt yourself before u university argue | |
| snake | s steps likes ss boss assistant c twice city cycle (before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i>) | science scene | m mean arm romantic charming summer swimming | lamb |
| zebra | z lazy freezing s nose loves cousins | | n neck honest none chimney tennis thinner | knee knew |
| | sh short dishwasher selfish cash ti (+ vowel) | sugar sure machine chef | ng cooking going spring bring before g/k think tongue | |
| shower | ambitious explanation ci (+ vowel) spacious sociable | | h handsome helmet behave inherit unhappy perhaps | who whose whole |
| | decision confusion usually | | house | |

television



American ENGLISH FILE

Workbook

Christina Latham-Koenig Clive Oxenden Jane Hudson



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| 46 | В | Ideal home |
| 49 | PRA | ACTICAL ENGLISH Boys' night out |
| | 8 | |
| 50 | A | Sell and tell |
| 53 | В | What's the right job for you? |
| | 9 | |
| 56 | A | Lucky encounters |
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| | 10 | |
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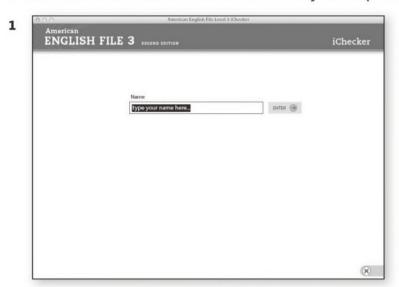
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Powerful listening and interactive assessment CD-ROM

Your iChecker disc on the inside back cover of this Workbook includes:

- AUDIO Download ALL of the audio files for the Listening and Pronunciation activities in this Workbook for on-thego listening practice.
- FILE TESTS Check your progress by taking a selfassessment test after you complete each File.

Audio: When you see this symbol iChecker, go to the iChecker disc in the back of this Workbook. Load the disc in your computer.



Type your name and press "ENTER."



Choose "AUDIO BANK."



Click on the exercise for the File. Then use the media player to listen.

You can transfer the audio to a mobile device from the "audio" folder on the disc.



File test: At the end of every File, there is a test. To do the test, load the iChecker and select "Tests." Select the test for the File you have just finished.



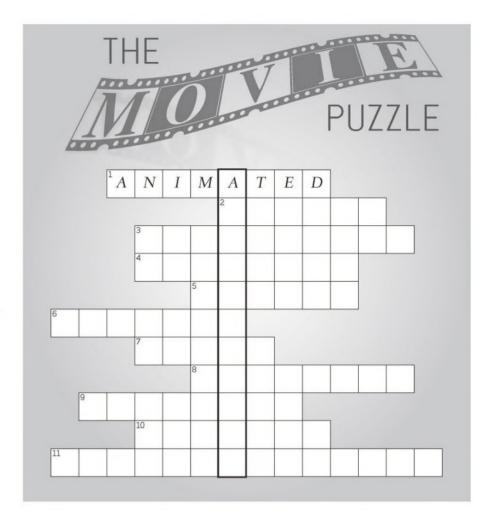
Dictation: At the end of every File, there is a dictation exercise. To do the dictation, select "Dictations" from the "File" menu.

6A Shot on location

1 VOCABULARY movies

| a | | ead the clues. Complete the puzzle on the right of find the hidden kind of movie. |
|---|----|---|
| | 1 | A movie where images are drawn is an an <u>imated</u> movie. |
| | 2 | A funny movie is a c |
| | | A movie based on real events in the past is a |
| | 3 | h movie. |
| | 4 | A movie with an exciting plot is a |
| | Т | th |
| | 5 | A scary movie is a h movie. |
| | | A movie about cowboys is a w |
| | | A movie with a serious story is a dr |
| | | A funny movie about people falling in love is a |
| | | rcomedy. |
| | 9 | A movie about wars and battles is a |
| | | w |
| | 10 | A movie where the cast sings and dances is a |
| | | m |
| | 11 | A movie about imaginary events in the future is a |
| | | scnovie. |
| | | Hidden kind of movie: |
| b | C | omplete the sentences. |
| | 1 | The star of the movie was a famous British actress. |
| | 2 | I didn't understand the movie because the |
| | | plwas very complicated. |
| | 3 | The actor accepted the part as soon as he read the |
| | | sc |
| | 4 | Some members of the au were crying |
| | | at the end of the movie. |
| | 5 | Most critics gave the movie an excellent |
| | | <u>r</u> . |
| | | They only had to shoot the sc once. |
| | 7 | We don't speak French, so we saw the French movie |
| | - | with English s |
| | 8 | You'll have to wait for the s to find out |
| | 0 | what happens next. |
| | 9 | My favorite s is the music from <i>The Artist</i> . |
| | 10 | The best thing about the movie was the sp |
| | | ef They looked very realistic. |
| | 11 | The director is looking for exto |
| | | appear in the crowd scenes. |
| | 12 | The c was a mixture of American and |

British actors.



2 GRAMMAR passive (all tenses)

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

| d | irect dub invite play release shoot show write |
|---|---|
| 1 | The movie <u>is directed</u> by Kathryn Bigelow. (simple present) |
| 2 | The part of Spider-Man by Andrew Garfield. (simple past) |
| 3 | It was very windy while the scene |
| | (past continuous) |
| 4 | The sequelnext year. (future, will) |
| 5 | Some of the extras |
| | to the movie premiere. (future, going to) |
| 6 | The musical |
| | in movie theaters all over the country. (present continuous) |
| 7 | The drama |
| | into five other languages. (present perfect) |
| 8 | The script |
| | by the author of the book. (simple past) |

b Circle the correct form, active or passive.



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

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

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

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a iChecker Listen and repeat the sentences.

 Copy the rhythm.
 - 1 The movie is based on a true story.
 - 2 These scenes will be shot on location.
 - 3 The actor has been nominated for an Oscar.
 - 4 The script was written by the author of the novel.
 - 5 The sequel is going to be released next week.
 - 6 The costumes are being made by hand.
- **b** Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable in these words.
 - 1 audience 6 horr or mo vie
 - 2 historical movie 7 review
 - 3 comedy 8 sequel

repeat the words.

- 4 director 9 soundtrack
- 5 drama 10 subtitles
- iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and

4 READING

| a | Read the text once. Check (|) where you think it comes from | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | 1 an online newspaper | 3 a website for tourists | |

| 1 | an online newspaper | \Box | 9 | a website for tourists | \Box |
|---|---------------------|--------|---|------------------------|--------|
| 2 | a travel blog | | 4 | a movie program | |

On location at Knebworth House

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

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

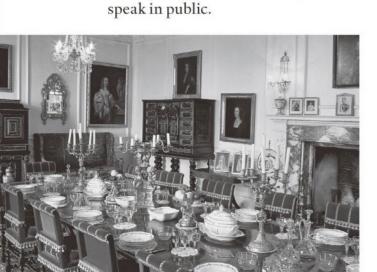
The inside of Knebworth House has also been used in many movies. An important scene from the 2010 Oscar-winning movie *The King's Speech* was shot in the ballroom. This movie was made by the British director Tom Hooper. It starred Colin Firth as the young King George VI of England, who had a speech impediment.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

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

These are just a few of the famous scenes filmed at Knebworth House. To discover more, why not visit Knebworth yourself? The house is only 27 miles from London, and is easy to get to by car or by train. Knebworth House is a must for all movie lovers visiting the UK.



| b | | ead the text again. Mark the sente (true) or F (false). | nces |
|---|---------|---|----------|
| | 1 | destination for music lovers. | <u>T</u> |
| | 2 | The house isn't occupied anymore. | |
| | 3 | Many movies have been made | _ |
| | 3 | at Knebworth. | |
| | 4 | Tim Burton used the outside | _ |
| | 1 | of the house in one of his movies. | |
| | 5 | You can see the outside of the | _ |
| | | house in The King's Speech. | |
| | 6 | George VI makes an important | _ |
| | | announcement to all his guests at Knebworth. | |
| | 7 | Harry Potter walks down the | _ |
| | | staircase in Knebworth in one | |
| | | of the movies. | _ |
| | 8 | Knebworth House is not far | |
| | | from London. | _ |
| c | L | ook at the highlighted words and | d |
| | pł U | nrases. What do you think they me se your dictionary to look up the leaning and pronunciation. | ean |
| | 111 | earing and pronunciation. | |
| d | | omplete the sentences with one one highlighted words or phrases. | |
| | 1 | My sister didn't really like the <u>ne</u> <u>version</u> of <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> . So prefers the old one. | |
| | 2 | Palaces often have a | |
| | _ | where people come for a formal | _ |
| | | dance or party. | |
| | 3 | Nowadays, you can visit | |
| | | in the UK to see ho | w |
| | | very rich families lived in the pas | t. |
| | 4 | In the summer, I love going to | |
| | | concerts. It's more fun than going | to |
| | _ | an indoor concert. | |
| | 5 | A hotel near a beach is a | |
| | _ | popular for weddi | ngs. |
| | 6 | A person with a | |



can find it very hard to

5 LISTENING

d a skating rink

a group before she takes them on the TV and Movie Walking Tour of Central Park in New York City. Number the places in the order she mentions them.

| a | a carousel | | e a hotel | |
|---|------------|---|--------------|--|
| b | a bridge | 1 | f a lake | |
| C | a memorial | | g a fountain | |

- **b** Listen again and correct any mistakes in the sentences. Check (✓) the sentences that are correct.
 - 1 The tour will last for three hours.
 _two hours
 - 2 The Gapstow Bridge is made of wood.
 - 3 The Plaza Hotel was featured in *The Great Gatsby*.
 - 4 There is one skating rink in Central Park.
 - 5 The Carousel has 47 wooden horses to ride on.
 - 6 The Boathouse Restaurant is next to the smallest lake in Central Park.
 - 7 The Bow Bridge was used as a location in the TV show *Glee*.
 - 8 The last time sheep were in the Sheep Meadow was 1943.
- **c** Listen again with the audioscript on p. 73.



Wollman Skating Rink



the Carousel



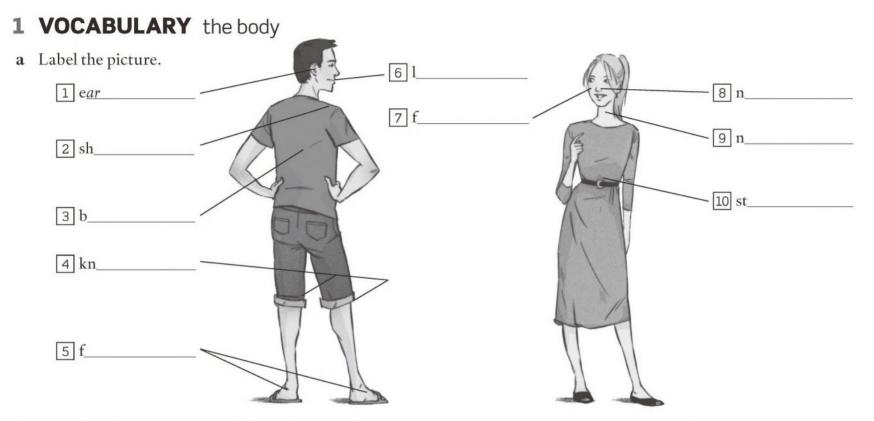
Bow Bridge

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alley /ˈæli/
aristocratic /əˈrɪstəkrætɪk/
gangsters /ˈgæŋstərz/
servants /ˈsərvənts/
tomb /tum/
fictional /ˈfɪkʃənl/
spectacular /spɛkˈtækyələr/
currently /ˈkərəntli/
on the edge of /ɑn ði ˈɛdʒ əv/

6B Judging by appearances



b Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

| | oite clap kick nod point smell smile stare aste touch throw whistle |
|----|---|
| 1 | It's rude to <u>stare</u> at people. It can make them feel uncomfortable. |
| 2 | You'll have to the ball harder to score a goal. |
| 3 | Don't the door – I just painted it. |
| 4 | Can you the soup? I think it might need more salt. |
| 5 | I can something burning. Did you turn off the oven? |
| 6 | When you're introduced to someone, you |
| | should, say hello, and shake hands. |
| 7 | We often our heads when we agree with someone or understand what they said. |
| 8 | Did the audience much at the end of the concert? |
| 9 | Lisa doesn't like dogs because she thinks they'll her. |
| 10 | I often a tune when I'm in the shower. |
| 11 | Don't drop your potato chip bag on the floor it in the trash. |
| 12 | When I'm abroad, it's sometimes easier to at something I want in a store. |

2 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a Circle the word with the different sound.

| bike | bite smile h ei ght weight |
|----------|---|
| 2 train | face great eyes taste |
| 3 phone | n o se t o ngue thr o w t oe s |
| 4 ao | s ou nd cr ow d m ou th sh ou lders |
| 5 OI boy | p oi nt enj oy n oi se outg oi ng |

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

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

a Circle the correct answers.



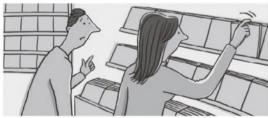
1 That woman (can't) must be the new manager. Our new manager is a man.



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



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



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



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



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

| D | 0 | omplete the sentences with must, might, might not, or can t. | |
|---|----|--|-----------------|
| | 1 | He lived in Argentina for five years so he <u>must</u> speak Spanish we | ell! |
| | 2 | You be very busy at work. You're always on Facebook | ! |
| | 3 | I'm not sure, but Jenna be on vacation. She didn't comwork today. | e to |
| | 4 | Mark passed all his final exams. His parents be very p | roud. |
| | 5 | Do you really think the US will win tonight? You be serious! They have no chance! | |
| | 6 | Lucy wasn't feeling well this afternoon, so she come to the party tonight. She said she would let us know later today. | 0 |
| | 7 | I thought our neighbor was away for the weekend, but she be – I just saw her in her yard. | |
| | 8 | It's very cold this evening and there are a lot of clouds. I think it snow. | |
| 4 | L | ISTENING | |
| a | | iChecker Listen to a radio program about the history of beauty. Check (✓) the three periods in history that the guest talks about. | |
| | 1 | ancient Greece | |
| | 2 | the Egyptians | |
| | 3 | the seventeenth century | |
| | 4 | the Middle Ages | |
| | 5 | the Romans | |
| | 6 | the nineteenth century | |
| | | Glossary | |
| | | ead = a soft, heavy, gray metal owder = a dry substance in the form of very small grains | |
| b | Li | isten again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). | |
| | 1 | Women and men wore makeup in ancient Egypt. | \underline{T} |
| | 2 | The Egyptians only wore black and white makeup. | |
| | 3 | Egyptian men wore makeup to protect their skin from the sun. | _ |
| | 4 | The Greeks thought that brown hair was the most beautiful. | |
| | 5 | Greek women used a substance that was dangerous in their makeup. | _ |
| | 6 | Beauty was very important to Roman people. | _ |
| | 7 | Roman women put their makeup on themselves. | _ |
| | | | |

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 73.

5 READING

- Read the article once. What is the writer's opinion of Photoshopping?
 - 1 Publishers should be able to use it as much as they want to.
 - 2 Publishers should be able to use it a little.
 - 3 Publishers shouldn't be able to use it at all.
- **b** Read the article again and choose the correct answers.
 - 1 According to the article, publishers use Photoshopping to make people look...
 - (a) as good as possible.
 - b as interesting as possible.
 - c as thin as possible.
 - 2 The article says that Photoshopped images have a bad effect on...
 - a girls of all ages.
 - b young teenagers.
 - c all kinds of people.
 - 3 The new program gives a rating of 1 to an image with...
 - a no Photoshopping.
 - b a little Photoshopping.
 - c a lot of Photoshopping.
 - 4 People complained about the Rachel Weisz ad because...
 - a it made her look a lot younger than she is.
 - b it showed the actress as she really is.
 - c it used an image of a different actress.
 - 5 The people who will benefit most from the new tool are...
 - a advertisers.
 - b consumers.
 - c publishers.
- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
- **d** Complete the sentences with one of the highlighted words or phrases.
 - 1 Our neighbors are <u>relying</u> on us to water their plants while they're away.
 - 2 Animal rights groups want experiments on animals to be ___
 - 3 We're ____our vacation plans so that we arrive on Thursday instead of Saturday.
 - 4 I can't how to download this program.
 - 5 In general, the older you get, the more __ you have in your skin.
 - 6 In most countries, movies are given a_ to show which age group they are suitable for.

Photoshopping: how much is too much?

Today, it is normal for magazines

celebrities and models always look their best.

N.

\$ 0000 C



On the other hand, health organizations have warned that digitally altering photographs may be dangerous. They say Photoshopped images are not realistic, and may have a negative effect on people.

Psychologists agree with the health organizations. They say some people try so hard to look like the pictures in magazines that they get sick. In some cases, they want to be as thin as the models and so they stop eating enough. When they realize that it is impossible to look so good, they get depressed. This doesn't only happen to young girls, but it can happen to people of all ages. So what can be done to keep everybody happy? Two researchers at Dartmouth University in New Hampshire, think they have found the answer.

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

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

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

stage /steid3/ go viral /gou 'vairəl/ achieve /ə'tʃiv/ grow up /grou 'Ap/ dye (hair) /dai/ take seriously /teik 'siriəsli/ judge (vb) /d3Ad3/ vitally important /'vaitli im'portnt/ carefree /'kerfri/ set an example /set ən 1g'zæmpl/

iChecker TESTS FILE 6

Extraordinary school for boys

1 VOCABULARY education

| a | Complete | the sentences | with the | correct | word. |
|---|----------|---------------|----------|---------|-------|
|---|----------|---------------|----------|---------|-------|

In the US

| 1 | A school for children aged from about two to five |
|---|---|
| | is a p <i>reschool</i> . |
| 2 | A school for children aged from five to 10 is an |
| | elschool. |
| 3 | A school for children aged from 11 to 13 is a |
| | m school |

| 4 | A school for | children aged from | 13 to | 18 is |
|---|--------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | h | school. | | |

| 5 | The | class | chil | dren | ar | e in | is called a gr | |
|---|-----|-------|------|------|----|------|----------------|--|
| | | | _ | | | | 0 | |

6 The school year is divided into two s_____.
7 Students have to apply to a c_____ before they can study there.

In the UK

| 8 | A school for children aged from about two to five is a |
|----|--|
| | nschool. |
| 9 | A school for children aged from five to 11 is a |
| | prschool. |
| 10 | A school for children aged from 11 to 18 is a |
| | sschool. |
| 11 | The person in charge of the school is the |
| | hteacher. |
| 12 | The school year is divided into three t |
| | |

13 A school where children study, eat, and sleep is a

14 A person who goes on to study higher education

| 1_ | Came | .1.4. | -1 | |
|----|------|-------|-----|------------|
| D | Com | oiete | tne | sentences. |

8 The students were p_

being noisy in class.

_____school.

usually studies at a u_____

| | omplete the sentences. |
|---|--|
| 1 | My friend was sick so she didn't take the exam. |
| 2 | Some of the students in that class bvery badly. |
| 3 | If you ch on the exam, the teacher won' grade it. |
| 4 | A boy was s for stealing money from other students. |
| 5 | You'll fyour classes if you don't work harde |
| 6 | I'm taking my driver's test tomorrow. I hope I p! |
| 7 | I have exams next week, so I'm going to sthis weekend. |

_ by the teacher for

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter *u*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

| boot | 2 up | 3 Dull | /yu/ |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| unch | couple | cut | cute |
| fruit | mussels | full | musical |
| scooter | pull | push | subtitles |
| true | tongue | put | uniform |

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

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

| a | N | fatch the sentence halves. | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | 1 | Joe's parents will be furious | c |
| | 2 | As soon as I get my driver's license, | |
| | 3 | I'm sure we'll feel more relaxed | |
| | 4 | You'll have to go to a new school | |
| | 5 | He won't pass his test | |
| | 6 | Nina won't look for a job | |
| | 7 | I'll buy the book | |
| | | If I don't feel well, | |

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

| b | Complete the sentences | with | a | word | from | |
|---|------------------------|------|---|------|------|--|
| | the box. | | | | | |

| | if | until | when | after | unless | befor | е |
|---|----|-----------|------------|----------|------------|---------|------------|
| | 1 | They w | on't ha | ve to w | ear a uni | form_ | when |
| | | they go | to high | schoo | 1. | | |
| | 2 | I won't | leave ea | arly | | | _the |
| | | | | | nission. | | |
| | 3 | Ella wi | ll be dis | sappoir | ited | | |
| | | she doe | esn't get | good t | est score | es. | |
| | 4 | I'll take | a long | vacatio | n | | |
| | | classes | end. | | | | |
| | 5 | The tea | acher w | on't sta | rt the cla | ıss | |
| | | | | a | ll the stu | dents a | re quiet |
| | 6 | I'll talk | to my t | eacher | s | | |
| | | Ichoos | se which | n colleg | es to app | ly to. | |
| c | C | omplet | e the se | entence | es with t | he cor | rect |
| | | | | | renthes | | |
| | | | | - | re (will | | |
| | | - | | | work as s | | |
| | 1 | | (do, get) | | WOIK as s | oon as | 1 get |
| | • | | | | 1 | | |
| | 2 | | | | la | | |
| | | we | | | (| be, hur | ry up) |
| | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ore they | | |
| | | to Kore | ea. (hav | e, go) | | | |
| | 4 | The bu | S | | | for | you |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | (not wa | ait, not l | oe) | | | |
| | 5 | If the to | eacher | | | | |
| | 0 | | | | th | ne exar | , n. |
| | | | me, not | | | | |
| | 6 | 1 | | , | | home | a until h |
| | O | * | | | a job. | | |
| | | | | | | , | ave, illiu |
| | 7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | its | | |
| | | her the | money | . (not b | e able to, | lend) | |
| | 8 | As soo | n as my | | | | |
| | | boyfrie | end | | | h | is test |
| | | scores, | he | | | n | ne. |
| | | (get, ca | .11) | | | | |
| | 9 | She | | | 1 | cinder | garten |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | ot start, | | | | , |
| | 10 | , | | | 1 | netter: | fyou |
| | 10 | 10u | | | every | | ı you |
| | | (play, r | ractice) | | | auy. | |
| | | (1-17), 1 | | | | | |

4 READING

| a | Read the article | once. Wh | iat do South Korea | in students do in |
|---|------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | a hagwon? | | | |
| | 1 sleep | | 3 study | |
| | 2 meet friends | | 4 have lunch | |

When is it time to stop studying?

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

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

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

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

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



| b | | ead the article again. Mark the sentences (true) or F (false). | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | 1 | The street patrol in Seoul is looking for criminals. \underline{F} | |
| | 2 | Most students in South Korea want to go to a university. | |
| | 3 | All private tutors in South Korea are paid well. | |
| | 4 | Schoolteachers are used to students who sleep in class. | |
| | 5 | The government is doing nothing to improve the education system. | |
| | 67 | Every academy must close before 9 p.m Students are punished if they are found in a <i>hagwon</i> | |
| c | Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation. | | |
| d | | omplete the sentences with one of the ighlighted words or phrases from the text. | |
| | 1 | It's a real <u>challenge</u> for teachers to get all their students to pass their exams. | |
| | 2 | Jon hurt his neck, so he shouldn't use two in bed. | |
| | 3 | It's very to get into some universities. You need excellent grades. | |
| | 4 | My children are to go outside when it's cold. | |
| | 5 | People using laptops on the bus is a these days. | |
| | 6 | Mary needed extra help with math and history, so she has private | |
| | | to help her with these subjects. | |



5 LISTENING

b

| Which word describes the methods used by the teacher in | |
|--|---|
| the series? | |
| 1 unusual | |
| 2 traditional | |
| 3 old-fashioned | |
| Listen again and correct the mistakes. | |
| 1 The series is a drama . | |
| reality show | |
| 2 The students are sixteen . | |
| | |
| 3 A boy says he'll burn a car. | |
| | |
| 4 The teacher used to be a soldier . | |
| | _ |
| 5 He teaches math at a high school. | |
| | _ |
| 6 The students have to say a number in the game. | |
| | _ |
| 7 The students read Shakespeare to some dogs . | |
| | _ |
| 8 The punctuation lesson is in a classroom . | |
| | _ |
| 9 Some of the students think the teacher is crazy . | |
| | _ |
| O The next episode is the following Friday . | |
| | _ |
| | |

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

a prodigy /ə 'pradədʒi/
determined (to do something) /dr'tərmənd/
resent (somebody) /rr'zɛnt/
take up (tennis) /'teɪk ʌp/
required /rɪ'kwaɪərd/
forbidden /fər'bɪdn/
outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/
prestigious /prɛ'stɪdʒəs/
cause controversy /kɔz 'kantrəˌvəsi/
push (somebody) too hard /pʊʃ tu 'hard/

3 Ideal home

_a line for the shower. (have, not be)

| 1 | GRA | MMAR | second | conditional |
|---|-----|------|--------|-------------|
|---|-----|------|--------|-------------|

| т | GRAMMAR second conditional | | PRUNUNCIATION sentence stress |
|---|--|---|--|
| a | Match the sentence halves. | a | iChecker Listen and complete the sentences. |
| | 1 If we had the time, | | 1 If I <u>exercised</u> more, I'd be a lot healthier. |
| | 2 I would like my apartment more | | 2 I'd my own if I had a |
| | 3 Luke would be able to get a job in Tokyo | | garden. |
| | 4 If my sister didn't work so hard, | | 3 Would you a if you had |
| | 5 If we bought a bigger house in the suburbs, | | enough money? |
| | 6 If they could live anywhere they wanted to, | | 4 If it were my house, I the |
| | 7 We'd have more privacy | | kitchen bigger. |
| | 8 I wouldn't want to live in New York City, | | 5 I so hard if I didn't have |
| | o i wouldn't want to inte in i tork city, | | pay so much rent. |
| | a she could spend more time with her children. | b | Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm |
| | b they'd move to California. | | |
| | c if he could speak better Japanese. | c | Match the words with the same sounds. |
| | d we'd do the housework ourselves. | | 1 cosy — a suburb |
| | e if we didn't have to share an apartment. | | 1 cosy a suburb 2 ceiling b kitchen |
| | f unless I earned a lot of money | | 3 town c walkway |
| | g if it were on the top floor. | | 4 country d shower |
| | h we'd be able to have a dog. | | 5 spacious e ground |
| h | Complete the sentences with the correct form of the | | 6 balcony f basement |
| U | verbs in parentheses. Use the second conditional. | d | iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and |
| | | u | repeat the words. |
| | 1 If I <u>had</u> more time, I' <u>d paint</u> my room myself. | | repeat the Worlds. |
| | (have, paint) 2 Lucy's room better organized if | | |
| | she it more often. (be, clean) | 3 | VOCABULARY houses |
| | 3 I my car to work if I | a | Complete the sentences with <i>in</i> or <i>on</i> and a phrase |
| | a parking space. (not take, not have) | | from the box. |
| | 4youyour job if you | | the fourth floor, the outeliste or outside |
| | a lot of money? (keep, win) | | the fourth floor the outskirts a suburb the West Coast the woods |
| | 5 Jack his mother every day if he | | |
| | a girlfriend. (not call, have) | | 1 We're looking at apartments outside of the city. We |
| | 6 We so often if our stove | | want to live <u>in a suburb</u> . |
| | broken. (not eat out, not be) | | 2 Sara bought a small cabin |
| | 7 If I a big argument with my neighbors | | because she loves looking at the birds and trees. |
| | because of a problem, I away. (have, | | 3 Here's your key. Your room is |
| | not move) | | 4 I'd love to live by the ocean, maybe |
| | 8 If our house so small, you | | |
| | all stay the night. (not be, can) | | 5 Chris lives of the city, so he has |
| | 9 you if you | | to commute downtown every day. |
| | your alarm? (wake up, not set) | | |
| | 10 If we another bathroom there | | |

b Complete the ads.

| FOR REN | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| This ¹ modern ap ² t f with magnificent with magnificent with the bedrown large ³ sp room has a ⁴ w and there is carpe is a large ⁵ b room with space for plants. There is a gwith room for two | views of oms, a bound in all the or a table parage in | the Charle athroom, a chen. The fl e bedroor outside the | s River. and a living ns. There ne living |

| This old-fashioned ⁷ c | |
|--|--|
| is situated on a quiet mountain road | |
| It has a kitchen, living room, and | |
| two small, but 8c | |
| bedrooms. All the rooms have low | |
| ⁹ c, and the walls are | |
| made of ¹⁰ l There is a ¹¹ f in the living room, | |
| ¹¹ f in the living room, | |
| but the house also has central heat. | |
| There is a small 12 d on | |
| the side of the house with a pretty | |
| view of the mountains. Several | |
| beautiful stone 13 s lead | |
| to the front ¹⁴ e of the | |
| house. | |



4 LISTENING

| a | you hear about their TV room | | e dinin | g room | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| b | music room | | f basen | nent | |
| C | 0 | \sqcup | g the w | alls | |
| d | the front door | 1 | | | |
| L | isten again and ans | wer the qu | estions. | | |
| 1 | When was the hou | se built? | | | |
| | _ In the early twent | tieth centur | ν. | | |
| 2 | . How long did Elvis | s Presley liv | e in Gracelar | nd? | |
| 3 | When did he get m | arried? | | | |
| 4 | How many childre | n did he ha | ve? | | |
| 5 | How many TVs die | d Elvis Pres | ley have in th | e TV room | 1? |
| 6 | At what time did E | lvis Presle | usually wak | e up? | |
| 7 | Other than eating dining room? | meals, wha | t did Elvis Pr | esley like t | o do in the |
| 8 | On what floor did | Elvis Presl | ey's parents h | ave a room | 1? |

5 READING

- a Read the article once and choose the best title for it.
 - 1 Top tips on buying a new house
 - 2 Finding out where you really live
 - 3 The most interesting houses to visit in London

1 D

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

We spoke to house historian Tracy Collins, who told us some of her stories. One of the houses she had to research was an apartment at 200 Oxford Street in London. She discovered that the author George Orwell had once stayed with the owners of the apartment. He had slept in the smallest bedroom in the apartment, which was very dark. Later, when he wrote his novel 1984,

he used the room as the inspiration for the famous Room 101. On another occasion, she was looking into the story of an apartment building in Orchard Court, also in London. She found out that the apartment had been used by spies during the World War II. First of all, the spies were invited to the building for a job interview. If they were successful, they took a training course. After the course, they returned to the apartment for their instructions. Then, they were sent on a mission. But Tracy's third story is even more dramatic. When she was investigating a house in another part of London, she discovered that a murder had happened there!



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

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

- **b** Match the headings with the paragraphs in the article. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use.
 - A What was there before?
 - B How much do house historians charge?
 - C How can you do it yourself?
 - D What does a house historian do?
 - E What do you need to become a house historian?
 - F What has one house historian discovered?
- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
- **d** Complete the sentences with one of the highlighted words or phrases.
 - 1 The police are <u>looking</u> <u>into</u> a robbery at the school.
 - 2 I'm going to _____ my family history.
 - 3 Some of the houses in this town seventeenth century.
 - 4 I didn't paint my living room. It was done by the _____ owner of the house.
 - 5 When the washing machine finishes, can you _____ the clothes to dry, please?
 - 6 You should always read the before you try to build a bookcase.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

bookcase /'bukkeis/ property /'praparti/ tower /'tauər/ hang (a picture) /hæŋ/ overlook (sth) /ouvər'luk/ remain /rɪˈmeɪn/ settle (in a village) /'setl/ plain /plein/ peace and quiet /pis ən 'kwarət/ turn into /tərn 'ıntə/





Practical English Boys' night out

1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

| could don' t | |
|-----------------|--|
| Jess Phil | I'm hungry. Where should we ¹ <u>go</u> for lunch? I think there's a burger place near here. ² go there. |
| Jess Phil | Phil, you know I don't eat meat. Oops! Sorry, I forgot. How about ³ |
| Jess | to that Italian place you like? Aren't you on a diet? |
| Phil | Well, yes. But we ⁴ order a salad. |
| Jess | No, thanks . I don't ⁵ like a salad today. Why ⁶ we try that new sushi restaurant? |
| Phil | I'd rather not. I'm not crazy about raw fish. |
| Jess | Well, what ⁷ having some Chinese? I know a really good place. |
| Phil | That's a ⁸ idea. Where is it? |

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

| Ellie Joe | Joe? Hi, Ellie. |
|--------------|--|
| Ellie | It's Mom's birthday, and you're late. Where are you, ¹ a <u>nyway</u> ? |
| Joe | That's ² w I'm calling. I'm not going to ³ m it for dinner. |
| Ellie | Why not? |
| Joe | I'm at my sister's house. She's ⁴ o |
| | to Miami tomorrow to start her new job and I wanted to say goodbye. |
| Ellie | But why tonight? It's ⁵ n that I don't think you should say goodbye, but couldn't you do it tomorrow? |
| Joe | Not really. I wanted to have a ⁶ w with her about something before she left. |
| Ellie | Mom's going to be upset. |
| Joe | Sorry, Ellie. It won't ⁷ h again. I'll call you tomorrow. |

3 READING

- a Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where can you get a map of New York?

 _From the Visitor Information Center.
 - 2 How much is a seven-day MetroCard?_
 - 3 What is the best time to visit the Empire State Building?
 - 4 How many islands do you visit on the Statue of Liberty tour?
 - 5 What time does the bike tour around Central Park leave?
 - 6 What day can you visit MoMA in the evening?

What to do in New York

To explore New York, you'll need a map and a MetroCard. Maps are available at the Visitor Information Center and you can buy a MetroCard at any of the subway stations. A seven-day pass costs \$30, and you can use it on the subways and city buses. Below are some places you might like to visit.

Empire State Building

Take an elevator to the 86th floor to get the best views of the city. Come at 8:30 a.m. to avoid the crowds, or try visiting during lunch and dinner hours from Monday to Wednesday when it's quieter. An adult ticket is \$25, or you can get an express pass for \$50. Buy your ticket online to reduce your time standing in line.

Statue of Liberty

This famous New York landmark is only accessible by ferry. You should get your tickets in advance either online, by phone, or in person at the ferry departure points. An adult ticket costs \$24 and includes a tour of Liberty Island and a visit to the Immigration Museum on Ellis Island.

Central Park

Central Park is very big, so the best way to see it is by bike. It costs \$20 to rent one for two hours and ride around the park on your own, or you can book a tour, which costs about \$47 per person. The tour leaves daily at 9 a.m.

MoMA

MoMA is the most influential museum of modern art in the world, so it's definitely worth a visit. There are famous works by Picasso, Kandinsky, Andy Warhol, and many, many more. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. (8 p.m. on Fridays) and tickets are \$25 for adults.

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

8A Sell and tell

1 VOCABULARY shopping

a

| C | omplete the sentences. |
|----|---|
| 1 | We always book our flights on <i>line</i> |
| 2 | We spent all day checking out the different stores at the |
| | m |
| 3 | Are you sure that jacket fyou? |
| 4 | My sister buys all her clothes at an ou |
| | stbecause it's cheaper. |
| 5 | There was a line at the bst |
| | because all the novels were half price. |
| 6 | That's a beautiful shirt. Why don't you tit |
| | o? |
| 7 | They went to the ph to buy some aspirin. |
| 8 | That store is having a s All winter coats are |
| | 20% off. |
| 9 | I wouldn't buy that dress, if I were you. It doesn't |
| | syou. |
| 10 | The sports section is on the top floor of the |

making nouns from verbs

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

| | go, I bought a video gam | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | hey sent me an order co | , 0 |
| delivery | (deliver) would take a | ibout ten days. |
| Two weeks | later I began to worry. | The seller had received |
| | (pay), but the v | |
| arrived. So | I decided to make a 3 | (complain). |
| | nail to the seller with a c | |
| confirmat | ion as an ⁴ | (attach). I received |
| a ⁵ | (respond) immed | liately saying |
| that the se | ller would look into the i | ncident. After that, |
| I heard not | hing for three days, so I | sent another email |
| demandin | g an ⁶ (exp | olain). This time |
| | ⁷ (succee | |
| | uld send another copy of | |
| receive it b | efore my son's birthday, | I'm going to ask for |
| 8 | (compensate). | |

2 GRAMMAR reported speech: sentences and questions

- a Circle the correct answer. Check (✓) if both are correct.
 - 1 Matt said yesterdaythat he will would come shopping.
 - 2 We asked the salesperson how much it was | was it.
 - 3 My sister *said me* | *told me* that she had spent all her money at the sale.
 - 4 I asked Lucy where *she bought | did she buy* her clothes.
 - 5 You told me that you *may* | *might* go shopping on Saturday.
 - 6 My brother asked me *if I can | if I could* lend him some money to buy a new video game.
 - 7 Kate said that she *had to | must* go to the supermarket.
 - 8 I asked my sister whether | that the dress suited me, and she said I looked great!
 - 9 Carolina asked me what *I wanted | did I want* from the mall.
 - 10 Nick said that he couldn't pay me back, because he has forgotten | had forgotten his wallet.
- **b** Change the direct speech into reported sentences and questions.

| 1 I haven't been to the sale yet. |
|--|
| 2 I hate buying clothes. |
| 3 How much did you pay for your jacket |
| 4 I'll check the price online. |
| 5 Where's the shoe department? |
| $ \int_{0}^{6} \text{ Does the shirt fit you?} $ |
| |

1 Jackie said <u>(that) she hadn't been to the sale yet</u>.
2 My boyfriend told me _____.
3 They asked me _____.

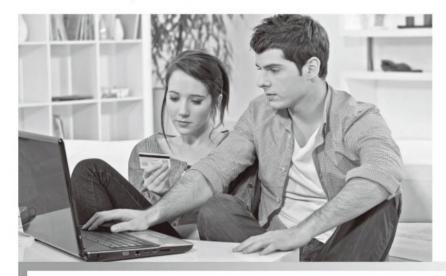
6 The salesperson asked me

4 You said _____

5 I asked her _____

3 READING

- **a** Read the article once and match the headings with the paragraphs.
 - A Check out the company you are buying from
 - B Keep copies of all documents
 - C Check the terms and conditions of the seller
 - D Check your computer before and after buying online
 - E Always use a credit card
 - F Be security-conscious



- **b** Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
- **c** Complete the sentences with one of the highlighted words or phrases.
 - 1 I don't understand people who stand in line all night just to buy the most <u>up-to-date</u> smartphones.
 - 2 You should change your passwords frequently so that _____ can't get into your computer.
 - 3 I put a ______ on the garage door to protect my car.

 - 5 I forgot to ______ of Facebook, and my boss read my messages.
 - 6 Some people don't bother with a _____ these days they only have a smartphone.

Top tips for safe online shopping

US shoppers spent \$202 billion buying items online in 2011. Experts predict that our spending will increase to \$327 billion by 2016. Read on to find out how you can protect yourself when you are shopping online.

1 E

When you buy things on the Internet, there is always a chance that something may go wrong. The product could be broken when you get it, or it might not turn up at all. If this happens, your credit card will offer you the best protection. Some credit cards allow you to dispute a purchase, meaning the credit card company will stop payment on a purchase until the matter is resolved. This is why a credit card is the best way to pay.

2

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

3 _

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

4

Somewhere on the seller's website, there should be a list of all your rights (for example, what to do if you have a problem with the item you bought, or if it hasn't arrived). Make sure you read this before you decide to shop there. If you can't find the list, you should probably choose a different website.

5 _

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

6 _

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

4 PRONUNCIATION the letters ai

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

| 1 | barg ai n | vill ai n | paid |
|---|------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 2 | certain | compl ai n | rain |
| 3 | painting | s ai d | wait |
| 4 | airline | fair | raise |
| 5 | captain | plain | email |
| 6 | brain | hair | stairs |

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

5 LISTENING

- a iChecker Listen to a conversation about a complaint. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Where was Sam flying to when he had a problem?
 - 2 How many emails did Sam send to the Airline?



- **b** Listen again and choose the correct answers.
 - 1 Sam usually pays for Preferred Access because...
 - a he's always late for flights.
 - (b) he hates waiting in line.
 - c he's really scared of flying.
 - d he likes sitting by the window.
 - 2 Sam's problem at the airport was...
 - a there wasn't any space left for baggage.
 - b he'd forgotten to take his passport.
 - c he didn't get the service he'd paid for.
 - d there was a long line at the check-in desk.
 - 3 In Sam's first email...
 - a he complained about the airline staff.
 - b he said the airline should stop Preferred Access.
 - c he asked the airline for a small amount of money.
 - d he told the airline he would never fly with them again.
 - 4 The man who replied to the first email...
 - a didn't offer to give Sam any money.
 - b took a long time to write back.
 - c said he would send Sam a check for \$20.
 - d didn't believe Sam's story.
 - 5 The result of Sam's complaint was that...
 - a the airline gave him two free flights.
 - b he got exactly what he asked for.
 - c he will never use the airline again.
 - d the airline gave him more than he asked for.
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 74.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hesitate /'hezətert/

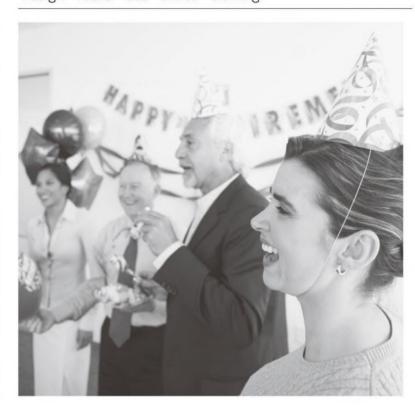
refund (vb) /ri'fand/
slip (vb) /slip/
spoil /spoil/
swear /swer/
faulty /'folti/
a satisfied customer /ə sætəsfaid 'kastəmər/
make (sth) clear /meik klir/
get into an argument /get 'intu ən 'argyəmənt/
waste your time /weist yər taim/

8B What's the right job for you?

1 VOCABULARY work

a Complete the text with a word from the box.

applied downsized self-employed overtime promoted resign retire set shifts training



He had to work a lot of ¹ _________, which he really hated. One day, he decided to ² _______ from the job. He ³ ________ for a new job with a multinational company. At first, he worked ⁴ ______ in a factory. Then, he was ⁵ _______ to supervisor. Later, he was ⁶ _______ because business was bad. After that, my dad took a ⁷ ______ course in business management, and he ⁸ ______ up his own business. He really enjoyed being ⁹ ______ he was his own boss so he could make all the rules! He didn't ¹⁰ ______ until he was 65 years old. This photo shows the party they gave him on his last day.

| b | | omplete the sentences with a noun form of the word bold . | | |
|---|----|--|--|--|
| | 1 | A <u>musician</u> plays music for a living. | | |
| | | They're looking for a to translate | | |
| | | some documents into Chinese. | | |
| | 3 | The company employs over 200 people – 150 of whom have full-time | | |
| | 4 | Hanna studied pharmacy because she wanted to be a | | |
| | 5 | When we retire , we'd like to spend our with our grandchildren. | | |
| | 6 | They're going to promote someone, but we don't know who's going to get the | | |
| | 7 | Ken got a law degree because he wanted to be a | | |
| | 8 | My son is studying science because he wants to be a | | |
| | 9 | My colleague tried to resign , but our boss wouldn't accept his | | |
| | 10 | • | | |
| | 11 | A has to get up early to take care of | | |
| | 11 | his farm. | | |
| | 12 | He wasn't qualified for the job, because he didn't have the right | | |
| c | C | omplete the sentences with the correct words. | | |
| | 1 | My niece is still <u>in</u> school, but she has a <u>part-time</u> job on Friday nights and Saturdays. | | |
| | 2 | Oliver is his third year of college, but he hopes to get a job for the summer. He'll | | |
| | | work until the end of August. | | |
| | 3 | My boyfriend works a multinational company. He's charge | | |
| | 4 | human resources. Dan got a Ph.D when he was college. | | |
| | | Now, he's very | | |
| | 5 | Teresa has a job. She works from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day. Her job is, so she | | |
| | 6 | hopes to stay there until she retires. My cousin didn't use to have a job, so he was Now he's | | |
| | | and he really enjoys working for himself. | | |

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable.

| 1 | apply | 9 | pro mo tion |
|---|--------------|----|--------------|
| 2 | downsize | 10 | qua li fy |
| 3 | em ploy ment | 11 | resign |
| 4 | farmer | 12 | reltire |
| 5 | lawyer | 13 | salary |
| 6 | overtime | 14 | temporary |
| 7 | musician | 15 | un em ployed |
| 8 | per ma nent | | |

iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

3 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

- a Circle the correct answer.
 - 1 She's going to practice *giving* | to give her presentation.
 - 2 My colleague isn't very good at *making | to make* decisions.
 - 3 Did they promise paying | to pay you on time?
 - 4 The government is trying to make it easier for companies *firing* | *to fire* employees.
 - 5 My brother regrets *not going* | *not to go* to college.
 - 6 Can you remember *having* | *to have* your first job interview?
 - 7 He really enjoys working | to work on a team.
 - 8 Don't forget *signing* | *to sign* the application form.
- **b** Correct any mistakes in the highlighted verbs. Check (✓) if the sentence is correct.

| 1 | It isn't easy | finding | a good jol | these da | ys |
|---|---------------|---------|------------|----------|----|
| | to find | | | | |

- 2 My brother has decided to resign from his job.
- 3 I'd like getting a job abroad, preferably in Canada.
- 4 She spent three months to take a training course.
- 5 They'll have to increase the salary to attract the right applicants.
- 6 He gave up to play basketball when he went to college.
- 7 The interviewer asked me to wait in the reception area.
- 8 Fill out an application form can take a long time.

| c | Complete the sentences with the gerund or the |
|---|---|
| | infinitive form of the verbs in parentheses. |

| 1 | I forgot <u>to tell</u> my boss (tell) | I was going to the doctor's. | |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|
| 2 | My girlfriend told me movie theater. (meet) | her outside the | |
| 3 | heavy weights can give you back | | |
| | problems. (lift) | | |
| 4 | It's always difficult get to the theater early. (find | | |
| 5 | They're afraid of | fired. (get) | |
| 6 | Why don't you try(apply) | to a smaller company | |
| 7 | My colleague doesn't mind problems. (help) | me with my | |
| 8 | I can't afford | a lower salary. (accept) | |

4 READING

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

Do something different and get a super salary!

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

A Ethical hacker

What they do

A hacker doesn't usually have permission to enter a company's computer system. But an ethical hacker is actually employed by a company to take care of the system. Ethical hackers have to protect a company's IT network from real hackers. Their job is to stop



professional criminals from entering the company's system to steal confidential information.

How to get a job

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

B Golf-ball diver

What they do

Not all of the golf balls



on a golf course end up in the hole on the green. In fact, golfers hit a surprisingly high number of them into the lake. Golf-ball divers do exactly what the job title suggests: they dive into the lake to collect the balls. Professional divers only work during the day. They have to wear special diving equipment, as well as a pair of thick waterproof gloves to keep their hands from getting cold.

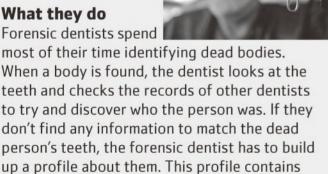
How to get a job

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

C Forensic dentist

What they do

Forensic dentists spend



information such as the person's sex, age, height, weight, and diet. Forensic dentists often work closely with the police and they sometimes have to give evidence in court.

How to get a job

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

| b | Read the article again. Answer the questions with the letters A, B, or C. | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| c | In which profession does the employee? 1 work outside 2 try to stop a crime 3 take part in criminal investigations 4 need two degrees 5 get paid depending on the results of a day's work 6 do something that could be illegal Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning pronunciation. | |
| 5 | LISTENING | |
| a | iChecker Listen to five speakers talking about their firs Check (✓) the speakers who enjoyed their jobs and put a if they didn't enjoy them. | |
| | Speaker 1 ✓ Speaker 4 ☐ Speaker 2 ☐ Speaker 5 ☐ Speaker 3 ☐ | |
| b | Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). | |
| | 1 Speaker 1 was downsized after three years. | \underline{F} |
| | 2 Speaker 2 went abroad when he was a student. | |
| | 3 Speaker 3 didn't earn any money doing the job.4 Speaker 4 got along well with his colleagues. | _ |
| | 5 Speaker 5 wasn't wearing the right clothes for the job. | |
| c | Listen again with the audioscript on p. 75. | |
| | | |

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

entrepreneurs /antrəprə'nərz/ a product /ə 'pradakt/ be successful /bi sək'sɛsfl/ impressive /im'presiv/ profitable /'prafətəbl/ to make it /tə 'meik it/ make a presentation /meik ə prezn'tei[n/ reject somebody's idea /rɪ'dʒɛkt aɪdɪə/ share the profits /ser ða 'prafats/



Lucky encounters

1 GRAMMAR third conditional

a

b

| | omplete the sentences with the correct form of the orbs in parentheses. |
|---|--|
| 1 | If you'd told me you weren't hungry, I <u>wouldn't have</u> made any dinner. (make) |
| 2 | They on time if the train hadn't broken down. (arrive) |
| 3 | If hehis keys, he wouldn't have gone back home. (not forget) |
| 4 | You would have seen my message if you your cell phone. (check) |
| 5 | I |
| | the flight if the plane hadn't been delayed. (miss) |
| 6 | If you'd concentrated on what you were doing, you |
| 7 | so many mistakes. (not make) |
| / | If I'd known it was going to snow, I a coat. (wear) |
| 8 | We |
| O | if we'd known you didn't like him. (not invite) |
| | omplete the second sentence so that it means the me as the first. |
| 1 | I got to the restaurant late because I went to the wrong place first. |
| | If I hadn't gone to the wrong place first, <u>I wouldn't</u> have gotten to the restaurant late. |
| 2 | They called us because they had a problem. |
| | They wouldn't have called us |
| 3 | Helen didn't have the right qualifications so she didn't get the job. |
| | If Helen had had the right qualifications, |
| 4 | Alex wasn't very careful with his glasses, so he broke them. |
| | If Alex had been more careful with his glasses, |
| 5 | You got lost because you didn't follow my directions. |
| | You wouldn't have gotten lost |
| 6 | We didn't play tennis this afternoon because it was windy. |
| | If it hadn't been so windy this afternoon, |

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

| 41 | iChecker) Listen and complete the sentences. We'd have gotten to the movie theater on time if |
|----|--|
| | we'd <u>taken</u> a <u>taxi</u> . |
| 2 | If you'd me about the, I'd have gone. |
| 3 | She would have bought the coat if itbeen so |
| 4 | If I'd you were, I wouldn't have called. |
| 5 | If they so badly in the second half, they would have won the game. |
| 6 | The flight would have been cheaper if we'dlast |

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. <u>Copy</u> the <u>rny</u>tnm.

3 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

care comfort fortune luck patience

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

+ adjective ending 1 <u>comfortable</u> 2 uncomfortable in -able adjective ending in -ate adjective ending in -ful / -less adjective ending in -ient adjective ending 10 9 _ in -y

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



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

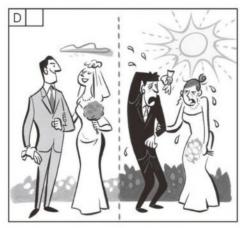
4 LISTENING

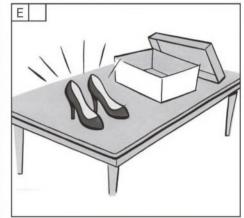
a iChecker Listen to five speakers talking about superstitions. Match the speakers with the pictures.











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

 Speaker 1
 Speaker 4

 _b

 Speaker 2
 Speaker 5

 Speaker 3

- a He / She was frustrated by this superstition.
- b He / She does something dangerous because of a superstition.
- c He | She says that this superstition used to be a kind of self-defense.
- d He / She does something to make something good happen.
- e He | She says this superstition is associated with death.
- **c** Listen again with the audioscript on p. 75.

5 READING

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

A lucky escape

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

B____ Instead of going downstairs to talk to the couple in his yard, Mr. Hamilton went to look at the pictures on his security cameras. He had installed the cameras a few years earlier to deter people from stealing the potted plants outside his front door. The Hamiltons live on the corner of a road that leads to the main road, and passersby can easily step over the low wall that surrounds his yard. When he played back the pictures of the accident, he could not believe his eyes.

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

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

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

| | ead the article in the correct order and answer the uestions. |
|---|--|
| 1 | When did Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton hear the accident happen? They heard it after they had gone to bed. |
| 2 | What did they see when they looked out their bedroom window? |
| 3 | Why had Mr. Hamilton installed security cameras in his yard? |
| 4 | Why did the car crash through the wall of Mr. Hamilton's yard? |
| 5 | What happened to the boyfriend? |
| 6 | What happened to the couple when emergency services arrived? |
| 7 | What did a neighbor say about the couple in the accident? |
| 8 | Why are there so many accidents on that corner? |
| y | ook at the highlighted words and phrases. What do ou think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up neir meaning and pronunciation. |
| | Complete the sentences with one of the highlighted ords or phrases. |
| | I <u>had a shock</u> last night when the phone rang at |

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

from my house.

4 Rachel fell off her bike yesterday, but luckily she only

6 ______ described what happened to the police.

Learn these words and phrases.

countryside /'kantrisaid/ stranger (noun) /'streindzər/ hitchhike /'hitʃhaik/ miss (the connection) /mis/ pour (gas into a car) /por/ shiver /'ʃivər/

midnight.

2 You should always call ___

3 The library is just_

there is a fire in your house.

5 If you drive fast, it's easy to ____

of the car and crash.

upset (adj) /Δp'sεt/
feel lonely /fil 'loʊnli/
get to the (top)
/'gεt tə ðə/
in order to (do something)
/in 'ɔrdər tər/

9B Too much information!

1 GRAMMAR quantifiers

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



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



1 There <u>aren't enough</u> chairs. There are <u>too few</u> chairs.



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



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



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



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



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

2 PRONUNCIATION -ough and -augh

a Circle) the word with a different sound.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| D | | C | C |
| s aw | u p | s aw | s aw |
| although brought thought | c ou gh en ou gh t ou gh | bought daughter through | c au ght l au ghed t au ght |

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

3 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

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

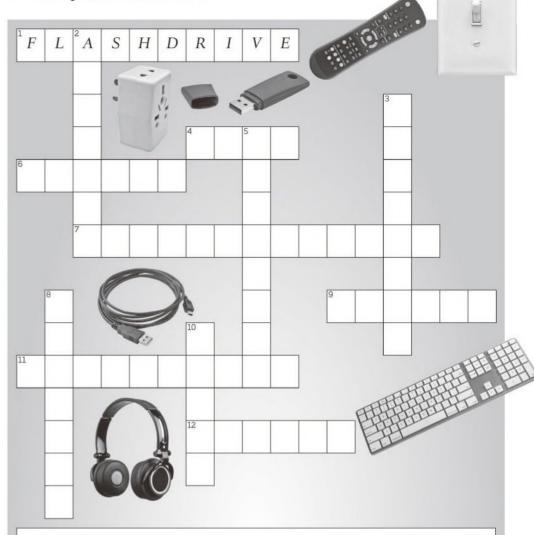
plug in switch on turn up turn down switch off

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



electronic devices

b Complete the crossword.



Clues across ->

- 1 A small device that can be used to store data and to move it from one computer to another.
- 4 A plastic object with two or three metal pins that connects electrical equipment to the electricity supply.
- 6 The place on a wall where electrical equipment can be connected to the electricity supply.
- 7 A piece of equipment for controlling something from a distance.
- 9 The lighted surface of a computer where the information appears.
- 11 A piece of equipment worn over the ears that makes it possible to listen to music without other people hearing it.
- 12 A small button that you press up and down in order to turn on electricity.

Clues down **J**

- 2 A device for connecting pieces of electrical equipment that were not designed to be fitted together.
- 3 The set of keys on a computer.
- 5 The piece of equipment for connecting other pieces of equipment to a computer.
- 8 A part of an electrical device that the sound comes out of.
- 10 A piece of equipment connected to a computer for moving around the screen and entering commands without touching the keys.

4 READING

a Read the article once and choose the best heading.



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

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

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

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

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

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

- **b** Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
 - Not many people spill drinks on their laptops.
 Green tea causes less damage than coffee with milk.

F

- 3 You shouldn't move your laptop after a spill.
- 4 You should only use a cloth.
- 5 You can try taking out the hard drive of the machine.
- 6 You should use a hair dryer to dry the electronics.
- 7 A little water doesn't usually cause much damage. _
- 8 The advice in the article only works for laptops that haven't had a lot of liquid spilled on them.
- **c** Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a conversation at the reception desk of a hotel. What does the guest want to know?
- **b** Listen again and complete the notes.

| Name | 1 Barry | Gray | Type of Wi-Fi chosen |
|----------|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| Room | 2 | | 6 |
| Number | | | Start time |
| Standard | 3 | _ per day | 7 |
| Advanced | 4 | _ per minute | End time |
| Maximum | 5 | _ per day | 8 |

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hits (on a website) /hrts/ willpower /'wilpaoər/ multitask /'mʌltitæsk/ relevant /'rɛləvənt/

be productive /bi prəˈdʌktɪv/ feel anxious /fil ˈæŋkʃəs/

common sense /kamən 'sɛns/

electronic device /ɪlɛk'trɑnɪk dı'vaɪs/

from time to time /from taim to 'taim/ information overload /infor'meisn ouvor'loud/

iChecker TESTS FILE 9

Practical English Unexpected events

1 INDIRECT QUESTIONS

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

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

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

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

| ei | ther Iguess | It's obvious | Of course | Stop it! | What if |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Α | ¹ Stop it! you're bored | _ You keep ya | awning. Eve | ryone wil | l think |
| В | Oh, sorry. 2_ | | l'm a l | ittle tired | i. |
| Α | 3 | you | re tired. You | had a lon | g day. |
| В | Well, I did ge | t up at six o'c | lock this mo | rning. | |
| Α | Oh, come on | . Let's go. ⁴ _ | | yo | u aren't |
| | enjoying the | party. | | | |
| В | I'm sorry. I th | ink I need to | go to bed. | | |
| Α | I know. 5 | | we go h | ome and | do |
| | something for | un tomorrow | ? | | |
| В | That sounds | like a great i | dea. And I pi | romise I w | on't |
| | yawn all day | 6 | | | |
| A | Perfect! | | | | |

3 READING

| a Read | the text. | Mark the | esentences | T (| true | or F | (false) |). |
|--------|-----------|----------|------------|-----|------|------|---------|----|
|--------|-----------|----------|------------|-----|------|------|---------|----|

| 1 | People made bread in the shape of bagels in many | |
|---|---|----------|
| | different cultures. | <u>T</u> |
| 2 | Bagels were first made in Austria. | |
| 3 | They were made by Jewish bakers. | _ |
| 4 | Bagels first came to the US in 1900. | _ |
| 5 | They became popular all over America in the 1960s. | _ |
| 6 | New inventions were used to sell bagels across America. | |
| 7 | One of the reasons bagels are popular is because they | |
| | stay fresh longer than bread. | _ |

A Short History of the Bagel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modern icons

- 1 GRAMMAR relative clauses: defining and non-defining
- a Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun. Where two answers are possible, write both pronouns. There is one sentence where you can leave out the relative pronoun.
 - 1 Espoo is the city in Finland <u>where</u> Nokia is based.
 - 2 Apple is the company <u>which | that</u> makes the iPad.
 - 3 Melinda Gates is the woman husband founded Microsoft.
 - 4 The thing my son wants most for his birthday is a tablet computer.
 - 5 Lee Byung-chull was the man founded Samsung.
 - 6 Minato, is the district in Tokyo Sony has its headquarters.
 - 7 Alexander Graham Bell is the man invented the telephone.
- **b** Cross out the extra word in each of the sentences.
 - 1 Why don't you stay in the hotel where we stayed there last year?
 - 2 He's the actor who he played the role of Sherlock Holmes.
 - 3 Those are the students who they won first prize.
 - 4 I'll go to the supermarket that it has the best offers.
 - 5 She's the woman whose her daughter went to the same school as me.
 - 6 What's the name of the store where we bought the USB cable there?
 - 7 That's the computer that it isn't working.

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

he has appeared in several James Bond movies she is a human rights leader her voice will never be forgotten his wife is the singer Beyoncé Native Americans protected themselves from hot temperatures there

it is in the Andes the Mona Lisa can be seen there it was opened in China in 2011



Daniel Craig, who has appeared in several James Bond movies , was born in Chester.



2 The Louvre is in the center of Paris.



3 Aconcagua, is the highest mountain in South America.



4 Selena, died in 1995.



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



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



7 Jay-Z,

is one of the most successful rappers of all time.



8 The Cliff Palace

, is in the US.

2 VOCABULARY compound nouns

a Write the compound noun for each picture.

| The state of priors to propose the state of priors to propose the state of priors to p | | | and heaters |
|--|----------|-----|--|
| 1 <u>website</u> | 2 s b | 3 h | 4 pr |
| | | | Authority Times SQI Authority Times SQI Terminal HARSY 2913 St. Perm 2851 |
| 5 tr | 6 f | 7 b | 8 s |

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

fl

| | A bank high bicycle room rush sound top training B account course floor hour lane mate school track |
|---|--|
| 1 | My salary is deposited directly into my <u>bank</u> <u>account</u> every month. |
| 2 | They live on the, so they |
| | have a great view of the city. |
| 3 | The for the movie <i>The Hobbit</i> is awesome. |
| 4 | My brother is taking a |
| | to learn about health and safety. |
| 5 | Do you get along well with your or do you argue about paying the bills? |
| 6 | The first year of in the US is |
| | usually ninth grade. |
| 7 | Bike riders should use the |
| | to keep away from traffic. |
| 8 | Commuters usually travel to work during |
| | · |

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

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

| cam era court drive map ti cket tone walk | pass |
|--|-----------|
| 1 boar ding <u>pass</u> | 5 ring |
| 2 cross | 6 speed |
| 3 flash | 7 sub way |
| 4 parking | 8 te nnis |

iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words. <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllables.

| 4 | READING |
|---|--|
| a | Read some extracts from an interview with Usain Bolt once. What do you learn about his family? |
| | 1 He has |
| | 2 He lives with |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| b | Read the interview again and answer the questions. | 5 LISTENING |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 Who doesn't Usain Bolt mind racing? <u>Children.</u> | a cichecker Listen to a radio program about a new exhibition at the Science Museum. Check (✓) the two inventions mentioned in the program and label the two pictures you check. |
| | 2 Which member of his family does he admire the most? | The program and laber the two pictures you check. |
| | What did he enjoy doing when he was a child? | |
| | 4 What doesn't he like doing? | 587235 986 |
| | 5 What isn't he very good at? | |
| | 6 What does he like most about his house? | |
| | 7 What is he afraid of? | |
| | 8 Which singer does he like? | 4 5 6 |
| | What happened when he went to the movies last year? | b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).1 The exhibition shows very special things that we don't |
| 1 | 0 What does he worry about? | often use. <u>F</u> 2 Napoleon Bonaparte had a problem feeding all his soldiers |
| c | Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation. | 3 A French soldier won the competition. 4 The first design was made of metal. 5 A later design killed a number of people. 6 In the past, people bought a big box of leaves to make tea with. |
| d | Complete the sentences with the highlighted words. 1 We have a <u>house</u> <u>rule</u> that the person who cooks doesn't have to wash the dishes. 2 My car is making a noise – I have no idea what it is, but it doesn't sound good. | 7 Thomas Sullivan sold the small bags of tea to his customers. 8 He told his customers not to open the tea bags. 9 Tea bags were really invented by some of his customers. 10 The exhibition closes on Sunday, July 25th. c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76. |
| | I told my sister to | USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES Learn these words and phrases. icon /'aɪkɑn/ logo /'loʊgoʊ/ silhouette /sɪluˈɛt/ incorporate /mˈkɔrpəreɪt/ manufacture /mænyəˈfæktʃər/ be adopted /bi əˈdɑptəd/ drop out (from school) /drɑp ˈaʊt/ |

found a company /faund ə 'kampəni/

a worldwide (Internet) sensation /ə wərld'waid sɛn'seiʃn/

10B Two crime stories

1 VOCABULARY crime

Complete the text.



| Detectives are investigating a |
|---------------------------------------|
| ² min Millbrook. |
| The ³ v is a 26-year-old |
| man whose body was found last |
| night next to a quiet, back road. No |
| ⁴ ev was found at the |
| scene and police are appealing to |
| ⁵ w who saw the man |
| yesterday to help them with their |
| investigation. They believe that the |
| ⁶ m was someone |
| known to the man. The main |
| ⁷ s are the man's |
| roommate, his girlfriend, and a |
| neighbor. These people are currently |
| being interviewed by the police in an |
| attempt to ⁸ s the crime. |
| A police spokesperson said that they |
| had a theory, but so far, they had |
| been unable to ⁹ pr |
| who had committed the crime |

2 GRAMMAR tag questions

- a Circle the correct answers.
 - 1 You live in Seattle, don't you | aren't you?
 - 2 But you weren't born in Seattle, weren't you | were you?
 - 3 You moved to Seattle when you were ten, weren't you | didn't you?
 - 4 That means you've been living here for twenty years, haven't you | have you?
 - 5 But you're moving to Los Angeles next week, won't you | aren't you?
 - 6 Your brother lives in Los Angeles, doesn't he | isn't he?
 - 7 You've been in prison before, aren't you | haven't you?
 - 8 I guess you'd like to call your lawyer now, don't you | wouldn't you?
- **b** Complete the tag questions.
 - 1 Adam's living with his parents now, <u>isn't he</u>?
 - 2 You don't like animals, _____?
 - 3 It isn't difficult, _____?
 - 4 He drives a van, _____?
 - 5 They left yesterday, _____?
 - 6 Kathy hasn't been home for over a week, _____?
 - 7 I'm late,_____?
 - 8 You'll see him tomorrow,

3 PRONUNCIATION intonation in tag questions

- a **iChecker** Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the <u>rhy</u>thm.
 - 1 You called her last night, didn't you?
 - 2 He's older than you, isn't he?
 - 3 They aren't coming, are they?
 - 4 You'd like to visit Paris, wouldn't you?
 - 5 She'll be late, won't she?
 - 6 I can't dance very well, can I?
- **b** Write the words in the box in the correct columns.

| brutal | suspect | hurt | murder | pr o ve | truth | disc o ver | suddenly | w ere n't |
|--------|---------|------|--------|----------------|-------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | Ør. | | 2 | ū | Ĩ | 3 | Λ | |
| | bird | | | b oo | t | | u p | j |
| | murder | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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

4 READING

| a | Read part | t 1 of an extract from a novel once. Where does |
|---|-----------|---|
| | Hannay f | irst think Scudder is from? |
| | England | |
| | Norway | |
| | the US | |
| | Greece | |

The Thirty-Nine Steps

Introduction:

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

Part 1

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

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

"So I decided I had to 'die.' Then they would stop looking for me. I got a dead body – it's easy to get one in London, if you know how – and I had the body brought to my flat in a large suitcase. The body was the right age, but the face was different from mine. I dressed it in my clothes and shot it in the face with my own gun. My servant will find me when he arrives in the morning and he'll call the police. I've left a lot of empty bottles in my



room. The police will think I drank too much and then killed myself." He paused. "I watched from the window until I saw you come home, and then came down the stairs to meet you."

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

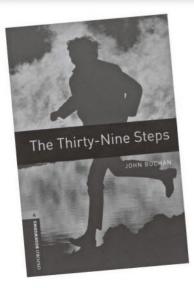
"Certainly," he answered, jumping up. "I'm afraid I don't know your name, sir, but I would like to thank you. And could I use your bathroom?"

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

"Mr. Scudder - " I cried.

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

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



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

- **b** Read the extract again and choose the best answers.
 - 1 The man took a strange route to London because...
 - a he wanted to see all the sights.
 - b he got lost on the way.
 - (c) he didn't want anybody to find him.
 - 2 The person who sent him a card last night is...
 - a a friend.
 - b an enemy.
 - c a colleague.
 - 3 The man is pretending to be dead because...
 - a he wants people to stop looking for him.
 - b he owes someone a lot of money.
 - c he doesn't want to talk to the police.
 - 4 The narrator, Hannay, trusts the man because...
 - a he knows him very well.
 - b his story is so complicated.
 - c he doesn't look like a murderer.
 - 5 When the man went to the bathroom, he...
 - a took a bath.
 - b combed his hair.
 - c put on a disguise.
 - 6 The man spent the night...
 - a in Hannay's apartment.
 - b in a hotel.
 - c in his own apartment.
 - 7 The man changes his name to a...
 - a French name.
 - b British name.
 - c German name.
 - 8 Hanny now thinks that...
 - a nothing exciting happens in London.
 - b it's always interesting in London.
 - c something exciting can happen in London.
- c <u>Underline</u> six words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.



LISTENING

- ichecker Listen to Part 2 of the extract. What happens to Mr. Scudder?
- **b** Listen again and mark the answers T (true) or F (false).
 - 1 The narrator told his servant who Scudder really was the next morning.
 - 2 Mr. Scudder's plan to pretend to commit suicide worked.

F

- 3 Mr. Scudder was calm and relaxed all the time he was in Hannay's apartment.
- 4 He gave Hannay more details about the plot to kill Karolides.
- 5 Apart from Karolides, he mentioned one other person.
- 6 The study light was on when the narrator got home.
- **c** Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alibi /ˈæləbaɪ/

case /keis/

court /kort/

the defense /ðə dı'fɛns/

the dock (of a court) /ðə dak/

the prosecution /ðə prasəˈkyuʃn/

trial /'traiəl/

plead (guilty / innocent) /plid/

swear (e.g., on the bible) /swer/

be acquitted /bi əˈkwɪtəd/

iChecker TESTS FILE 10



Listening

6 A))

Tour guide Hello, and welcome to the TV and Movie Walking Tour of Central Park in New York City. My name's Stacy Clinton, and I'm going to be your guide today. I hope you are all wearing comfortable shoes because the tour lasts for two hours. We'll end at Columbus Circle at around two o'clock.

We're going to start at Gapstow Bridge – a stone bridge originally built in 1874. From the bridge you have an amazing view of the Plaza Hotel. Does anyone know which movies the Plaza Hotel has been featured in? No? Well, you can see this famous hotel in The Great Gatsby and Almost Famous just to name two. So that's where we're going to go first. Then we're going to go to the Wollman Skating Rink—one of two rinks in the park. This skating rink was opened to the public in 1858, well over 150 years ago! You might recognize the rink from the movies Home Alone 2 and Love Story.

After the rink, we'll walk to one of the most well-known attractions in Central Park—the Carousel. This carousel has 57 colorful wooden horses for children and adults to ride on, and it's only three dollars a ride! The original carousel was built in 1871. This one isn't the original, but it is beautiful. Maybe that's why director Mel Brooks chose to include it in his movie, *The Producers*.

As we walk toward the middle of the park, we'll pass by the Promenade and Bethesda Fountain where movies such as The Avengers, Breakfast at Tiffany's, and Enchanted shot scenes. Farther north, we'll take a look at the largest lake in Central Park and we'll visit the Boathouse Restaurant, which was featured in the movie When Harry Met Sally. Next, we'll visit the Bow Bridge—a graceful cast-iron bridge, which is considered one of the most romantic spots in New York City. Movie directors must agree because the bridge has been featured in Spider-man 3, on the TV show Glee and in one of the greatest love stories of all time—The Way We Were.

At this point, we'll visit Strawberry Fields, an area of the park dedicated

to John Lennon and his music. We'll look at the beautiful memorial mosaic with the word "imagine" in the middle designed to honor Lennon's memory. Of course, this area of the park was also used for a scene in the movie *Little Manhattan*.

Finally, we'll walk to the Sheep Meadow. Don't worry—there haven't been any sheep in this meadow since 1934. However, we will see people sunbathing or relaxing in this 15-acre open area. This location was used in scenes for *Wall Street* and *The Fisher King*.

As we walk to our final destination, Columbus Circle, we'll pass by Tavern on the Green, once a famous restaurant in New York City and also used as a location for the popular movie *Ghostbusters*. And finally, we'll end up at Columbus Circle where scenes for *Taxi Driver* and *Borat* were shot. OK, so let's get going and head to our first stop, Gapstow Bridge...

6 B))

Host Hello, and welcome to today's program. Have you ever wondered how women made themselves look beautiful in the past? Our beauty expert Olivia Johnson is with us today, and she's going to tell us all about beauty through the ages. Olivia, where are you going to start?

Olivia Well, I'm going to start with the Egyptians, but it wasn't only women who used cosmetics at this time. Both Egyptian men and women loved their cosmetics - we know that from the paintings and the powders they left behind. The women wore a powder on their faces to make their skin lighter, and they painted a big black line around their eyes to make them look bigger. Men put a cream made of fat and oil and other substances on their face to protect it from the sun a very early version of sunscreen. Egyptian kings and queens also put colourful powders around their eyes. Their favorite color was green, which they got from a mineral called malachite.

Host How interesting! Who are you going to tell us about next?

Olivia OK! Let's move on to the ancient Greeks. Cosmetics were an important part of their life, too. The ancient Greek idea of beauty was very pale skin, blonde hair, and natural makeup. For them, pale skin was a sign of beauty and wealth. The women used a powder made out of a metal called lead to make their faces look lighter.

Host You mean lead? The lead that used to be in the pipes carrying the water in our houses?

Olivia That's right.

Host But lead is poisonous!

Olivia Yes, it is, and the ancient Greeks knew lead was poisonous, but it was so important for them to be beautiful that they used it on their face, and of course, it made them sick.

Host I can't believe they used lead on their faces! Anyway, who's next on the list?

Olivia The Romans. They were absolutely obsessed with beauty. A Roman philosopher once wrote, "A woman without paint is like food without salt," so it's clear that they really believed that women should wear a lot of makeup. The Romans believed that pink on the cheeks was a sign of good health, but they did not apply the makeup themselves. Instead, they used their servants to put on their creams and powders.

Host So, the servants were like modern makeup artists, then?

Olivia Yes, I guess you could say that. Host I think I prefer putting on my own makeup. Olivia Johnson, thank you for joining us.

Olivia My pleasure.

7 A))

Host And now for a review of last night's TV shows. The highlight for me was a new series called *The Unteachables*. It's a kind of reality show that tries to find out if it's really true that there are students who can't be taught. Last night, we were introduced to the students. There are 16 of them altogether, and they're all 14 years old. They've all been suspended from schools at least once, and their teachers think they're impossible to teach.

Watching the students on last night's show, it isn't hard to see why. We see the group during their introductory weekend at the study camp when they meet each other for the first time. At one point, one of the boys warns that he might set the building on fire. You couldn't imagine how their teacher was going to teach them.

And that's where 40-year old Philip Beadle comes in. Beadle used to be a rock musician, but he gave up music at the age of 32 to become a teacher. Since then, he has had a very successful career in education. His greatest achievement was when he worked at a high school where there were a lot of problems. He worked really hard, and his students got the best test scores in English that the school had ever seen – all of his students passed their exams, half of them with the highest score. But let me get back to the show.

In Beadle's first class, he manages to help the students learn to trust him by playing a game with the children. In the game, Beadle and the students point at each other and say an insult. This might not seem very educational, but Beadle had the attention of all the students, and everybody was joining in. And that was the point of the game.

You might think that Beadle's teaching methods are pretty unusual, and you'd be right. At one point on last night's show, he took the students out into the country. They found a field with cows in it, and he made them read poems and plays by Shakespeare to the cows! Remember that these are children who refuse to read in front of other people in a classroom. In another scene, they are in a different field, learning about punctuation. Beadle teaches this by going around to different students and shouting the names of the types of punctuation. So, for example he shouts "question mark," then "huh!" and at the same time moves his body into a shape like a question mark. The students learn by copying him, and it looks like a lot of fun. By the end of the first episode, the students are starting to accept their new teacher. Some of them even say he's "all right."

I really enjoyed *The Unteachables* and I really want to know what happens next. If you're fascinated by the experiment like I am, you'll watch the next episode at the same time next Wednesday. Personally, I can't wait!

7 B))

Guide: Ladies and gentlemen, can I have your attention, please? Thank you and welcome to Graceland, the home of music star Elvis Presley. We start our tour here, at the front door of this impressive home. This is the perfect place to look closely at the outside of the house. It was built in the early part of the twentieth century, in a style that was popular at the time. The outside walls of the house are made of stone and wood, and the house has two floors as well as a basement. This house was Elvis's home from 1957 until 1977 when he died, which means he spent most of his adulthood here. He got married in 1967 and his wife, Priscilla, came to live with him here after they got married. Their only daughter Lisa Marie was born here. So you see, this house played an extremely important role in Elvis's life. Now, as you're walking through the house, I'd like you to pay special attention to how different rooms are decorated. One room is decorated to look like a jungle with green rugs, plants of all kinds, and animal-print decorations. Another room, the TV room, was one of the first "home theaters" in the US. Elvis placed three TVs side-by-side on a wall. On Sundays, he could watch three different football games at the same time! OK, if you'll come this way, we'll start on the first floor, and the first room we're going to visit is the dining room.

Are you all in? Well, this is the dining room where Elvis enjoyed meals with his guests. The large dining room table could seat about 12 people. The beautiful light hanging over the table is made of Italian glass. Elvis didn't usually wake up until four in the afternoon, so the dinner parties didn't start until ten at night! His full-time cooks made old-fashioned Southern food for the dinner parties - and when he wanted a snack, his cooks made him his favorite peanut butter, banana, and bacon sandwiches...which were probably the reason he gained weight as he got older! The dining room was also used by Elvis as a place to play card games with his friends.

Now, we're going to walk across the hall to the living room, and then we'll head to the music room right behind it. Please follow me.

The centerpiece of the living room is a 14-foot-long white leather couch and 10-foot-long coffee table. Quite impressive! The room has a wall covered in mirrors and is decorated in gold, blue, and white. If you look over here, you'll see a pair of stained-glass birds that lead into the music room. It was in this room that Elvis and his friends spent hours together creating and playing music. When you're ready, we'll continue with our tour of the first floor and visit the kitchen and Elvis's parents' room, where his father had a swimming pool installed in his bedroom along with a jukebox next to it!

8 A))

Laura Hi, Sam! How was your trip to Chicago?

Sam It was great, thanks. But the flight back was awful! In fact, I made a complaint to the airline.

Laura What was the problem?

Sam Well, as you know, some airlines make you wait forever in line before you can board, which I can't stand. It also means that there's always a huge rush to get on the plane and there isn't any place to put your bags. I find all this so annoying that I usually pay for PreferredAccess – you know, when you pay extra to get on the plane first. You just get in line when they call the flight, and then they tell the passengers with PreferredAccess to come to the front and you get on the plane first.

Laura So what went wrong? Sam Well, it was fine on the flight to Chicago. I stood in line, they called the people who had Preferred Access, I boarded the plane, and I got to my seat with no problems. Perfect! But on the flight back from Chicago to New York, I was standing in line at the gate waiting to be called to board first, and nothing happened. I don't know if they forgot about Preferred Access or what, but they didn't call us to the front of the line. That meant I had to board the plane with everyone else - in fact, I was one of the last to get on. As you can imagine, I wasn't very happy.

Laura So, what did you do?

Sam When I got home, I emailed the airline explaining what had happened. I told them that I had paid for Preferred Access on both of my flights, but I had only received the service on one of them. I asked them, very politely, to give back the money I had paid for

the Preferred Access for the return trip. It was about \$20 at the time.

Laura Did you get a response? **Sam** Yes, I did. They were very quick. I sent my email at 5 p.m., and I received a reply the next morning.

Laura And did they give you your money back?

Sam Well, no, they didn't. I had a very nice message from a man in customer service saying he was concerned about the incident. But he didn't say he would give me my money back.

Laura Typical! They never do, do they?

Sam Wait a minute – I haven't finished the story yet.

Laura Oh. Sorry...go ahead.

Sam Well, I sent them a second email.

But this time the tone was much
stronger and less polite. And it worked!
They refunded my PreferredAccess
AND they gave me money for my
return flight from Chicago. I was
impressed!

Laura That's great!

8 B))

Speaker 1 When I was about 15, I got a part-time job in a supermarket. The job was in the cash office, so I had a lot of responsibility. I had to collect the money from the registers, count it, and put it in the safe for the security people to collect the next morning. I was still in school at the time, so I worked for a couple of hours on a Friday evening and all day on Saturdays. During the holidays I worked more hours because I had more time and there were more customers. The girls in the office were a lot of fun, so the job wasn't at all boring. I worked there for about three years, until I left because I needed more time to study for my final exams at school.

Speaker 2 I studied Spanish in college and at the end of my first year, I went to Argentina to practice my Spanish. I found a job in a restaurant almost as soon as I arrived. The job was washing dishes, which I thought was going to be easy. Unfortunately, I was wrong. There was a machine in the kitchen that washed the plates and glasses and things like that. But my job was to clean the pots and pans that the chef had used. The saucepans were always completely black and it used to take me hours to get everything clean. I didn't enjoy working there very much, and I was really happy when I had learned

enough Spanish so that I could stop working there.

Speaker 3 I don't know if you can call this a job, but I did get paid for it, even if it was only twenty dollars! When I was a teenager, I used to take care of my cousins when my aunt and uncle wanted to go out. The kids were a lot younger than me, so I had to babysit for them. I didn't do it every weekend, but it was probably about once a month. My uncle used to pick me up at about seven and take me back to their house. I had to bathe the kids, give them their dinner, and play with them for an hour or so before they went to bed. They were no trouble at all to babysit, and I absolutely loved being with them!

Speaker 4 My dad's a painter, and so the summer after I finished school, I went to help him for a few weeks. At the time, my dad's company had a contract to paint all the exterior doors and windows of some houses in a new development. The weather was great – not too hot and not too cold, so I didn't really mind it. The work was pretty tiring because I spent most of the day climbing up and down a ladder, but I earned a lot of money that summer. But the best thing was spending some time with my dad and his colleagues— we had a really good time!

Speaker 5 One of the first jobs I ever had was in a food processing company in San Diego. I was a student at the time, and I needed a temporary job during the holidays. Fortunately, the job was only for two weeks because it was really awful. The worst day was when we were packaging hamburgers. I had to stand on the production line and count the burgers into groups of five. Later, someone farther down the line put the burgers in a box. The problem was that the burgers were frozen and we weren't allowed to wear gloves. This meant that I had to pick up the ice-cold burgers with my hands. I've never had such cold fingers in all my life!

9 A)))

Speaker 1 I know a lot of people who are superstitious when they see somebody standing on top of a ladder on the sidewalk and they don't want to walk underneath it. Actually, I'm one of those people! Walking under a ladder is supposed to give you bad luck, so I never do it. Whenever I come across a ladder, I always walk around it – even if

I have to walk out into the street. Come to think of it, that's probably worse than walking under the ladder because I could get hit by a car, but there's no way that I would ever walk under the ladder.

Speaker 2 I don't know if any other countries have this superstition, but where I live, you have to be very careful when you buy a new pair of shoes. Apparently, it's bad luck to put the shoes on your dining room table. This goes back to something that people did in the past when somebody died – in fact, it was the families of miners in the north of England who originally did this. The family always bought new clothes to dress the dead person in, and this included buying new shoes. So, if you leave your new shoes on the table, some people think this could bring bad luck.

Speaker 3 In some countries, some people are very superstitious about going up or down stairs. If you're going down stairs, it's bad luck to pass someone who's coming up the stairs and the same thing happens the other way around. Someone once told me the reason for this. A long time ago, people carried swords so you had to be very careful of the people around you. If somebody passed you on the stairs you couldn't see them because they were behind you. That meant that they could turn around and kill you with their sword without you realizing.

Speaker 4 When I was planning my wedding a couple of years ago, I had my heart set on a beautiful outdoor spring ceremony in November. Unfortunately, my husband's brother was engaged at the same time, and in Chile it's considered bad luck for two brothers to get married during the same year. Since his brother is the eldest, he got to choose his wedding date first. Of course he chose November. We had to wait until January, in the middle of summer. Our wedding day was one of the hottest days of the year! It was so uncomfortable in my dress and my hair was out of control!

Speaker 5 In Brazil, if someone has an exam or is going for a job interview, we push our thumb between our first two fingers to wish them luck. I have some German friends who make a similar sign. They wrap the fingers of their right hand around their thumb and say, "I'm holding my thumb for you." And I

know that in the US people cross their fingers and say "fingers crossed" when they wish people luck, which is also similar. Maybe they're all connected in some way.

9 B))

Receptionist Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Guest Oh, hello. Yes – I need to ask you about Wi-Fi access in the hotel. I have some work to do while I'm here, so I'm going to need an Internet connection.

Receptionist Well, there's a Wi-Fi hotspot in the lobby of the hotel and all of the rooms have Wi-Fi.

Guest Great. And how much does it cost?

Receptionist It's free in the lobby, but we charge for the Wi-Fi access in the rooms. Are you interested in our standard connection or would you prefer our advanced service?

Guest Um, what's the difference? **Receptionist** The standard service is available for a flat fee of ten dollars per day. However, it can be a little bit slow because everyone in the hotel uses it. We have a higher-level service for our guests who need a faster and more reliable connection.

Guest And how much is that?
Receptionist It's 25 cents per minute.
Guest That could get pretty expensive if I use it all evening.

Receptionist Not really, Sir. The maximum charge is 30 dollars for 24 hours.

Guest I see. So how would that work? Would I have to pay 30 dollars today and another 30 dollars tomorrow?

Receptionist No. The 24-hour period begins from when you checked in.

Guest Great! I'd like the advanced service, then. Oh, and one more question. What do I need to log on to your Wi-Fi?

Receptionist Just a moment. Could you give me your name and room number?

Guest It's Gray. Barry Gray. I'm in room 302.

Receptionist Thank you, Mr. Gray.
Here's your Wi-Fi pack, which has the name of the connection...here, and...
here's your password. Please try to keep it safe so that nobody else can use it.
You checked in at ten after three today, so the connection will last until the same time tomorrow afternoon.

Guest Great. Is that all I need?

Receptionist Yes, it is.
Guest Thanks a lot for your help.
Receptionist You're welcome.

10 A))

Host Welcome back to the show. Now, a new exhibition opens today at the Science Museum, and all of the exhibits are everyday objects that we couldn't live without. Charlotte Heath, who has been to the exhibition, is with us today to tell us more about it. Welcome to the show, Charlotte.

Charlotte Thank you.

Host So what kinds of objects can you see in the exhibition? Are we talking about modern gadgets like smartphones and tablets here?

Charlotte No, no, not at all. This exhibition is all about the little or important things we have in our house and use every day. We use them so much that we probably forgot, or don't even realize, that someone actually invented them.

Host Such as?

Charlotte Well, a good example is the container we use to keep food in: the tin can. But I bet you don't know how it was invented.

Host No, I don't.

Charlotte Well, there's a very interesting story behind it. It was the French leader Napoleon Bonaparte who was responsible for this one. In 1809, he was worried about how to feed all his soldiers when they were away from home, so he organized a competition to try to get ideas for how to solve the problem. The first prize was 12,000 Francs and the competition was won by a French chef who had the idea of using glass jars to store food. A year later, a British manufacturer, Peter Durand, improved the design by using thin sheets of metal to make the container that became what we now call a tin can. The only problem was that he used lead in the can, which as you know is poisonous. Several people died after eating food from his tin cans.

Host How unfortunate! Now, Charlotte, do we have time for one more story before the news headlines?

Charlotte Sure. I can tell you about the tea bag. In the past, if you wanted to buy tea, you had to buy the leaves in a big box. To make a drink of tea, you would put the leaves in water, and you would often find small pieces of

Anyway, in 1908, an American tea salesperson named Thomas Sullivan had the bright idea of putting the tea in very small bags to give to his customers to try. Sullivan thought that customers would take the tea out of the bags in order to try it, but some of the customers didn't. They found it more convenient to put the bag into hot water, without actually opening it. So, tea bags weren't really invented by a company, it was the tea drinkers who came up with the idea!

Host What an incredible story! And the Everyday Inventions Exhibition at the Science Museum will run until Sunday, July 25th . Right, Charlotte?

Charlotte Yes. The museum is open from ten to six every day, so there's no excuse not to go.

Host Thanks for joining us, Charlotte. And now it's time for the news headlines with...

10B))

The next morning when my servant Paddock arrived, I introduced him to Captain Digby. I explained that the Captain was an important man in the army, but he had been working too hard and needed rest and quiet. Then I went out, leaving them both in the flat. When I returned about lunchtime, the doorman told me that the gentleman in flat 15 had killed himself. I went up to the top floor, had a few words with the police, and was able to report to Scudder that his plan had been successful. The police believed that the dead man was Scudder, and that he had killed himself. Scudder was very pleased.

For the first two days in my flat, he was very calm, and spent all his time reading and smoking, and writing in a little black notebook. But after that he became more restless and nervous. It was not his own danger that he worried about, but the success of his plan to prevent the murder of Karolides. One night he was very serious.

"Listen, Hannay," he said. "I think I must tell you some more about this business. I would hate to get killed without leaving someone else to carry on with my plan."

I didn't listen very carefully. I was interested in Scudder's adventures, but I wasn't very interested in politics. I remember that he said Karolides was only in danger in London. He also mentioned a woman called Julia Czechenyi.

The next evening I had to go out. I was meeting a man I had known in Africa for dinner. When I returned to the flat, I was surprised to see that the study light was out. I wondered if Scudder had gone to bed early. I turned on the light, but there was nobody there. Then I saw something in the corner that made my blood turn cold.

Scudder was lying on his back. There was a long knife through his heart, pinning him to the floor.

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