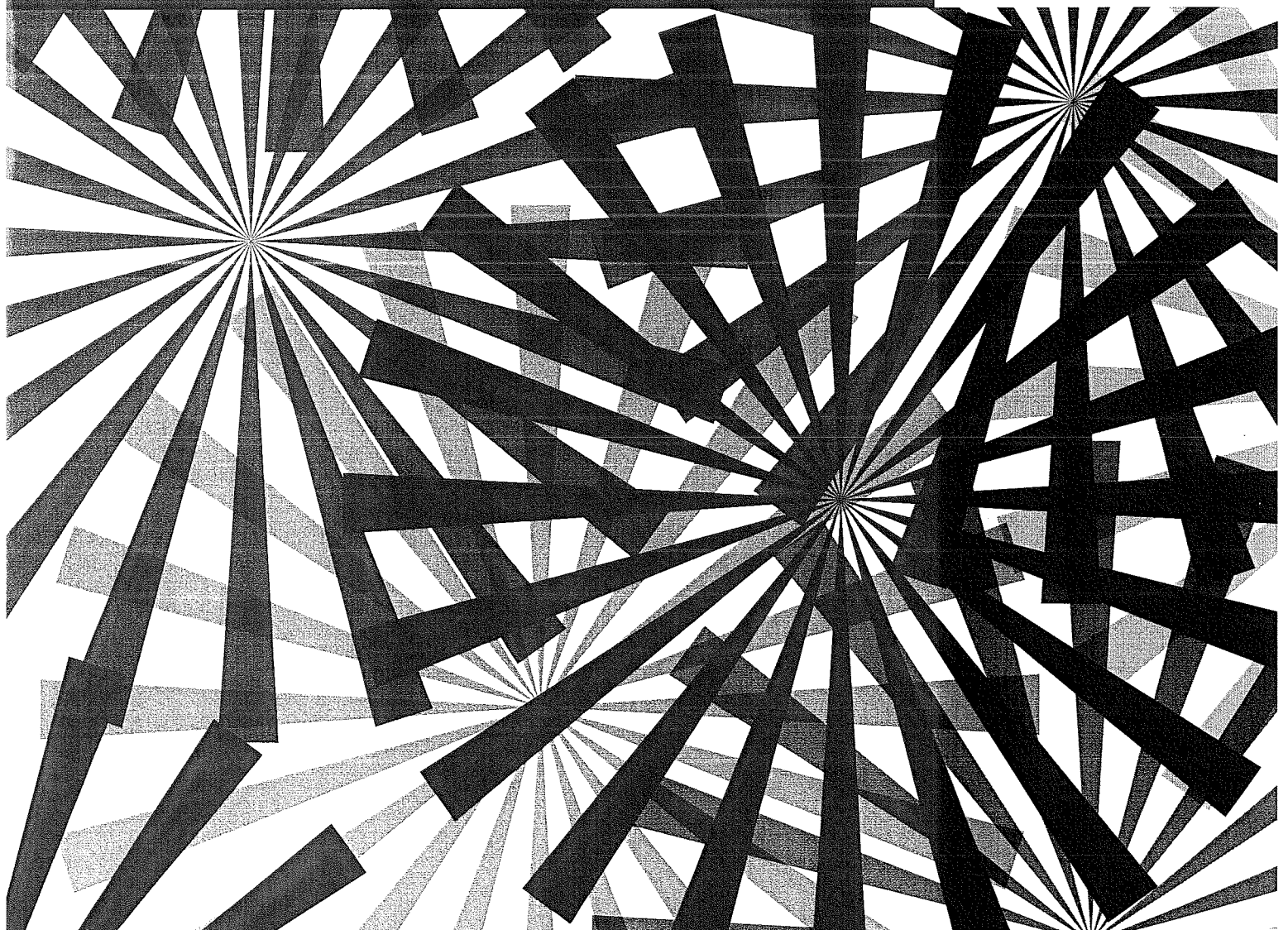


Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig
with Jane Hudson and Gill Hamilton

New
ENGLISH FILE

Intermediate Plus
Workbook



OXFORD

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Intermediate Plus
Workbook

Paul Seligson and Clive Oxenden are the original co-authors of
English File 1 (pub. 1996) and *English File 2* (pub. 1997).

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Contents

1 A	What's in a name?	4	5 A	Animals or people?	44
1 B	The winner takes it all	7	5 B	Can you remember?	47
1 C	Funny ha-ha?	10	5 C	It's all in the mind	50
1	Hello and goodbye	PRACTICAL ENGLISH 13	5	Finding your way	PRACTICAL ENGLISH 53
2 A	I told you I was ill!	14	6 A	Caught in the act	54
2 B	Do you want to be young for ever?	17	6 B	Economical with the truth	57
2 C	Hooked on caffeine	20	6 C	Secret stories	60
2	Checking and apologizing	PRACTICAL ENGLISH 23	6	Going out	PRACTICAL ENGLISH 63
3 A	Car stories	24	7 A	Made in the USA	64
3 B	I will survive	27	7 B	Shakespeare in business?	67
3 C	Divorced, beheaded, died ...	30	7	Any complaints?	PRACTICAL ENGLISH 70
3	Could you do me a favour?	PRACTICAL ENGLISH 33			
4 A	Clothes to die for	34			
4 B	Why men don't iron	37			
4 C	A question of taste	40			
4	Getting what you want	PRACTICAL ENGLISH 43			

1 A

'Forgive your enemies, but never forget their names.'
J F Kennedy, US president

What's in a name?

GRAMMAR

1 phrasal verbs

Replace the *expressions* with a phrasal verb in the correct form to make the sentences more informal. Use a verb and a particle from each box.

be	go	away	down
hurry	turn	out	up (x2)
throw		over	
wake			

- Susie *left the house* and shut the door. went out
- Oliver had to *go quickly* to catch the bus. _____
- When the match *finished*, the spectators went home. _____
- He *put* the old newspapers *in the rubbish bin*. _____
- Make* the television *quieter*, please! It's too loud. _____
- Peter *stops sleeping* at 6 o'clock every morning. _____

2 verbs with two particles

Complete the phrasal verbs with a word from box 1 and a word from box 2.

1	down	forward	on	up
---	------	---------	----	----

2	on	to (x2)	with
---	----	---------	------

- I've always looked _____ my parents. They're great.
- Children usually look _____ Christmas because of the presents!
- My uncle looks _____ my father because he's unemployed.
- My son gets _____ well _____ his cousins because they're the same age.

3 separable or non-separable?

Rewrite the sentence, substituting the **noun** with a pronoun. Change the word order if necessary.

- I look like **my mother**.
I look like her _____.
- You must cross out **the wrong words**.
You must _____.
- Switch off **the TV** when the film finishes.
_____.
- My mother looks after **my baby daughter** when I'm at work.
_____.
- Send back **the sweater** if you don't like it.
_____.
- Look through **the contract** before you sign it.
_____.
- Turn up **the radio**. I can't hear it.
_____.
- My son takes after **his father**.
_____.



4 guessing the meaning

a Look at some different meanings of these particles.

up	down	on
1 increase	1 decrease	1 continue
2 completely	2 put on paper	2 wear
	3 stop completely	3 connect
off	out	
1 disconnect	1 make disappear	
2 depart	2 to different people	

b Focus on the meaning of the particles in phrasal verbs a–g. Write the correct number in the box.

- a If you keep **on** shouting, I'll get angry. 1
- b The government has promised to bring **down** the cost of transport.
- c He got onto the motorbike and drove **off**.
- d It's your birthday so you have to blow **out** the candles.
- e They've put **up** the price of cigarettes by 30%.
- f The factory closed **down** two years ago, and the workers had to find new jobs.
- g Make sure you don't leave the lights **on** when you go out.

VOCABULARY

1 words from the text

Complete the texts.

- 1 Some people think that the name you are given doesn't matter. It's completely ¹irr_____ to how well you do in life. I'm not ²aw_____ of having had any problems with my name, though I know it's not very popular at the moment. In any case most people ³te_____ to choose names which are in fashion.
- 2 We're still a bit undecided about where to go for our summer holiday, but we really need to ¹m_____ up our ²m_____ soon, as it's already April. One thing we'll have to take into ³a_____ is that we've got a young child, so we don't want to go anywhere too hot.

2 noun formation

Make nouns from the verbs. Use your dictionary to help you.

- 1 decide _____ 5 succeed _____
- 2 tend _____ 6 attract _____
- 3 associate _____ 7 advise _____
- 4 choose _____ 8 compare _____

3 phrasal verbs

a Complete with the correct particle.

When my son was born everybody immediately said he **looked** exactly ¹_____ his father, and as he was the only son he was **named** ²_____ him too. But in personality I think he **takes** ³_____ me. In fact, although we have always **got** ⁴_____ really well, we sometimes argue just because we're so similar. Even though we lived in France, I **brought** him ⁵_____ in a very British way – big breakfasts, and bed at 7.30. Now that he has **grown** ⁶_____ – he's twenty-one – I don't see him as often as I'd like.

b Complete with a phrasal verb with *get*.

- 1 When do you usually _____ in the morning?
- 2 Hurry up and _____ the car. We're leaving now.
- 3 Do you _____ well with your in-laws?
- 4 You have to _____ the bus at the next stop.
- 5 You need to work hard at school if you want to _____ in life.

PRONUNCIATION

Word stress

Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 insecure 9 association
- 2 applicant 10 effect
- 3 efficient 11 aware
- 4 research (v.) 12 account
- 5 old-fashioned 13 contradict
- 6 glamorous 14 unpopular
- 7 irrelevant 15 dramatic
- 8 attitude

READING

- a Read the text once and find out when English families usually meet. Ignore the gaps.

FAMILY GATHERINGS

- 1 , the English would not dream of spending their Christmas anywhere else but with the family. This annual festival almost always ends in **tears** and to **get over** it takes many families months, at least. But tradition rules and, when October comes, English families are beginning to plan for another family Christmas, having apparently completely forgotten the chaos of the one before.
- 2 , family members avoid each other throughout the year except on compulsory occasions such as baptisms, weddings and funerals. Of these, **baptisms** and funerals, being the shortest, are the most popular. Weddings usually end up as major battles – the only difference being the uniforms of the people taking part.



- 3 , and so do the arguments. Even though English **etiquette** books try to help by pointing out who is responsible for organizing and paying for the **bride's** dress, the flowers, the church, the **choir**, the organist, the cars, the reception, the food, the photographers and the ambulance service, the English will fight furiously on every single **issue** for months before, during and even after the great day.
- 4 that these meetings ever **take place** at all.

- b Match the first words of each paragraph to the correct paragraph. Write the letter in the box.
- A It is still the triumph of English hope over English experience
 B Planning for weddings starts early
 C Although they are the least family-orientated people on earth
 D Apart from Christmas

- c Match the **highlighted** words to the definitions.

- 1 a woman on or just before her wedding day _____
- 2 recover from sth _____
- 3 happen _____
- 4 a group of people who sing together _____
- 5 drops of water that come out of your eyes, e.g. when you cry _____
- 6 a problem or subject for discussion _____
- 7 the ceremony when sb becomes a member of a Christian church, and is given a name _____
- 8 the rules of polite and correct behaviour _____

WRITING

Divide the following composition into four paragraphs. Draw three lines to show where you think the new paragraphs should start.

Should parents name their children after themselves?

In one family I know, every time the mother calls out the name David, two people simultaneously shout 'Yes!' This is one example of how confusing it must be to live in a house where two people have the same name, but there are more disadvantages. / The first and most important disadvantage is the everyday confusion in the house. Secondly, other people, for example, postmen and bank managers can also get confused. Thirdly, and more importantly, children in this situation may find it difficult to form their own sense of identity. On the other hand, there is one advantage of giving your child the same name as yourself and that is that you are continuing a family tradition. The idea of the family is very important in our society and this is one way of making sure that a child feels part of it. In conclusion, I think every parent should give their child whatever name they like, but they should remember that the wide range of names available helps to add variety to our lives. New names mean progress and modernity. Names that have been in the family suggest that we are more traditional.

1 B

'The press is ferocious. It forgives nothing, it only hunts for mistakes.'

Diana, Princess of Wales

The winner takes it all

GRAMMAR

1 questions ending in prepositions

a Complete the dialogue with a suitable short question.
(question word + a preposition, e.g. *Who from?*)

Paul I was talking to Steve last night.
 Tom Oh? ¹ _____ ?
 Paul The concert we're going to next week.
 Tom What's the problem?
 Paul Steve can't come because he's going away.
 Tom Oh no. ² _____ ?
 Paul To London.
 Tom ³ _____ ?
 Paul He's going for ten days.
 Tom ⁴ _____ ?
 Paul He's got a job interview, I think, and he wants to prepare for it.
 Tom ⁵ _____ ?
 Paul With some chemical company.
 Tom So why don't you sell his ticket then?
 Paul ⁶ _____ ?
 Everyone I know already has a ticket.



b Now write full questions for each short question.

- 1 *What were you talking about?* _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

2 questions with or without *do / did*

Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong questions.

- 1 Who did write this awful article?
- 2 How many people they like violent films?
- 3 Who did they interview on the chat show last night?
- 4 Which newspaper does use the most dramatic headlines?
- 5 What said the papers about the film?
- 6 How many viewers watched the cup final last weekend?
- 7 Which channels don't have commercials in your country?
- 8 Which presenter you like best?

VOCABULARY

1 REVISION the cinema

a Complete the text with words from the list. What's the name of the film?

based cast directed parts played set plot starred

This film was ¹ _____ in Washington in 1974, and was ² _____ by Alan Pakula in 1976. The ³ _____ is ⁴ _____ on the true story of the Watergate scandal. It ⁵ _____ Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman who ⁶ _____ the ⁷ _____ of two journalists from the *Washington Post* who eventually uncover the lies that bring down President Nixon. The ⁸ _____ also included Jason Robards, who won the Oscar for Best Supporting Actor.

b Write words for the definitions.

- the music of a film ___ u ___ t _____
- images in a film often created by computer ___ p _____
e _____
- part of a film happening in one place ___ c _____
- translated into another language d _____ d

2 the media

Complete the puzzle to find the mystery word.

1 the number of people watching a TV programme (8,7)

2 a TV programme giving factual information about a particular subject

3 the titles of newspaper articles printed in large letters above the story

4 to be unfairly influenced, e.g. by a political party

5 a newspaper with small pages, a lot of pictures and short simple articles

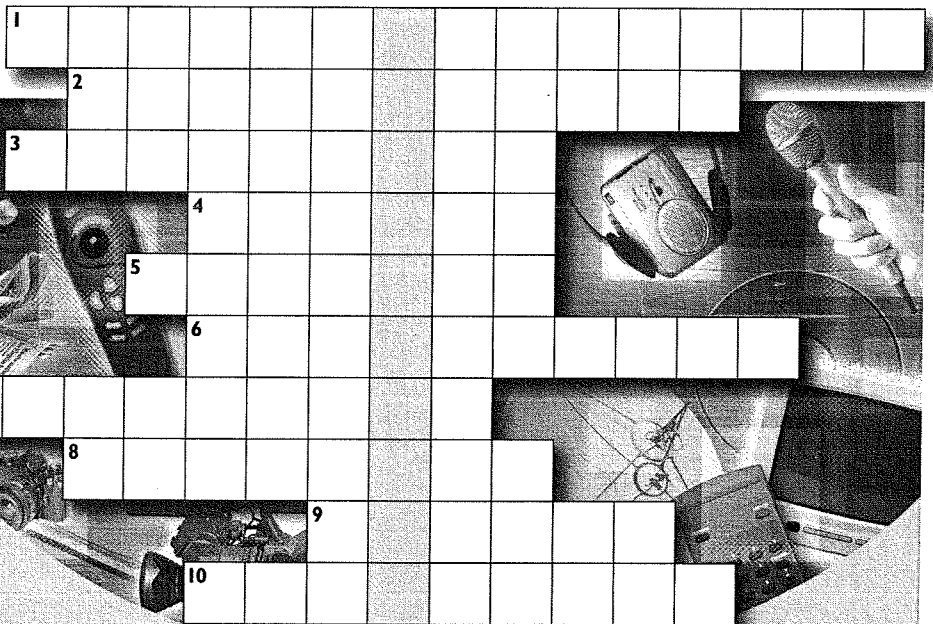
6 a person whose job is to collect, write or publish news

7 to send out radio or television programmes

8 a TV programme where famous people are interviewed (4,4)

9 a person who watches television

10 a story about the lives and problems of a group of people which continues every day or several times a week (4,5)



3 in or on?

Complete with *in* or *on*.

- _____ the front page
- _____ the news
- _____ TV
- _____ the radio
- _____ the phone
- _____ the papers

PRONUNCIATION

phonetics

Write the words.

- /ˈkɒmədi/ _____
- /fəˈtɒgrəfə/ _____
- /kɑːˈtuːnz/ _____
- /fɛɪk/ _____
- /ˈsensəʃɪp/ _____
- /ˈɔːdiəns/ _____

READING

a Read the text and find out if Louise is for or against the use of cameras in the courtroom and why.

**WOODWARD
CONDEMNS
THE 'SOAP
OPERA' OF
TRIAL BY
TELEVISION**

LOUISE WOODWARD was the 18-year-old nanny convicted in 1998 by a court in the United States of murdering the infant Matthew Eappen. She later spoke about her experience of a televised court case at the Edinburgh Television Festival.

Louise criticised the televising of trials. 'It should never be the case of looking into a defendant's eyes and making a decision on their guilt or innocence,' she told the Edinburgh Television Festival. 'It should be the law that decides on a person's guilt, but television, with its human and emotional interest, takes the attention away from this.'

Although she thought it was an inevitable development, she added: 'Television turns everything into entertainment. We should remember that in the end courtrooms are serious places. It is people's lives and future lives that you are dealing with. It is not a soap



opera and people should not see it like that. Serious issues should not be trivialised.'

She admitted that she had found it difficult to live a normal life since returning to Britain. She blamed the publicity on the televising of her trial, which was shown on Sky News in this country. 'I get asked for interviews every day by television, radio, and newspapers about my future and I turn them down. I never wanted to be in the public eye. I just hope the press will forget me as time passes.'

'I was never asked if I wanted cameras in the courtroom. It put a lot more pressure on me than I already had. If I had known that people were counting how often I blinked my eyes or scratched my nose, it would have been even more stressful.'

Glossary

- trial** the process to decide if sb is innocent or guilty
- defendant** a person accused of a crime
- courtrooms** places where people accused of crimes are judged
- blame** think that a person or thing is responsible for sth bad
- turn down** refuse, reject
- blink** open and shut your eye
- scratch** rub your skin with your nails

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

- 1 Louise thinks you can tell from someone's face if they are innocent or guilty.
- 2 She thinks that TV trials are sure to become more common.
- 3 She thinks that televising trials make them seem less important and serious than they really are.
- 4 She has become well known as a result of the televising of her trial.
- 5 She has given a lot of interviews to the press since she returned to Britain.
- 6 She had always hoped to be famous.
- 7 She gave permission for her trial to be televised.
- 8 The TV cameras made the trial more difficult for her.

WRITING

Complete the dialogue with suitable questions.

- A ¹ _____ TV tonight?
- B Let's have a look. There's a film on after the weather forecast.
- A ² _____ on?
- B BBC 1.
- A ³ _____ called?
- B *The English Patient*.
- A ⁴ _____ about?
- B It's about a Hungarian count who worked on a geographical expedition.
- A ⁵ _____ set?
- B In the Sahara Desert. It looks really good. The only problem is, it's a bit long.
- A ⁶ _____ last?
- B About three hours.
- A ⁷ _____ in it?
- B Some really good actors. Ralph Fiennes, Juliette Binoche and Kristin Scott-Thomas. I think we should watch it.
- A ⁸ _____ start?
- B In about five minutes.

Funny ha-ha?

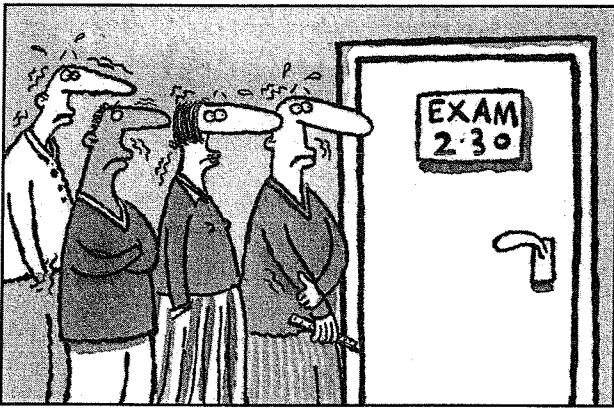
GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW adverbs

a Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong adverbs.

- 1 carefully _____
- 2 badly _____
- 3 goodly _____
- 4 fastly _____
- 5 nearly _____
- 6 daily _____
- 7 correctly _____
- 8 wonderfully _____
- 9 extremely _____
- 10 actually _____

b Circle the correct answer.



- 1 We all waited *nervous* / *nervously* outside the exam room.
- 2 My father has never had an accident because he drives really *good* / *well*.
- 3 We thought very *careful* / *carefully* about it.
- 4 Richard speaks *perfect* / *perfectly* Italian.
- 5 The interviewer's voice was so *quiet* / *quietly* that I could hardly hear her.
- 6 My children behaved really *bad* / *badly* at my best friend's wedding.

2 position of adverbs

Rewrite each sentence with each adverb or adverbial phrase in the correct position.

- 1 Jenny went to the hairdresser's. (last week)

- 2 I'm sorry about the accident. (very)

- 3 You should swim in cold water after a heavy meal. (never)

- 4 She speaks French and she's good at German. (also)

- 5 We want to set off early. (ideally)

- 6 Prices go up during the summer. (usually)

- 7 I'm sure I left my keys at home. (fairly)

- 8 The paparazzi followed them into the hotel. (even)

3 meaning of adverbs

Circle the adverb with a different meaning.

- 1 The firemen *near* / *nearly* / *almost* died while they were putting out the fire.
- 2 Our car broke down but *eventually* / *in the end* / *at the end* we arrived.
- 3 That house is *incredibly* / *extremely* / *slightly* expensive – only a millionaire could buy it!
- 4 I'm feeling *a little* / *slightly* / *very* nervous about my driving test.
- 5 I thought he was about 50 but *in fact* / *actually* / *nowadays* he's 65.
- 6 *At the moment* / *Right now* / *Actually* I've got a lot of work to do.

VOCABULARY

1 humour

Complete the text with words from the list.

comedian fun funny joke laugh make fun of
pulling their leg sense of humour witty



It is a well-known fact that people with a good ¹ _____ not only enjoy life more, but can actually live longer, too. It is not necessary to be a professional ² _____ to make people ³ _____; most people can usually tell at least one good ⁴ _____ which will be ⁵ _____ enough for everybody to laugh. People who are ⁶ _____ (good at saying clever and amusing things) are

also much appreciated by their friends, so long as they don't ⁷ _____ them too much and maybe hurt their feelings. You can also often have a lot of ⁸ _____ with your friends by ⁹ _____ (telling them something which isn't true).

2 adverbs

Complete with an adverb that means the same as the phrase in brackets. The first letter is given.

- I** deally all medical treatment should be free. (in a perfect world)
- G** _____ the image became clearer. (little by little)
- These scissors were s _____ designed for left-handed people. (for a particular reason)
- O** _____ this book wasn't written for children. (as can easily be seen)
- A** _____, if you don't like it you can change it. (in any case)
- A** _____ it's a lovely place for a holiday. (according to what people say)
- B** _____, this course is about communication skills. (looking at what's most important)
- He seemed very unfriendly but a _____ he's just shy. (the fact is)

3 confused words

- a The following words often cause confusion. Read the definitions.

stranger /'streɪndʒə/ *n.* a person that you do not know

foreigner /'fɔːrənə/ *n.* a person from a country that is not your own

career /kə'riə/ *n.* a job or series of jobs in a particular area of work, e.g. *She'd like a career in journalism.*

course /kɔːs/ *n.* a complete series of lessons or studies

funny /'fʌni/ *adj.* something that makes you smile or laugh

enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbəl/ *adj.* something that gives pleasure

humour /'hju:mə/ *n.* the funny or amusing qualities of sb/sth

mood /mu:d/ *n.* the way that you feel at a particular time

- b Complete the sentences with the correct word from each pair.

- Don't talk to the boss today. She's not in a very good _____.
- We had a great time in Greece on holiday. It was really _____.
- When Jeremy has finished his _____, he's going to look for a job as a professional musician.
- _____s can't understand why the British drive on the left.
- We always tell children not to talk to _____s.
- A footballer's _____ is very short.
- He's a very _____ person. He's got a great sense of _____.

READING



Revealed, the science of laughter

A funny thing happened when a middle-aged woman was taken into hospital – it helped a group of scientists to discover why people laugh. It appears that different types of laughing are 'all is well' signals which tell others when a threatening or confusing situation is safe.

The woman arrived at an Indian hospital with a head injury which appeared to give her a strange reaction to pain. Every time a doctor stuck a pin in her hand, she laughed uncontrollably.

According to Dr Vilayanur Ramachandran, neuroscientist at the University of California in San Diego, the region of her brain involved in sending messages about pain had been disconnected. He explained: 'Part of her brain was saying, "Look, there's pain," but the next part was saying, "There's no problem." As a result the brain sent out the "all is well" signal and she started laughing. There's no other theory that makes sense.'

Why we laugh is one of the great mysteries of human behaviour. But Dr Ramachandran believes he has found

the answer. 'Laughter isn't just an expression of surprise; it is also strongly connected to feelings of relief,' he told the American Association for the Advancement of Science conference in Los Angeles yesterday.

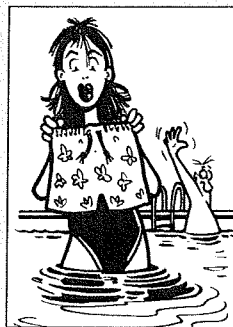
He argued that laughter was a form of communication which helped our ancestors save energy and resources. If, for instance, prehistoric hunters were surprised by a sound in the bushes, their immediate instinct would be fear. Adrenalin levels would go up fast and they would prepare to fight or run away. But if the sound turned out to be a rabbit and not a danger, the natural reaction would be to laugh – sending out a signal to the whole group that they could relax.

- a Read the article quickly. Why does Dr Ramachandran think we laugh?
- b Read the text again and decide which answer is best, a, b, or c.
 - 1 Scientists were interested in the Indian woman's case because
 - a she had a serious head injury.
 - b she had an unusual way of reacting to pain.
 - c she couldn't stop laughing.
 - 2 According to Dr Ramachandran, she laughed because
 - a the pin didn't hurt.
 - b part of her brain had been affected by her injury.
 - c she thought the doctor was being funny.
 - 3 Dr Ramachandran thinks that laughter is
 - a one of the great mysteries of human nature.
 - b an expression of surprise.
 - c strongly connected to feelings of relief.
 - 4 He says that prehistoric hunters laughed when
 - a they stopped feeling afraid.
 - b they saw a rabbit.
 - c they were in danger.
- c Underline any words you didn't know and try to guess their meaning from the context. Then check with your dictionary.

WRITING

Make the story more vivid by filling the gaps with a suitable adverb from the list. Use each adverb once.

at that moment early extremely eventually fast immediately just luckily yesterday unfortunately



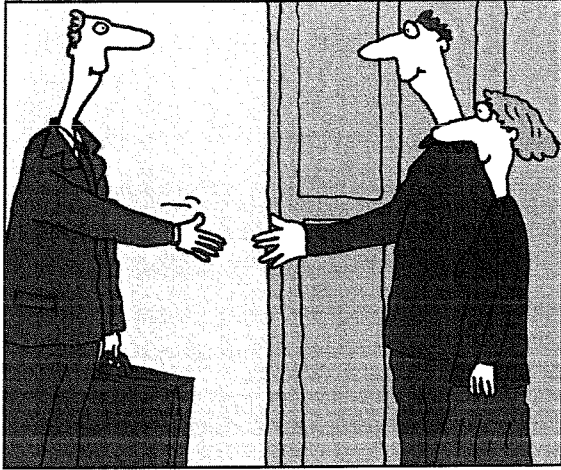
My friend Simon had an ¹ _____ embarrassing experience ² _____. He decided to go to the swimming pool in his lunch break, so he finished work ³ _____ and got into his car. He couldn't drive ⁴ _____ as there was a lot of traffic. When he ⁵ _____ arrived at the pool, he got changed and ⁶ _____ dived into the pool. ⁷ _____,

the elastic broke on his swimming shorts as soon as he entered the water, and he watched them float away to the other end of the pool.

⁸ _____ there was no one else in the pool ⁹ _____, but ¹⁰ _____ when Simon was swimming to get them, a girl came into the pool and picked them up, so Simon had to ask her to give him his shorts back!

1 MEETING PEOPLE

a Number the lines of the dialogue in order.



Mrs S = Mrs Salmon, Mr S = Mr Salmon

- GINO Pleased _____ meet you,
Mr Salmon.
- MRS S Come in and sit _____. Did
you _____ a good journey?
- GINO Coffee, please. I'm afraid I
_____ like tea.
- MRS S Hello, Gino. I'm Mrs Salmon. 1
- MRS S And _____ is my husband
John.
- GINO Yes, fine, _____.
- MRS S _____ you like a cup of
tea or coffee?
- GINO Hello, nice to _____ you.
- MR S How _____ you do? 4

b Write the missing words.

2 READING

Imagine you're the accommodation officer at Queen's School of English. Read the information about three students and three host families. Find the best family for each student, and write A-C in the right boxes on the Student Information sheet.



QUEEN'S
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

HOST FAMILY INFORMATION – CONFIDENTIAL

A Mr and Mrs Salmon

(elderly couple, no children at home, a cat and a dog)

Short bus ride from school. Take maximum 6 students, any nationality. No smokers. 2 single rooms, 2 shared. Evening meal provided. Like students to be back before midnight.

B Mr and Mrs Fox

(middle-aged couple, teenage children, no pets)

15 minutes' walk from school. Take 4 students, females only, different nationalities. Shared rooms, all meals provided.

C Mrs Maslin (widow, 65 years old, two cats)

About 30 minutes from school (bus and short walk). Takes 3-4 students, different nationalities, over 18. Individual rooms. Evening meal provided. Students have own key. Smokers welcome.

STUDENT INFORMATION

1 Silvia from Italy (17 years old, female)

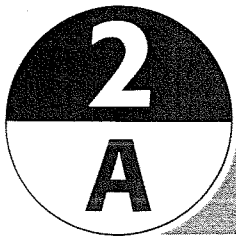
I'd like to be in a family near the school, so I can walk. I don't mind sharing a room, but I don't want to be with other Italian students. It'd be nice to meet some British people of my age. I'm not very keen on animals.

2 Petr from the Czech Republic (19 years old, male)

I don't want to be in a family by myself. I'd like to be with at least two other students. I smoke a bit, and I don't really want to share a room. I'd like to have some independence because I want to go to clubs and discos.

3 Sakiko from Japan (24 years old, female)

It's very important for me to have my own room because I need to study a lot. I'd also like a quiet family, so perhaps without young children. I prefer not to be in a family where people smoke.



'A hypochondriac is someone who has a pill for everything except what's wrong with him.'

Mignon McLaughlin

I told you I was ill!

GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW first and second conditionals

a Revise the rules. Then do exercise b.

first conditional

If I see her, I'll tell her.
He won't sing if he isn't feeling better.

- Use the first conditional (*if* + a present tense, *will/won't* or *going to* + infinitive) to talk about a future possibility and its consequence.
- You can't use a future form after *if*. (NOT *if I'll see her...*)
- *unless* + positive verb can be used instead of *if...not*.

second conditional

If we had more time, we'd meet more often. (= We don't have more time so we can't.)
If I were taller, I'd be a policeman.
She wouldn't come if she wasn't feeling well.
If I won the lottery, I might stop working.

- Use the second conditional (*if* + past simple, *would/wouldn't* + infinitive) to talk about an imaginary present or future situation and its consequence.

b Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 If my GP can't cure my headaches, I _____ (try) acupuncture.
- 2 If your leg was broken, it _____ (hurt) more.
- 3 I'm sure you would feel better if you _____ (not smoke) so much.
- 4 If you _____ (not stop) eating so much salt, you'll get high blood pressure.
- 5 This hospital would be better if there _____ (be) more beds.
- 6 If your ankle _____ (not be) swollen, it's probably not serious.
- 7 The ambulance _____ (be) here in a minute if there's no traffic.
- 8 If my grandfather _____ (not be) so fit, he wouldn't be able to live on his own.
- 9 She _____ (not go) to work unless she feels better.

2 future time clauses

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

- 1 If the weather forecast is wrong again tomorrow, I don't watch it any more.
- 2 He's going to see the specialist as soon as he'll get the result of his tests.
- 3 I always get stressed if people shout at me.
- 4 They make up their minds as soon as they've looked round the house tomorrow.
- 5 Come and see me when you are feeling better.
- 6 If your headache will get worse, you should go to bed.
- 7 I'm going to write down your number in case I'll need it.
- 8 He never goes to the doctor unless he's feeling really terrible.

b Circle the correct answer.

- 1 He won't give the patient a prescription *when* / *until* he's examined him.
- 2 She'll be able to go home *as soon as* / *unless* she's completely got over the operation.
- 3 They'll start the treatment *in case* / *when* the diagnosis is confirmed.
- 4 You'd better take a sweater *if* / *in case* it's cold when you get there.
- 5 *If* / *Unless* that paper keeps on making up stories, I'll stop buying it.
- 6 I never take antibiotics *unless* / *in case* I've got an infection.

VOCABULARY

1 health and medicine

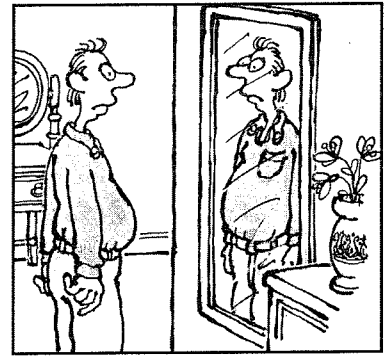
a Write the words for the definitions.

- 1 the piece of paper on which a doctor writes the name of the medicine you need _____
- 2 saying exactly what illness a person has (noun) _____
- 3 a photo taken of the inside of the human body using a special light _____
- 4 a sudden illness which attacks the brain and can leave a person unable to move part of their body _____
- 5 a building where GPs see their patients _____
- 6 an amount of a drug which is too much and therefore is not safe _____
- 7 (of a woman) having a baby developing in her body (adjective) _____
- 8 a change in your body which is a sign of illness _____

b Complete the text with a word or expression from the list.

acupuncture cough days off GP lose weight
make an appointment put on side effects sneezing virus

My father didn't feel well. He was ¹ _____ a lot and had a bad ² _____ so he decided to ³ _____ to see his ⁴ _____. The doctor told him he probably had a ⁵ _____ and advised him to take a few ⁶ _____ and rest. He also said he should stop smoking. My father said he had tried but couldn't, so the doctor recommended ⁷ _____. It was successful and he has now given up, but unfortunately there have been ⁸ _____: he has ⁹ _____ nearly three kilos in two weeks. Soon he'll have to go back to the doctor to ask how to ¹⁰ _____.



2 body idioms

When you want to look up an idiom in the dictionary, e.g. *pull sb's leg*, you normally find it under the 'key' word, in this case *leg*.

Use your dictionary to find the missing verbs in these idioms. What do the idioms mean?

- 1 You've really _____ your foot in it this time. It wasn't a good idea to mention his ex-wife at dinner.
- 2 We don't _____ eye to eye at all about politics. She's right-wing and I'm left-wing.
- 3 I need help. Can someone _____ me a hand?
- 4 Could you _____ an eye on the milk? It's about to boil.
- 5 I've told her three times but it _____ in one ear and out the other.
- 6 Good luck for tomorrow! I'll _____ my fingers crossed.

PRONUNCIATION

phonetics

Write the words.

- 1 /eɪk/ _____
- 2 /kjʊə/ _____
- 3 /hɜ:t/ _____
- 4 /'krɒnɪk/ _____
- 5 /'mæsɜ:ʒ/ _____
- 6 /'swəʊlən/ _____
- 7 /'dɪzi/ _____
- 8 /daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ _____

READING

- a Read the article and underline three reasons why men don't go to the doctor as often as women.

Why men won't go to the doctor

1

At last there is scientific proof to back up what women have suspected for years – that when it comes to their health, men are big babies. Statistics revealed at the recent Royal Society of Medicine conference on men's health confirm that men are only half as likely to go to their GP as women and will put off seeing a doctor until their symptoms are severe. Even when they do bravely turn up at the surgery, 40% of their appointments have been made by their wives or girlfriends.

2

Trevor Jellis, a psychologist who treats stressed executives, admits to not paying enough attention to his health. 'I'm ashamed to say that as men, many of us do share the childish fantasy of being immortal,' he says. 'I was certainly guilty of that. I hadn't been to the doctor for four years when I had my first heart attack. I didn't go because I hadn't needed to, and that's precisely where I and many men go wrong. You should not wait until then, you should have an annual health check.'



3

Jane DeVille-Almond, a practice nurse in the Midlands, recognizes the problem. 'Men think that being ill is not very macho, it's a sign of weakness. So they'll create a big drama about being ill at home but they won't go public. But also doctors' surgeries are not male-friendly places. Just look around and you will see female receptionists, female nurses and women's magazines on the tables.'

4

She recently designed a project aimed at reaching the large numbers of men aged between 30 and 60 who hardly ever visited her surgery unless in an emergency. She decided that if the men wouldn't come to her, she would go to them, so she set up a clinic in the lounge bar of the Moxley Arms, a working man's pub in Walsall. The men who arrived were exactly the sort of people who need her help: men on low incomes who drink too much and eat an unhealthy diet. 'These are the men we really need to get through to. It soon became obvious that they were far more comfortable talking about their problems on home ground surrounded by their mates,' she said.

- b Match the titles to the correct paragraph.

A We'll live forever

B If they don't want to come to me ...

C Too late or never

D For women only?

- c Find phrasal verbs which mean:

In paragraph 1

1 support _____

2 be a question of, concern _____

3 postpone _____

4 appear _____

In paragraph 4

5 establish, start _____

6 communicate with sb _____ (to sb)

2 B

'The secret of staying young is to live honestly,
eat slowly, and lie about your age.'

Lucille Ball, US actress

Do you want to be young for ever?

GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW future forms

a Revise the rules. Then do exercise b.

be going to + infinitive

future plans and intentions

I'm going to look for a job. (= I've already decided.)

What are you going to do next summer?
(= What are your plans?)

predictions

I think they're going to win.
(= They're playing very well.)
It's going to rain. (= The sky is very dark.)

present continuous: *be* + verb + *-ing*

future arrangements

I'm having dinner with Mike tomorrow.
(= We've already booked the restaurant.)

- Use the present continuous for future arrangements, especially with *go, come, see, meet, leave, have* (dinner, etc.).
- *going to* is also possible.

will / *won't* + infinitive

unplanned decisions/offers/promises

I'll answer the phone. (= You decide at this moment.)

A This box is heavy.

B I'll help you. / Shall I help you? (NOT I help you. / Will I help you?)

may / *might* + infinitive

future possibilities

Take your umbrella. It might rain. (= It's a possibility. NOT It's possible that it rains.)

Sarah may not come tomorrow. (= Maybe she won't come.)

b Circle the correct verb form(s) in these sentences. (Sometimes two are possible.)

- 1 Computer scientists predict that the new virus *is going to affect* / *is affecting* / *will affect* at least two million PCs in the next two days.
- 2 *I may meet* / *I'm meeting* / *I'll meet* my girlfriend for dinner tonight. I've booked a table at our favourite restaurant.
- 3 I've decided *I change* / *I'm going to change* / *I'm changing* my job.
- 4 A I can't get the computer to work.
B Don't worry, *I help* / *I'll help* / *I'm helping* you.
- 5 Look out! *You'll hit* / *You're hitting* / *You're going to hit* your head, if you're not careful.
- 6 A Jane, I think that's your mobile ringing.
B I'm sorry. *I'm going to switch* / *I'm switching* / *I'll switch* it off.
- 7 A *What are you doing* / *are you going to do* / *will you do* tonight?
B I don't know. *I'm going* / *I'll go* / *I might go* to the cinema or to a disco.

2 future perfect / future continuous

Complete the sentences with the verb in either the future perfect or the future continuous.

- 1 By the end of the year, they _____ at least a million records. (sell)
- 2 In the autumn they _____ their new album, which will be finished in January. (record)
- 3 This time tomorrow I _____ on the beach in the sun. (lie)
- 4 By the end of the week she _____ if she wants to have the operation or not. (decide)
- 5 After you've spent six months in London, I'm sure you _____ English fluently. (speak)
- 6 At 9 o'clock tomorrow my boyfriend _____ to Rome on business. (travel)
- 7 My GP said I _____ my illness by the end of the month. (get over)
- 8 The DJ _____ fifty songs by the time his programme finishes. (play)

PRONUNCIATION

predicting pronunciation from spelling

Circle the word with the different *y* sound.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| 1 recycle | analyse | symptom | shy |
| 2 memory | sky | reply | deny |
| 3 syllable | analysis | physics | psychiatrist |
| 4 healthy | terrify | happy | easy |
| 5 uniform | youth | yoga | umbrella |

VOCABULARY

1 science

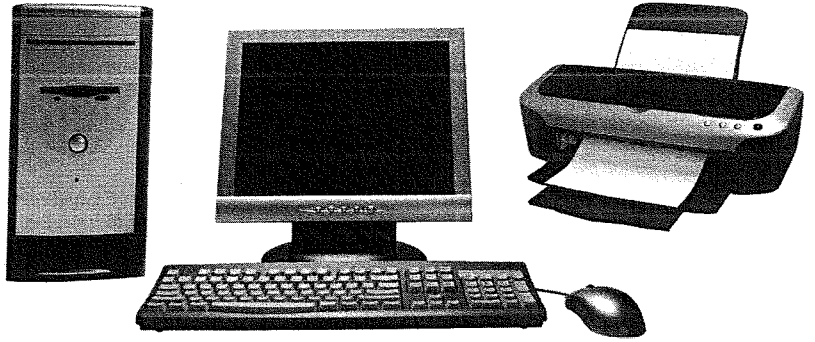


Dolly, the first cloned animal

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in **bold**.

- _____ research is a very controversial issue. **gene**
- Some _____ think we may soon be cloning humans. **science**
- There are _____ reasons why we get old. **biology**
- Researchers hope the tests will _____ . **success**
- My father-in-law is a _____ . **chemistry**
- The experiment was a _____ and he was very disappointed. **fail**
- _____ is a popular subject at many universities. **engineer**

2 computers



a Write the words.

- the set of keys on a computer _____
- the programs and other operating material used by a computer _____
- a piece of equipment for moving around the screen of a computer without touching the keys _____
- a piece of equipment which allows a computer to be connected to the Internet _____
- a piece of writing created on a computer _____
- a page or pages on the Internet which give information _____
- a piece of equipment used to print information from a computer _____
- the machinery of a computer _____

b Complete the phrases with a verb from the list.

attach download edit enter insert press save scan search

- _____ a photo from a newspaper
- _____ a document to an email
- _____ a key to start the program
- _____ a document so you don't lose it
- _____ your password before you start
- _____ for information on the Internet
- _____ a document to correct mistakes
- _____ information from the Internet onto your own PC
- _____ a memory stick into the computer

READING

- a Read the three extracts and decide which person is the most positive about being 60.

AGE OF CONTENT?



A
Lulu,
singer

'AS I GET OLDER I feel more comfortable in my own skin – it's like wearing an old pair of shoes. I now know where I'm going, whereas when I was 16 all I knew about was singing and all I cared about was making a success of it. Reflecting on my life now at 60, I realize I've got everything I've ever wanted in the way of my career, health, and relationships, but what I'm still looking for is ultimate peace of mind. I want to be able to appreciate everything I've got every second of the day.

As a wife I've learnt a lot over the past few years and I've changed in the way I give more and I'm more tolerant. As a mother I've also become more patient. When I was younger, I found being a mother was very tiring.'



B
David
Steel,
politician

'SINCE TURNING 60 I've become much calmer because I know I can stop working so hard. I'm a more relaxed husband to be with now because I spend more time at home and I'm also much more patient with my children. Before I had hardly any time with them.

I don't mind the physical aspects of growing old at all. That's probably because I enjoy excellent health and feel just the same as I did when I was 50: my memory's just as bad as it's always been. My children don't believe I've only got a few grey hairs on my head.

I'm one of those people who has never planned the future. My philosophy has always been to take life as it comes and I don't intend to change that now I'm 60.'



C
Margaret
Forster,
writer

'MY IDEA OF A GOOD TIME on a Saturday night has only changed very slightly over the years. It used to be staying in with a new novel and a really good apple, but now it's staying in with a new novel and a glass of wine.

I didn't feel comfortable when I was young because I was an idealist and a romantic. I used to behave spectacularly badly in my twenties. I remember once standing and shouting in the middle of Oxford Circus for no particular reason. I actually stopped the traffic! In my thirties I was too tired to have the energy to shout and by the time I was 40, thankfully I didn't want to any more.

The main reason I can be serene at 60 is that I've got the majority of things I've wanted from life, particularly in my work.'

- b Answer the questions with A, B or C.

- 1 Who has a problem remembering things?
- 2 Who says they enjoy staying at home on Saturday nights?
- 3 Whose behaviour has improved?
- 4 Who doesn't like planning the future?
- 5 Who hasn't found everything they are looking for?
- 6 Who thinks they are very healthy?
- 7 Who has become more patient as a parent?

- c Underline any new words and try to guess them from the context. Check with a dictionary.

WRITING

Read the composition carefully and underline ten spelling mistakes. Write the words correctly.

What is the best age to get married?

In my opinion, there is no perfect age for a couple to get married. However, some moments are better than others to undertake this serious commitment.

- Firstly, many couples get married far too young when they still have not had time to enjoy their freedom as adults. This is probably the main reason for the increasing divorce rate that every country is experienceing at the moment. Secondly, a couple should get married for the right reasons. They shouldn't get married just to scape from a dificult family situation. Marriing for money is also not recomended. Although it is nice to have money, rich couples can be just as unhappy as poor ones. In fact the only really good reason for getting married is when two people love each other and want to spend the rest of there lives together.

In conclusion, people should get married when they fell they are ready. Age does not matter if the time is right.

Hooked on caffeine

GRAMMAR

1 past simple, *used to*, *usually*

Circle the correct verb form(s) in these sentences. (Sometimes two are possible.)

- When I was younger I *took / used to take / was taking* medicine every time I had a cold, but now I see a homeopathic doctor.
- Last year they *had / used to have / were having* their first hit record and now they're planning a tour.
- My father *used to live / usually lives / was living* in France when he *met / used to meet / was meeting* my mother.
- My grandmother *had / used to have / was having* a stroke last year.
- My doctor *usually prescribes / used to prescribe / was prescribing* tablets for my headaches, but they don't always work.
- When we lived in Hong Kong we often *watched / used to watch / were watching* CNN to keep in touch with the world news.
- Nowadays a lot of teenagers *usually listen / used to listen / listened* to their iPods every day.
- When my sister was pregnant, she *felt / used to feel / was feeling* sick every morning.

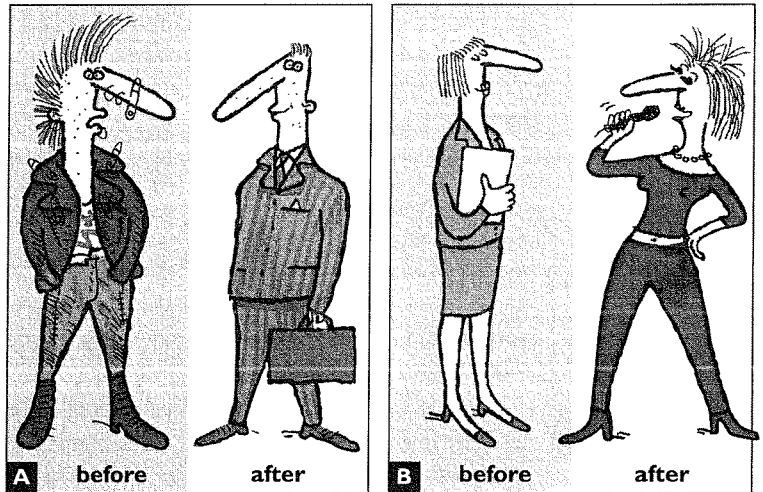
2 *used to*, *be used to*

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

- My mother-in-law is used to _____ a sore throat because she has chronic pharyngitis. (have)
- Newspapers didn't use to _____ such sensationalist articles. (print)
- A lot of children always shout because they are not used to _____ quietly. (talk)
- I never used to _____ new words in a dictionary, but now I do. (look up)

- There didn't use to _____ cable and satellite TV in my street but now everyone has it. (be)
- Richard didn't use to _____ his brother, but now they look almost identical. (look like)

b Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *used to/didn't use to*, or *is/isn't used to* + the verb in the correct form.



A

- He _____ however he liked, but now he has to wear a suit. (dress)
- Before, he _____ sleep anywhere, but now he _____ in a comfortable bed. (be able to, sleep)
- He _____ people in authority when he was a punk. (look up to)

B

- She _____ from 9 to 5, but now she works all hours. (work)
- She _____ very much money, but now she's a millionaire. (have)
- She _____ shy, but now _____ lots of people at parties. (be, meet)

VOCABULARY

1 word formation

- a Form nouns by adding the suffixes *-ility*, *-ion* and *-ment* and making any other necessary changes.

able addict argue concentrate
corrupt develop embarrass expand
improve obsess possible replace
responsible restrict tense

-ility _____

-ion _____

-ment _____

- b Use a suitable noun from a to complete each sentence.

- My daughter's _____ with that pop group is driving me mad.
- I nearly died of _____ when I saw myself on TV!
- Tom's _____ to alcohol is probably what caused his liver problems.
- The _____ on smoking in public places has been extended to include offices.
- The new system isn't an _____. In fact, it's worse.
- Our neighbours had a terrible _____ last night. We could hear them shouting at each other.
- Is there no _____ of changing the date of the meeting?
- One of her good points is her _____ to adapt to different situations.

2 adjectives + prepositions



Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong prepositions.

- I'm fed up about always having to put away my childrens' clothes. _____
- I'm very fond of guinea pigs. I've got two of them. _____
- He's mad with the music of the last decade. _____
- My mother is tired with listening to my father complaining all the time. _____
- She's very interested on homeopathic medicine. _____
- I'm hooked on that soap opera – it's great! _____
- She's really keen in jogging. She does it every day. _____
- Unfortunately my neighbour has become addicted with tranquillizers. _____
- I was fascinated for his story – it was so interesting. _____
- My brothers are obsessed with the *Arctic Monkeys*. They listen to them all the time. _____

PRONUNCIATION

Underline the stressed syllables in each sentence.

- I'll have finished in a minute.
- If you don't come now, you'll miss the programme.
- What will you be doing this time next year?
- I wouldn't do it if I didn't want to.
- I'm addicted to that new soap opera.

READING

a Read the article once quite quickly. What's the text mainly about?

Tick (✓) 1, 2, or 3.

- 1 Why Indian food is good for you.
- 2 Why curry can be physically addictive.
- 3 Why people should eat less curry.



Some need it hot

'CURRYHOLICS' may be more hooked on their favourite Indian dish than they realize. Researchers at Nottingham Trent University have found that eating a curry raises the heartbeat and blood pressure to a much greater extent than blander food. The result is that the bodies of 'curryholics' crave curry, and can even get satisfaction just from the anticipation of an Indian meal. Frequent consumers also develop a tolerance to curries, so they have to eat hotter and hotter dishes in order to get their 'fix'. The hotter the curry is, the more addictive it is. 'Rogan josh', a very hot lamb dish made with tomatoes, onions, garlic and ginger in addition to the usual curry spices, is the most addictive curry of all.

Professor Stephen Gray, who led the research, said: 'What we are seeing is physiological and psychological effects combining to create an addiction. Curry gives you a natural 'high' much more powerful than anything you get with traditional British foods.' In the study the researchers analysed the effects of three types of curry on 100 volunteers aged between 10 and 80. The effects were significant when compared to a control meal of fish and chips. All three curries led to a much greater increase in blood pressure and heart rate with *rogan josh* having the strongest effect: among people eating fish and chips their heart rate was raised by 3.2 beats per minute, but among people eating *rogan josh* it was 6.7. Simple anticipation of a curry resulted in a similar increase in heart rate. 'In this respect it is more like an addiction to something like chocolate than to a drug,' said Professor Gray. 'You cannot get a 'high' from anticipating a drug, you need to take the drug itself.'

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

- 1 People who eat a lot of curry usually know that they are addicted to it.
- 2 Your blood pressure goes up just from thinking about having a curry.
- 3 How addictive a curry is depends on how hot it is.
- 4 Curry is much more addictive than fish and chips.
- 5 Only adults took part in the experiment.
- 6 Eating *rogan josh* increases your heartbeat by more than twice as much as eating fish and chips.
- 7 People who are addicted to curry are also often addicted to chocolate.
- 8 Curry addiction is similar to addiction to sleeping pills.

Glossary

raise put up

bland without a strong taste

crave want and need sth very much

hot 1 opposite of cold 2 spicy

get your fix get your dose or injection of sth you're addicted to

a high the (normally good) feeling induced by taking a drug

1 QUESTION TAGS

a Circle the correct answer.

- 1 You're John, *aren't you* / *don't you*?
- 2 This is our bus, *is it* / *isn't it*?
- 3 She hasn't left yet, *hasn't she* / *has she*?
- 4 They travel a lot, *don't they* / *aren't they*?
- 5 He doesn't like meat, *does he* / *doesn't he*?
- 6 You won't be late, *will you* / *won't you*?
- 7 We're seeing them on Friday, *don't we* / *aren't we*?
- 8 They met at our party, *didn't they* / *don't they*?

b Write the question tags.

- 1 You don't smoke, _____?
- 2 Antonio's from Italy, _____?
- 3 Your sister studied here last year, _____?
- 4 He'll be here tomorrow, _____?
- 5 They didn't come to class yesterday, _____?
- 6 You were born in Athens, _____?
- 7 She has a dog, _____?
- 8 Jane can't speak Chinese, _____?
- 9 They haven't been to India, _____?
- 10 It's cold today, _____?

2 APOLOGIZING

Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A Sorry _____ late.
B _____ OK.
- 2 A I'm very _____. I couldn't do the homework.
B Don't _____. You can do it tonight.
- 3 A _____ awfully sorry. I'm _____ I've lost your book.
B _____ mind. It doesn't _____. I've already read it anyway.

3 EXCUSE ME OR SORRY?

Look at the cartoons. Circle the correct expression.



'When a man opens a car door for his wife,
it's either a new car or a new wife.'
Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Queen Elizabeth II

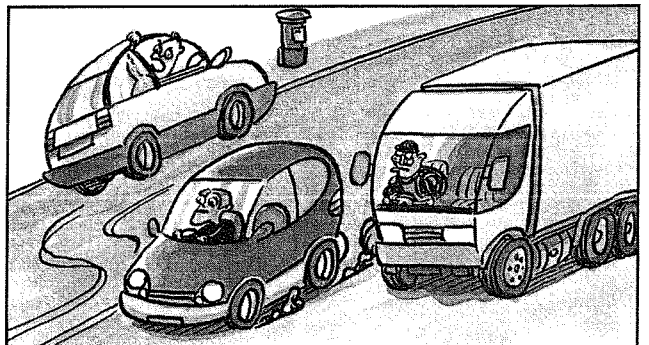
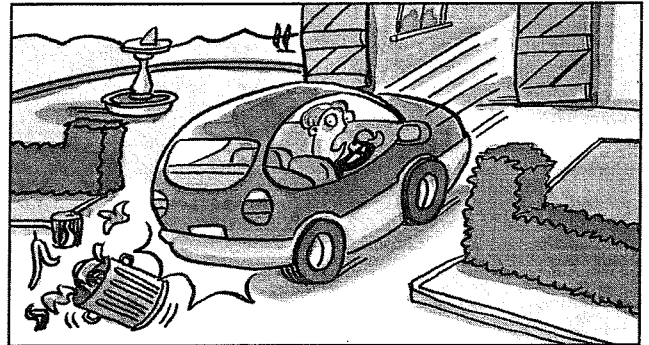
VOCABULARY

1 'driving' verbs

Look at the picture story. Complete the gaps in the text, using the correct form of the verbs in the list.

overtake reverse brake crash into (x2) put on
fill up run out of break down park start

At 8.30 Damon got into his car. He ¹ put on his seat-belt and ² _____ the engine. He ³ _____ his car out of the garage and ⁴ _____ a dustbin that was on the pavement. He didn't stop to pick it up but continued his journey. He realized he was about to ⁵ _____ petrol so he stopped at a petrol station to ⁶ _____. The lorry in front of him was going very slowly and Damon was in a hurry, so he decided to ⁷ _____ it without looking to see if the road was clear. He nearly ⁸ _____ a car which was coming towards him. The driver was furious but Damon drove on. When he went round the next corner, he had to ⁹ _____ quickly because he hadn't seen a car which ¹⁰ _____. Damon shouted angrily at the driver. Finally he arrived at work. He ¹¹ _____ his car under a 'No parking' sign and walked into Damon's Driving School.



2 cars

Read the definitions and write the words.

- 1 You put your suitcases and shopping in this part of the car. _____
- 2 You have to change these as you go faster or more slowly. _____
- 3 The part of the car which produces power to move the car. _____
- 4 A car has four, a bike two. _____

- 5 You turn this when you want to change direction. _____
- 6 You have to use this for your own safety. _____
- 7 The big window at the front of the car. _____
- 8 If you want to stop the car, you use this. _____

GRAMMAR

1 past simple / past continuous / past perfect

Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 What was you searching for on the Internet?

2 Why you had a day off last week?

3 While Julia looked round the house, her ex-husband suddenly arrived.

4 Ten minutes after she has taken the sleeping pills, she fell asleep.

5 I was downloading my email when suddenly my computer was breaking down.

6 What was writing down the journalist during the interview?

7 We hadn't enough time to finish the exercise.

8 The plane already landed when I arrived at the airport to pick up my friend.

2 past perfect simple or continuous?

Circle the correct verb form(s) in these sentences. (Sometimes both are possible.)

1 Last night I fainted at the concert. I *had felt* / *had been feeling* dizzy for a few minutes and then suddenly everything went black.

2 Yesterday James came home from school crying. He *had fallen down* / *had been falling down* and his knee was bleeding.

3 I started using homeopathic medicine when I had a throat infection. My GP *had treated* / *had been treating* me for flu and I didn't feel any better.



4 We had a terrible shock when we got back to the car park and saw that our car *had vanished* / *had been vanishing*!

PRONUNCIATION

1 regular past tenses

Write the past form of the verbs in the list in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the final *-ed*.

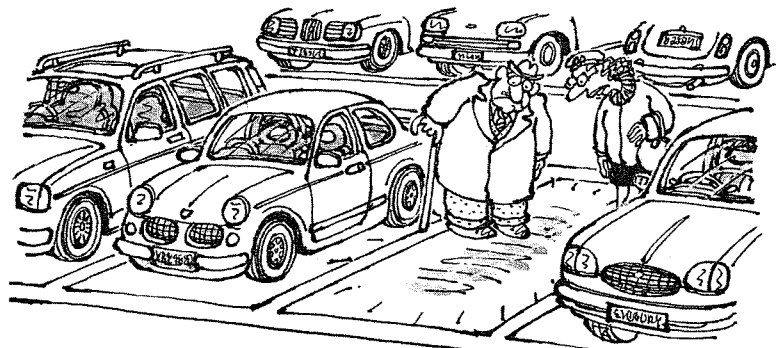
argue avoid crash decide discuss hoot
hope involve realize seem search treat

		/ɪd/
argued		

2 word stress

Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 engine
- 2 overtake
- 3 handbrake
- 4 windscreen
- 5 reverse
- 6 airbag
- 7 puncture
- 8 mechanic
- 9 traffic
- 10 motorbike



My first driving test

I'll never forget the day I took my driving test for the first time.

I'd had about 20 lessons with a driving instructor and I'd ¹ had a lot of practice with my mother in her car, so I was very optimistic. The day of the test arrived and I was feeling very nervous. My driving instructor took me to the test centre and introduced me to the examiner. He was an ex-army officer with a big moustache and his eyes were cold and unfriendly. I was taking the test in my mother's car because I was more used to driving it than the driving school's car.

I started the engine and drove slowly and carefully out of the car park. I'd been driving for a few minutes when I realized to my horror that the petrol gauge was almost on empty. The last thing my mother had said to me before I left the house was: 'Don't forget to fill up with petrol. The tank's almost empty', but I had completely forgotten. I was in a terrible panic. I didn't know how I could possibly tell the examiner that we had to stop at a petrol station. But there was no alternative. When I told him, he looked at me as if I was a complete idiot and I was sure he was going to fail me.

But ² filling up with petrol everything went very well and I was starting to drive quite confidently. I ³ managed to

reverse the car successfully around a corner, which was the most difficult manoeuvre in the test.

⁴ the examiner asked me to park the car in quite a small space and I did this perfectly. But as I drove away along the road, I noticed that the car seemed incredibly heavy. I accelerated but the car didn't respond. I could also smell something strange. 'Oh no,' I thought, 'please don't break down now!' I looked in the mirror and I noticed some smoke coming from the back of the car. 'I think there's something wrong with the car,' I said nervously to the examiner. 'No, I don't think so,' said the examiner. 'I think you'll find that you've got the handbrake on.'

⁵ when we got back to the test centre, the examiner said, 'I'm afraid you haven't passed the test.'

I ⁶ passed at the third attempt. 🚗

a Read the text and number the events 1–11 in the order in which they happened.

- a They arrived at the test centre.
- b I failed the test.
- c I filled up with petrol.
- d I forgot to take the handbrake off.
- e I parked.
- f I passed the test.
- g I realized that the petrol tank was nearly empty.
- h I reversed round a corner.
- i I saw smoke at the back of the car.
- j I started the car.
- k My mother told me to fill up with petrol.

b Read the text again and write the missing words. Choose from the following list.

after also even eventually of course then

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

GRAMMAR

second and third conditionals

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 I'd have gone climbing ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 If my keys had been on the table, ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 We would have heard her ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 They'd never have seen her ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 If I'd known it was stolen, ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 If she were more friendly, ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 If you'd reminded me, ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 If it was dangerous, ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a if she had shouted.
b I would talk to her more.
c I wouldn't have bought it.
d if the weather hadn't been so bad.
e if she hadn't been wearing a red scarf.
f I wouldn't do it.
g I wouldn't have forgotten.
h I would have noticed them.

b Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct tense.

- 1 If he hadn't broken his leg, he _____ on our last trip. (come)
2 If I _____ young children, I'd go out more often. (not have)
3 If the mountain wasn't so dangerous, more people _____ to climb it. (try)
4 We wouldn't have got lost if the weather _____ so bad. (not be)
5 I _____ the number if I'd known it was important. (write down)
6 They'd love to come if they _____ so busy. (not be)

VOCABULARY

1 strong adjectives

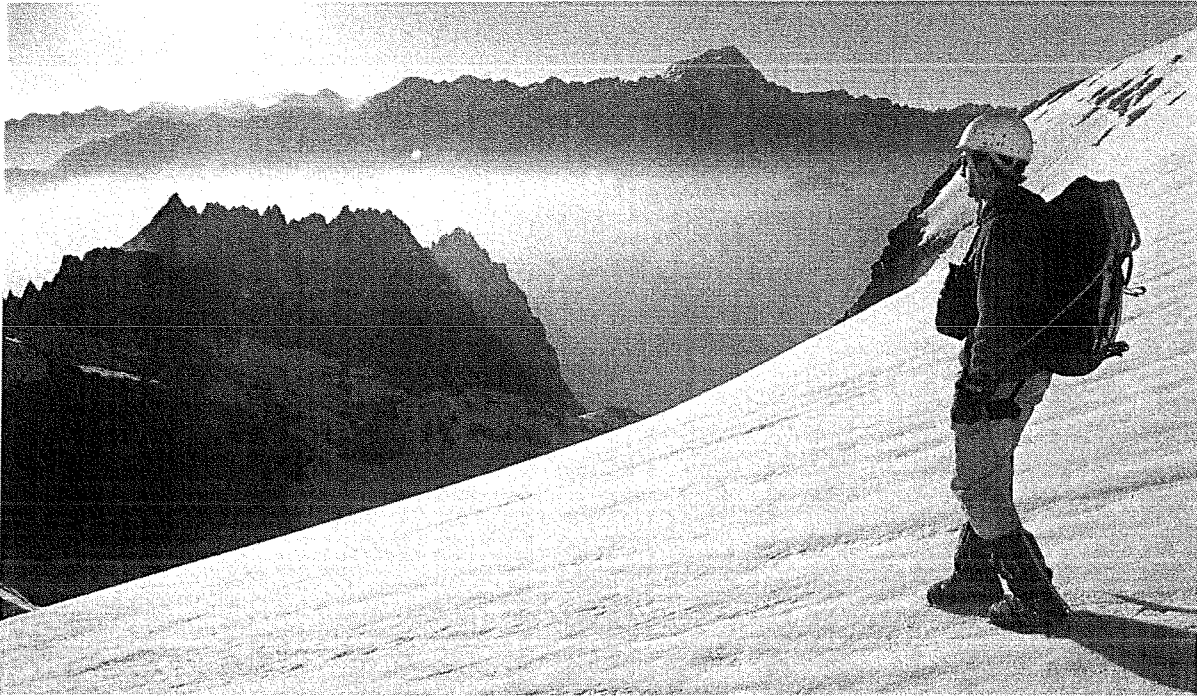
a Complete the chart.

Normal adjectives	Strong adjectives
1 <i>tired</i>	exhausted
2	filthy
3	terrified
4	tiny
5	fascinated
6	freezing
7	hideous
8	devastated
9	horrified
10	amazed

b Complete the dialogues with *absolutely* and a strong adjective.

- 1 A The mountain looked very big.
B Yes, it was absolutely enormous .
- 2 A Her son's very clever, isn't he?
B Yes, people say he's absolutely _____ .
- 3 A Were you pleased with your exam results?
B Yes, I was absolutely _____ .
- 4 A She was really angry with the press about that article.
B Yes, and her boyfriend was absolutely _____ .
- 5 A Are you hungry?
B Hungry? I'm absolutely _____ .
- 6 A The weather forecast was right! They said it was going to be really hot today.
B Yes, it's absolutely _____ , isn't it?

2 words from the text



Write the words for the definitions below.

- 1 a high wall of rock
- 2 a thick strong cord used for climbing, etc.
- 3 a snow storm
- 4 pull something with difficulty
- 5 a vehicle without wheels used for travelling on snow
- 6 try hard to do something very difficult

- cl _____
- ro _____
- bl _____
- dr _____

- sl _____
- str _____

2 diphthongs

Write two words under each sound picture.

blame boiling choice coward delighted furious
 lower mountain nearer really rope scared tiny
 tour wear weight



blame _____















PRONUNCIATION

1 word stress

Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 hideous 8 horrified
- 2 petrified 9 tiny
- 3 fascinated 10 devastated
- 4 delighted 11 absolutely
- 5 exhausted 12 interested
- 6 brilliant 13 filthy
- 7 amazed 14 upset

READING

a Read the article. What did one of Andrew Irvine's brothers find in 1962?

Mallory and Irvine: did they make it to the top?

On June 8, 1924, George Mallory and Andrew Irvine began the final stage of their attempt to be the first to conquer Everest. But when they were only 267m from the top, they vanished into the mists, never to be seen again.

For almost a decade after they were last seen, no one had a clue what had happened to them. Had they reached the top and then died on the way down, thus being the first men to climb Everest? Or did they die before getting there?

In 1933, during the next British Everest expedition, a climber found an ice axe high on the Northeast Ridge at 9000m. The axe had a characteristic identification mark, but

at the time nobody recognized it. Thirty years later, in 1962, one of Irvine's brothers found an old walking stick belonging to Irvine. It had identical markings, so the ice axe must have been Irvine's. However, his body could not be found.

In April 1999 Jochen Hemmleb, a world expert on the history of Everest expeditions, set out with a team of men to try to find out the truth about what had happened to them. Hemmleb already knew that a Chinese climber had found the body of an Englishman in 1975, but he had died in an avalanche in 1979 before he could give accurate details.

Hemmleb and his team decided to climb the North Face of Everest. After

about five hours, they decided to go in different directions. Some members of the group found a cemetery of frozen bodies. Another, Conrad Anker, looked in an area lower down and saw a patch of white which was whiter than the rock around it and the snow. When he got close, he saw that it was a body that had clearly been there for a long time. Most of the clothing had gone and the skin was white. The group carefully examined the few clothes left on the body and found the remains of a label which said, 'G. Mallory'. Unexpectedly, the climbers had found the body of Irvine's companion, George Mallory, the greatest mountain climber of his generation.

b Read the text again and choose the best answer.

- Mallory and Irvine
 - were the first men to climb Everest.
 - died before they reached the top of Everest.
 - disappeared when they were near the top of Everest.
- The ice axe was almost definitely Irvine's because
 - it was found near his body.
 - his brother identified it.
 - it had the same mark as on another of his possessions.
- A Chinese climber found the body of an Englishman
 - who had died in 1979.
 - four years before he himself was killed.
 - in a cemetery of frozen bodies.
- The group knew the body was Mallory's because
 - they found his diary in his jacket.
 - his hand was holding a stick with his name on it.
 - they found a label with his name on it.

WRITING

Complete the composition with prepositions from the list.

in (x2) for (x2) from (x2) of through

Why do people do extreme sports?

Although I don't do any extreme sports myself, I admire people who do them. But why do they risk their lives?

I think the main reason ¹ _____ doing extreme sports is that they provide an escape ² _____ everyday life, especially for a person who is shut ³ _____ an office all week. One possible way ⁴ _____ escaping is to go mountain climbing, hang-gliding or bungee jumping. The excitement and physical thrill they get ⁵ _____ one jump will stay with them ⁶ _____ the week until the following weekend when they can do it again.

Some people do extreme sports to experience new feelings and emotions; others are searching ⁷ _____ the ultimate excitement. But whatever the reason why people take part ⁸ _____ extreme sports, it is clear they are becoming more and more popular.

Divorced, beheaded, died ...

GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW *must / might / can't*

Match the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The computer's not working. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 John smokes 40 cigarettes a day. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 This film must be good. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 This bill can't be right. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Your trip sounds wonderful. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 He can't be serious. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 It's a bit late to phone. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 I wonder why he hasn't arrived. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Do you think that's Martha? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-
- | |
|---|
| a You must be really looking forward to it. |
| b He must be pulling my leg. |
| c They might be in bed. |
| d He might be trying to park. |
| e It can't be switched on. |
| f It might be. It looks like her. |
| g It can't be very good for him. |
| h We hardly ordered anything. |
| i It's got some great actors in it. |

2 *must have / might have / can't have*

Write a sentence for each situation with *must have*, *might have* or *can't have*, and the phrase in brackets.

- I can't find my homework.
(leave it at home or on the bus)
I might have left it at home or on the bus.
- Jane has a new car.
(sell the old one)
She *must have sold the old one.*
- Sarah's nose looks completely different.
(have plastic surgery)
She _____.
- James is back at work.
(illness be very serious)
His _____.
- Those football fans look very happy.
(win the match)
Their team _____.
- There was a fire in the school last night.
(drop a cigarette or a match)
Someone _____.
- Why aren't they here yet? They know the way very well.
(get lost)
They _____.
- He didn't answer the telephone.
(be in the garden or in the shower)
He _____.
- It's only 9 p.m.
(go to bed already)
She _____.
- I didn't make any mistakes.
(pass the exam)
I _____.

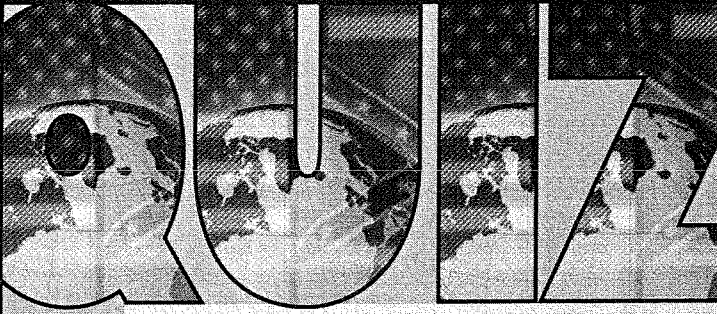


VOCABULARY

1 history and politics

Do the quiz.

HISTORY AND POLITICS



PART 1

- 1 Who won the American Civil War?
a) The Union Army
b) The Confederate Army
- 2 Who is the heir to the British throne after Prince William?
a) Prince Andrew b) Prince Harry
- 3 How many of Henry VIII's wives were executed?
a) two b) three
- 4 Who surrendered at the Battle of Waterloo?
a) Napoleon b) Wellington
- 5 Denmark, Belgium and Morocco are ...
a) republics b) monarchies
- 6 What is the head of the Swedish Government called?
a) the President
b) the Prime Minister

PART 2

What do you call ...

- 7 a person who is legally a member of a country? c _____
- 8 a country where many different races live? m _____ -e _____
- 9 a plan of action chosen by a government? p _____
- 10 what soldiers may do when they've lost a battle? r _____ a _____

SCORE ____ / 10

2 words from the text

Match the sentences. Check you can remember what the highlighted words mean.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Jack's infatuated with her. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Your efforts are doomed to failure. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She was betrayed by her best friend. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 My grandmother died in 1963. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 You should get rid of that car. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 I'm sure she killed him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 I want to show off my new car. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 He's very naive. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Be careful with that rose. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 This skirt doesn't fit. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| a It's dangerous. | |
| b He still believes in Father Christmas. | |
| c It's got thorns. | |
| d She's guilty. | |
| e You'll never succeed. | |
| f I've just bought it. | |
| g She told her husband she was unfaithful. | |
| h It's too tight at the waist. | |
| i She's buried in Denmark. | |
| j He can't think of anything else. | |

PRONUNCIATION

silent letters

Look up these words in your dictionary and check the meaning. Then look at the phonetics to see how they are pronounced and cross out a silent consonant in each one.

- 1 handkerchief
- 2 dumb
- 3 yoghurt
- 4 knight
- 5 receipt
- 6 palm
- 7 duvet
- 8 debt
- 9 fasten
- 10 whole

Elizabeth I

A queen with 'the heart and stomach of a king'

ELIZABETH I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn and she reigned from 1558 until her death in 1603. Elizabeth was loved by her people and her forty-five year reign was in many ways 'a golden age' for England. It was the age of Shakespeare and the discovery of the New World.

When the Spanish Armada, the fleet sent by the Catholic King of Spain King Philip II to invade England in 1588, was approaching the English coast, Elizabeth made a passionate speech to encourage her soldiers. She said, 'I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and a king of England too.' The Spanish invasion was unsuccessful and Elizabeth was confirmed as one of the most popular monarchs Britain has ever had.

But Elizabeth was anything but weak and feeble. In fact, writers of the time recorded many incidents of her being extremely strong and aggressive. One day when she got angry with her secretary she threw a slipper at him and hit him in the face, and on another occasion she hit one of her ministers who had offended her.

Elizabeth must have been very vain. A French visitor to England when she was old said, 'When anyone speaks of her beauty she says she was never beautiful but she speaks of her beauty as often as she can.' However, it is difficult to know what Elizabeth really looked like, because she did not personally



pose for many of her portraits. She banned the showing of any portraits which showed her as ugly.

Elizabeth was one of the cleanest women in England at that time. She was proud of the fact that she had a bath *once* every three months! One of her ministers was amazed to discover that she had four baths a year 'whether she needed it or not'.

Although she had admirers Elizabeth never married or had children. When people suggested that she should marry she answered, 'I have already joined myself in marriage to a husband, namely the kingdom of England. Do not blame me for the lack of children, for every one of you are children of mine.'

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

- 1 Britain was defeated by the Spanish.
- 2 Elizabeth was loved by her people.
- 3 She was not physically strong.
- 4 She didn't care whether she was beautiful or not.
- 5 Most of her portraits were painted from life.
- 6 She didn't like some of her portraits.
- 7 At that time people didn't use to wash often.
- 8 Elizabeth never wanted to get married.

b Look at the highlighted words and try to guess their meaning. Check with a dictionary.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

1 HOTELS

Read the text and complete the gaps with words or phrases from the list.

book check in check out fill in a form full board
half board receptionist reservation room key single
passport guests

If you want a hotel room you can usually ¹ _____ one yourself, or through a travel agent's. When you make your ² _____ you should say if you want a ³ _____ or double room and the number of nights you want to stay. Breakfast is often included in the price of the room, but you can also have ⁴ _____ (breakfast and dinner) or ⁵ _____ (all your meals included).

When you arrive at the hotel you have to ⁶ _____. This means you say who you are and explain that you have booked a room. The ⁷ _____ will then ask you to ⁸ _____, and (if you are from abroad) to show your ⁹ _____. The receptionist will then give you your ¹⁰ _____.

Hotel ¹¹ _____ usually have to leave their rooms before 12.00 p.m. When you ¹² _____, you will have to pay and give back your key.

2 MAKING REQUESTS, ASKING PERMISSION

a Reorder the words to make questions.

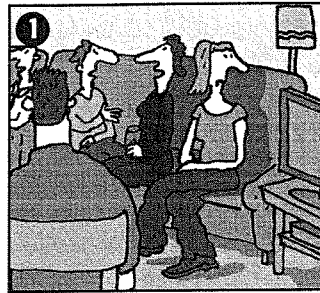
- 1 cases helping me mind these with would you
_____?
- 2 could do hurry please think you you
_____?
- 3 bill could it my on please put you
_____?
- 4 a can for have near table the two we window
_____?
- 5 bring do dog I if mind my you
_____?

b Match the responses with the sentences in a.

- a I'd rather you didn't. My wife's allergic to them.
- b I'll do my best. But it's the rush hour.
- c I'm sorry, but we're completely full.
- d Of course not. They look quite heavy!
- e Yes, of course. What's your room number?

3 SITUATIONS

Write a sentence for each situation. Be polite.



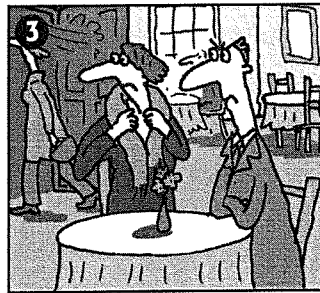
You're staying with a British family and you're with them in the living room. You'd like to watch TV, but it is turned off. What do you say to the family?

_____?



You're staying in a student hostel. The girl next door has the radio on with quite loud music and you're trying to study. What do you say to her?

_____?



You're in a restaurant. Your table is next to the door and it's cold. There's another free table in the corner. What do you say to the waiter?

_____?



You're at a hotel. You have to get up at 6.30 but you haven't got an alarm clock. What do you say to the receptionist?

_____?

Clothes to die for

GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW adjectives

a Revise the rules. Then do exercise b.

adjectives + nouns / noun phrase

It's a huge house.
She has very expressive eyes.

- Adjectives go before nouns. **NOT** a house huge.
- Never add an *s* to adjectives to make the plural.

not as ... as

It's not as far as I thought.
Your cooking is as good as my mother's.
Her bag's the same as mine.

- Use (*not*) *as* + adjective + *as* to compare two people or things.
- Use *the same as* to say that they're the same.

comparative / superlative adjectives

His car's bigger than mine.
My new flat's more modern than yours.
It's the highest mountain in the world.
This is the easiest exercise.

- Form comparatives of one-syllable adjectives by adding *-er*, and superlatives + *-est*.
- For two-syllable adjectives ending *-y*, change to *-ier/-iest*, e.g. *heavy* – *heavier* – *the heaviest*.
- For other adjectives put *more/most* before the adjective, e.g. *more modern* – *the most modern*.

too / enough

That shirt is too small for you.
That shirt isn't big enough for you.

- Use *too* before an adjective to mean 'more than is good'. **NOT** That shirt is too much small for you.
- Use *enough* after an adjective to mean 'all that is necessary'. **NOT** That shirt isn't enough big for you.

b Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I like *the dress red* / *the red dress* best.
- 2 Sue's wearing *a skirt very old-fashioned* / *a very old-fashioned skirt*.
- 3 My dress is *looser* / *more loose* than yours.
- 4 The trousers don't fit you *as well than* / *as well as* the jeans.
- 5 These gloves are *too tight* / *too tights*.
- 6 A tracksuit is the *more comfortable* / *most comfortable* thing to wear at weekends.
- 7 Those jeans aren't *enough big* / *big enough* for you.
- 8 That's one of *the most pretty* / *the prettiest* hats I've ever seen.
- 9 She's wearing the same jacket *as* / *than* you.
- 10 His new film is *more boring* / *boringer* than his last one.

2 adjective order

Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong phrases.

- 1 There was an awful old comedy on TV last night.
- 2 I heard some classical beautiful guitar music last night on the radio.
- 3 My granny likes wearing traditional wool skirts in the winter.
- 4 I threw away those grey hideous trousers of yours last week.
- 5 I always go to that restaurant because of the good-looking young waiter.
- 6 We rented an old big country cottage for our holiday last year.
- 7 My brother is going to buy some suede blue shoes for his birthday.
- 8 We're going to get a big new monitor for the computer.

3 the ... the ...

Rewrite the sentences. Use *the ... the ...* and comparative adjectives.

- If a coat is good quality, it'll last a long time.
The better quality a coat is, the longer it will last.
- If a mountain is high, it's risky to climb.
The _____
- If your lifestyle is healthy, you'll live a long time.
The _____
- If you speak fast, it's difficult to understand you.
The _____
- If you work hard, I'll pay you more.
The _____
- If a school is big, it's impersonal.
The _____

VOCABULARY

1 clothes wordsearch

Find 14 different words for clothes (or accessories) in the wordsearch. They can be horizontal (left to right or right to left) or vertical (top to bottom or the other way round).

E	J	T	R	I	H	S	T	A	E	W	S
D	R	E	S	S	I	N	G	G	O	W	N
J	E	V	S	M	E	O	R	A	W	O	S
L	A	D	N	A	S	T	I	E	A	L	Y
H	A	N	D	K	E	R	C	H	I	E	F
D	P	Y	J	A	M	A	S	P	S	B	S
T	S	E	V	T	R	I	K	S	T	N	E
B	L	O	U	S	E	N	D	R	C	A	V
N	S	L	I	P	P	E	R	S	O	S	O
B	T	R	I	H	S	R	A	P	A	C	L
C	T	R	A	C	K	S	U	I	T	R	G

2 fashion and buying clothes

Write words for the definitions.

- a lower price than usual
d _____
- a book or magazine showing all the things you can buy
c _____
- you do this when aren't really thinking of buying anything
w _____ -s _____
- something you managed to buy very cheaply
b _____
- a large shop divided into sections
d _____ s _____
- not formal (clothes)
c _____
- e.g. a Chanel suit, an Armani sweater
d _____ c _____
- a time when shops sell things more cheaply than usual
s _____

PRONUNCIATION

/s/, /z/, /ʃ/

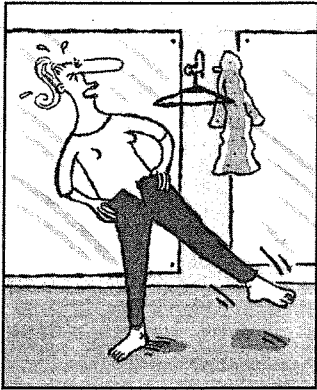
Circle the correct answer.

- socks = a /sɒks/ b /ʃɒks/
- ice = a /aɪz/ b /aɪs/
- music = a /'mju:zɪk/ b /'mju:zɪk/
- fashion = a /'fæʃn/ b /'fæsn/
- dress = a /drez/ b /dres/
- prize = a /praɪz/ b /praɪs/
- sure = a /ʃɔ:/ b /sɔ:/
- zip = a /sɪp/ b /zɪp/

READING

- a Quickly read through the six paragraphs. Which item of clothing did Rebecca Martin have a problem with and why?

WHY DID I WEAR THAT?



A I only wore them once, and that ended up costing me a lot, not only financially but also because of my embarrassment. I wore them to go shopping with my mother in Manchester, and as I walked around Kendals department store I felt as if I was the slimmest person alive.

B My mother was queueing for the coffees, so I tried to get her attention. When she saw what had happened to my trousers she couldn't stop laughing. She helped me out of the café, walking directly behind me while trying to hold my trousers together. We went straight to the fashion department where she bought me a new pair of trousers, this time size 10!

C I fell in love with my red velvet trousers the first time I saw them. They were a size 8 and, as I am usually a size 10, I didn't think I could wear them. But I was determined to try, so I held my stomach in while the shop assistant tried to pull up the zip.

D After looking round the store for half an hour we went into the café and Mum told me to get a table while she got some coffees. I found an empty table but as I was sitting down I heard something rip and when I felt behind me, I realized that they had completely split apart. I felt myself go red as other shoppers had heard the noise and were looking at me.

E When I took them home my mum and my sisters thought they were awful. They said they were far too tight and hated the disgusting orange-red colour. I began to think I might have made a fashion mistake, but I had bought the trousers so I was determined to wear them.

F They were definitely a size too small – in fact they were the tightest trousers I had ever worn – but the shop assistant said they looked great so I bought them. Looking back on it now I think I had lost all sense of reality.

- b Number the paragraphs in the correct order.

WRITING

Look at the pictures and complete the descriptions.

Mick's ¹ _____ his forties.
 He's ² _____ height (neither tall nor short) and he's ³ well _____.
 He's ⁴ _____, but he has a ⁵ _____ and a long ⁶ _____.
 He's wearing a ⁷ _____, but not with a shirt and tie, with a ⁸ _____. He's also wearing ⁹ _____, though he doesn't look like a very sporty person.

Laura's in ¹ _____ mid-twenties.
 She's quite tall and ² _____ (thin in an attractive way).
 She has ³ _____-length hair. She likes the fashions of the fifties, and is wearing a white ⁴ _____, a wide leather ⁵ _____, and ⁶ _____-_____ shoes.

Why men don't iron

GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW *the*

Write *the* where necessary.

I _____ last week I went shopping after _____ work to buy a new dress for a party I'm going to _____ next month. I love _____ parties. They're a good excuse for buying _____ new clothes and there's always _____ possibility that you might meet _____ interesting people. On _____ evening of _____ party, I took a long time getting dressed. I felt great wearing my new dress. But as soon as I walked through _____ door I saw a girl wearing exactly _____ same dress. I nearly cried.



When I told my boyfriend he said it was _____ most ridiculous thing he'd ever heard. Of course, _____ men don't understand about _____ clothes, because they never notice what _____ people are wearing anyway.

2 *wish*

a Circle the correct answer.

- I wish I *didn't buy* / *hadn't bought* that dress. It looks awful!
- I wish my doctor *gave* / *would give* me something for my allergy. I can't stop sneezing!
- I wish I *lived* / *would live* somewhere where it didn't rain so much!
- Jack wishes he *hadn't argued* / *didn't argue* with his girlfriend. Now she wants to cancel the wedding.
- I wish the government *did* / *would do* something about the increasing crime rate. It's not safe to go out at night these days.
- Now he wishes he *didn't tell* / *hadn't told* that joke. Nobody understood it.
- I wish I *didn't have to* / *wouldn't have to* work so hard. I need more free time.
- They wish they *bought* / *had bought* the house when they had the opportunity. Now it's too late.

b Complete the article using a suitable form of the verbs in brackets.

No regrets?

If I could live my life all over again there are many things I would change. First of all, I wish I _____ (not get married) so young. My wife doesn't like travelling, so I wish I _____ (travel) more before I met her. We don't have a very active social life and I must admit I wish we _____ (go out) more, and most of all, I wish sometimes my wife _____ (turn off) the television and talk to me more.

We only had one child, a daughter. I wish we _____ (have) more children when we were younger. Our daughter now lives in Canada so we hardly ever see her. I wish she _____ (live) nearer. She's married but hasn't got any children yet. I wish she _____ (have) a baby soon because I would love to be a grandfather.

And as for this house, well, I wish we _____ (buy) a house in the country when we had the chance. Our bedroom looks straight out onto a factory. I wish the local government _____ (knock it down) and build a park there instead. They have been promising to do that for years.

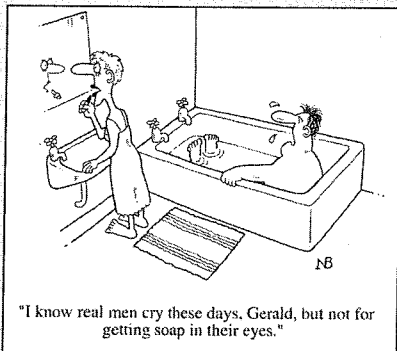
VOCABULARY

1 the changing roles of men and women

Complete the crossword.

Across

- 4 When two people live together, they should both do their _____ of housework.
- 6 the person who earns most of the money their family needs
- 8 title used by a woman who may or may not be married
- 10 The divorce _____ is increasing all over the world.
- 11 the unfair treatment of people because of their sex
- 12 person who believes that women should have the same rights as men



Down

- 1 _____-correct language avoids offending particular groups of people.
- 2 the person that you are married to or live with as if you are married
- 3 treating one person or group worse than others
- 5 with the qualities that people think are typical of men
- 7 the functions or positions that people have in life
- 9 A '_____' man works as much in the house as a woman.

2 adjectives of personality

Write the adjective of personality to match the definition.

What do you call a person who ...?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 only thinks about him/herself | s _____ |
| 2 is proud of their own appearance | v _____ |
| 3 wants what others have got | j _____ |
| 4 behaves in an adult way | m _____ |
| 5 thinks of others before he/she acts | c _____ |
| 6 never betrays their partner | f _____ |
| 7 is aware of other people's feelings | s _____ |
| 8 likes keeping things in order | o _____ |

3 negative prefixes

Add a negative prefix to make the opposites.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 ___imaginative | 6 ___responsible |
| 2 ___mature | 7 ___sociable |
| 3 ___ambitious | 8 ___tidy |
| 4 ___efficient | 9 ___logical |
| 5 ___organized | 10 ___patient |

PRONUNCIATION

word stress

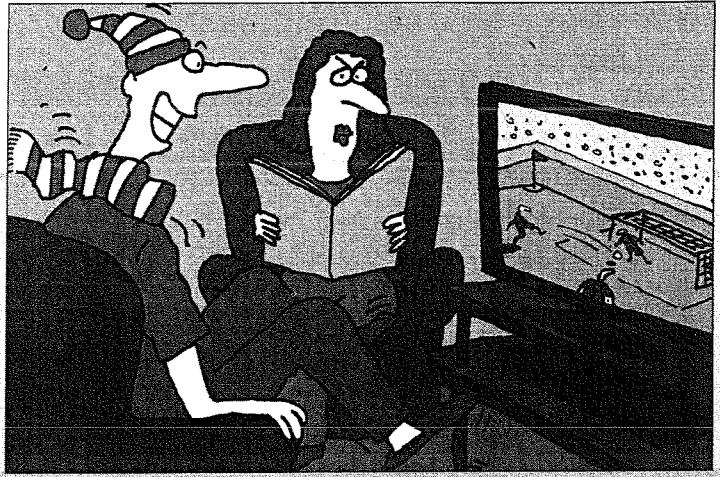
Underline the stress on the adjectives above.

READING

- a Read the article and complete the gaps with *men* or *women*.

FOOTBALL

divides the sexes



The day when England failed to qualify for the World Cup was a memorable one. But while most ¹ _____ were shouting insults and calling for the England coach to resign, a far gentler sound was also heard: a collective sigh of relief from millions of ² _____.

Everybody knows that ³ _____ and football go together – and it's a relationship that most ⁴ _____ neither share nor understand. Most ⁵ _____ can't work out why their ⁶ _____ get so excited about this fairly normal sport or why some physically strong individuals should earn such huge

amounts of money. To most ⁷ _____, however, football is a complicated, skilful game which they've played themselves for years. Saturdays without football would have no meaning. Football threatens some ⁸ _____ – partly because it shows them they might not be the most important thing in

⁹ _____'s lives and partly because they consider it such a waste of time. How can you respect ¹⁰ _____ who spend 10 hours a week shouting insults at the television screen? It's an inactive, passive pastime which has little to do with the outside world – one reason why ¹¹ _____ find it so frustrating.

Glossary

sigh of relief make a sound to show that a pain or worry has gone
skilful having ability
pastime hobby, sth you enjoy doing

WRITING

Read the note from Sally to her husband. Cross out *one* extra word in each line.

Jim,

- 1 Just a couple of things I forgot to tell ~~to~~ you
- 2 that you need to do them while I'm away.
- 3 I left some of clothes in the washing machine.
- 4 Could you to hang them up on the line?
- 5 Then the plants that they are in the living room need
- 6 to be watered, but not too much often, only once
- 7 every two days. Last thing, the children are being invited
- 8 to a party after the school on Thursday. You need to
- 9 pick them up from the Sally's house at about 7.30, OK?
- 10 I'll try to phone you as soon as I will arrive in Glasgow.
Speak to you later this evening.

Love, Louise

- b Read the article again with the glossary. Tick (✓) the reasons why, according to the article, women don't like football.

- 1 Because the English team never qualifies for the World Cup.
- 2 Because it's too complicated to understand.
- 3 Because men think it's more important than their partners.
- 4 Because matches take a very long time.
- 5 Because it's totally unrelated to real life.
- 6 Because they think footballers are overpaid.

A question of taste

GRAMMAR

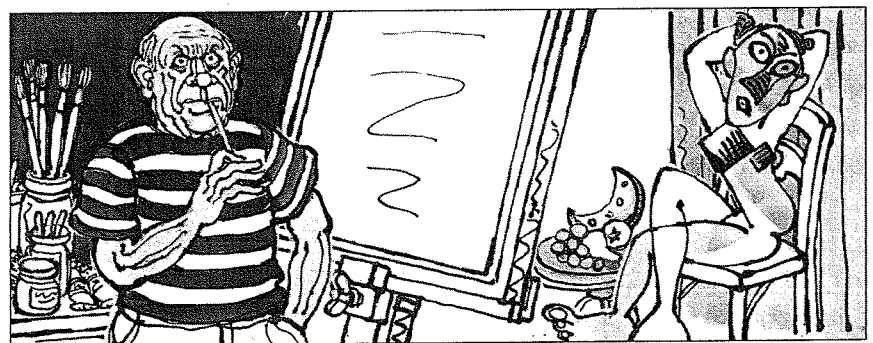
have something done

a Circle the correct answer.

- 1 A I'm going to *cut my hair* / *have my hair cut*.
B Which hairdresser's do you go to?
A Simon's on High Street. He's very good.
- 2 A I'm going to *paint the living room* / *have the living room painted* this weekend.
B Are you going to paint it yourself?
A Yes. I can't afford to pay a painter. It's too expensive.
- 3 A Can you take my suit to the dry cleaner's again tomorrow?
B But you only *had it cleaned* / *cleaned it* two weeks ago.
A I know, but I got paint on it yesterday.
- 4 A We're *installing a new kitchen* / *having a new kitchen installed* at the moment.
B Who's doing the work for you?
A A local company. It looks great so far.
- 5 A I'm going to take the car to the garage before work.
B Why? What's the matter with it?
A I want to *have the brakes checked* / *check the brakes*.
- 6 A When are we going to the supermarket?
B There's no need. I've ordered the food online and we're *having it delivered* / *delivering it* tomorrow morning.
A Oh, that's good.

b Complete the sentences using *have* (in the correct form/ tense) + object + the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My car broke down last week so I had to have it repaired.
(it / repair)
- 2 I _____
at the health centre yesterday.
(my blood pressure / check)
- 3 Jim is _____
tomorrow.
(his new computer / deliver)
- 4 How often _____
these days?
(your hair / cut)
- 5 You're sitting very close to the TV. _____
_____ recently?
(your eyes / test)
- 6 I'm staying with my in-laws this week as I _____
_____.
(my house / redecorate)
- 7 When was the last time you _____
_____ at the dentist's?
(a tooth / take out)
- 8 Have you ever thought of _____
_____ ?
(your portrait / paint)



VOCABULARY

1 houses and decoration

a Circle the item which is different. Why is it different?

1 bedside table chest of drawers wardrobe oven

The others are found in a bedroom.

2 block of flats porch detached house terraced house

3 dishwasher sink washbasin washing machine

4 fence hedge path wall

5 cosy relaxing stylish impersonal

6 radiator heater bookcase fireplace

7 plant pot curtain rug fridge

b Write the missing consonants.

1 the top surface of the inside of a room

 ei i

2 very old and therefore unusual and valuable

a i ue

3 a pipe through which smoke is carried out of a building

 i e

4 a hard flat area at the side of a road for people to walk on

 a e e

5 a door in a fence or wall

 a e

6 a more informal word for toilet

 oo

7 you walk on this to cross a piece of land

 a

8 this covers the top of a house

 oo

2 suffixes

Add a suffix to the words in the list to make adjectives. Write them in the correct place in the chart.

~~comfort~~ danger enjoy fashion help history
luxury origin practice religion success use

-ous			
-able	<i>comfortable</i>		
-al			
-ful			

PRONUNCIATION

the /ə/ sound

Underline the /ə/ sound.

1 fashionable

2 appearance

3 modern

4 partner

5 cupboard

6 balcony

7 attractive

8 effort

9 mirror

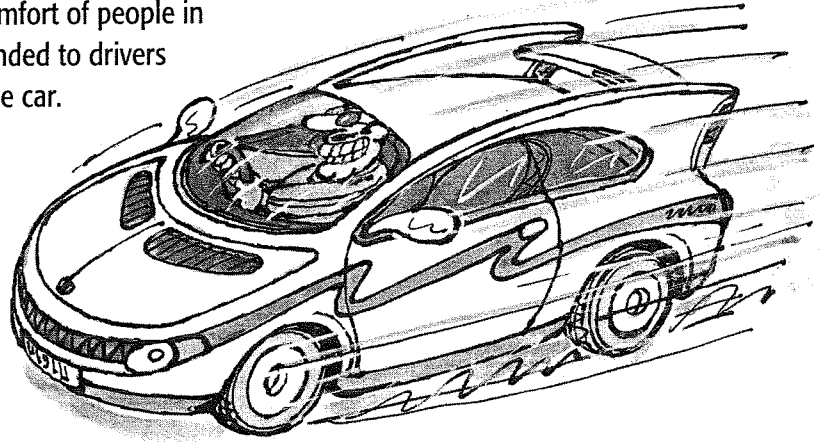
10 shower

READING

a Read the whole article quickly to get the general meaning. Then write a word in each gap 1–3.

Feng shui in the car

Feng shui, usually concerned with the comfort of people in their own homes, is now being recommended to drivers to help reduce stress and aggression in the car.



Gina Lazenby, who has studied the Chinese philosophy of controlling the earth's natural energy waves, says motorists should look at the
1 _____ of their car,
2 _____ they have inside it, and
where they 3 _____.

Drivers with red cars tend to drive more aggressively, because it is a bright, passionate colour. Old people prefer blues, browns and greys, which are calmer and relaxing to the mood of the driver. Drivers of yellow cars are friendly people, drivers of white cars are careful

because the colour shows they want to be noticed, while drivers of black cars tend to be formal and correct.

Feng shui is very important inside the car too, according to Ms Lazenby. 'Don't fill it with rubbish which will break your concentration. Don't have things lying about that can annoy you, like a parking ticket you don't think you should pay. If you do have anything in view, make sure it's a picture of your partner or loved ones. Looking at an image of someone you really care about is relaxing and helps with smooth, safe driving.'

She also says you should not park your car outside your front door as this will stop positive energy from entering your house. 'If you do park outside, make sure it is to one side so that visitors can walk right up to the entrance.'

However, few motorists we spoke to believe in the values of *feng shui*. Clive Steadman, who drives a red van, admitted that he was lucky if he got up to 45kph. 'The van's falling apart, but that's got nothing to do with my stress levels or energy flows.'

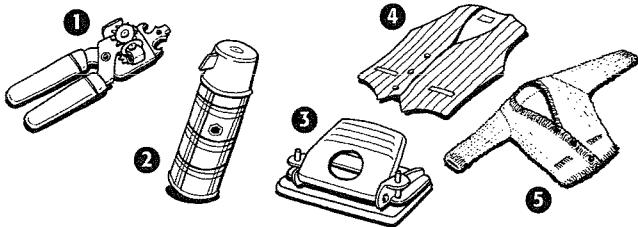
b Read the text again slowly and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Drivers should use *feng shui* to help them relax when they're driving.
- 2 *Feng shui* offers drivers advice in three specific areas.
- 3 People choose yellow cars because they want to be noticed.
- 4 If the inside of your car is a mess, it will stop you from concentrating.
- 5 Having pictures or photos in your car is very distracting.
- 6 When you park you should make sure not to block the entrance to your house.
- 7 Most drivers don't take *feng shui* seriously.
- 8 Clive's red van makes him drive more aggressively.

1 EXPLAINING WHAT YOU WANT

Complete the sentences with words from the list.

arms buttons glass hot kind like made make of opening wool



I don't know what it's called in English but ...

- 1 ... it's a thing _____ of metal. It's for _____ tins.
- 2 ... it's a _____ of bottle. It's made of plastic and _____. It's for keeping drinks _____.
- 3 ... it's a sort _____ machine. You use it to _____ holes in pieces of paper.
- 4 ... it's _____ a jacket with buttons but it hasn't got _____.
- 5 ... it's made of _____, and it's like a sweater, but it's open. It's got _____.

2 SHOPS & SHOPPING

Complete the gaps with words from the list.

bargains department stores receipt reduced sales shop assistant shoplifters store detective VAT

The cheapest time to go shopping is during the 1 _____ when shops, especially the big 2 _____, like Marks and Spencer, cut their prices. Everything is 3 _____, sometimes by as much as 50%, and you can find some great 4 _____. When you buy something you should always make sure the 5 _____ who serves you gives you a 6 _____ in case there is a problem with the goods you have bought. In Britain, you have to pay 7 _____ (a government tax) on most things you buy. Lots of shops have a 8 _____ whose job is to try to catch 9 _____ (people who steal from shops).

3 BUYING CLOTHES

Complete the sentences and put them into the dialogue.

- a No, by _____ card.
- b The receipt is in the _____.
- c No, I'm just _____, thanks.
- d Sure. The _____ rooms are over there.
- e What _____ are you?
- f I'll _____ it.



GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW present perfect simple

a Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 It's the best book I ever read.
- 2 I play football since I was a little boy.
- 3 We are together for six years.
- 4 I have known her since a long time.
- 5 You already have told me.
- 6 Did he pass his driving test yet?
- 7 Last month they've driven to Morocco.
- 8 I don't see you for ages! How are you?

b Put the verb in brackets in the past simple or present perfect and complete the questions.

- 1 When _____ he _____? (arrive)
- 2 _____ you _____ yet? (finish)
- 3 A How long _____ here?
(live)
B All my life.
- 4 What time _____
today? (get up)
- 5 A _____ you ever _____ octopus? (eat)
B No, I don't like seafood.
- 6 _____ you _____ the film last night? (see)
- 7 _____ you _____ Brad Pitt's new film? (see)
- 8 What's the best novel you _____ ever _____?
(read)

2 present perfect simple or continuous?

a Circle the correct answer.

- 1 She's furious with her husband because he's *been crashing* / *crashed* their new car.
- 2 He's hot because he's *been running* / *run* in the park.
- 3 How long have you *been having* / *had* your laptop?
- 4 They've just *bought* / *been buying* a new semi-detached house.

- 5 She's already *been making* / *made* her wedding dress.
- 6 That was the best documentary I've ever *been seeing* / *seen*.
- 7 I have *been writing* / *written* letters all morning.
- 8 How many times have you *seen* / *been seeing* that film?
- 9 We've *known* / *been knowing* them for years.
- 10 How long have you *waited* / *been waiting* here?

b Complete the email with the verbs in the correct form.

Dear Susan,

Sorry I ¹ _____ (not write) for ages, but I ² _____ (be) really busy with exams. I ³ _____ (finish) now, thank goodness, so I've got a bit more time to catch up on writing letters.

So, what ⁴ _____ (you/do) recently? Apart from studying, I ⁵ _____ (go out) a lot with Mark, do you remember him? Well, we ⁶ _____ (decide) to go on a safari holiday together, to Namibia for a month. I ⁷ _____ (not tell) my family yet, but I'm sure they'll be OK about it.

⁸ _____ (you/find) a job yet? I ⁹ _____ (look) too, but I ¹⁰ _____ (not manage) to find anything. I still ¹¹ _____ (not hear) about an interview I had last week so I'm keeping my fingers crossed!

Must go. Mark ¹² _____ (just/arrive). Please write soon.

Love, Julie

VOCABULARY

1 animals

a Name the animals.



1 _____



2 _____



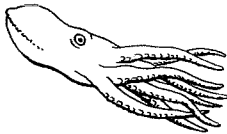
3 _____



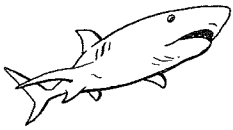
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



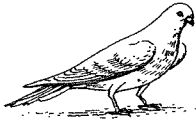
7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____



11 _____



12 _____

b Write the words for the definitions.

1 a young dog

2 Some animals, like tigers, are in danger of this.

3 the feet of animals such as dogs, cats and bears

4 a young cat

5 the light, soft things that cover a bird's body

6 an animal that is kept on farms and used for wool or meat

7 something an insect or a bird uses for flying

2 words from the text

Match the sentences. Check you remember what the **highlighted** words mean.

1 I think that was a **flash** of lightning.

2 I don't think that skirt is **appropriate**.

3 We **regret** buying our flat.

4 Don't try to **overtake** that car.

5 He's **deaf** and **dumb**.

6 That shop has a **wide variety** of clothes.

a He communicates using sign language.

b I think you should get changed into something more formal.

c It's going much too fast.

d It's too far from the centre.

e Yes, it looks as if there's a storm coming.

f Whatever style you like, they've got it.

PRONUNCIATION

strong and weak syllables

Underline the stressed syllable.

1 symbol

2 appropriate

3 computer

4 chimpanzee

5 vocabulary

6 recently

7 communicate

8 goldfish

9 sentences

10 wildlife

11 breakthrough

12 surprise

READING

- a Quickly read the article. Which things has Jiggs done which are very unusual for a chimpanzee?

Still king of the swingers

Jiggs, the chimpanzee who played Cheeta in 18 Tarzan films with Johnny Weissmuller, has just celebrated his 75th birthday.



Born in Liberia, Jiggs's Hollywood career began in 1933 after he was taken away from his mother in the jungle when he was only a few months old. Tony Gentry, who worked for the the MGM studio, had been sent to Africa to bring back animals for the movies. ¹

Gentry and Jiggs developed a very strong relationship and Jiggs was quick to respond to human commands and imitate human behaviour – he even learned to write autographs. ² when they co-starred in Jiggs's debut, *Tarzan and his Mate*.

Johnny Weissmuller adored Jiggs and when the Tarzan actor died in 1984, the chimp joined the funeral procession. However, this has not been the only friend that Jiggs has lost during his lifetime. In 1991, two years before he

died from heart problems, Tony Gentry put him in the care of his nephew, Dan Westfall. 'He had tears in his eyes, when he said, 'I can't take care of Jiggs any more,' explains Westfall. ³

At 75, Jiggs can still do his favourite acrobatics, although it's more difficult for him now. ⁴ says Westfall. 'He had a painting in the National Gallery in London a few years ago in an exhibition called Ape-stract art.'

Nowadays few fans recognize him on the streets, but people still stop and stare at him. 'After all', says Westfall, ⁵

- b Read the text again. Complete with the missing sentences.

- A** it's unusual to see a chimpanzee riding on the back of a Honda scooter.
- B** Johnny Weissmuller and Jiggs also became friends instantly
- C** Jiggs was brought into the States under Gentry's jacket.
- D** He'd looked after him like a son for more than 50 years.
- E** He's become a painter since he retired,

WRITING

Match the sentences to the paragraphs in the correct order in this **opinion** composition.

Should animals be kept in zoos?

Para 1 (introduction): c, ,

Para 2: ,

Para 3: ,

Para 4: ,

Para 5 (conclusion): ,

- A** Firstly, many zoos are old and dirty and the animals are kept in miserable conditions.
- B** On the other hand, it is true that a few good zoos play an important role in the conservation of species.
- C** Man's superiority to animals means that he has always tended to treat them badly.
- D** However, these are a minority, and in any case this job is better done in protected areas in the countries where the animals usually live.
- E** In conclusion, I think that most zoos should be closed down, and animals should only be kept in captivity in conservation areas where they live in their natural environment.
- F** Many are used to work, others to earn money for him, and others to research consumer products.
- G** Secondly, the animals often live in a climate which is not natural to them.
- H** In my opinion, keeping animals in zoos is usually just another example of this cruel treatment.
- I** Often the cages are so small that the animals suffer psychologically, for example the polar bear, which eventually goes mad in captivity.
- J** This means that elephants may have to tolerate cold and rain, or penguins heatwaves.
- K** And if people really want to see animals from far-away countries, they should watch the wildlife documentaries on TV.

5 B

'There are three things I always forget. Names, faces
- the third I can't remember.'
Italo Svevo, Italian writer

Can you remember?

GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW *somebody, nobody, etc.*

a Revise the rules. Then do exercise b.

somebody, anything, anywhere, etc.

There's something in my eye.
Can I have something to drink?
There isn't anything to drink.
Is anybody (or anyone) at home?

- Use *somebody* (or *someone*), *anything*, *anywhere*, etc. when you don't say exactly who/what/where.
- Use *some* (*thing*, etc.) in positive sentences and questions for offers/requests.
- Use *any* (*thing*, etc.) in negative sentences and questions.

nobody, nothing, nowhere, etc.

Nobody came.
Where did he go? Nowhere.
There was nothing to do in the town. (= There wasn't anything to do.)

- Use *nobody* (or *no one*), *nothing*, *nowhere*, etc. to talk about two people or things.
- Use *no* (*body*, etc.) in negative short answers.
- ⚠ Don't use a double negative. NOT ~~There isn't nothing to drink.~~

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong words.

- Does somebody know the right answer?
- I don't know nobody who goes skiing.
- I'm going to take something for my stomach-ache.
- We haven't got anything in common.
- Would you like something to eat?
- Anyone knows if King Arthur really existed.
- When you cook the dinner I can never find something afterwards.
- A Is there anything to eat?
B No, anything.

2 quantifiers

a Circle the correct answer.

- Has *all* / *everybody* arrived?
- All the* / *All* students in my class are girls.
- I don't agree that *all* / *all the* women want to look fashionable.
- All* / *Everything* has changed in my hometown.
- I go climbing *all days* / *every day* in the holidays.
- Everybody* / *All* would like to have a good memory.
- I've been working hard *all day* / *every day* today and I'm exhausted!
- We go away *every* / *all* August.

b Complete the sentences with *no*, *none* or *any*.

- I'm going to Argentina with three friends, but _____ of us speaks Spanish.
- There's _____ time to talk now. I'm too busy.
- A Can I have a sandwich?
B Sorry. There isn't _____ bread.
- A How many of the books have you read?
B _____. Sorry, I didn't have time.
- _____ of these keys open the door to the garage.
- A How old do you think Sarah's husband is?
B I've _____ idea! 30? 40?
- A Are there _____ messages for me?
B Yes. There's a fax for you.
- _____ tourists come to this town. There's nothing to see!

VOCABULARY

1 confused words

Read the dictionary definitions carefully. Then complete the sentences with *memory*, *souvenir*, *reminder* or *memorial*.

- 1 That statue was put up as a _____ to the victims of the bombing.
- 2 My new computer has a bigger _____ than the old one.
- 3 We bought a rug as a _____ from our trip to Morocco.
- 4 My earliest _____ is playing with my rabbit when I was little.
- 5 I'm going to leave you a note as a _____ that you have to phone the travel agent's.

memory /'meməri/ **noun** (pl *memories*) **1** (C) a person's ability to remember things: *to have a good/bad memory. The drug can affect your short-term memory.* **2** (C, U) the part of your mind in which you store things that you remember: *That day remained firmly in my memory for the rest of my life. Are you going to do your speech from memory, or are you going to use notes?* **3** (C) something that you remember: *That is one of my happiest memories. Childhood memories.* **4** (C, U) the part of a computer where information is stored: *This computer has a 640k memory/640k of memory.*

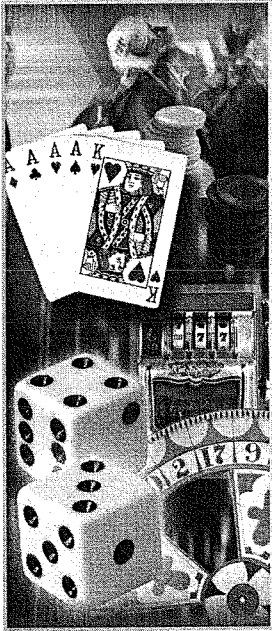
souvenir /su:və'niə/ **noun** (C) something that you keep to remind you of somewhere you have been on holiday or of a special event: *I brought back a menu as a souvenir of my trip.*

memorial /mə'mɔ:riəl/ **noun** (C) **a memorial to sb/sth** something that is built or done to remind people of an event or person: *a war memorial*

reminder /rɪ'maɪndə/ **noun** (C) something that makes you remember sth: *We received a reminder from the gas company that we hadn't paid the bill yet.*

2 word-building

Complete the text with the correct form of the words in **bold**. Use your dictionary to check.



One of the most ¹ _____ hobbies in the world is gambling. This includes card-playing, visiting the casino and betting on horses, all of which seem like fairly ² _____ activities, until they become an ³ _____. A person hooked on roulette, for example, may suffer enormous ⁴ _____ in one evening – perhaps his or her monthly salary. ⁵ _____ it is very hard for people to give up, and when they try they are often ⁶ _____ affected by withdrawal symptoms. Our advice to potential addicts: cut down the time you spend alone gambling. Try to ⁷ _____ more with friends, and if necessary go to a psychologist who will ⁸ _____ be able to help you.

ADDICT

HARM

OBSESSED

LOSE

FORTUNATE

SERIOUS

SOCIAL

PROBABLE

PRONUNCIATION

ei or *ie*

Circle the words where *ei* or *ie* is pronounced as one sound.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 leisure | 5 society | 9 receive |
| 2 scientist | 6 neighbour | 10 being |
| 3 neither | 7 friend | 11 field |
| 4 ceiling | 8 quiet | 12 foreign |

READING

a Read the problems and see if you can work out the answers.

LOGICAL PROBLEMS

1

When Alex, Brian and Chris finished their race they were feeling very tired. It had been raining very heavily, so heavily in fact that the judges couldn't see who came in first, who second, and who third. When they asked the three men, they each made two statements. One man lied in both his statements. The other two told the truth. This is what they said:

Alex said, 'I came in first. Chris was last.'

Brian said, 'Alex wasn't first. Chris came in second.'

Chris said, 'I was before Alex. Brian wasn't second.'

So what was the order in which they crossed the finishing line?



2

I live in a very small village where many people are related to each other. For example Tom, Dick, and Harry are garage owner, vicar and lawyer but not in that order. Tom is the vicar's father-in-law and Dick is the lawyer's son-in-law. Everyone was at church last Saturday when Harry married the garage owner's daughter. **Who does which job?** (By the way, none of the three has been married more than once.)

3

The bus from Edinburgh to London left at 8 a.m. An hour later a cyclist started out from London for Edinburgh. **When the bus and the cyclist meet, which of the two will be further from Edinburgh?**

b Match the answers to the puzzles.

We know that Tom cannot be the vicar (because he is the vicar's father-in-law), that Dick cannot be the lawyer (he is the son-in-law) and that Harry cannot be the garage owner. We also know that Tom is not the garage owner, Dick is not the vicar, and Harry is not the lawyer ('not in that order'). So Tom must be the lawyer, Dick the garage owner, and Harry the vicar. The vicar is of course already married, but it is one of his jobs to marry other people!

C

Alex and Brian say different things about Chris. Therefore one of them is lying and Chris must be telling the truth. Since Chris says he was coming first, therefore the real order must have been Brian, then Chris and finally Alex.

B

The bus and the cyclist are both the same distance from Edinburgh, of course.

A

WRITING

Correct the eight typical mistakes in the letter (grammar, vocabulary or spelling).

Dear Caroline,

I'm writting to thank you for your lovely letter. It's ages since we've seen each other and it was a lovely surprise to hear from you.

The last night I went to that bar where we had our end-of-term drink last year, do you remind? We stayed there until 3 am, dancing and chatting. It was really good fun.

Have you heard from anyone else? I'm still in touch with some of our group, like Karen and Christine, but I don't see the others for a long time. Karen has just got married with her boyfriend and Christine is having a baby on June.

That's all for now. Please write me soon. I'm looking forward to hear from you.

Love from,

Helen

It's all in the mind

GRAMMAR

relative clauses with prepositions

a Rewrite the first part of the sentences to make them informal.

- 1 The safari on which I went was thrilling.
The safari which I went on was thrilling.

- 2 The man to whom those puppies belong has promised to give me one.

- 3 The flat into which they moved had been unoccupied for years.

- 4 The organization for which my sister works meets every Monday.

- 5 One of the women with whom I work has just bought a terraced house.

- 6 A subject in which I am really interested is telepathy.

- 7 The hospital in which she was born is no longer there.

- 8 His wife, whom he had trusted completely, betrayed him to the police.



b Complete the sentences with *what*, *which* or *whom*.



¹ _____ I really wanted was a relaxing holiday, so I decided on a week in the Caribbean. The travel agent with ² _____ I booked promised that the trip would be wonderful. However he did not give me my ticket straight away, ³ _____ surprised me. Then when I finally received it, I saw that the plane in ⁴ _____ I would be travelling was a charter flight, not the scheduled flight I'd been promised. I began to get suspicious. When I arrived at the airport on the day of the trip, the tour representative told me that my name wasn't on his list. At first I couldn't believe ⁵ _____ he was saying, but when I finally realized that it was true, I got really angry. In the end he managed to find me another holiday, for ⁶ _____ I had to pay extra.

When I got there the people with ⁷ _____ I was sharing the apartment turned out to be very nice, and the beach was wonderful, ⁸ _____ was a relief. However, ⁹ _____ I would like to know is whether the travel agent actually knew he had overbooked the trip, or if it was just a genuine mistake.

VOCABULARY

1 supernatural vocabulary

Write the missing consonants.

- 1 a feeling that something unpleasant is going to happen in the future
__ e _ o _ i _ io _
- 2 when two or more things happen together at the same time, by chance
__ oi _ _ i _ e _ _ e
- 3 the spirit of a dead person seen or heard by people still living
__ _ o _ _
- 4 the part of a person that some people think still exists after they die
__ ou _
- 5 a person who has special powers to see into the future
__ _ ai _ _ o _ a _ _
- 6 the communication of thoughts between the minds of two people without using speech, signs or writing
__ e _ e _ a _ _ y
- 7 adjective (informal) to describe sth frightening and possibly supernatural
__ _ oo _ y

2 words with more than one meaning

- a What is the correct meaning of *miss* in each sentence? Write the number in the box.

miss /mɪs/ **verb** 1 (I, T) to fail to hit or catch something 2 (T) to not see, hear, understand sb/sth 3 (T) to arrive too late for sth 4 (T) to feel sad because sb or sth is not with you any more 5 (T) to notice that sb/sth is not where he/she/it should be 6 (T) to avoid sth unpleasant

- 1 I didn't hear my alarm this morning so I missed my bus. 3
- 2 We would have won the match if he hadn't missed the penalty.
- 3 I'm going to leave early in order to miss the rush-hour traffic.
- 4 I didn't miss my purse until it was too late.
- 5 When my partner goes away on business I miss him terribly.
- 6 I missed the end of the film because my grandparents phoned.

- b Read the definitions and try to think of one word with both meanings. Check with your dictionary.

- 1 _____
a things that you drink out of
b things you use to see better
- 2 _____
a do a picture of something with a pencil or pen
b the result of a game in which both teams get the same points
- 3 _____
a light in colour (esp. for hair)
b right, just, treating each side equally
- 4 _____
a well, in good health or happy
b money you pay for breaking the law
- 5 _____
a a formal set of clothes consisting of a jacket and either a skirt or trousers
b make you look attractive
- 6 _____
a show where something is by using your finger
b a particular fact, idea or opinion that sb expresses
- 7 _____
a a young cow
b the back of your leg below the knee

PRONUNCIATION

silent letters

Look at the phonetics and definitions and write the words. Be careful! They all have a silent consonant.

- 1 _____ /'saɪəns/ the study of the physical world
- 2 _____ /'suːdənɪm/ a name used, e.g. by a writer instead of his/her real name
- 3 _____ /læm/ a young sheep
- 4 _____ /'fɒrən/ not from your country
- 5 _____ /nɒk/ make a noise by hitting a door
- 6 _____ /'wɪsl/ make a noise by blowing air between your lips
- 7 _____ /'aɪən/ a hard strong metal
- 8 _____ /kɑ:m/ relaxed, not stressed or nervous
- 9 _____ /'fæsmerɪtɪd/ very interested
- 10 _____ /'ɑ:nsə/ respond to a question

Premonitions

- A vision of the future?

PREMONITIONS of danger, death, and disaster are the most common kind of ¹ **psychic experience**. Several scientific studies of premonitions show not only that premonitions really do happen but that they are common. An American survey of high school students found that one out of twelve had experienced psychic dreams – about half of them premonitions of ² **future events**. A similar ³ **survey** of adults showed that 30% of people interviewed experienced psychic dreams. 90% of them were female, and most of the premonitions were about persons and events in the dreamers' own lives.

An English psychologist, Dr. Keith Hearne, did a study of 127 people who had experienced premonitions. Hearne gave them psychological tests and found that they were more emotional than the average person but ⁴ **in other respects** were normal. He was able to document several ⁵ **remarkable** premonitions of disasters. Although the majority of

premonitions came in dreams, some came when the person was awake. For example, on June 1, 1974, an American woman, Lesley Brennan, was watching TV at midday when she saw the words ⁶ **'News Flash'** appear on the screen. A man's voice said that there had been an explosion at a chemical plant in the ⁷ **nearby town** of Flixborough. Several people had been killed and many injured. Lesley mentioned the news to a couple who were staying with her at her house. That evening they all watched the news from Flixborough of the Nypro chemical plant explosion that killed 28 people and injured hundreds more, but they could not understand why the newsreader said that the explosion had happened late in the afternoon – at 4.53 p.m. Later they realized that Brennan had experienced a premonition of the ⁸ **massive** explosion – five hours before it actually happened.

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

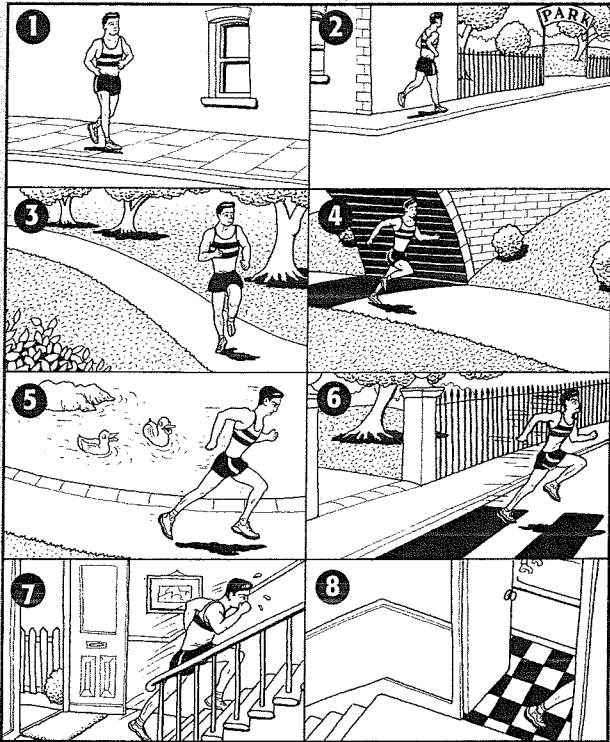
- 1 According to scientific research, premonitions are not unusual.
- 2 One out of twelve high school students in the survey had had a premonition in a dream.
- 3 Adult women experience more premonitions than anybody else.
- 4 People who have premonitions are no different from anyone else.
- 5 People usually have premonitions when they are asleep.
- 6 Lesley Brennan dreamt that she saw a news flash about an accident.
- 7 Lesley and her visitors were surprised when they saw the evening news.

b Look at the **highlighted** words/expressions and guess their meaning. Check with your dictionary.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

1 PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

Look at the jogger's route and write the prepositions.



First, Colin ran ¹ _____ the pavement and ² _____ the corner towards the park. Then he ran ³ _____ the park, ⁴ _____ a bridge and ⁵ _____ a lake. He continued ⁶ _____ the park gates and ⁷ _____ a pedestrian crossing. Finally, he arrived home. He ran ⁸ _____ his house, ⁹ _____ the stairs and ¹⁰ _____ the bathroom.

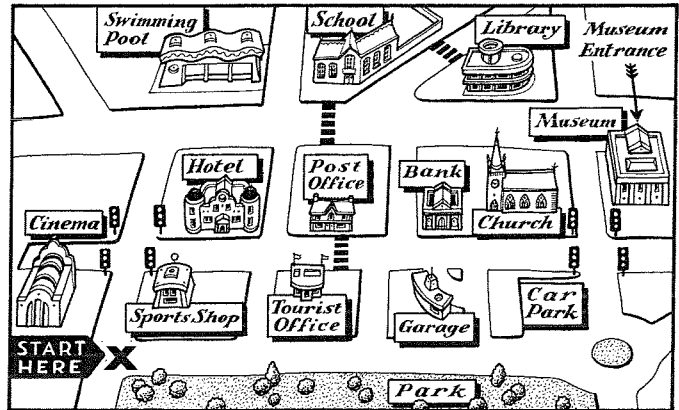
2 INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Write indirect questions.

- Where's the technical college?
Could you tell me _____ ?
- What time does the museum close?
Do you know _____ ?
- How long does the bus trip take?
Can you tell me _____ ?
- Does this restaurant open on Sundays?
Could you tell me _____ ?

3 DIRECTIONS

a Look at the map, follow the directions and write where you are. All directions start from the cross (X).



- Go along here, past the park until you get to the roundabout. Take the first exit (remember, you're in Britain!) and go straight on, through the traffic lights. Turn right and it's there on your right. You can't miss it.

- Go left here and then right at the first set of traffic lights. Go straight on past the post office, over the pedestrian crossing and then turn left. Go to the end of the road and turn right, and it's a few yards down on your left.

- Go along this road past the park and take the second turning on the left. Then turn right, and it's on the left, on the corner.

b Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong sentences.

- She works in the second floor.

- Could you tell me where's the furniture department?

- How long does it take to get to your house?

- Do you know what time leaves the bus?

- Turn right in the end of this street.

- Go to the end of the corridor and turn left.

GRAMMAR

gerunds / infinitives

a Circle the correct answer.

- Laura didn't enjoy *having* / *to have* acupuncture.
- The lion managed *escape* / *to escape* from the zoo.
- Do you want *to go* / *going* out tonight?
- Do you think you can *work out* / *working out* the answer?
- It's a secret. I've promised *not to tell* / *not telling* anyone.
- You must *arrive* / *arriving* on time for the interview.
- I don't mind *to stay* / *staying* in this evening.
- My boss doesn't let me *make* / *making* personal phone calls at work.

b Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- I'm going to change my job.
I've decided to change my job.
(decide)
- Juan tells jokes very well.
Juan is _____ jokes. (good at)
- Angela thinks she'll be home before six.
Angela _____ home before six. (expect)
- It's essential to lock all the doors and windows.
You _____ all the doors and windows. (must)
- Could you take the dog for a walk?
Would you _____ the dog for a walk? (mind)
- Francesca is thinking of taking the exam in March.
Francesca _____ the exam in March. (planning)
- I get angry when I have to wait for people.
I _____ for people. (hate)

8 Carl's ambition is to play at Wimbledon one day.

Carl _____ at Wimbledon one day. (hope)

9 Henry left and didn't say goodbye to anyone.

Henry left _____ goodbye to anyone. (without)

10 I'll possibly see you tomorrow.

I _____ tomorrow. (may)

2 prepositions

a Complete the sentences with a preposition.

- I'm not interested _____ learning to ride.
- Bill was worried _____ meeting Maria's parents.
- The thief was well known _____ stealing radios from cars.
- Do you ever get tired _____ watching reality TV shows?
- Anna is afraid _____ being on her own at night.
- We got bored _____ lying on the beach all day.
- Our old boss was very bad _____ remembering our names.
- The police were very confident _____ catching the burglar.

b Which prepositions do you use after these words? Use your dictionary.

- depend _____
- dream _____
- capable _____
- succeed _____
- apologize _____
- responsible _____

VOCABULARY

crime

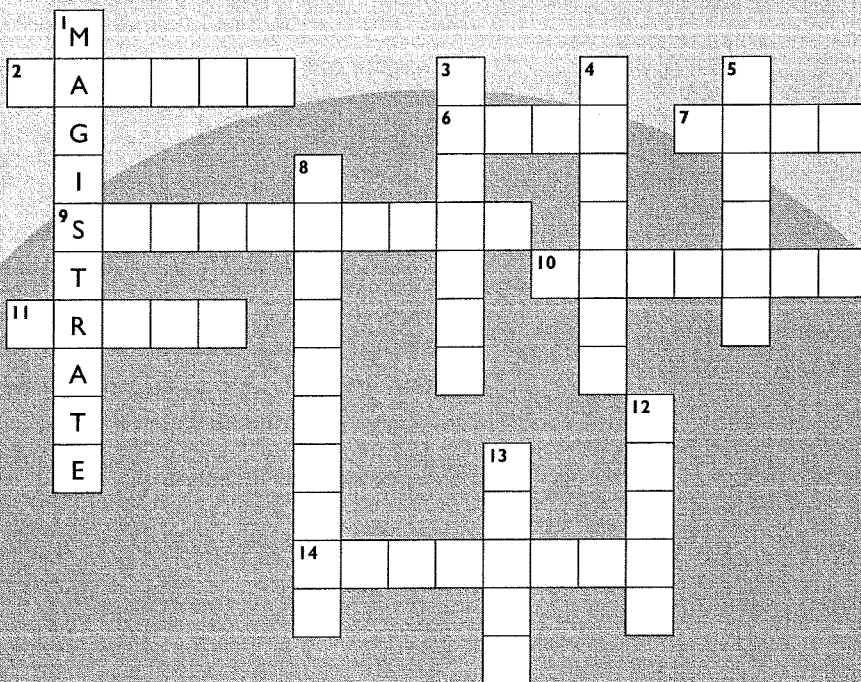
Complete the crossword. 1 Down is done for you.

Across

- 2 If you are _____ doing something illegal, you may go to prison.
- 6 a sum of money that you have to pay for breaking the law
- 7 the group of people who listen to the facts in a court case and decide if the person is guilty or innocent
- 9 a person who steals something from a shop
- 10 a person who sees something happen and can tell other people about it later
- 11 the process in a court of law where a person is found guilty or not guilty
- 14 the facts that make you believe something is true

Down

- 1 an official who acts as a judge in cases involving less serious crimes
- 3 a crime or an illegal action
- 4 the decision which states that a person is guilty or innocent
- 5 kill a person illegally and intentionally
- 8 a person who steals purses and wallets from other people in public places
- 12 the general word for a person who steals something from another person
- 13 take something from someone without permission and with no intention of returning it



PRONUNCIATION

1 ough / augh

Match words with the same pronunciation.

throw daughter queue
scarf suffer coffee

- 1 bought _____
- 2 enough _____
- 3 cough _____
- 4 although _____
- 5 through _____
- 6 laugh _____

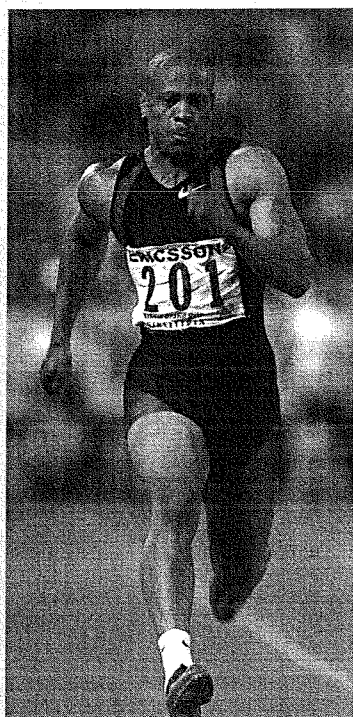
2 word stress

Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 robbery
- 2 burglar
- 3 valuable
- 4 intelligent
- 5 defendant
- 6 warning
- 7 relieved
- 8 illegal
- 9 innocent
- 10 opinion
- 11 criminal
- 12 puzzled

READING

- a Read the text and find out where the pickpocket usually worked and why he was caught this time. As you read, try to guess the missing words but don't write them.



Pickpocket chose the wrong victim

A few years ago, a [1] from France, who was trying to rob members of the US Athletics team, ended up spending time in a Spanish [2] after being chased and captured by the sprinter Maurice Greene, who was then the fastest man on Earth. Greene and his team-

mates were in Seville, southern Spain, for the World Athletics Championships.

Greene, who broke the 100-metre world record in Athens, ran after the thief at the airport in Seville, after seeing him put his [3] into the bag of another member of the American team.

It took Greene, who was capable of covering 100 metres in only 9.79 seconds, just a few seconds to [4] the pickpocket as he tried to run away across the airport. Greene, with the help of Larry Wade, a 110-metre hurdler, held the thief against a wall until Spanish police arrived at the scene. They immediately [5] the surprised pickpocket although he tried to pretend he was an [6] French tourist. He was, however, unable to explain why he had started to run across the airport [7].

Apparently he was a [8] pickpocket with an extensive police record whose speciality was to travel to major international events that attracted large [9] of visitors. He had already been detained on 24 separate occasions and was then [10] from Spain.

- b Read the text again. Complete it with the missing words below.

innocent	<input type="checkbox"/>	hand	<input type="checkbox"/>
crowds	<input type="checkbox"/>	police cell	<input type="checkbox"/>
professional	<input type="checkbox"/>	expelled	<input type="checkbox"/>
catch	<input type="checkbox"/>	arrested	<input type="checkbox"/>
pickpocket	<input type="checkbox"/>	lounge	<input type="checkbox"/>

WRITING

Punctuate this email sent to a newspaper to complain about the increase in street crime.

dear sir/madam

i am writing to express my concern about the increase in street crime in my area central london

on 22nd september last year i was walking along baker street one evening when I was robbed by two young men wearing leather jackets and carrying knives when i shouted help me the only person who was in the street a man of about 40 did nothing and just walked away

i would like to suggest to the public in general that if we do not help each other and stand up to criminals like these none of us will be safe as for the man who refused to help me i would like to ask him one question would you like to be mugged and have your weeks money stolen from you

thank you for your attention

yours faithfully

mr r m cole

Economical with the truth

GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW reported speech

a Revise the rules. Then do exercise b.

reported statements

'I live in Milan.' > He said that he lived in Milan.
'I'm leaving tomorrow.' > She told me she was leaving the next day.
'I may stay.' He said he might stay.

- In reported speech, tenses usually change like this: present > past; *will* > *would*; past simple / present perfect > past perfect.
- Certain time expressions change, e.g. *tomorrow* > *the next day*, *last night* > *the night before*, *this* > *that*, etc.
- Some modal verbs change, e.g. *can* > *could*, *may* > *might*, *must* > *had to*.

reported questions

'What's your name?' > He asked me what my name was.
'Do you like sport?' > She asked me if / whether I liked sport.

- When you report a question, the tenses change as in reported statements.
- Change the word order to subject + verb, and don't use *do* / *did*.
- When a question begins with a verb (not a question word), add *if* or *whether*.

reported commands

'Turn off the TV.' > He told us to turn off the TV.
'Don't wait.' > She told them not to wait.
'Can you help us?' We asked him to help us.

- To report an imperative or request, use *told* or *asked* + person + the infinitive *with to*.
- The negative infinitive is *not to* (+ verb).

b Write the conversation in reported speech.

- 'What time did you get home last night?'
Doreen asked Jim _____.
- 'I arrived just before midnight.'
Jim replied _____.
- 'So where were you from eight o'clock until midnight?'
Doreen asked _____.
- 'I was working late.'
He replied _____.
- 'You've worked late every night this week.'
Doreen said _____.
- 'We have to finish the project by the end of the month.'
Jim told her _____.
- 'When will we have some time together?'
Doreen asked him _____.
- 'Can you turn on the TV, please?'
Jim asked _____.
- 'Don't be so lazy!'
Doreen told him _____.

2 reporting verbs

a Correct these typical mistakes.

- My teacher advised me that I took the exam.
- James offered giving me a lift home.
- He apologized for break the vase.
- She asked me that I didn't tell anybody.
- The blackmailer threatened selling the photos.
- They agreed changing my jacket for a bigger size.

b Rewrite the sentences using the verb in brackets.

- 'Yes, it was me. I killed him.' (admit)
The murderer _____.
- 'I didn't steal the money.' (deny)
The burglar _____.
- 'Let's go on a safari together.' (persuade us)
Our friends _____.
- 'I think you should take a taxi.' (recommend)
My friend _____.
- 'I wish I'd studied more when I was younger.' (regret)
My sister _____.

VOCABULARY

1 lying

Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

catch cheat deceive keep lies pretend truth white lie

- 1 My friends are very discreet. They always _____ a secret.
- 2 'Are you telling me the _____ about what happened?'
- 3 'It's not true. You've been trying to _____ me!'
- 4 If you tell _____, you'll get caught.
- 5 I hate people who _____ at cards.
- 6 When she asked me if I thought she was beautiful, I told a _____ and said yes.
- 7 Children often _____ to be asleep so they don't have to get up in the morning.
- 8 Someone will always _____ you out if you tell lies.

2 reporting verbs

Circle the verb that makes more sense.

- 1 The doctor *warned* / *advised* me not to fly for a few months because of my heart condition.
- 2 The burglar *threatened* / *promised* to hurt us if we made a noise.
- 3 My husband *reminded* / *encouraged* me to learn to play golf.
- 4 He *admitted* / *denied* taking the money and offered to pay it back.
- 5 We didn't know what to do, so my partner *suggested* / *regretted* going to the cinema.
- 6 She *agreed* / *refused* to tidy her room although I asked her six times.
- 7 He *apologized for* / *recommended* not phoning, and explained that he'd been away.
- 8 My father *admitted* / *insisted on* watching the football, though we all wanted to see a film.



3 finding the right word

- a Look at the dictionary extract to see how it gives several word forms.

choose /tʃuːz/ verb (pt **chose** pp **chosen**) to decide which thing or person you want out of the ones which are available » noun **choice**

- b Use your dictionary to find the following words. The headword for each is the **bold** word.

- 1 an adjective for a person who always tells the **truth**

- 2 the adjective for a person who likes to keep things **secret**

- 3 an idiom with **clue**, meaning to know nothing about sth

- 4 an adjective from **pretend** to describe a person who tries to appear more important than he/she really is

- 5 a phrasal verb with **cheat** meaning to be unfaithful to sb

PRONUNCIATION

/ð/ and /θ/

Put the words into the correct column.

breath breathe faithful neither rather
sunbathe telepathy thief those though
thought threaten truth worth

READING

- a Quickly read the text, and match the topic sentences (A–D) to the correct paragraph (1–4).
- A The hunt for Butch and Sundance was one of the Pinkertons' most famous investigations.
- B The archives of the Pinkerton detectives, America's first and greatest criminal investigators, have been donated to the Library of Congress.
- C But despite being their most famous hunt, it was also one of their least successful.
- D The agency was founded in 1850 by Allan Pinkerton, a Scottish immigrant who left Glasgow to avoid arrest as a radical.

Pinkerton Papers tell the story of justice in the Wild West



1 The ninety boxes of material cover the period from 1853 to 1937, recording some of the most celebrated cases in US criminal history, such as the search for Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid.

2 It was the first agency to carry out private detective work and its organizational structure later provided the model for the FBI. The Pinkerton logo, a single staring eye above the words 'The eye that never sleeps' was the origin of the expression 'private eye' (meaning a private detective).

3 Butch, a soft-spoken Mormon whose real name was Robert Leroy Parker, escaped to South America with Sundance (Harry Longbaugh) and his mistress Etta Place after robbing a large number

of banks and trains without the violence normally associated with this type of crime.

4 Pinkerton's never caught up with them. The archives contain a wanted poster in Spanish looking for information on the criminals and an account by Frank Dimaio, a Pinkerton detective, describing his search through Argentina for them. According to the agency archives Butch and Sundance were shot dead by Bolivian troops in 1911, a theory supported by forensic evidence.

- b Read the article again carefully and answer the questions.

- 1 Who now has all the papers and other material from Pinkerton's agency?

- 2 What modern organization was inspired by the Pinkertons?

- 3 Where does the expression 'private eye' come from?

- 4 In what way were Butch and Sundance unusual criminals?

- 5 What shows that it is very likely that they were killed by Bolivian soldiers?

- c Underline any new words/expressions and try to guess their meaning from context. Then check with your dictionary.

WRITING

Improve the composition by replacing the phrases *in italics* with a more precise reporting verb. Make any other necessary changes.

A disastrous party

Last week Mike ¹ *asked me if I wanted to go* to a party. Although I don't usually like parties, ² *I said I would go*, as I hadn't been to one for ages.

But when the day of the party came, I had completely forgotten about it. At 8.30 Mike phoned me ³ *to tell me to remember* to bring a bottle of wine, and I suddenly remembered the invitation. At that moment I was watching TV, and I really didn't feel like going out, but I had ⁴ *said I definitely would go*, so in the end I quickly got changed.

On the way there Mike ⁵ *told me to be careful* not to talk about politics, as the Prime Minister's son was going to be there. But as soon as we arrived I forgot, and started talking about TV and ⁶ *telling everyone that they ought to watch* this new TV show which criticized the government. I then realized what I was saying, and in my embarrassment I spilt my glass of wine on the carpet. I ⁷ *said I was sorry* to the hosts, and, feeling awful, asked Mike to take me home. But he ⁸ *told me that he really wanted me to stay*, so I did, drinking more than I should have and not really enjoying myself.

Of course, the next day I felt terrible.

Secret stories

GRAMMAR

1 connectors

a Circle the correct answer.

- 1 He bought a new car *although / in spite of* the fact that he couldn't afford it.
- 2 The traffic in the city centre has improved a lot. *Despite / On the other hand* there is still a lot of vandalism.
- 3 I'm much better now at using the new software. *However / Also*, I still often have to look at the manual.
- 4 *Although / In spite* there were several witnesses, they couldn't identify the burglar.
- 5 I passed the exam *even though / on the other hand* I had missed a lot of classes.
- 6 *Despite / Although* leaving home an hour earlier, I still arrived late for the meeting.
- 7 They had a great time on holiday *in spite of / even though* the weather was terrible.
- 8 I definitely recommend visiting Barcelona. The city itself is wonderful, and you can *also / as well* easily get to the beach.

b Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 Tina was still hungry despite eating a huge breakfast. (although)

- 2 He'd been smoking for years, but he didn't find it hard to give up. (even though)

- 3 Our flight was delayed. It still arrived on time. (despite)

- 4 The jokes were awful, but everybody enjoyed his speech. (despite)

- 5 I switched on the computer although there was a bad thunderstorm. (in spite of)

- 6 He pretended to recognize her, in spite of not being able to remember who she was. (although)

- 7 I gave my daughter a bike for her birthday, but she wanted a Barbie doll. (though)

- 8 The reviews were very bad, but the film was still a box-office success. (in spite of)



VOCABULARY

1 REVISION money

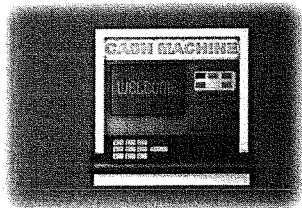
a Complete with verbs connected with money.

- 1 o _____ money to someone you've borrowed from
- 2 i _____ money from a relative who has died
- 3 g _____ a _____ money to charity
- 4 i _____ money in stocks and shares
- 5 w _____ money on things you don't need
- 6 s _____ money by putting a little in the bank every week
- 7 l _____ money to someone
- 8 e _____ a good salary
- 9 a _____ something means you have enough money
- 10 t _____ o _____ money from a bank account

b Label the pictures.



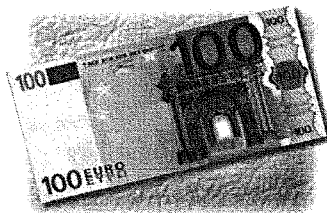
1 _____



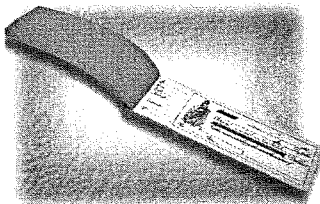
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

2 compound nouns

Write one word in each space to form three compound nouns.

1 _____ manufacturer
park
thief

letter
2 toy _____
phone

3 _____ school
licence
test

stage
4 brand _____
first

5 _____ deal
partner
studies

passport
6 quality _____
air traffic

7 _____ manager
loan
account

detective
8 love _____
fairy

PRONUNCIATION

compound nouns

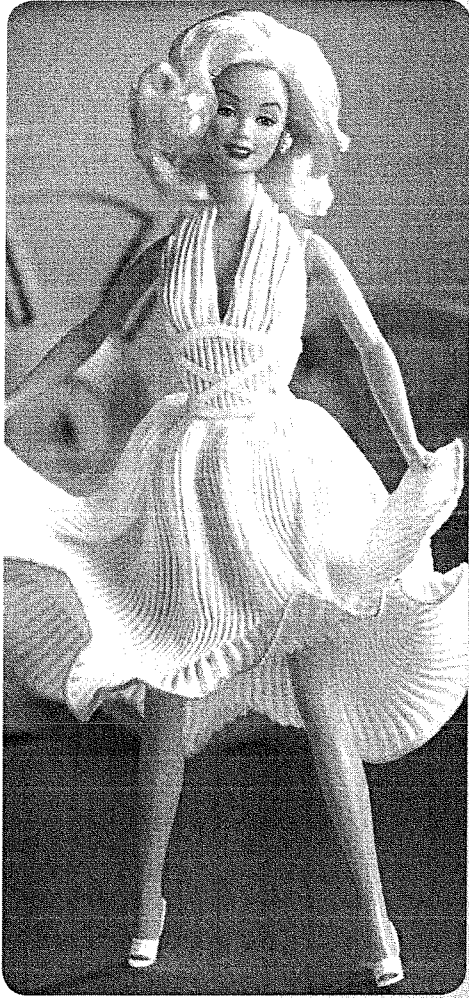
Underline the stress.

- 1 car theft
- 2 designer clothes
- 3 a safari park
- 4 a dressing-gown
- 5 an office job
- 6 a guinea pig
- 7 a rubbish bin
- 8 a letter box
- 9 a top model
- 10 a health centre

READING

- a Read the article quickly to find out how Barbie has changed over the years. Don't worry about the gaps.

If little girls could vote ...



In 1959 in California a little but curiously well-developed doll entered American life for the first time. Since then she has had a number of careers, among them model, astronaut, rap musician, Unicef ambassador, Marine corps sergeant, paediatrician, air hostess, firefighter, and skater. ¹ Has the world gone mad?

Love her or hate her, she has become established in the world as part of the American culture, along with Coca Cola, the hamburger and the cigarette. ² and 150 new models are produced every year. Ninety-five per cent of American girls have a Barbie, with the average child possessing ten. The doll is the brand leader in 150 countries worldwide; two are sold every second.

For the first forty years of her life, Barbie looked like the perfect woman until Mattel, her maker, decided to move with the times and get rid of her excessively feminine image. In 1998 Barbie was given a smaller bust, thicker waist and more proportionate hips which meant that she lost her impossible body shape. ³ The first Barbie to appear with this new look was 'Really Rad(ical) Barbie' and a number of new friends have also been introduced to emphasize the new era of political correctness. The first was 'Share-a-smile Becky', a blonde doll in a hot pink wheelchair, who wears a disability rights T-shirt. ⁴ These were soon followed by three new ethnic companions for Christie, Barbie's previous black friend.

- b Match the sentences (A–D) with the gaps (1–4) in the text.

- A** She was joined by 'Sign Language Barbie', who has one hand showing the sign for 'I love you'.
- B** Now she wears less make-up, has a smaller mouth and avoids the colour pink.
- C** More than a billion Barbie dolls have been sold worldwide
- D** Recently a new 'presidential' model has been released complete with its own podium.

- c Read the article again carefully. How do you think the title should finish?

- d Use your instinct to underline the stressed syllable in these words from the text.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 developed | 5 proportionate |
| 2 ambassador | 6 emphasize |
| 3 paediatrician | 7 correctness |
| 4 average | 8 disability |

1 ARRANGING TO MEET

a Match the sentences (1–6) with the responses (a–f).

- 1 Where shall we meet?
- 2 Are you doing anything tonight?
- 3 Would you like to see a film?
- 4 What time shall we meet?
- 5 Let's meet before for a drink.
- 6 Do you want to come for dinner?

- a No, I don't really fancy going to the cinema.
- b Not too late. How about 7.30?
- c Sorry, I can't. I'm meeting some friends.
- d That's a good idea. At the pub near the cinema.
- e What about outside the cinema?
- f Yes, I'm going out with Marina.

b Read the dialogue and write the missing words.

A Are you ¹ _____ anything on Friday night?

B No, ² _____ special.

A Do you ³ _____ to go out?

B Yes great. I'd love ⁴ _____. What shall we do?

A Why ⁵ _____ we see a show? Do you fancy ⁶ _____ *The Lion King*?

B I've already ⁷ _____ it.

A Well then, how ⁸ _____ *Chicago*?

B OK. Do you think we'll be ⁹ _____ to get tickets?

A Sure, no problem. I'll book them.

B OK, fine. What time ¹⁰ _____ it start?

A At 7.30. Where ¹¹ _____ we meet?

B ¹² _____ about outside the tube station?

A No, ¹³ _____ meet outside the theatre. That way we won't miss each other.

B Fine. What ¹⁴ _____ ?

A At 7 o'clock.

B Great. See you there.

2 THEATRE & CINEMA

What do you call these things in a theatre or cinema?

- 1 the place where you buy the tickets _____
- 2 the seats downstairs near the screen or stage _____
- 3 the upstairs seats _____
- 4 a kind of film or show with singing, dancing and acting _____
- 5 an afternoon showing of a film, play, etc. _____

3 READING

Hungry for more

In 1978 a touring theatre company visited a small town in Australia called Barmera. The show they had announced that they were going to perform was called *A Bard's Banquet*, and a special feature of the production was that there would be a dinner provided for the audience while the cast were having their banquet on the stage. 280 hungry people arrived to see the show.

Unfortunately, after they'd been waiting for two hours, the lorry bringing the dinner still hadn't arrived. When the director appeared on stage to apologize he was hit by a tomato (the only food seen so far by the audience). Some soup was quickly prepared in a nearby café, but this wasn't enough for the now starving audience.

At 11 p.m. the lorry driver walked in, saying that he had had three punctures. When the food was finally given to the audience, it was immediately thrown at the cast as they left the stage.

a Read the story quickly. Why was the show a disaster?

b Read it again and number the events in the right order.

- a The audience waited for two hours for some food.
- b The lorry with the dinner arrived.
- c The theatre company arrived in Barmera.
- d The audience threw their dinner at the cast.
- e A theatre company advertised a show with dinner included.
- f The audience arrived at the theatre.
- g Someone threw a tomato at the director.
- h The audience were given some soup.

GRAMMAR

1 CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW the passive

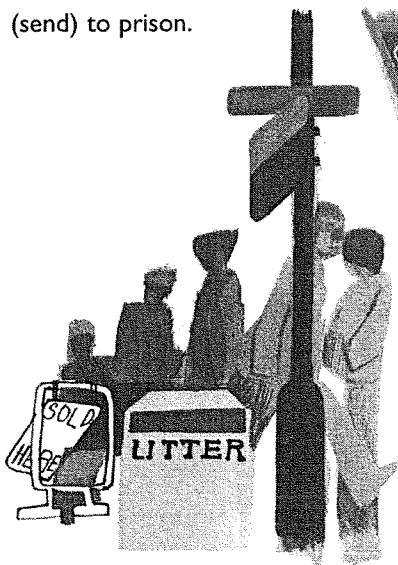
Complete the text with the verbs in the passive in the correct tense.

Marty's Clothing Company ¹ _____
(set up) three years ago by my brother-in-law. He decided
that the goods would ² _____
(make) in the USA and then ³ _____
(export) to Europe.
A small profit ⁴ _____
(make) in the first year, but the next year there were huge
losses and my brother-in-law ⁵ _____
(declare) bankrupt. Unfortunately the debt is so big that
he ⁶ _____ (just arrest). At the
moment he ⁷ _____ (hold) at
the local police station. His case ⁸ _____
_____ (hear) in the
Magistrate's Court next week. We're hoping he
⁹ _____ (release) but if he's
found guilty he might ¹⁰ _____
(send) to prison.

2 passives with objects

Rewrite the sentences to change the focus.

- Her mother is teaching her French.
She _____
- The managing director gave the workers some bad news.
The workers _____
- The director has offered the staff a pay increase.
The staff _____
- My colleagues promised me their support.
I _____
- They sent my sister the clothes she had ordered.
My sister _____
- Someone advised me to stop eating fast food.
I _____
- They've asked John to go to the USA for a year.
John _____
- Some people sent us information about a new restaurant.
We _____



VOCABULARY

1 British / American English

a Change the highlighted words from American to British English.

- 1 We came home from work on the subway.
underground

- 2 Do you like the color of this jacket?
colour

- 3 Jane's brother lives in the city center.

- 4 We need to put some gas in the car before we drive to the coast.

- 5 Could you do me a favor? Could I borrow your car this afternoon?

- 6 My family are on vacation in Hawaii.

- 7 It rains a lot here in the spring and in the fall.

- 8 I love traveling by train.

- 9 They don't live in a house. They live in a big apartment.

- 10 There's always a lot of traffic on the highway at this time of day.

b Use your dictionary to complete the chart.

British English	American English
1 <i>fridge</i>	icebox
2	elevator
3	faucet
4	closet
5	garbage
6	pants
7	drapes
8	sidewalk
9	candy
10	windshield

2 words from the text

Match the formal words and phrases from the text with the synonyms.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 It is widely thought | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 alter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 aim for | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 above average | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 It is regarded as | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 shape sth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 give birth to sth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 spread sth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 worldwide | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a influence the way sth develops
- b all over the world
- c change
- d Many people think
- e intend to do/achieve sth
- f extend to a larger area or bigger group of people
- g produce or start sth
- h People think of it as
- i more than usual

PRONUNCIATION

word stress

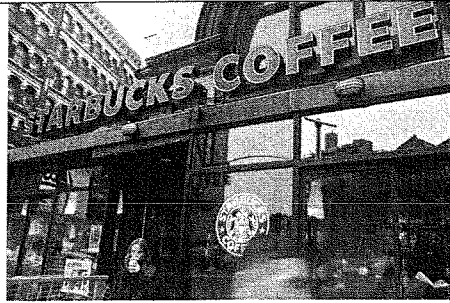
Underline the stressed syllable of the word in **bold**.

- 1 There has been an **increase** in the crime rate.
- 2 Workers have decided to **protest** about the threat of redundancy.
- 3 You'll need a work **permit**.
- 4 All the fruit they eat is **imported**.
- 5 When the thief began to **insult** the policeman, he was arrested.
- 6 They gave me a **refund** for that dress.
- 7 Few countries **produce** enough food to be completely self-sufficient.
- 8 My teacher told me that I was making great **progress**.

READING

- a Read the paragraphs quickly. What, according to the author (American writer, Bill Bryson), are the two reasons why a lot of American food doesn't taste as good as European food?

Star quality?



- A** Now, there is nothing wrong with *Starbucks*, but there's nothing all that special either. The impression you get is that *Starbucks*' principal motivating force is not to produce the finest coffees but to produce more *Starbucks* coffee bars.
- B** The main reason is cost. Everything in America is determined on cost, far more than in other countries. If price is a factor between competing businesses (and it always is) then the cheaper business will inevitably drive out the more expensive one. This rarely leads to improved quality. Actually, it never leads to improved quality.
- C** It is certainly true that a lot of American foodstuffs, white bread, most cheeses, nearly all convenience foods, most beers and coffees, are not as full of flavour or as varied as their counterparts in Europe. Why is this?
- D** The second reason is that Americans are very attached to uniformity. That is, they actually like things to be the same wherever they go.
- E** Take the example of *Starbucks*, a chain of coffee shops in America. They started quietly in Seattle some years ago, but in the last five years the number of its shops has grown to 1,270, and the number is intended to double in the next two years. Already in many cities if you are looking for a coffee bar the choice is almost *Starbucks* or nothing.

- b Read the paragraphs again more carefully and number them 1–5.

- c Tick (✓) the sentences that the writer agrees with.

- 1 American food doesn't taste as good as European food.
- 2 A business which sells cheaper products will do worse than one whose products are more expensive.
- 3 The cheaper something is, the worse quality it will be.
- 4 Americans like to have a good choice of products or services.
- 5 In two years' time, *Starbucks* will have twice as many coffee shops.
- 6 *Starbucks* coffee is delicious.
- 7 *Starbucks* is not interested in producing good coffee.

WRITING

- a Read through the composition once. Don't worry about the gaps. Is it **for** or **against** fast food?

Fast food – a better way of eating?

1 _____, when you walk down the main street of any big city, you see fast food restaurants everywhere. These restaurants, 2 _____ everyone has eaten at some time, have 3 _____ and disadvantages.

The 4 _____ advantage is that a fast-food meal is, 5 _____ the name implies, quick. This is perfect for modern life, where time is essential. Secondly, they are relatively cheap, 6 _____ is important, especially for young people 7 _____ don't have much money to spend. Thirdly, many people find fast food tasty, and enjoy eating it.

8 _____ it seems as if there are many things in favour of fast food, the disadvantages are perhaps more serious. 9 _____ to traditional food, fast food is very unhealthy – in fact, it is responsible for the obesity problem in many developed countries.

In conclusion, though fast food may be cheaper and quicker than traditional food, I think that the disadvantages are more important and I 10 _____ avoid eating it.

- b Complete the composition with a word or expression from the list.

_____ advantages although as compared main nowadays personally where which who

7 B

'All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players.'
William Shakespeare, English dramatist

Shakespeare in business?

GRAMMAR

1 so and such

a Circle the correct answer.

- 1 That company is *so* / *such* successful it's going to become the market leader.
- 2 I'm tired because I've had *so* / *such* a busy day.
- 3 I won't forget your birthday because you've reminded me *so* / *such* many times.
- 4 My sister's *so* / *such* lazy – she doesn't help in the house at all.
- 5 My in-laws are *so* / *such* nice people – I get on really well with them.
- 6 We would have gone to that school if the fees hadn't been *so* / *such* high.
- 7 I love your living room. It's *so* / *such* cosy!
- 8 My house is always in *so* / *such* a mess after the weekend.
- 9 This silk shirt was *so* / *such* a bargain!

b Join the sentences with *so* or *such* (a) + *that*.

- 1 His trousers were too tight. He couldn't sit down.
His _____

- 2 It was a really bad joke. Nobody laughed.
It _____

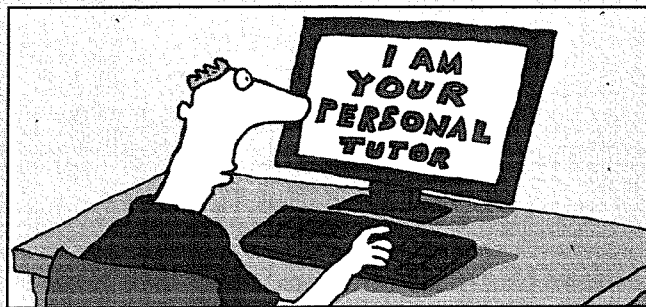
- 3 They were inexperienced climbers. They needed rescuing.
They _____

- 4 There were a lot of different brands. I didn't know which to choose.
There were _____

- 5 My niece is a very shy girl. Everyone makes fun of her.
My niece _____

2 end-of-book revision

Read the text quickly once. Then write one word in each gap.



By next week I'll ¹ _____ had my new computer for exactly a year, but I still don't know how to get the most out of it. I'm one of those people ² _____ can switch the thing on and type, but my knowledge stops there. The more symbols I see telling me about all the wonderful things I should be able to do, ³ _____ more useless I feel. I know it's my fault because I didn't do a course when I was at school. But at the time I thought it was something I could teach myself. I must have ⁴ _____ crazy! So when I saw the advert ⁵ _____ the course, I immediately applied to do it. It looked as if it had been designed for me personally! It promised ⁶ _____ teach you all the computer skills I knew I lacked. I arrived early on the first day, full of enthusiasm. We were shown into a large room where there were at least fifty computers, enough for ⁷ _____ to have their own. I sat down and waited for the teacher to appear. After a while I realized that everyone except me ⁸ _____ already typing away. I looked ⁹ _____ the screen and it said, 'Welcome to the course. I am your personal tutor. Press any key to continue.' So that was it. There was ¹⁰ _____ teacher to sympathetically explain to me ¹¹ _____ I was doing wrong. Just another screen full of symbols for me to get lost in. If I'd known that it was going to be like that, I ¹² _____ never have done the course!

VOCABULARY

1 abstract nouns

Form the abstract noun of these words and write them in the correct column.

ambitious appreciate bored child complain free guilty happy leader long mature neighbour relation responsible strong weak

-dom	-ity	-ness	-tion
boredom			

-th	-t	-hood	-ship

PRONUNCIATION

long and short vowels

Underline the long vowel sounds.

- The lead singer lives in Leeds.
- Her father had a heart transplant.
- What's the dog got in his paw? Is it a thorn?
- Her computer stopped working on the first of March.
- Look! You've dropped food on your new suit!

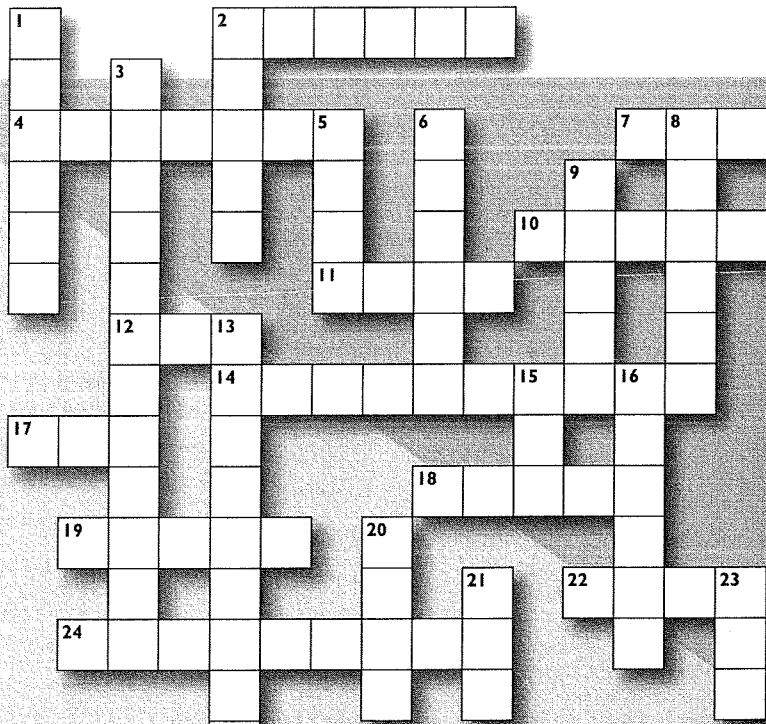
2 REVISION crossword

Across

- Don't leave your clothes on the floor! _____ them _____!
- I'm really looking _____ to the party!
- a small carpet
- If you want to remember a phone number, _____ it down.
- the part at the end of the body of an animal, fish, etc.
- another verb for manage (a company)
- in the end, after difficulty
- the thing you turn on for water to come out
- a phrasal verb which means establish or start (e.g. a business)
- the opposite of loose
- the top part of a house
- to give hope, support or confidence to sb

Down

- the opposite of victory
- the opposite of patterned
- the piece of paper a doctor gives you to get medicine
- If you owe sb money you are in _____.
- Someone who treats people unfairly, especially women, because of their sex has a _____ attitude.
- A person who always leaves things in a mess is _____.
- the process where a judge and jury decide if sb is innocent or guilty
- the area where you live



- an insect which has the reputation of being hard-working
- a portable computer
- an animal which gives milk but is not a cow
- If you have a good relationship with sb, you _____ on with them.
- a common virus where you have a cold and a temperature

READING

a Read the article quickly. Who did Shakespeare spend the end of his life with?



Shakespeare's love life

***Romeo and Juliet* is the greatest love story ever written. It was inspired, according to the film *Shakespeare In Love*, by the writer's own passionate affair with the beautiful daughter of a rich Elizabethan merchant. The screenwriters admit, however, that their story is fiction. So what is the truth about William Shakespeare's love life?**

Despite being the most famous Englishman in the world, very little is known for certain about Shakespeare's private life. We know he married Anne Hathaway at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1582 when he was 18 and she was three months pregnant. Yet when he was

24 he had already left her at home and moved to London, attracted by the world of the theatre. Unfortunately, just as he arrived, the theatres were being closed because of a terrible plague epidemic which hit London, so he turned to poetry as a way to explore his own creativity.

The intensity of the poetry suggests a real woman with whom Shakespeare was in love. We can imagine that he was not faithful to Anne Hathaway in Stratford because of the passion in his work, but Shakespeare names no names. Unless a love letter turns up, signed and addressed to his lover, we will never know if there really was another woman.

We do know of one episode in Shakespeare's life which proves his success with women. During the performance of *Richard III*, a woman in the audience fell in love with the leading actor Richard Burbage and went backstage to arrange a meeting later that evening. However, Shakespeare overheard their plans and got to the meeting first. He charmed the lady and joked to Burbage when he arrived later: 'William the Conqueror comes before Richard III.'

Shakespeare left London for Stratford in 1612 to spend the rest of his life with the woman he had married before he became famous. However, the question of who provided the inspiration for his work still remains unanswered, as the identity of his lover in London is still unknown.

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

- 1 *Romeo and Juliet* was inspired by Shakespeare's affair with the daughter of a rich merchant.
- 2 Shakespeare is better known than any other Englishman.
- 3 He married Anne Hathaway when she was expecting a child.
- 4 He moved to London with his wife in 1588.
- 5 When he arrived in London, the theatre was just becoming popular.
- 6 Shakespeare's plays were unsuccessful, so he turned to poetry.
- 7 We know he had lovers because of love letters he received.
- 8 Shakespeare once spent a romantic evening with a member of the audience who had fallen in love with him.
- 9 He spent his last years with his wife.
- 10 Anne Hathaway probably provided the inspiration for his work.

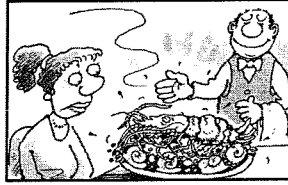
1 COMPLAINING IN A SHOP

Read the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

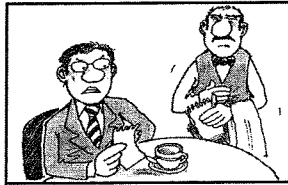
- A Can I help you?
- B Yes, I ¹b_____ this jacket here yesterday and when I got home I saw that there was a ²s_____ on the collar.
- A Can I have a look? Yes, you're quite right. Have you got the ³r_____?
- B Yes, here you are.
- A Right, well, we can either change it for you or you can ⁴h_____ your money ⁵b_____. Which would you prefer?
- B I think I'd ⁶l_____ my money ⁷b_____, please.
- A How ⁸d_____ you ⁹p_____?
- B By credit card.
- A Well then, if you could just give me the card, we'll refund the money.

3 COMPLAINING IN A RESTAURANT

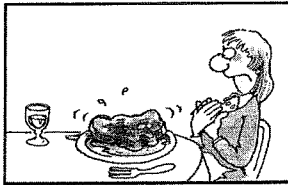
You're in a restaurant. Look at the pictures. What would you say in these situations? Begin *Excuse me,...*



- 1 The waiter hasn't brought you what you ordered.



- 2 Your bill says '2 coffees'. You've only had one.



- 3 You asked for your steak to be well done, but it's hardly cooked.

2 READING

- a Read the text about eating out in Britain and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Restaurants in Britain are worse than before.
- 2 Steak and kidney pudding is a traditional English dish.
- 3 Most restaurants serve traditional English food.
- 4 Restaurants in Britain are very international.
- 5 Some restaurants do not like children to eat there.
- 6 The best way to eat well and cheaply at lunchtime is to have a set menu.
- 7 A 'ploughman's lunch' is sausages and chips.
- 8 The food in pubs is usually simpler than the food in wine bars.

- b Look at the words and expressions in bold. If you don't know them, try to guess their meaning from the context. Check with a dictionary.

Restaurants, Pubs and Wine Bars

There is an enormous variety of places to eat in Britain, and **standards** have greatly improved. Most first-class restaurants offer an anglicized version of 'nouvelle cuisine', with an emphasis on fresh vegetables and relatively small **portions** of meat and fish. Traditional English restaurants serving roast beef and **steak and kidney pudding** still exist, but it is mainly pubs and hotel restaurants which **are keeping this style of cooking alive**.

The variety of food is Britain's greatest strength. Some of the best Indian and Chinese restaurants in the world can be found in cities such as London, Liverpool, Manchester and many others. Fast food restaurants serving pizzas, hamburgers or fish and chips are **convenient** for visitors who just want something quick. They usually stay open all day, and welcome children, unlike some restaurants whose main customers are business people.

Prices have to be **displayed** outside restaurants. **Set price menus**, common in some of the

best restaurants at lunchtime, offer exceptionally good value for money.

Most pubs also serve food, especially at lunchtime. This can be cold food such as paté or bread, cheese and salad (called a ploughman's lunch), or simple hot dishes such as sausages or chicken and chips. Apart from beer, wine is also available, and many pubs now also serve coffee. Wine bars also offer a relaxing atmosphere in which to enjoy a good meal. There are many different wines, and the food is usually more sophisticated than in pubs.

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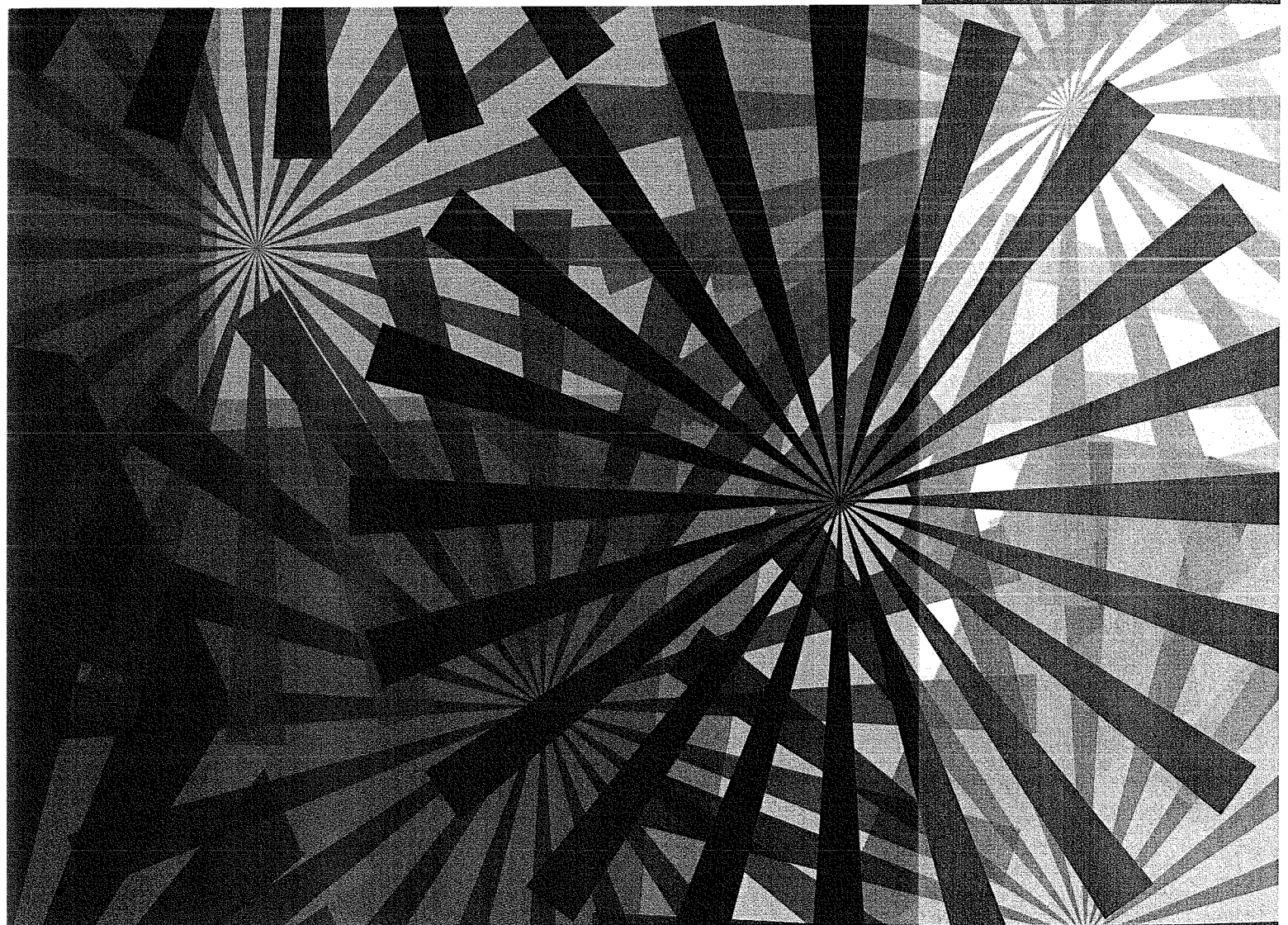


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OXFORD

1
A**GRAMMAR**

- 1 2 hurry up 3 was over 4 threw away 5 Turn down 6 wakes up
- 2 1 up to 2 forward to 3 down on 4 on, with
- 3 2 You must cross them out.
3 Switch it off when the film finishes.
4 My mother looks after her when I'm at work.
5 Send it back if you don't like it.
6 Look through it before you sign it.
7 Turn it up. I can't hear it.
8 My son takes after him.
- 4 **b** 1 decrease c 2 depart
d 1 make disappear e 1 increase
f 3 stop completely g 3 connect

VOCABULARY

- 1 **Text 1:**
1 irrelevant 2 aware 3 tend
- Text 2:**
1 make 2 mind(s) 3 account
- 2 1 decision 5 success
2 tendency 6 attraction
3 association 7 advice
4 choice 8 comparison
- 3 **a** 1 like 2 after 3 after
4 on 5 up 6 up
- b** 1 get up 2 get in 3 get on
4 get off 5 get on

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 insecure 2 applicant
3 efficient 4 research
5 old-fashioned 6 glamorous
7 irrelevant 8 attitude
9 association 10 effect
11 aware 12 account
13 contradict 14 unpopular
15 dramatic

READING

- a** They usually meet at Christmas and occasions like weddings.
- b** 1 C 2 D 3 B 4 A
- c** 1 bride 2 get over 3 take place
4 choir 5 tears 6 issue
7 baptism 8 etiquette

WRITING

- Paragraph 1 starts: In one family I know ...
- Paragraph 2 starts: The first and most important disadvantage ...
- Paragraph 3 starts: On the other hand, ...
- Paragraph 4 starts: In conclusion, ...

1
B**GRAMMAR**

- 1 **a** 1 What about? 2 Where to?
3 How long for? 4 What for?
5 Who with? 6 Who to?
- b** 2 Where is he going to?
3 How long is he going for?
4 What is he going for?
5 Who is he having the interview with?
6 Who can/do I sell it/the ticket to?
- 2 1 (X) Who **wrote** this awful article?
2 (X) How many people **like** violent films?
3 (✓)
4 (X) Which newspaper **uses** the most dramatic headlines?
5 (X) What **did the papers say** about the film?
6 (✓)
7 (✓)
8 (X) Which presenter **do you like** best?

VOCABULARY

- 1 **a** 1 set 2 directed 3 plot
4 based 5 starred 6 played
7 parts 8 cast
The film is *All the President's Men*.
- b** 1 soundtrack 2 special effects
3 scene 4 dubbed
- 2 1 audience figures 2 documentary
3 headlines 4 biased 5 tabloid
6 journalist 7 broadcast 8 chat show
9 viewer 10 soap opera
Mystery word: censorship
- 3 1 on 2 in/on 3 on 4 on 5 on
6 in

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 comedy 2 photographer
3 cartoons 4 fake
5 censorship 6 audience

READING

- a** She is against the use of cameras in the courtroom because she feels it is the law and not television that should decide if someone is innocent or guilty.
- b** 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 F
7 F 8 T

WRITING

- 1 **What's on** TV tonight?
2 **What/Which channel is it on?**
3 **What's it called?**
4 **What's it about?**
5 **Where's it set?**
6 **How long does it last?**
7 **Who's in it?**
8 **When does it start?**

1
C**GRAMMAR**

- 1 **a** 1 (X) carefully 2 (✓) 3 (X) well
4 (X) fast 5 (✓) 6 (X) daily
7 (✓) 8 (✓) 9 (X) extremely
10 (X) actually
- b** 1 nervously 2 well 3 carefully
4 perfect 5 quiet 6 badly
- 2 1 **Last week** Jenny went to the hairdresser's. /
Jenny went to the hairdresser's **last week**.
2 I'm **very** sorry about the accident.
3 You should **never** swim in cold water after a heavy meal.
4 She speaks French and she's **also** good at German.
5 **Ideally** we want to set off early. We want to set off early, **ideally**.
6 **Usually** prices go up during the summer. /
Prices **usually** go up during the summer.
7 I'm **fairly** sure I left my keys at home.
8 The paparazzi **even** followed them into the hotel.

- 3 1 near
2 at the end
3 slightly
4 very
5 nowadays
6 Actually

VOCABULARY

- 1 1 sense of humour 2 comedian
3 laugh 4 joke 5 funny 6 witty
7 make fun of 8 fun 9 pulling their leg
- 2 2 Gradually 6 Apparently
3 specially 7 Basically
4 Obviously 8 actually
5 Anyway
- 3 **b** 1 mood 2 enjoyable 3 course
4 Foreigners 5 strangers
6 career 7 funny, humour

READING

- a** He thinks we laugh as a means of communication; laughter can signal surprise but also relief.
- b** 1 b 2 b 3 c 4 a

WRITING

- 1 extremely 2 yesterday
3 early 4 fast 5 eventually
6 immediately 7 Unfortunately
8 Luckily/At that moment
9 at that moment/luckily 10 just

PRACTICAL ENGLISH 1

- 1 Pleased to meet you ... 5
Come in and sit **down**. Did you **have** ... 6
Coffee, please ... I **don't** like tea. 9
Hello, Gino. I'm Mrs. Salmon. 1
And **this** is my husband, John. 3
Yes, fine, **thanks**. 7
Would you like a cup ... 8
Hello, nice to **meet** you. 2
How **do** you do? 4

2 1 B 2 C 3 A

2 A

GRAMMAR

- 1 b 1 'll try 2 would hurt 3 didn't smoke 4 don't stop 5 were 6 isn't 7 will be 8 weren't/ wasn't 9 won't go
- 2 a 1 ... I **won't** watch it any more.
2 ... as soon as he **gets** the results of his tests.
3 (✓)
4 They'll **make up their minds** as soon as ...
5 (✓)
6 If your headache **gets** worse, ...
7 ... in case I **need** it.
8 (✓)
- b 1 until 2 as soon as 3 when 4 in case 5 If 6 unless

VOCABULARY

- 1 a 1 prescription 2 diagnosis 3 x-ray 4 stroke 5 health centre 6 overdose 7 pregnant 8 symptom
- b 1 sneezing 2 cough 3 make an appointment 4 GP 5 virus 6 days off 7 acupuncture 8 side effects 9 put on 10 lose weight
- 2 1 **put** your foot in it
2 **see** eye to eye
3 **give/lend** me a hand
4 **keep** an eye on
5 **goes** in one ear and out the other
6 **keep** my fingers crossed

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 ache 2 cure 3 hurt 4 chronic
5 massage 6 swollen 7 dizzy
8 diagnosis

READING

- a Men don't go to the doctor as often as women:
1 because they think they are immortal.
2 because they think it's a sign of weakness.

3 because doctors' surgeries are not male-friendly places.

- b 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B
c 1 back up 2 comes to 3 put off 4 turn up 5 set up 6 get through to sb

2 B

GRAMMAR

- 1 b 1 is going to affect/will affect
2 I'm meeting
3 I'm going to change
4 I'll help
5 You'll hit/You're going to hit
6 I'll switch
7 A are you doing/going to do
B I might go
- 2 1 will have sold
2 will be recording
3 will be lying
4 will have decided
5 will be speaking
6 will be travelling
7 will have got over
8 will have played

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 symptom 2 memory
3 psychiatrist 4 terrify 5 umbrella

VOCABULARY

- 1 1 Genetic 2 scientists 3 biological 4 succeed 5 chemist 6 failure 7 Engineering
- 2 a 1 keyboard 2 software 3 mouse 4 modem 5 document 6 website 7 printer 8 hardware
- b 1 Scan 2 Attach 3 Press 4 Save 5 Enter 6 Search 7 Edit 8 Download 9 Insert

READING

- a B
b 1 B 2 C 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 B 7 A, B

WRITING

- Line 3: serious – serious
Line 4: to – too
Line 8: experiencing – experiencing
Line 10: scape – escape, difficult – difficult
Line 11: Marriing – Marrying, recomended – recommended, Although – Although
Line 15: there – their
Line 16: fell – feel

2 C

GRAMMAR

- 1 1 I took/I used to take
2 had
3 was living, met
4 had
5 usually prescribes
6 watched/used to watch
7 usually listen
8 felt/used to feel
- 2 a 1 having 2 print 3 talking 4 look up 5 be 6 look like
- b A 1 used to dress
2 used to be able to, is used to sleeping
3 didn't use to look up
- B 1 used to work
2 didn't use to have
3 used to be, is used to meeting

VOCABULARY

- 1 a -ility ability, possibility, responsibility
-ion addiction, concentration, corruption, expansion, obsession, restriction, tension
-ment argument, development, embarrassment, improvement, replacement
- b 1 obsession 5 improvement
2 embarrassment 6 argument
3 addiction 7 possibility
4 restriction 8 ability
- 2 1 (X) fed up with 2 (✓)
3 (X) mad about 4 (X) tired of
5 (X) interested in 6 (✓)
7 (X) keen on 8 (X) addicted to
9 (X) fascinated by 10 (✓)

PRONUNCIATION

- 2 If you don't come now, you'll miss the programme.
3 What will you be doing this time next year?
4 I wouldn't do it if I didn't want to.
5 I'm addicted to that new soap opera.

READING

- a 2
b 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 F 8 F

PRACTICAL ENGLISH 2

- 1 a 1 aren't you
2 isn't it
3 has she
4 don't they
5 does he
6 will you
7 aren't we
8 didn't they

- b 1 do you
2 isn't he
3 didn't she
4 won't he
5 did they
6 weren't you
7 doesn't she
8 can she
9 have they
10 isn't it

- 2 1 1 A Sorry I'm late.
B That's OK.
2 A I'm very sorry.
B Don't worry.
3 A I'm awfully sorry. I'm afraid
I've lost your book.
B Never mind. It doesn't matter.
- 3 1 Excuse me, have you got a light?
Sorry, I don't smoke.
2 Excuse me, could you take a photo
of us?
Sorry, I don't understand.
3 Excuse me, sir. Your passport.

3
A

VOCABULARY

- 1 2 started 3 reversed
4 crashed into 5 run out of
6 fill up 7 overtake 8 crashed into
9 brake 10 had broken down
11 parked
- 2 1 boot 2 gears 3 engine
4 wheels 5 steering wheel
6 seat belt 7 windscreen 8 brake

GRAMMAR

- 1 1 What were you searching for ...?
2 Why did you have ...?
3 While Julia was looking round ...
4 Ten minutes after she had taken ...
5 ... when suddenly my computer
broke down.
6 What was the journalist writing
down ...?
7 We didn't have enough time ...
8 The plane had already landed ...
- 2 1 Both are possible. 2 had fallen
down 3 Both are possible.
4 had vanished

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 /d/ involved, realized, seemed
/t/ crashed, discussed, hoped, searched
/ɪd/ avoided, decided, hooted, treated
- 2 2 overtake 7 puncture
3 handbrake 8 mechanic
4 windscreen 9 traffic
5 reverse 10 motorbike
6 airbag

READING

- a 1 k 2 a 3 j 4 g 5 c 6 h
7 e 8 d 9 i 10 b 11 f
- b 1 also 2 after 3 even 4 Then
5 Of course 6 eventually

3
B

GRAMMAR

- a 1 d 2 h 3 a 4 e 5 c 6 b
7 g 8 f
- b 1 would have come 2 didn't have
3 would try 4 hadn't been
5 would have written down
6 weren't

VOCABULARY

- 1 a 2 dirty 3 scared/frightened
4 small 5 interested 6 cold
7 ugly 8 upset/sad 9 shocked
10 surprised
- b 2 brilliant
3 delighted
4 furious
5 starving
6 boiling

- 2 1 cliff 2 rope 3 blizzard 4 drag
5 sledge/sleigh 6 struggle

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 1 hideous 8 horrified
2 petrified 9 tiny
3 fascinated 10 devastated
4 delighted 11 absolutely
5 exhausted 12 interested
6 brilliant 13 filthy
7 amazed 14 upset

- 2 /eɪ/ weight
/əʊ/ lower, rope
/aɪ/ delighted, tiny
/aʊ/ mountain, coward
/ɔɪ/ choice, boiling
/ɪə/ nearer, really
/eə/ scared, wear
/ʊə/ tour, furious

READING

- a He found an old walking stick
belonging to Andrew Irvine.
- b 1 c 2 c 3 b 4 c

WRITING

- 1 for 2 from 3 in 4 of 5 from
6 through 7 for 8 in

3
C

GRAMMAR

- 1 b 1 e 2 g 3 i 4 h 5 a 6 b
7 c 8 d 9 f
- 2 3 She must have had plastic surgery.
4 His illness can't have been very
serious.
5 Their team must have won the
match.
6 Someone might have dropped a
cigarette or a match.
7 They can't have got lost.
8 He might have been in the garden
or in the shower.
9 She can't have gone to bed already.
10 I must have passed the exam.

VOCABULARY

- 1 1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 b
7 citizen 8 multi-ethnic 9 policy
10 run away
- 2 1 j 2 e 3 g 4 i 5 a 6 d 7 f
8 b 9 c 10 h

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/
2 dumb /dʌm/
3 yoghurt /'jɒɡət/
4 knight /naɪt/
5 receipt /rɪ'si:t/
6 palm /pɑ:m/
7 duvet /'dʊ:vət/
8 debt /det/
9 fasten /'fɑ:sn/
10 whole /həʊl/

READING

- a 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 F 6 T
7 T 8 T
- b 1 fleet a group of ships or boats
that sail together
2 feeble with no energy or power;
weak
3 slipper a light soft shoe that is
worn inside the house
4 vain too proud of your own
appearance
5 portraits pictures, paintings or
photographs of a person
6 blame to think or say that
a certain person or thing is
responsible for sth bad that has
happened
7 lack an absence of sth that is
needed

PRACTICAL ENGLISH 3

- 1 1 book 2 reservation 3 single
4 half board 5 full board
6 check in 7 receptionist
8 fill in a form 9 passport
10 room key 11 guests
12 check out
- 2 a 1 Would you mind helping me with these cases?
2 Do you think you could hurry, please?
3 Could you put it on my bill, please?
4 Can we have a table for two near the window?
5 Do you mind if I bring my dog?
b a 5 b 2 c 4 d 1 e 3
- 3 Suggested answers
1 Do you mind if I watch TV / turn on the TV?
2 Could you turn the radio down, please?
3 Do you think we could move to that table in the corner?
4 Could you wake me up at 6.30 tomorrow morning, please?

4 A

GRAMMAR

- 1 b 1 the red dress
2 a very old-fashioned skirt
3 looser
4 as well as
5 too tight
6 most comfortable
7 big enough
8 the prettiest
9 as
10 more boring
- 2 1 (✓)
2 (X) I heard some beautiful classical guitar music ...
3 (✓)
4 (X) I threw away those hideous grey trousers ...
5 (✓)
6 (X) We rented a big old country cottage ...
7 (X) ... blue suede shoes for his birthday.
8 (✓)
- 3 2 The higher a mountain is, the riskier it is to climb.
3 The healthier your lifestyle (is), the longer you'll live.
4 The faster you speak, the more difficult it is to understand you.
5 The harder you work, the more I'll pay you.
6 The bigger a school is, the more impersonal it is.

VOCABULARY

1

E J T R I H S T A E W S
D R E S S I N G G O W N
J E V S M E O R A W O S
L A D N A S T I E A L Y
H A N D K E R C H I E F
D P Y J A M A S P S B S
T S E V T R I K S T N E
B L O U S E N D R C A V
N S L I P P E R S O S O
B T R I H S R A P A C L
C T R A C K S U I T R G

- 2 1 discount 2 catalogue
3 window-shopping 4 bargain
5 department store 6 casual
7 designer clothes 8 sales

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 a
7 a 8 b

READING

- a She had a problem with a pair of red velvet trousers she bought. They were too tight.
b A4 B6 C1 D5 E3 F2

WRITING

- Mick: 1 in 2 average 3 built
4 bald 5 moustache 6 beard
7 suit 8 T-shirt 9 trainers
Laura: 1 her 2 slim 3 shoulder
4 dress 5 belt 6 high-heeled

4 B

GRAMMAR

- 1 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 the
7 - 8 the 9 the 10 the 11 the
12 the 13 - 14 - 15 -
- 2 a 1 hadn't bought 2 would give
3 lived 4 hadn't argued
5 would do 6 hadn't told
7 didn't have to 8 had bought
b 1 hadn't got married 2 had travelled
3 went out 4 would turn off
5 had had 6 lived 7 would have
8 had bought 9 would knock it down

VOCABULARY

- 1 Across: 4 share 6 breadwinner
8 Ms 10 rate 11 sexism
12 feminist
Down: 1 Politically 2 partner
3 discrimination 5 masculine
7 roles 9 new
- 2 1 selfish 2 vain 3 jealous
4 mature 5 considerate 6 faithful
7 sensitive 8 organized
- 3 / PRONUNCIATION
1 unimaginative 6 irresponsible
2 immature 7 unsociable
3 unambitious 8 untidy
4 inefficient 9 illogical
5 disorganized 10 impatient

READING

- a 1 men 2 women 3 men
4 women 5 women 6 men
7 men 8 women 9 men
10 men 11 women
b Reasons 3, 5 and 6.

WRITING

- Line 2: them Line 7: being
Line 3: of Line 8: the
Line 4: to Line 9: the
Line 5: they Line 10: will
Line 6: much

4 C

GRAMMAR

- a 1 have my hair cut
2 paint the living room
3 had it cleaned
4 having a new kitchen installed
5 have the brakes checked
6 having it delivered
- b 2 had my blood pressure checked
3 is having his new computer delivered
4 do you have your hair cut
5 Have you had your eyes tested ...?
6 am having my house redecorated
7 had a tooth taken out
8 having your portrait painted

VOCABULARY

- 1 a 2 porch: the others are types of housing
3 washbasin: the others can be found in the kitchen
4 path: the others are all boundaries/form a barrier
5 impersonal: the others are all positive
6 bookcase: the others all provide heating
7 fridge: the others could all be found in a living room

- b 1 ceiling 2 antique 3 chimney
4 pavement 5 gate 6 loo
7 path 8 roof

- 2 -ous dangerous, luxurious, religious
-able enjoyable, fashionable
-al historical, original, practical
-ful helpful, successful, useful

PRONUNCIATION

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 fashionable | 6 balcony |
| 2 appearance | 7 attractive |
| 3 modern | 8 effort |
| 4 partner | 9 mirror |
| 5 cupboard | 10 shower |

READING

- a 1 colour 2 what 3 park
b 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 T
7 T 8 F

PRACTICAL ENGLISH 4

- 1 1 made, opening 2 kind, glass, hot
3 of, make 4 like, arms 5 wool,
buttons
- 2 1 sales 2 department stores
3 reduced 4 bargains
5 shop assistant 6 receipt 7 VAT
8 store detective 9 shoplifters
- 3 1 c No, I'm just **looking**, thanks.
2 e What **size** are you?
3 d Sure. The **changing** rooms are
over there.
4 f I'll **have** / take it.
5 a No, by **credit** card.
6 b The receipt is in the **bag**.

5
A

GRAMMAR

- 1 a 1 It's the best book I **have ever** read.
2 I **have played** football since I was
a little boy.
3 We **have been** together for six
years.
4 I have known her **for** a long time.
5 You've **already told** me.
6 **Has he passed** his driving test
yet?
7 Last month they **drove** to
Morocco.
8 I **haven't seen** you for ages! How
are you?

- b 1 When did he arrive?
2 Have you finished yet?
3 How long have you lived here?
4 What time did you get up today?
5 Have you ever eaten octopus?
6 Did you see the film last night?
7 Have you seen Brad Pitt's new
film?
8 What's the best novel you have
ever read?

- 2 a 1 crashed 2 been running
3 had 4 bought 5 made
6 seen 7 been writing 8 seen
9 known 10 been waiting
- b 1 haven't written 2 have been
3 have finished 4 have you been
doing 5 have been going out
6 have decided 7 haven't told
8 Have you found 9 have been
looking 10 haven't managed
11 haven't heard 12 has just
arrived

VOCABULARY

- 1 a 1 butterfly 2 guinea pig
3 rabbit 4 fly 5 whale
6 octopus 7 shark 8 bear
9 bee 10 pigeon 11 cow
12 goat
- b 1 puppy 5 feathers
2 extinction 6 sheep
3 paws 7 wings
4 kitten

- 2 1 e 2 b 3 d 4 c 5 a 6 f

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 symbol
2 appropriate
3 computer
4 chimpanzee
5 vocabulary
6 recently
7 communicate
8 goldfish
9 sentences
10 wildlife
11 breakthrough
12 surprise

READING

- a Respond to human commands,
imitate human behaviour, write
autographs, paint, ride on the back
of a scooter.
- b 1 C 2 B 3 D 4 E 5 A

WRITING

- Para 1: F, H Para 4: B, D
Para 2: A, I Para 5: E, K
Para 3: G, J

5
B

GRAMMAR

- 1 b 1 (X) Does **anybody** know the right
answer?
2 (X) I don't know **anybody** who
goes skiing.
3 (✓) 4 (✓) 5 (✓)
6 (X) **No one/Nobody** knows if
King Arthur really existed.
7 (X) When you cook the dinner
I can never find **anything**
afterwards.
8 A (✓) B (X) No, **nothing**.
- 2 a 1 everybody 2 All the 3 all
4 Everything 5 every day
6 Everybody 7 all day 8 every
- b 1 none 2 no 3 any 4 None
5 None 6 no 7 any 8 No

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 memorial | 4 memory |
| 2 memory | 5 reminder |
| 3 souvenir | |
| 2 1 addictive | 5 Unfortunately |
| 2 harmless | 6 seriously |
| 3 obsession | 7 socialize |
| 4 losses | 8 probably |

PRONUNCIATION

One sound: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12

READING

- b 1 B 2 C 3 A

WRITING

- Line 1: writing – writing
Line 4: The last night – Last night
Line 5: remind – remember
Line 10: don't see – haven't seen
Line 11: married with – married to
Line 12: on June – in June
Line 13: write me – write to me
Line 14: to hear – to hearing

5
C

GRAMMAR

- a 2 The man who the puppies belong
to ...
3 The flat which they moved
into ...
4 The organization which my sister
works for ...
5 One of the women who I work
with ...
6 A subject which I'm very
interested in ...
7 The hospital which she was born
in ...
8 His wife, who he had trusted
completely, ...

- b** 1 What 2 whom 3 which
4 which 5 what 6 which
7 whom 8 which 9 what

VOCABULARY

- 1** 1 premonition 2 coincidence
3 ghost 4 soul 5 clairvoyant
6 telepathy 7 spooky
- 2 a** 2 Meaning 1 5 Meaning 4
3 Meaning 6 6 Meaning 2
4 Meaning 5
- b** 1 glasses 2 draw 3 fair 4 fine
5 suit 6 point 7 calf

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 science 2 pseudonym 3 lamb
4 foreign 5 knock 6 whistle
7 iron 8 calm 9 fascinated
10 answer

READING

- a** 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F
7 T
- b** 1 *psychic experience* an unusual experience involving the mind
2 *future events* things which will happen in the future
3 *survey* a study of sth
4 *in other respects* in other ways
5 *remarkable* extraordinary
6 *News Flash* a very short news programme which interrupts another programme when sth has happened
7 *nearby town* a town which is close to another place
8 *massive* huge

PRACTICAL ENGLISH 5

- 1** 1 along 2 round 3 across / through
4 under 5 past 6 through
7 across / over 8 into 9 up
10 into
- 2** 1 Could you tell me where the technical college is?
2 Do you know what time the museum closes?
3 Can you tell me how long the bus trip takes?
4 Could you tell me if this restaurant opens/is open on Sundays?
- 3 a** 1 museum 2 library 3 bank
b 1 (X) ... on the second floor.
2 (X) Could you tell me **where the furniture department is?**
3 (✓)
4 (X) Do you know **what time the bus leaves?**
5 (X) ... **at the end of this street.**
6 (✓)

6 A

GRAMMAR

- 1 a** 1 having 2 to escape
3 to go 4 work out
5 not to tell 6 arrive
7 staying 8 make
- b** 2 good at telling 3 expects to be
4 must lock 5 mind taking
6 is planning to take
7 hate waiting 8 hopes to play
9 without saying 10 may see you
- 2 a** 1 in 2 about 3 for 4 of
5 of 6 with 7 at 8 of / about
- b** 1 on 2 of 3 of 4 in 5 for
6 for

VOCABULARY

- Across:** 2 caught 6 fine 7 jury
9 shoplifter 10 witness 11 trial
14 evidence
- Down:** 3 offence 4 verdict
5 murder 8 pickpocket 12 thief
13 steal

PRONUNCIATION

- 1** 1 daughter 2 suffer 3 coffee
4 throw 5 queue 6 scarf
- 2** 1 robbery 2 burglar 3 valuable
4 intelligent 5 defendant
6 warning 7 relieved 8 illegal
9 innocent 10 opinion
11 criminal 12 puzzled

READING

- a** At major international events. Because he tried to rob the fastest man in the world.
- b** pickpocket 1 police cell 2 hand 3 catch 4 arrested 5 innocent 6 lounge 7 professional 8 crowds 9 expelled 10

WRITING

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my concern about the increase in street crime in my area, Central London.

On 22nd September last year, I was walking along Baker Street one evening when I was robbed by two young men wearing leather jackets and carrying knives. When I shouted, 'Help me!', the only person who was in the street, a man of about 40, did nothing and just walked away.

I would like to suggest to the public in general that if we do not help each other and stand up to criminals like these, none of us will be safe. As for the man who refused to help me, I would like to ask him one question: 'Would you like to be mugged and have your week's money stolen from you?'

Thank you for your attention.

Yours faithfully,

Mr R M Cole

6 B

GRAMMAR

- 1 b** 1 Doreen asked Jim what time he had got home the night before.
2 Jim replied (that) he had arrived just before midnight.
3 Doreen asked where he had been from eight o'clock until midnight.
4 He replied (that) he had been working late.
5 Doreen said (that) he had worked late every night that week.
6 Jim told her (that) they had to finish the project by the end of the/that month.
7 Doreen asked him when they would have some time together.
8 Jim asked her to turn on the TV.
9 Doreen told him not to be so lazy.
- 2 a** 1 My teacher advised me **to take** the exam.
2 James offered **to give** me a lift home.
3 He apologized for **breaking** the vase.
4 She asked me **not to tell** anybody.
5 The blackmailer **threatened to sell** the photos.
6 They agreed **to change** my jacket for a bigger size.
- b** 1 admitted killing him
2 denied stealing/having stolen the money
3 persuaded us to go on a safari together
4 recommended taking a taxi
5 regretted/regrets not studying more when she was younger

VOCABULARY

- 1** 1 keep 2 truth 3 deceive 4 lies
5 cheat 6 white lie 7 pretend
8 catch
- 2** 1 warned 5 suggested
2 threatened 6 refused
3 encouraged 7 apologized for
4 admitted 8 insisted on

- 3 b 1 truthful 2 secretive
3 not have a clue 4 pretentious
5 to cheat on (somebody)

PRONUNCIATION

/ð/ breathe, neither, rather, sunbathe,
those, though

/θ/ breath, faithful, telepathy, thief,
thought, threaten, truth, worth

READING

a 1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C

- b 1 The Library of Congress.
2 The FBI.
3 From the Pinkerton logo of a
single staring eye and the words,
'The eye that never sleeps'.
4 They were not violent.
5 Forensic evidence suggests this is
true.

WRITING

- 2 agreed (to go) / accepted
3 to remind me 4 promised (to go)
5 warned me 6 recommending
7 apologized 8 insisted on me
staying

6

GRAMMAR

- 1 a 1 in spite of 2 On the other hand
3 However 4 Although
5 even though 6 Despite
7 even though 8 also
b 1 Tina ... hungry although she had
eaten a huge breakfast.
2 Even though he'd been smoking
for years, he didn't find it hard
to give up. (He didn't ... even
though ...)
3 Despite being delayed, our flight
still arrived on time.
4 Despite the awful jokes,
everybody enjoyed his speech.
(Everybody ...)
5 I switched on the computer in
spite of the bad thunderstorm.
6 He pretended to recognize her,
although he couldn't remember
who she was. (Although ...)
7 I gave my daughter a bike ...
though she wanted a Barbie doll.
8 In spite of the bad reviews, the
film was a box-office success.
(The film was ...)

VOCABULARY

- 1 a 1 owe 2 inherit 3 give away
4 invest 5 waste 6 save
7 lend 8 earn 9 afford
10 take out

- b 1 a credit card 2 a cash-point
3 a coin 4 a (bank)note
5 a cheque book

- 2 1 car 2 box 3 driving 4 name
5 business 6 control 7 bank
8 story

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 car theft 2 designer clothes
3 a safari park 4 a dressing-gown
5 an office job 6 a guinea pig
7 a rubbish bin 8 a letter box
9 a top model 10 a health centre

READING

- a Barbie has a less 'feminine' image
and a more 'realistic' shape.
b 1 D 2 C 3 B 4 A
c ... they would vote for Barbie.
d 1 developed 2 ambassador
3 paediatrician 4 average
5 proportionate 6 emphasize
7 correctness 8 disability

PRACTICAL ENGLISH 6

- 1 a 1 e 2 f 3 a 4 b 5 d 6 c
b 1 doing 2 nothing 3 want
4 to 5 don't 6 seeing 7 seen
8 about 9 able 10 does
11 shall 12 How / What 13 let's
14 time

- 2 1 box office 2 stalls 3 circle
4 musical 5 matinée

- 3 a Because the dinner didn't arrive.
b 1 e 2 c 3 f 4 a 5 g 6 h
7 b 8 d

7

GRAMMAR

- 1 1 was set up 2 be made
3 exported 4 was made
5 was declared 6 has just been
arrested 7 is being held
8 will be heard 9 will be released
10 be sent
2 1 She is being taught French by her
mother.
2 The workers were given some bad
news (by the managing director).
3 The staff have been offered a pay
increase (by the director).
4 I was promised the support of
my colleagues/promised support
from my colleagues/my colleagues'
support.
5 My sister was sent the clothes she
had ordered.
6 I was advised to stop eating fast
food.

- 7 John's been asked to go to the USA
for a year.
8 We were sent information about a
new restaurant.

VOCABULARY

- 1 a 3 centre 4 petrol 5 favour
6 holiday 7 autumn
8 travelling 9 flat 10 road
b 2 lift 3 tap 4 wardrobe
5 rubbish 6 trousers 7 curtains
8 pavement 9 sweet(s)
10 windscreen

- 2 1 d 2 c 3 e 4 i 5 h 6 a
7 g 8 f 9 b

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 increase 5 insult
2 protest 6 refund
3 permit 7 produce
4 imported 8 progress

READING

- a 1 Because cost is more important
than quality.
2 Because Americans like things to
be the same wherever they go.
b A 5 B 2 C 1 D 3 E 4
c 1 (✓) 2 (X) 3 (✓) 4 (X)
5 (✓) 6 (X) 7 (✓)

WRITING

- a Against
b 1 Nowadays 2 where
3 advantages 4 main 5 as
6 which 7 who 8 Although
9 Compared 10 personally

7

GRAMMAR

- 1 a 1 so 4 so 7 so
2 such 5 such 8 such
3 so 6 so 9 such
b 1 His trousers were so tight that he
couldn't sit down.
2 It was such a bad joke that
nobody laughed.
3 They were such inexperienced
climbers that they needed
rescuing.
4 There were so many/such a lot
of different brands that I didn't
know which to choose.
5 My niece is so shy/such a shy girl
that everyone makes fun of her.
2 1 have 2 who/that 3 the 4 been
5 for/about 6 to 7 everyone/
everybody 8 was 9 at 10 no
11 what 12 would

VOCABULARY

- 1 -dom freedom
-ity maturity, responsibility
-ness happiness, weakness
-tion ambition, appreciation
-th length, strength
-t complaint, guilt
-hood childhood, neighbourhood
-ship leadership, relationship
- 2 Across: 2 pick up 4 forward
7 rug 10 write 11 tail 12 run
14 eventually 17 tap 18 set up
19 tight 22 roof 24 encourage
- Down: 1 defeat 2 plain
3 prescription 5 debt 6 sexist
8 untidy 9 trial 13 neighbourhood
15 ant 16 laptop 20 goat 21 get
23 flu

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 The lead singer lives in Leeds.
- 2 Her father had a heart transplant.
- 3 What's the dog got in his paw? Is it a thorn?
- 4 Her computer stopped working on the first of March.
- 5 Look! You've dropped food on your new suit!

READING

- a Anne Hathaway.
- b 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 F
7 F 8 T 9 T 10 F

PRACTICAL ENGLISH 7

- 1 1 bought 2 stain 3 receipt
4 have 5 back 6 like 7 back
8 did 9 pay
- 2 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 T
7 F 8 T
- 3 Suggested answers
- 1 Excuse me. This isn't what I ordered. I asked for (a chicken sandwich).
 - 2 Excuse me. There's a mistake in the bill.
 - 3 Excuse me. I asked for (my steak to be) well done, but this is rare.



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