

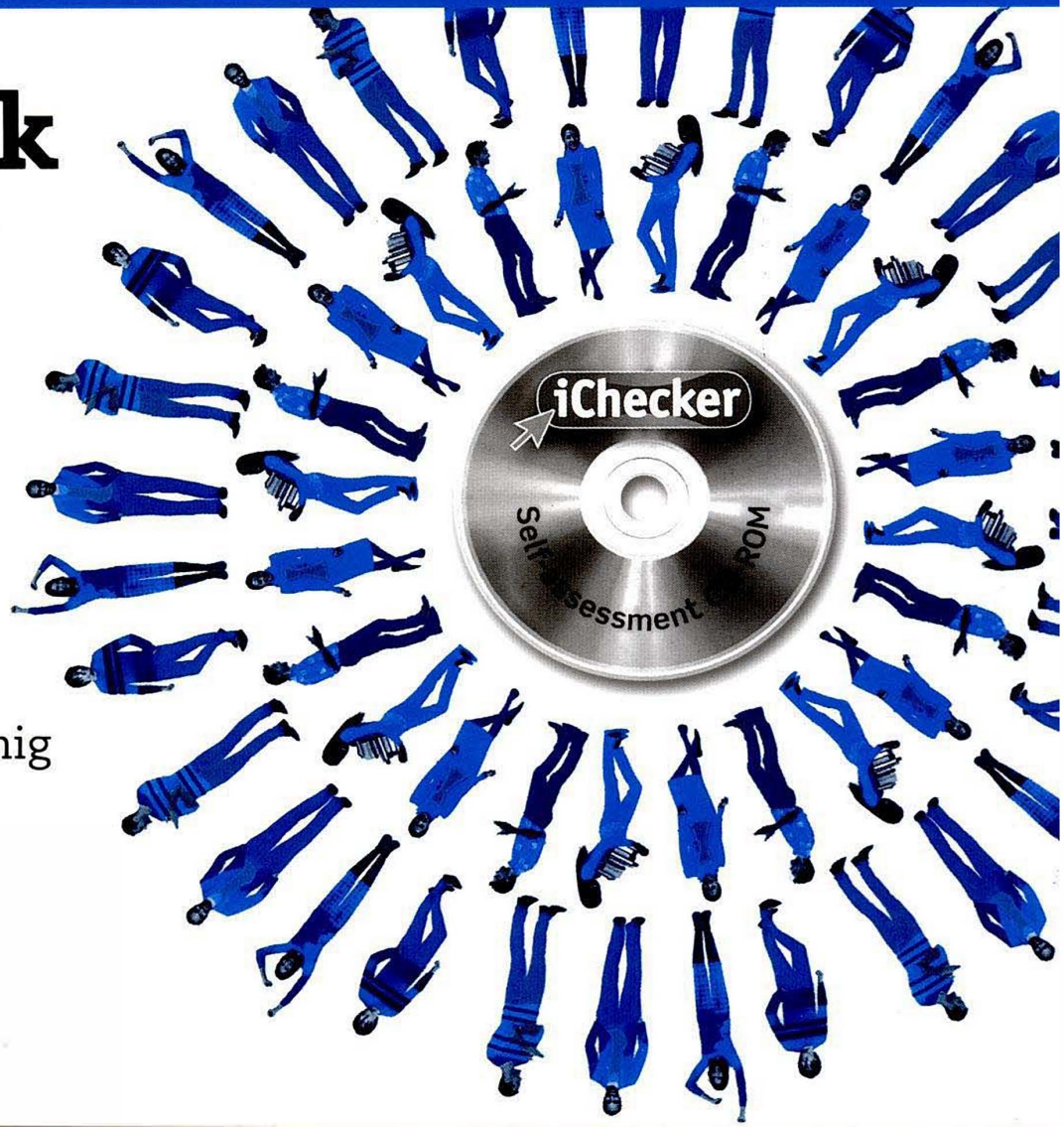
# 2

SECOND EDITION

# American ENGLISH FILE

[www.irLanguage.com](http://www.irLanguage.com)

## Workbook



مرجع آموزش زبان ایرانیان  
**IR**.com  
irLanguage

Christina Latham-Koenig  
Clive Oxenden  
Paul Seligson

OXFORD

# 2

# American ENGLISH FILE

## Workbook



Christina Latham-Koenig

Clive Oxenden

Paul Seligson

این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجع زبان ایرانیان  
به صورت نشر برخط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است.  
کپی برداری از آن خلاف قانون، شرع و اخلاق است و شامل پیگرد خواهد شد.

Paul Seligson and Clive Oxenden are the original co-authors of  
*English File 1* and *English File 2*

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# Contents

## 1

- 4 **A** Where are you from?  
6 **B** Charlotte's choice  
8 **C** Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Percy  
10 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** Hotel problems

## 2

- 11 **A** Right place, wrong person  
13 **B** The story behind the photo  
15 **C** One dark October evening

## 3

- 17 **A** Plans and dreams  
19 **B** Let's meet again  
21 **C** What's the word?  
23 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** Restaurant problems

## 4

- 24 **A** Parents and teenagers  
26 **B** Fashion and shopping  
28 **C** Lost weekend

## 5

- 30 **A** No time for anything  
32 **B** Superlative cities  
34 **C** How much is too much?  
36 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** The wrong shoes

## 6

- 37 **A** Are you a pessimist?  
39 **B** I'll never forget you  
41 **C** The meaning of dreaming

## 7

- 43 **A** How to...  
45 **B** Being happy  
47 **C** Learn a language in a month!  
49 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** At the pharmacy

## 8

- 50 **A** I don't know what to do!  
52 **B** If something can go wrong...  
54 **C** You must be mine

## 9

- 56 **A** What would you do?  
58 **B** I've been afraid of it for years  
60 **C** Born to sing  
62 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** Getting around

## 10

- 63 **A** The mothers of invention  
65 **B** Could do better  
67 **C** Mr. Indecisive

## 11

- 69 **A** Bad losers  
71 **B** Are you a morning person?  
73 **C** What a coincidence!  
75 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** Time to go home

## 12


- 76 **A** Strange but true!  
78 **B** Gossip is good for you  
80 **C** The *American English File* quiz  
82 **LISTENING**

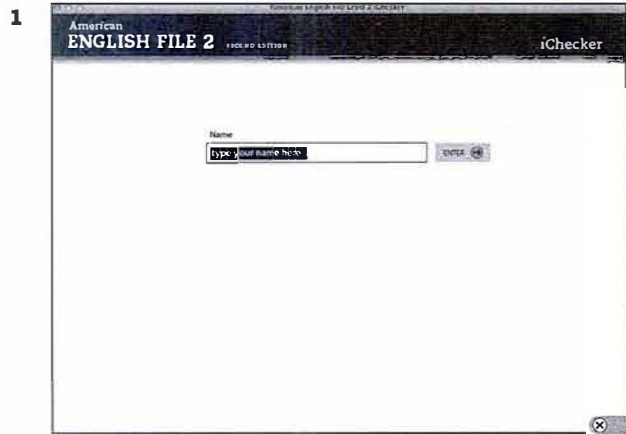
## STUDY LINK **iChecker** SELF-ASSESSMENT CD-ROM

### Powerful listening and interactive assessment CD-ROM

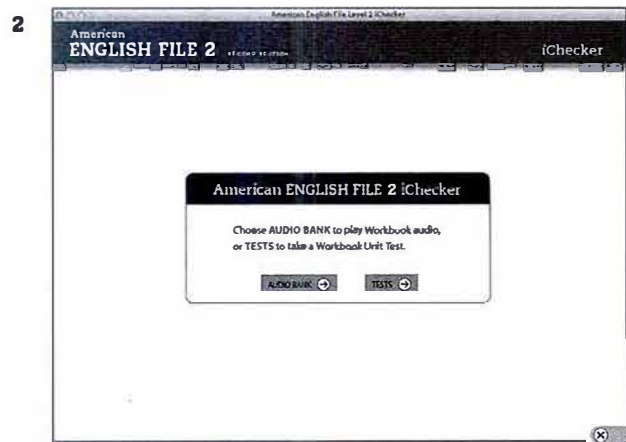
Your iChecker disc on the inside back cover of this Workbook includes:

- **AUDIO** - Download ALL of the audio files for the Listening and Pronunciation activities in this Workbook for on-the-go listening practice.
- **FILE TESTS** - Check your progress by taking a self-assessment test after you complete each File.

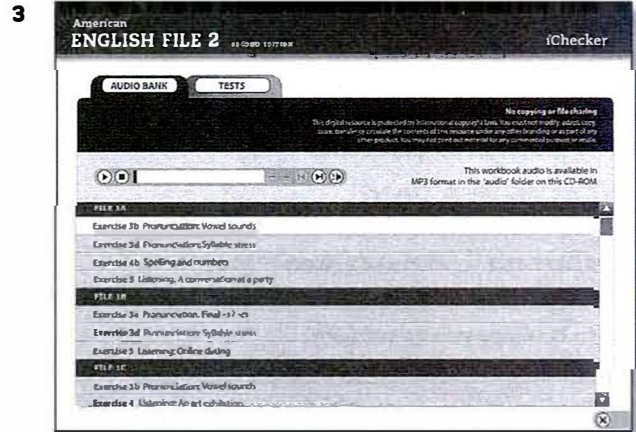
**Audio:** When you see this symbol , go to the iChecker disc in the back of this Workbook. Load the disc in your computer.



Type your name and press "ENTER."



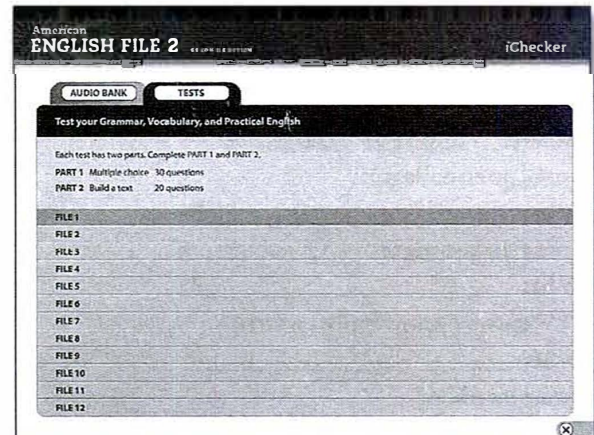
Choose "AUDIO BANK."



Click on the exercise for the File. Then use the media player to listen.

You can transfer the audio to a mobile device from the "audio" folder on the disc.

**File test:** At the end of every File, there is a test. To do the test, load the iChecker and select "Tests." Select the test for the File you have just finished.



# 1A Where are you from?

## 1 GRAMMAR word order in questions

a Put the words in the parentheses into the correct place in the questions.

1 Where you born? (were)

Where were you born?

2 Do have any brothers or sisters? (you)

3 What college you go to? (do)

4 What languages you speak? (can)

5 Where you study English before? (did)

6 What kind of music do you listen? (to)

7 How do you exercise? (often)

8 Where did you last weekend? (go)

b Write questions in the simple present or past.

1 Where do you go to college?  
(you / go to college)

2 What \_\_\_\_\_?  
(you / do last night)

3 What \_\_\_\_\_?  
(TV shows / your family / watch)

4 When \_\_\_\_\_?  
(your birthday)

5 Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
(you / from)

6 Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
(your friends / go / vacation last year)

7 What kind of books \_\_\_\_\_?  
(you / read)

8 Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
(you / angry yesterday)








## 2 VOCABULARY common verb phrases

Match the verbs and nouns.

- |             |                                     |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 be born   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a MTV, a TV show              |
| 2 do        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b in a house, with friends    |
| 3 listen to | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c two sisters, a pet          |
| 4 play      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d yoga, karate                |
| 5 read      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e an email, a magazine        |
| 6 speak     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f to the movies, on vacation  |
| 7 live      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g the guitar, basketball      |
| 8 watch     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h a foreign language, English |
| 9 go        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | i music, R&B                  |
| 10 have     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | j in Toronto, in Canada       |

## 3 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds, the alphabet

a Circle the letter with a different vowel sound.

1  ei train	2  ei train	3  i tree	4  i tree	5  ɛ egg	6  ɛ egg	7  u boot
A K E	H P J	G V R	M C D	N B F	X S K	Q I U

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the letters.

c Underline the stressed syllables in these words.

- in|stru|ment
- basket|ball
- thir|teen
- thir|ty
- col|lege
- week|end
- ma|ga|zine
- sis|ter
- lan|guage
- a|ddress

d iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 SPELLING AND NUMBERS

a Continue the series.

- 1 nine, ten, eleven, twelve
- 2 fifteen, sixteen, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 sixty, seventy, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 ninety-eight, ninety-nine, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 six hundred, seven hundred, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 three hundred and fifty, four hundred, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 one thousand, three thousand, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 ten thousand, twenty thousand, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

b **Checker** Listen and write the words.

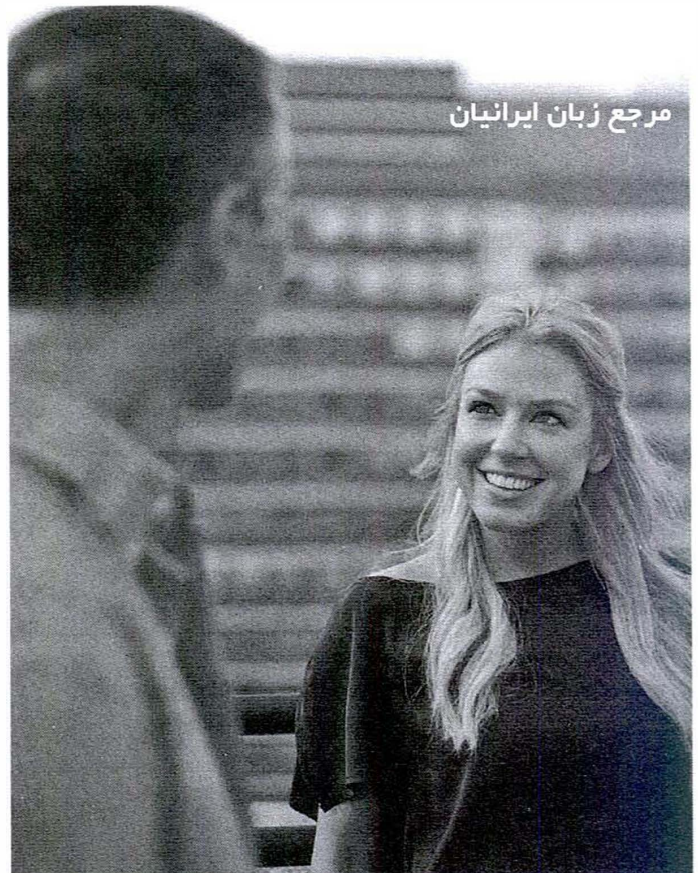
- |                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| 1 <u>parents</u> | 6 _____  |
| 2 _____          | 7 _____  |
| 3 _____          | 8 _____  |
| 4 _____          | 9 _____  |
| 5 _____          | 10 _____ |

## 5 LISTENING

a **Checker** Listen to a conversation between two people at a party. Why does Ben leave?

b **Checker** Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Sandra is a nurse.                    | T |
| 2 Ben is a doctor.                      | — |
| 3 Sandra likes music.                   | — |
| 4 Sandra didn't go to the Muse concert. | — |
| 5 Sandra plays tennis.                  | — |
| 6 Ben plays soccer.                     | — |



### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

get in touch with /get ɪn tʌtʃ wɪð/

go to bed early /ɡoʊ tə bed 'ɜːli/

have (sth) in common /hæv ɪn 'kɒmən/

last weekend /læst 'wi:kend/

spend time on (sth) /spend taɪm ɒn/

somewhere nice /'sɒmweɪ nɑɪs/

How often do you...? /haʊ 'ɒfn də ju/

What kind of (music)...? /wɒt 'kaɪnd əv/

Where were you born? /wɛr 'wɛr ju 'bɔːn/

A true friend is someone who is there for you when he'd rather be anywhere else.

Len Wein, American comic book writer

# 1B Charlotte's choice

## 1 GRAMMAR simple present

a Write negative sentences.

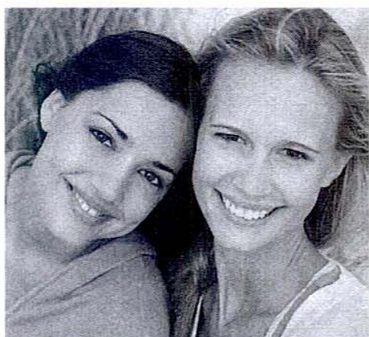
- You get up early. You don't get up early.
- It rains a lot here. \_\_\_\_\_.
- We live in a house. \_\_\_\_\_.
- I play tennis. \_\_\_\_\_.
- He has a beard. \_\_\_\_\_.
- They go to the gym. \_\_\_\_\_.
- She writes a blog. \_\_\_\_\_.

b Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

- When do you meet your friends?
- \_\_\_\_\_ your laptop have a webcam?
- What time \_\_\_\_\_ we need to leave?
- \_\_\_\_\_ your mother work from home?
- Which websites \_\_\_\_\_ you use most?
- \_\_\_\_\_ your best friend like action movies?
- \_\_\_\_\_ your brother spend a lot of time on Facebook?

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

not come    earn    get along    study    invite    not like  
live    prefer    not see    share    want    ~~work~~



I am very different from my best friend, Tabitha. Tabitha <sup>1</sup> works as a nurse, and she <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money. I'm a student, and I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ music in college. I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to be a music teacher.

Tabitha <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a small house in the country, and I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an apartment with some friends in the city. We often <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ friends for dinner, but Tabitha <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She's really shy, so she <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ being with other people. I'm very extroverted, so I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to be in a group.

I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Tabitha much because she's usually busy. But when we're together, we always <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ really well. Some people say that opposites attract, and for me and my best friend Tabitha, it's true.

## 2 VOCABULARY describing people

### Appearance

a Complete the sentences.

- Does your sister have brown eyes or blue eyes?
- Tanya's dad doesn't have any hair. He's b \_\_\_\_\_.
- My best friend's hair isn't str \_\_\_\_\_. It's c \_\_\_\_\_.
- Andy doesn't shave. He has a b \_\_\_\_\_ and a m \_\_\_\_\_.
- You aren't f \_\_\_\_\_ at all. I think you're very sl \_\_\_\_\_.
- When Jake was young, he was very th \_\_\_\_\_, but now he's a little ov \_\_\_\_\_.
- My hair isn't brown, it's r \_\_\_\_\_. And I'm not short, I'm m \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_.

### Personality

b Complete the opposites.

- talkative    \_\_\_\_\_ quiet
- shy    \_\_\_\_\_
- generous    \_\_\_\_\_
- friendly    \_\_\_\_\_
- hardworking    \_\_\_\_\_
- kind    \_\_\_\_\_
- serious    \_\_\_\_\_
- stupid    \_\_\_\_\_





c Match the questions 1–6 with the answers a–f.

- What did you look like when you were a child?  c
- What does your husband look like?
- What's your best friend like?
- What does your sister look like?
- What's George like?
- What were you like when you were at school?

- She's tall and slim with long blond hair.
- He's very kind and hardworking.
- ~~I had short curly hair, and I was overweight.~~
- He has short dark hair and a mustache.
- She's smart and really extroverted.
- I was very talkative and a little lazy.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION final -s / -es

a **iChecker** Listen and **circle** the verb with a different sound.

1  snake	2  snake	3  zebra	4  zebra	5 /IZ/	6 /IZ/
works laughs <b>watches</b>	lives thinks drinks	knows rains likes	runs starts goes	leaves dresses washes	teaches cooks misses

b **iChecker** Listen again and repeat the words.

c Underline the stressed syllable.

- |                  |              |                |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 talk ative     | 4 ge ne rous | 7 cur ly       |
| 2 ex tro ver ted | 5 mul stache | 8 qui et       |
| 3 un fri end ly  | 6 ser i ous  | 9 o ver weight |

d **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

### 4 READING

a Read the article. What happens on “Singles’ Day” in Shanghai?



November 11 is “Singles’ Day” in Shanghai, and every year a dating event takes place where all the single men and women of the city have the chance to meet a partner. Last year, it was so popular that the organizers had to close online registration because there were no more places.

Between 10,000 and 40,000 people attend the event every year. It’s held in a district of Shanghai called Thames Town. At least 50 dating agencies take part. They set up stands in the town hall with billboards displaying cards with the height, birth date, education, and annual income of thousands of clients. People who did not manage to register for the event organize their own unofficial dating system by writing their names and phone numbers on pieces of paper and attaching them to the fence outside the town hall.

More people take part in “Singles’ Day” every year because of the growing number of single adults in Shanghai. In the city, more than 24 percent of people over the age of 15 are unmarried.

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

- The people who take part in “Singles’ Day” aren’t married. T
- Many people register for the event on the Internet. —
- All of the dating events are in the town hall. —
- People who don’t register for the event can’t find a partner on “Singles’ Day.” —
- Every year, there are more single adults in Shanghai. —

c Underline five words you don’t know. Check their meaning and pronunciation with a dictionary.

### 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about online dating. How many people call the program?                     

b **iChecker** Listen again and match the callers with the sentences A–F.

- |         |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 Alan  | <u>C</u> | <u>—</u> |
| 2 Kate  | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> |
| 3 Paolo | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> |

- He / She doesn’t have time for a social life.
- He / She made a mistake.
- ~~He / She got engaged with the partner he / she met online.~~
- He / She married someone who was married before.
- He / She doesn’t like meeting new people.
- He / She is happily married now, but doesn’t have any children.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- guy /gai/  
 partner /'pɑ:tnə/  
 single person /'sɪŋgl 'pɜ:sn/  
 smile /smaɪl/  
 sociable /'səʊʃəbl/  
 be into (sth) /bi 'ɪntə/  
 feel like (doing something) /fi:l laɪk/  
 get along well (with) /get ə'lɒŋ wɛl/  
 go on a date /gəʊ ən ə deɪt/  
 sense of humor /sens əv 'hju:mər/



# 10

## Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Percy

### 1 VOCABULARY

clothes

a Complete the crossword.

Clues down ↓

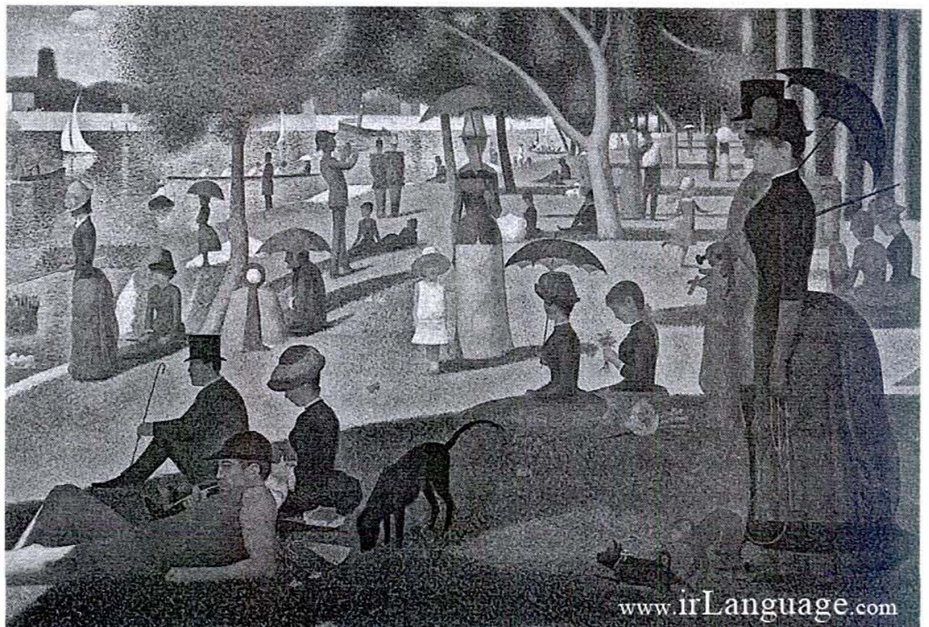
Clues across →

prepositions of place

b Look at the painting. Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

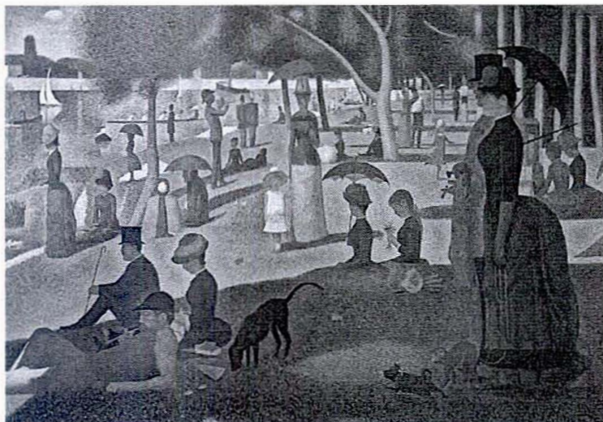
on the left    in    between  
in front of    next to    behind

- There are many people in the picture.
- There are some boats \_\_\_\_\_ of the picture.
- There are two small animals \_\_\_\_\_ the woman and man with an umbrella.
- A small girl in a white dress is \_\_\_\_\_ the woman in the middle of the painting.
- A black dog is \_\_\_\_\_ the man with a beard.
- There is a woman \_\_\_\_\_ the two men sitting down.



## 2 GRAMMAR present continuous

- a Look at the painting again. Read the museum guide's description of it. Write the verbs in the present continuous.



**Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte, 1884-86, Georges-Pierre Seurat**

As you can see, the sun <sup>1</sup> is shining in this picture, and the people <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) by the Seine River in Paris. On the right of the picture, a man and a woman <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) their pets. On the left, a man <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the grass. He looks like he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (relax). In the middle of the picture, two girls <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) down. What <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (they / do)? Maybe they <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for some friends? Or maybe they <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the other people? On the right, near the trees, there is another girl. She <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with someone, but we can't see who it is.

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



drink drive like ~~listen~~ live rain sleep study wear work

- Sorry, I can't hear you. I'm listening to music.
- Charles always \_\_\_\_\_ to work.
- "Shhhh! Be quiet! The children \_\_\_\_\_."
- We can't play tennis today. It \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fiona \_\_\_\_\_ four cups of coffee every day.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ this picture very much.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ in the music industry.
- Kathy always \_\_\_\_\_ jeans at home.
- They can't come to the movies because they \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam tomorrow.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in a big house.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION /ə/ and /ər/

- a Write the words in the chart.

~~attractive~~ third cardigan skirt sweater bracelet  
~~prefer~~ jacket necklace problem T-shirt world

 computer	 bird
attractive	prefer

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to an advertisement for an art exhibition. What is special about the pictures?

- b **iChecker** Listen again and answer the questions.

- Where is the David Hockney exhibition?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What was the first picture he drew on his iPhone?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What does he do with his flower pictures?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When is the last day of the exhibition?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How much does the exhibition cost?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

feet /fi:t/  
knee /ni:/  
portrait /'pɔ:trət/  
poster /'pəʊstər/  
pregnant /'pregnənt/  
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/  
unusual /ʌn'yuzuəl/  
close together /kloʊs tə'geðər/

**iChecker** TESTS FILE 1

# Practical English Hotel problems

## 1 CALLING RECEPTION

Complete the conversation with a phrase from the box.

I have a problem with the Wi-Fi.  
I'll put you through to IT.  
I'll send somebody up right away.  
I'm sorry to bother you again.  
There's a problem with the shower.  
This is room 402.

- A Hello, reception.  
B Hello. <sup>1</sup> This is room 402.  
A How can I help you?  
B <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ There isn't any hot water.  
A I'm sorry, ma'am. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B Thank you.

- A Good morning, reception.  
B Hello. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ This is room 402.  
A How can I help you?  
B <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I can't get a signal.  
A I'm sorry, ma'am. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B Thanks.

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the missing words in the conversation.

- 1 A So, here you are at last.  
B Yes. It's great to be here.  
2 A Do you have a g \_\_\_\_\_ v \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B Yes. I can see the Empire State Building from my window.  
3 A William is l \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_ to meeting you.  
B Really? Who's William?  
4 A It's time to go. You m \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ really tired.  
B I guess you're right.  
5 A B \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_, it's great to see you again.  
B Yes. It's great to see you, too.

## 3 READING

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

- 1 The Park Central New York is in the center of the city. T  
2 It's near major tourist attractions. \_\_\_\_\_  
3 It's very comfortable. \_\_\_\_\_  
4 All rooms have free Wi-Fi access. \_\_\_\_\_  
5 The hotel's restaurant is not very expensive. \_\_\_\_\_  
6 The hotel has a free parking lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
7 The staff only speaks English. \_\_\_\_\_

### Park Central New York Hotel New York

Our facilities and services:

- in-room safe
- in-room Wi-Fi (surcharge)
- electronic checkout
- parking garage (surcharge)
- room service
- on-site car rental
- gift shop

### "Great location and service"

Located in the heart of the city, the Park Central New York is in easy walking distance of Carnegie Hall, Broadway, and the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA). Central Park is only three blocks away. Fifth Avenue, with its international boutiques and huge department stores, is only a ten-minute walk from the hotel. For guests who want to travel farther away, there are seven subway lines located within three blocks of the hotel.

The Park Central New York offers great service, great comfort, and great value. The hotel's bistro, Cityhouse, provides the perfect setting for dinner before a concert or a Broadway show in the evening. Guests can enjoy the reasonably priced specials menu while watching the world go by on Seventh Avenue through the bistro's oversized windows.

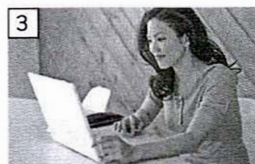
Because of its central location, the Park Central New York is the ideal hotel for tourists visiting the city for the first time. Our multi-lingual staff at the front desk is always happy to provide tour assistance and answer any questions guests may have.

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

# 2A Right place, wrong person

## 1 VOCABULARY vacations

a Write the phrases.



- 1 go *camping*
- 2 go \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ flights on the Internet
- 4 go \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ skis
- 6 go \_\_\_\_\_ at night
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel
- 8 go \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach
- 10 go \_\_\_\_\_ for the weekend

b Complete the sentences with an adjective.

- 1 We loved our room. It was very *comfortable*.
- 2 The weather was warm and s \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 3 There were a lot of people everywhere. It was very cr \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 We ate very well. The food was d \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The staff at the hotel was horrible. They were very unh \_\_\_\_\_, and sometimes very rude.
- 6 There wasn't much in the apartment. It was very b \_\_\_\_\_. It didn't even have a refrigerator.
- 7 The other people on the trip were very fr \_\_\_\_\_. We hope to meet some of them again in the future.
- 8 The town was n \_\_\_\_\_. All the houses had flowers on the balcony and were painted different colors.
- 9 It was cl \_\_\_\_\_, and we didn't see the sun at all.
- 10 Our first meal was d \_\_\_\_\_, so we didn't eat at the hotel again.

## 2 GRAMMAR simple past: regular and irregular verbs

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

<i>argue</i>	<i>begin</i>	arrive	ask	buy	can	choose
eat	feel	invite	rent	say	stay	sunbathe

Regular	Irregular
<i>argued</i>	<i>began</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b Make the verbs negative.

- 1 We stayed at a campsite.  
\_\_\_\_\_ *We didn't stay* \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel.
- 2 They bought postcards.  
\_\_\_\_\_ any souvenirs.
- 3 The people were unfriendly.  
\_\_\_\_\_ very helpful.
- 4 I sunbathed on the beach.  
\_\_\_\_\_ by the pool.
- 5 We rented bikes.  
\_\_\_\_\_ a car.
- 6 He spent a month in Bangkok.  
\_\_\_\_\_ a week there.
- 7 Our room was dirty.  
\_\_\_\_\_ very clean.



c Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

arrive ask book cannot decide go (x2) look take want

## The vacation that wasn't

Four years ago, we<sup>1</sup> decided to go away for the weekend. We<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Mexico, so we<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful apartment online. A week later, we<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the airport. We<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport at two o'clock, and we<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to check in. The woman at the desk<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ us for our passports. We<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in our bags, but we<sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ find them. So we<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home!

d Read the text in c again. Complete the questions.

- When did they decide to go away for the weekend? Four years ago.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ to go? Mexico.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ the apartment? They booked it online.
- When \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport? At two o'clock.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ ask for? She asked for their passports.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ in the end? They went back home.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings, irregular verbs

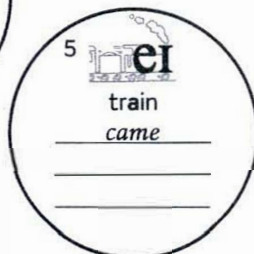
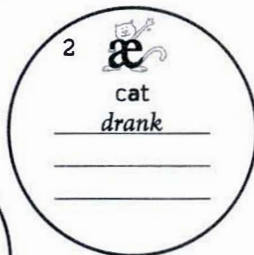
a **iChecker** Listen and **circle** the verb that has a different -ed sound.

- walked asked **rented**
- argued wanted stayed
- booked started decided
- arrived invited sunbathed

b **iChecker** Listen again and repeat the words.

c Write these irregular simple past forms in the correct circle.

bought broke called came caught drank drove made  
rang read said sat went wrote gave



d **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

### 4 LISTENING

**iChecker** Listen to five speakers talking about vacations they didn't enjoy. Which speaker...?

- didn't have a very exciting weekend \_\_\_\_\_
- wasn't with the people he / she wanted to be with 1
- chose a vacation destination because of the weather there \_\_\_\_\_
- went on vacation after a relationship ended \_\_\_\_\_
- didn't feel well when he / she was on vacation \_\_\_\_\_



Speaker 1



Speaker 2



Speaker 3



Speaker 4



Speaker 5

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

atmosphere /'ætməsfɪr/

disaster /dɪ'zæstər/

hostels /'hɒstlz/

complain /kəm'pleɪn/

enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/

flirt /flɜːt/

view /vjuː/

break up /'breɪk ʌp/

feel sorry for (somebody) /fɪl 'sɔːri fɔː/

go wrong /gəʊ rɒŋ/

# 2B The story behind the photo

## 1 GRAMMAR past continuous

a Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses in the past continuous.

- 1 You were laughing (laugh) when I took the photo.
- 2 It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) when our plane landed.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not drive) fast when the accident happened.
- 4 What \_\_\_\_\_ (he / do) when his boss arrived?
- 5 Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / cry) at the party?
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the bus when I saw my boss.
- 7 They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Brazil when their first child was born.
- 8 He didn't call you because his cell phone \_\_\_\_\_ (not work).

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

- 1 They / argue / the waiter / bring / the check  
They were arguing when the waiter brought the check.



- 2 He / fall / off his bike / cycle / home  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 3 The children / play / video games / the guests / arrive  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 4 We / have / a barbecue / it / start / to rain  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 5 I / finish / my report / my computer / crash  
\_\_\_\_\_



c Complete the story with the simple past or past continuous.

Last summer, I <sup>1</sup> went (go) to Los Angeles to stay with my cousin for a few weeks. One afternoon, we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch in a nice restaurant when my cousin <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a call on her cell phone and went outside to talk. While she <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to her friend, I suddenly <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) a man in a black hat who <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at the next table. It was the actor Johnny Depp! He was alone, and I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to take my chance. So I got up and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to his table. "Excuse me, could I have my photo taken with you?" I asked. He <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (say) yes, so I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) a waitress who <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) by and gave her my camera. She <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the photo of me and Johnny. I thanked them both, and then I returned to my table. When my cousin <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back, I <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (smile). "Why are you looking so happy?" she asked. "I had my photo taken with Johnny Depp." "Johnny Depp? Where is he?" "He's sitting over there. Look!" She turned around to look and then started to laugh. "That's not Johnny Depp!" I <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at the man in the black hat – he <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh), too.

## 2 VOCABULARY *at, in, on*

time

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

- 1 The results of the election were announced at 11 o'clock.
- 2 Cell phones were invented \_\_\_\_\_ the 20th century.
- 3 Our flight is leaving \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday at 9:30 \_\_\_\_\_ the evening and arriving \_\_\_\_\_ 12 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.
- 4 We have an exam \_\_\_\_\_ Monday morning.
- 5 In most countries, banks and offices are closed \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day.
- 6 I hate driving \_\_\_\_\_ night, getting up early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, and working \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
- 7 Steve Jobs was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1955, and he died \_\_\_\_\_ October 5, 2011.
- 8 We went to Florida last winter, and we're going again \_\_\_\_\_ the summer, probably the last two weeks \_\_\_\_\_ July.

place

b Complete the sentences with *at, in, or on*.

- 1 He took some great photos at the party.
- 2 I can't read a book \_\_\_\_\_ the bus or \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
- 3 We want to put some shelves \_\_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_\_ the living room. We're going to put all our old books \_\_\_\_\_ the shelves.
- 4 My family is from Brazil, but we live \_\_\_\_\_ New York, \_\_\_\_\_ the 11th floor of a tall building.
- 5 I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.
- 6 The adults sat \_\_\_\_\_ chairs and the children sat \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
- 7 They spent the morning \_\_\_\_\_ the museum and then went for a walk \_\_\_\_\_ the park.
- 8 Please meet me \_\_\_\_\_ the library by the front desk \_\_\_\_\_ noon.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

**Checker** Listen and repeat the dialogue. Copy the rhythm.

- A Where were you at ten o'clock last night?  
B I was at home.  
A What were you doing?  
B I was watching a movie.

## 4 LISTENING

- a **Checker** Listen to a conversation between Matt and Jenny about a photo. Does Jenny like the photo? \_\_\_\_\_
- b **Checker** Listen again and choose the best answers.
- 1 The photo shows...
    - a Matt's parents.
    - b Matt's aunt and uncle.
    - c Matt's grandparents.
  - 2 The photo was taken...
    - a in the spring.
    - b in the summer.
    - c in the fall.
  - 3 The man wanted to win...
    - a some money.
    - b some food.
    - c some jewelry.
  - 4 The other people in the photo were the man's...
    - a neighbors.
    - b friends.
    - c colleagues.
  - 5 The man in the stall...
    - a took the photo.
    - b asked for more money for the photo.
    - c didn't like the photo.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

democracy /di'məkrəsi/  
demonstration /dəmə'nstreɪʃn/  
election /ɪ'lekʃn/  
freedom /'fri:dəm/  
hold hands /hoʊld hændz/  
peace /pi:s/  
realize /'ri:əlaɪz/  
TV screens /ti 'vi skrinz/  
upload /'ʌpləʊd/  
screen saver /skrin 'seivər/

# 20

# One dark October evening

## 1 GRAMMAR time sequencers and connectors

a Circle the correct words or phrases.



<sup>1</sup> The summer / One summer, I decided to travel to Peru. I flew to Lima, and then traveled to a town near Machu Picchu to spend the night. <sup>2</sup> The next day / Afterday, I climbed the mountain to visit the monument. I was tired <sup>3</sup> when / then I reached the top. <sup>4</sup> Sudden / Suddenly, I saw a man who was in my English class back home. <sup>5</sup> Two minutes later / Two minutes after, he came over to speak to me, and he was just as surprised as I was. <sup>6</sup> After that / When, we decided to travel together. We had a great summer, and we continued seeing each other back home. In fact, we got married two years later, and we now have a beautiful daughter named Hannah.

b Look at each group of sentences. Complete each sentence with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

- 1 a Linda ran to the train station because she was very late.  
 b Linda was very late, \_\_\_\_\_ she ran to the train station.  
 c \_\_\_\_\_ Linda ran to the train station, she was too late and she missed the train.
- 2 a \_\_\_\_\_ we couldn't go out, we had a really good afternoon at home.  
 b It was raining \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed at home.  
 c We stayed at home last Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining.
- 3 a The tickets were really expensive, \_\_\_\_\_ they managed to sell them all in an hour.  
 b \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets were really expensive, they sold them all in an hour.  
 c They sold the tickets quickly \_\_\_\_\_ the concert was very popular.

c Rewrite the sentences using the words in parentheses.

- 1 I didn't have any breakfast because I didn't have time. (**so**)  
 I didn't have time, so I didn't have any breakfast.
- 2 I had a great vacation in Egypt although I can't speak Arabic. (**but**)  
 I can't speak Arabic, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I don't really like Ryan, but I went to lunch with him. (**although**)  
 I went to lunch with Ryan \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I called the police because the door to my apartment was open. (**so**)  
 The door to my apartment was open, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Jim has a lot of money, but he's really cheap. (**although**)  
 Jim's really cheap, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Mary couldn't find her bag, so she canceled her credit cards. (**because**)  
 Mary canceled her credit cards \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Match the phrases.

- |                     |                                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Jake and Beth met | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a her to dinner.        |
| 2 He played         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b for her at the door.  |
| 3 She left          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c a wonderful evening.  |
| 4 He waited         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d <u>in a cafe</u> .    |
| 5 She gave          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e to a new restaurant.  |
| 6 He invited        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f the cafe very late.   |
| 7 He took her       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g her favorite song.    |
| 8 They had          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h him her phone number. |

b Cover the right-hand column. Try to remember the sentences.



### 3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Write the words in the chart.

ə|cross after a|gain all|though aw|ful be|cause  
 birth|day e|vening in|vite per|fect res|taur|ant sel|cond

1 First syllable stressed	2 Second syllable stressed
after	across
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

### 4 READING

a Read the story. Number the paragraphs in the right order.



## A lucky escape

Ten minutes later, it began to rain. Soon, Liz found it hard to see out of the front **windshield**. There was a lot of water on the road, so she drove more slowly. Although Liz was an experienced driver, she felt afraid.

An hour later, firefighters cut Liz out of the car. She went to the hospital, but the doctors sent her home because she didn't have any serious injuries. Her head was fine and she only had a few cuts and **bruises**. Her son went to collect the groceries from the car and gave the loaf of bread to his mother. Now, she is going to keep it as a souvenir.

One day last November, Liz Douglas decided to go grocery shopping. She drove to the supermarket and spent the morning doing her **weekly shopping**. She paid for her groceries, went back to the parking lot, and put the shopping bags on the back seat of the car. Then she started to drive home.

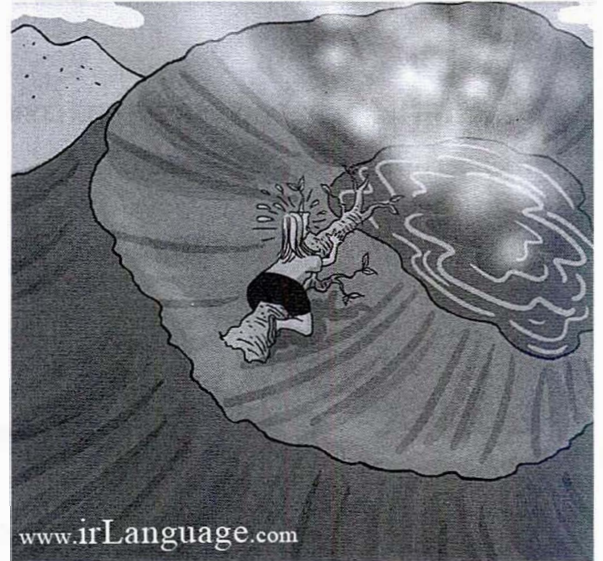
However, Liz was lucky. When she **braked**, a loaf of bread flew out of one of the shopping bags. The car turned over, and the loaf of bread landed between Liz's head and the roof of the car. It stopped her head from hitting the car roof.

Suddenly, she lost control of the car. She saw a telephone pole in front of her and braked. She closed her eyes and hoped that the airbags in the car would inflate. Unfortunately, they didn't.

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

### 5 LISTENING

**iChecker** Listen to a radio program about people who had lucky escapes. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



- Maureen Evason was on vacation when the accident happened. T
- She was in the hospital for four months. —
- Joseph Rabadue was sitting on the floor when the accident happened. —
- The truck hit the TV. —
- Barry McRoy was drinking coffee when the fight happened. —
- The DVD was in his jacket pocket. —

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- anniversary /ænə'vɜ:səri/
- brake /breɪk/
- perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/
- as usual /əz 'yʊʒʊəl/
- cross the street /krɒs ðə strit/
- Bridge Street /'brɪdʒ strit/
- happy ending /'hæpi 'endɪŋ/
- just in time /dʒʌst ɪn 'taɪm/
- madly in love /'mædli ɪn lʌv/
- until the last minute /ən'tɪl ðə læst 'mɪnət/

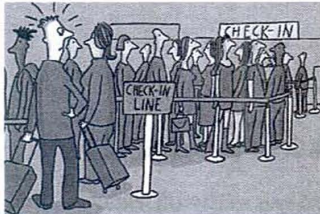
**iChecker TESTS FILE 2**

# 3A Plans and dreams

## 1 GRAMMAR *be going to* (plans and predictions)

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

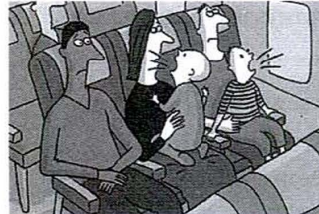
be book not fly get miss need not sleep not stay



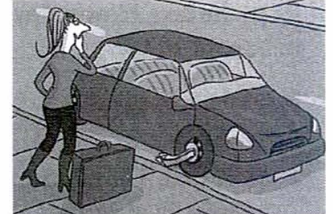
1 He's going to miss the flight.



2 I \_\_\_\_\_ my flight online.



3 He \_\_\_\_\_ during the flight.



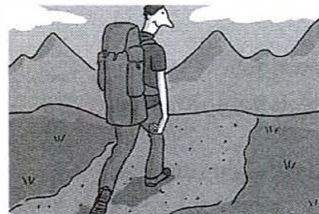
4 How \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport?



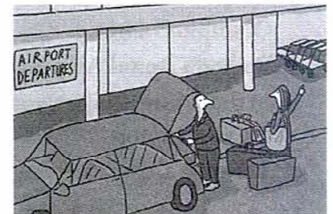
5 That plane \_\_\_\_\_ today.



6 They \_\_\_\_\_ late.



7 I \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel.



8 \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ a cart?

b Complete the dialogue with *going to* + the verbs.

Jenny <sup>1</sup> Are you going to take (you/take) a vacation this summer?

Philip Yes, but <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (we / not / go) to the Caribbean. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (we / go) to Canada!

Jenny When <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / travel)?

Philip In August. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (we / be) there for two weeks.

Jenny What <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) while you're there?

Philip <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (we / stay) in Vancouver for a week, and then <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (we / rent) a car and visit the Canadian Rockies.

Jenny <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (it / be) sunny in Toronto in August?

Philip I don't know. But I hope <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (it / not / rain) too much!

## 2 VOCABULARY airports

Complete the text.

Last summer, I flew to New York City with my husband to visit some friends. The flight left from <sup>1</sup>Terminal 1, so my brother dropped us outside the building. We went inside and looked for the <sup>2</sup>e \_\_\_\_\_ to take us upstairs to <sup>3</sup>D \_\_\_\_\_. We picked up our boarding passes at <sup>4</sup>Ch \_\_\_\_\_. Then we did some shopping. After that, we made our way to the <sup>5</sup>g \_\_\_\_\_ to board our plane. We had a good flight, but we were very tired when we landed at JFK Airport. There was a long line at <sup>6</sup>P \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_, and they asked us a lot of questions at Immigration. Finally, we went to <sup>7</sup>B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ to pick up our bags. We needed a <sup>8</sup>c \_\_\_\_\_ this time because of all our suitcases. Nobody stopped us at <sup>9</sup>C \_\_\_\_\_, so we went straight to <sup>10</sup>A \_\_\_\_\_, where our friends were waiting for us.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress and fast speech

**Checker** Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

- 1 Are they **going** to **meet** you at the **airport**?
- 2 I **think** we're **going** to be **late**.
- 3 I'm **not going** to **forget** my **passport**.
- 4 **What time** are you **going** to **arrive**?
- 5 She's **going** to **take** the **elevator**.

### 4 READING

- a Read the text. How many airports is Beijing going to have in 2020? \_\_\_\_\_
- b Read the text again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- 1 More than 54 million people use Atlanta International Airport each year. F
  - 2 Atlanta International isn't going to be the busiest airport in 2020. —
  - 3 A new airport was built for the 2008 Olympic Games. —
  - 4 Beijing Capital Airport is too small. —
  - 5 In the future, Beijing's subway is going to reach the new airport. —
  - 6 The new airport is going to have eight runways. —
- c Look at the **highlighted** words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

### 5 LISTENING

- a **Checker** Listen to five conversations at the airport. Match the speakers with the places in the box.

	Arrivals	Baggage claim	Check-in
Dialogue 1	_____ <i>Arrivals</i> _____		
Dialogue 2	_____		
Dialogue 3	_____		
Dialogue 4	_____		
Dialogue 5	_____		

- b **Checker** Listen again and answer the questions.
- 1 What did the man eat on the plane?
  - 2 What's the gate number?
  - 3 What's the friend's phone number?
  - 4 What color is the suitcase?
  - 5 What did the woman buy?



## The World's Biggest Airport

The world's busiest airport today is in the US. Nearly 54 million passengers pass through Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport every year. However, by the end of the next decade, there's going to be a new airport even bigger and busier than Atlanta. The new airport is going to be in the capital of China: Beijing.

Beijing already has two airports. The first is Beijing Capital International Airport, where an extra terminal was built for the 2008 Olympic Games. The second is Beijing Nanyuan Airport, which is mainly used by military planes. Just over 73 million passengers passed through Beijing Capital Airport last year, making it the second busiest after Atlanta. But the current airport is not big enough for all the Chinese passengers who want to travel by plane. This is why the government is going to build a new one.

The new airport is going to be in the suburb of Daxing, in the south of the city. Daxing is about an hour's drive from the center of the city. The government is going to extend Beijing's subway so that passengers can reach it more easily. There are also plans for a high-speed train line. The airport is going to have eight runways for commercial flights, and a ninth runway for military use. This is going to make it the biggest and the busiest airport in the world.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

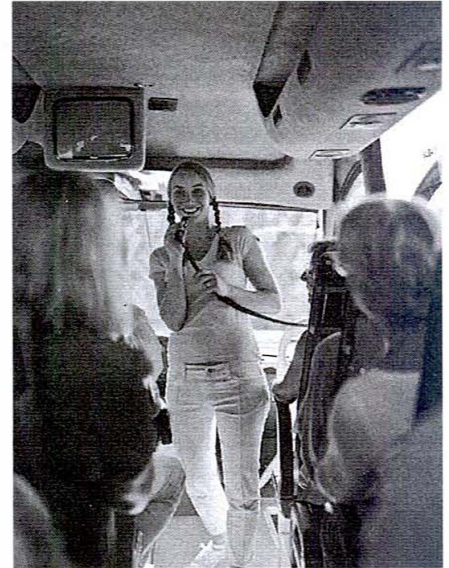
dreams /drɪmz/	board /bɔːrd/
facilities /fə'sɪlətɪz/	delayed /dɪ'leɪd/
paradise /'pærədəɪs/	free (Wi-Fi) /fri/
passenger /'pæsəndʒər/	connecting flight
security /sɪ'kyʊərəti/	/kə'nektɪŋ flaɪt/
traveler /'trævələr/	

# 3B Let's meet again

## 1 GRAMMAR present continuous (future arrangements)

a Complete the text with the present continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

"Hi, I'm Lisa, your guide, and I'm going to tell you about the arrangements for your trip to New York City. We <sup>1</sup> re starting (start) our trip in about five minutes, so please make yourselves comfortable. We <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) you straight to the city – we <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not stop) for breakfast on the way. We <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the popular Broadway show *Wicked* today. When we arrive, we <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) you off at Eighth Avenue and 46th Street. We <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) you to Fifth Avenue because the traffic is terrible. We <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at 11:30, so you have time for lunch or some shopping before the show begins. The bus driver <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with the bus all day, so it's OK to leave your coats on the bus. We <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pick) you up near the theater after the show ends. We <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 4:45 promptly, so don't be late. Now, any questions?"



b Circle the correct verb form. If both forms are possible, check (✓) the sentence.

- 1 A Why are you looking so worried?  
B I'm sure I'm going to get / I'm getting lost.
- 2 A Do you have any plans for this weekend?  
B Yes, I'm going to visit / I'm visiting my grandparents on Sunday.
- 3 A I'm going to Boston next week.  
B Really? Do you think it's going to be / it's being cold?
- 4 A My brother has a job interview in Tokyo.  
B Oh. Do you think he's going to get / he's getting the job?
- 5 A What time's the train?  
B At 7:15. Don't worry. We aren't going to miss / aren't missing it.
- 6 A We're going on vacation next month.  
B Really? Where are you going to go / are you going?
- 7 A How do you get to work?  
B I usually catch the bus, but tomorrow I'm going to drive / I'm driving because the buses are on strike.
- 8 A Your sister drives too fast.  
B I know. I'm sure she's going to have / she's having an accident one day.

## 2 VOCABULARY verbs + prepositions

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 I completely agree with you.
- 2 We're arriving \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil at 6 a.m.
- 3 I'm worried \_\_\_\_\_ my flight because it's snowing.
- 4 They're waiting \_\_\_\_\_ Anna. She's late.
- 5 She spends a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
- 6 I want to speak \_\_\_\_\_ my boss after lunch.
- 7 Sarah's arriving \_\_\_\_\_ the airport tonight.
- 8 What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ the government's proposal?

## 3 PRONUNCIATION sounding friendly

a Number the dialogue in the correct order.

- 1 Would you like to go away for the weekend?
- What about next weekend? What are you doing then?
- Are you free this weekend?
- I love it!
- OK. Let's go to the mountains – the scenery is beautiful!
- Sorry, no. I'm working on Saturday.
- Nothing. Next weekend is fine.
- I'd love to.
- Great. Do you like walking?

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

## 4 READING

a Read the advertisement for a vacation. How many nights does the tour last?

Visit these three beautiful capital cities and discover their historic monuments and lively atmosphere. Enjoy three wonderful cultural performances and return with unforgettable memories.

**Prague**

The tour starts in Prague, capital of the Czech Republic. A free bus takes you from the airport to your hotel, where you spend three nights. The price includes a tour of the city, a cruise on the Vltava River, a visit to a spa resort, and a performance at the Laterna Magika theater. From Prague you travel first class by train to your next destination: Vienna.

**Vienna**

The Austrian capital has many spectacular monuments, which you can visit with the free 72-hour travel card that you receive when you arrive in Vienna. The price also includes a tour of the city, Viennese coffee and cakes at the famous Hotel Sacher, and a performance at the opera. After your three nights in Vienna you travel first class by train to your final destination: Budapest.

**Budapest**

You spend your last three nights in Budapest, the capital city of Hungary, where there are plenty of places to explore. The city is divided into two parts: the old historic city of Buda on the hill, and the commercial city of Pest on the other side of the Danube River. The price includes a tour of the city with a visit to the Hungarian Parliament Building a typical Hungarian dinner, a performance of classical music, and the return trip from your hotel to the airport.

b Read the advertisement again. Answer the questions with P (Prague), V (Vienna), or B (Budapest).

In which city do customers...?

- 1 travel free on public transportation V
- 2 have a traditional evening meal —
- 3 go on a boat trip —
- 4 listen to a concert —
- 5 have a drink and sweet snack —
- 6 go to a place to relax —

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

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

(travel) arrangements	still /stɪl/
/ə'reɪndʒmənts/	both of us
conference	/'bɔʊθ əv ʌs/
/'kɒnfərəns/	I'd love to /aɪd 'lʌv tu/
news /nuːz/	for ages /fɔː 'eɪdʒɪz/
fix /fɪks/	How are things?
perhaps /pə'hæps/	/haʊ əɪ 'θɪŋz/

## 5 LISTENING

a **Checker** Listen to two people, Chris and Dawn, talking about a vacation train trip. Which country is Dawn visiting? Is she going to eat and sleep on the train?

b **Checker** Listen again and correct the sentences.

- 1 Dawn is taking a vacation train trip **on her own**.  
with a friend
- 2 Chris went on a train trip when he was **a child**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Dawn is going on the train trip for **a month**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Dawn's trip starts in **Los Mochis**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Dawn wants to **go to stores** in Mazatlan.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 3C What's the word?

## 1 GRAMMAR defining relative clauses

a Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 That's the hotel              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I need a cellphone            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 My mom is the only person     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 I love the picture            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 That bus is the one           | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 Indio is the Californian town | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 David Hockney is the artist   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 That's the restaurant         | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

- a that has a good camera.  
 b that my brother takes to work.  
 c that serves fresh fish.  
 d who remembers my birthday.  
 e who painted *Mr. & Mrs. Clarke*.  
 f where we spent our honeymoon.  
 g where they have the Coachella Music Festival.  
 h that is on the wall of your room.

b Complete the sentences with *who*, *that*, or *where*.

- Do you know the man who lives next door?
- That's the gallery \_\_\_\_\_ had the Leonardo da Vinci exhibition.
- Are those the people \_\_\_\_\_ are selling their house?
- Do you know a good restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ is open on Sunday night?
- Is that the bus \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the airport?
- We walked past the school \_\_\_\_\_ their children go.
- She's the woman \_\_\_\_\_ everyone is talking about.
- I took my laptop back to the store \_\_\_\_\_ I bought it.
- Santiago is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I lived as a child.
- Is there someone \_\_\_\_\_ can speak Arabic in your class?

## 2 VOCABULARY expressions for paraphrasing: like, for example, etc.


Complete the sentences for explaining words.

- cheap* It's the opposite of *generous*.
- cardigan* It's a k\_\_\_\_\_ of sweater.
- smart* It's s\_\_\_\_\_ to *intelligent*.
- slim* It's l\_\_\_\_\_ *thin*, but it's more polite.
- souvenir* It's s\_\_\_\_\_ you buy to remind you of your vacation.
- sunbathe* For e\_\_\_\_\_, you do this on the beach.
- pilot* It's s\_\_\_\_\_ who flies a plane.
- campsite* It's s\_\_\_\_\_ you can sleep in tents.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION pronunciation in a dictionary

a Match the words with their pronunciation. Use your dictionary.

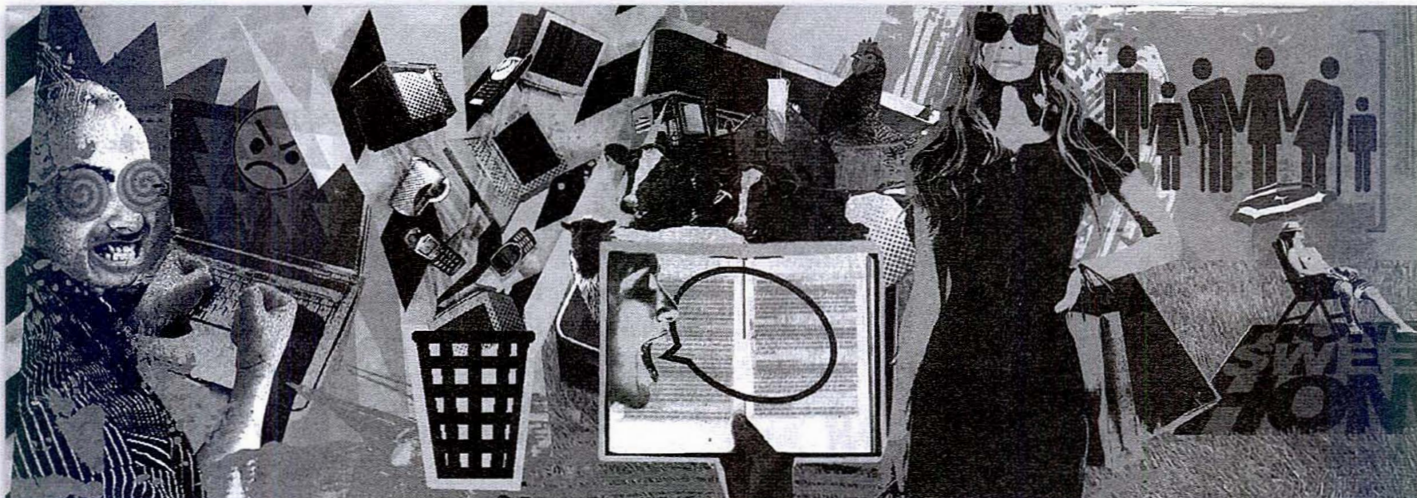
- |            |          |              |
|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 beard    | <u>b</u> | a /bɔld/     |
| bald       | <u>a</u> | b /bɪrd/     |
| 2 quiet    | —        | a /kwaɪt/    |
| quite      | —        | b /'kwaɪət/  |
| 3 shoes    | —        | a /ʃuz/      |
| socks      | —        | b /sɒks/     |
| 4 suit     | —        | a /swɪt/     |
| sweet      | —        | b /sut/      |
| 5 sightsee | —        | a /'saɪtsi/  |
| sunbathe   | —        | b /'sʌnbeɪð/ |
| 6 height   | —        | a /weɪt/     |
| weight     | —        | b /haɪt/     |
| 7 shirt    | —        | a /ʃərt/     |
| shorts     | —        | b /ʃɔrts/    |
| 8 crowded  | —        | a /'klaʊdi/  |
| cloudy     | —        | b /'kraʊdəd/ |

b  Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 READING

a Read the definitions and complete them with these words.

agritourism chick lit E-waste fashionista netiquette sandwich generation staycation web rage



## More new words in English

- 1 Web rage is the angry feeling you get because of a problem with the Internet.
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who always wears the latest styles.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of book that tells a story from a woman's point of view.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is all the electrical machines and devices that people throw away.
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who take care of their parents at the same time as they're taking care of their children.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of vacation where people stay on farms and help with all the work.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of rules that explains how to be polite on the Internet.
- 8 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a vacation that you spend at home.

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

## 5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about the word game *Scrabble*. How many different names has the game had?
- b **iChecker** Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- 1 Alfred Mosher Butts was out of work when he invented the game. T
  - 2 The game of *Lexico* had a board and letter tiles. —
  - 3 Butts used a newspaper to count the frequency of the letters in English. —
  - 4 Butts gave the letters A, E, I, O, and U one point each. —
  - 5 Butts gave 12 points to the most difficult letters to use. —
  - 6 *Scrabble* became popular in 1948. —
  - 7 Butts and Brunot sold the rights to the game to another manufacturer. —
  - 8 You can buy *Scrabble* in more than a hundred different countries. —

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

barista /bəˈrɪstə/  
 gastropub /ˈgæstrəʊpʌb/  
 latte /ˈlɑːteɪ/  
 smartphone /ˈsmɑːtfoʊn/  
 google /ˈɡuːɡl/  
 text /tekst/  
 tweet /twiːt/  
 update /ˈʌpdeɪt/  
 road rage /ˈrəʊd reɪdʒ/

**iChecker** TESTS FILE 3

# Practical English Restaurant problems

## 1 VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences.

- Can we have a table for two, please?
- What's on the m\_\_\_\_\_ today?
- The st\_\_\_\_\_ is chicken soup or tomato salad.
- I'll have the steak for my m\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_.
- Let's ask the w\_\_\_\_\_ for another bottle of water.
- I don't want a d\_\_\_\_\_, but I'd like a coffee.
- Can we have the c\_\_\_\_\_, please?

## 2 AT THE RESTAURANT

Order the dialogue.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| A Are you ready to order?   | 1  |
| B Still.  | —  |
| A Still or sparkling?   | —  |
| B Yes, please.  | —  |
| A And how would you like your steak? Rare, medium, or well done?  | —  |
| B A baked potato, please.   | —  |
| A Can I get you something to start with?                          | —  |
| B Rare, please.   | 6  |
| A Here's your steak, ma'am.                                       | —  |
| B Water, please.  | —  |
| A Would you like that with fries or with a baked potato?          | —  |
| B I'm sorry, but I asked for my steak rare and this is well done. | —  |
| A OK. And to drink?   | —  |
| B No, thank you. Just a main course. I'd like the steak, please.  | —  |
| A I'm very sorry, ma'am. I'll take it back to the kitchen.        | 15 |

## 3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

a mistake	be great	my day	any suggestions
start with	tell me	to go	we have

- A So, tell me, Adam, what are your plans?

B Well, to \_\_\_\_\_, I'd like to see the world.
- A I'd like to go sightseeing this afternoon. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_?

B How about going to Central Park? I could take you.

A That would \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Could \_\_\_\_\_ the check, please?

B Yes, of course. Here you are.
- A Excuse me. I think there's \_\_\_\_\_.

B Oh, sorry. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- A It's very late.

B Yes. Time \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 READING

a Read the article and answer the questions.

- How many restaurants are there in New York? Over 20,000
- What time do restaurants serve early-bird menus?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How much is the early-bird menu at Cucina di Pesce?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where is La Paella? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which restaurants serve a pre-theater dinner menu?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How much do they cost? \_\_\_\_\_
- When is it cheapest to eat in a four-star restaurant?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What kind of food can you eat at Aquavit?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Eating out in NY

New York City has over 20,000 restaurants serving all kinds of food. However, eating out in the Big Apple can be very expensive. Here are some tips on how to save money during your stay.



#### Early-Bird Menus

These are meals served in some New York restaurants between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., when they would normally be empty. If you don't mind having dinner early, you can enjoy a three-course meal for between \$13 and \$25.

**Cucina di Pesce** (87 E. 4th St.) serves great Italian food on its \$12.95 early-bird menu. If you prefer something Spanish, you can try the \$16.99 early-bird menu at **La Paella** (214 E. 9th St.).



#### Pre-Theater Dinner Menus

These are similar to early-bird menus, but they are served in the Theater District. Most of the restaurants here offer a special menu at a fixed price ranging from \$30 to \$45. The offer is only available before the show, and it starts at 5 p.m.

#### Four-Star Restaurants

These are all very expensive at dinnertime, so why not have lunch there instead? That way you can get dinner-quality food at lunchtime menu prices. **Aquavit** (65 E. 55th St.) serves fantastic Scandinavian food on a great lunch menu and **Jean Georges** (1 Central Park West) offers an excellent two-course lunch for only \$28.



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



# 4A Parents and teenagers

## 1 VOCABULARY housework, make or do?

a Complete the expressions with these verbs.

clean do make pick up put away set take out

- 1 pick up dirty clothes
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the beds, lunch
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the table for dinner
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the floor, the bathroom
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the garbage
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the ironing, the dishes
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes on your bed

b Complete the sentences with *do* or *make*.

- 1 He never forgets to do his homework after school.
- 2 I try not to \_\_\_\_\_ a noise when I get up early.
- 3 My husband doesn't often \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.
- 4 I always \_\_\_\_\_ the crossword in the Sunday newspaper.
- 5 We always \_\_\_\_\_ housework on Saturday mornings.
- 6 Some children \_\_\_\_\_ friends easily when they go to school.
- 7 I love to \_\_\_\_\_ yoga, but I don't often have time for it.
- 8 Sorry, I need to \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call.

## 2 GRAMMAR present perfect + yet and already

a Add *already* or *yet* to these sentences in the correct place.

- 1 I've done the laundry.  
I've already done the laundry.
- 2 Have you made any plans for the weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 We haven't finished lunch.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Daniel has cleaned his room.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I've done the ironing.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Have you been to the supermarket?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 I haven't cleaned the bathroom.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Kenji has taken out the garbage.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

b Complete the sentences for each picture. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.



- 1 She has already done (already / do) the dishes.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (yet / not get up).
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ (already / win) the championship.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ (yet / not clean the floor).
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ (already / set) the table.
- 6 "You're just in time. We \_\_\_\_\_ (yet / not eat)."

## 3 PRONUNCIATION /y/, /dʒ/

a Write a word containing the sound in the pictures.



- 1 a kind of exercise \_\_\_\_\_ yoga
- 2 the opposite of *old* \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 twelve months \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a color \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 special clothes for school \_\_\_\_\_



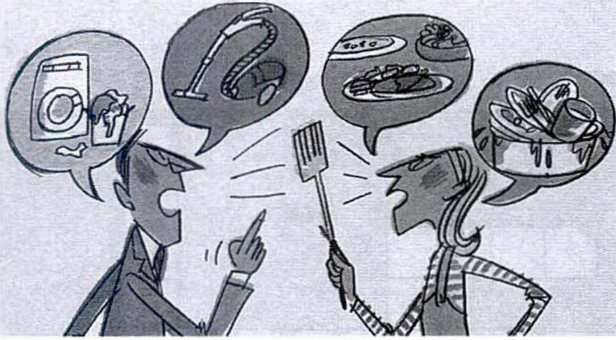
- 6 a kind of short coat \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 a person between 13 and 19 years old \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 something that helps people cross a river \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 where professors teach \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 get pleasure from something \_\_\_\_\_

b **Checker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 READING

a Read the text. Which is the best title?

- 1 **Having a cleaner house**
- 2 **Equality in the home**
- 3 **Improving your relationship**



Men and women all over the world have arguments about doing housework, and it's usually the women who lose. However, a study by researchers at the University of Michigan in the US shows that the situation is slowly improving.

The researchers asked 8,000 American families how much time they spent on housework each week. The researchers have asked the same 8,000 families the same questions every year since 1968. Then, each year, the researchers analyze the information.

The information showed that women in the US today spend about 16 hours a week doing housework. Men, on the other hand, spend about 12 hours a week doing the same things. Although women still spend more time doing domestic jobs, the figures show that the situation has improved. In the 1970s, women spent about 26 hours a week on housework and men only seven hours a week.

Researchers say that women are still doing most of the housework because people still divide domestic jobs into two areas. They see cooking, cleaning, and taking care of the children as "women's work," and general repairs, car maintenance, and work outside the home as "men's work."

So, in general, the results of the study bring good news for women. The difference between the amount of time men and women spend on housework is getting smaller every year. This means the time will come when both sexes share domestic chores equally. However, women will have to be extremely patient because the change won't be complete anytime soon!

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

- 1 Men and women don't always agree about housework. T
- 2 Different families answer the questions for the study each year. —
- 3 The participants have answered the questions for 60 years. —
- 4 The time people spend doing housework has changed since the 1970s. —
- 5 Today, women do more housework than they did in the 1970s. —
- 6 In general, people think it's normal for women to take care of the family car. —
- 7 Next year, men and women will share the housework. —

c Look at the **highlighted** words. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to five teenagers talking about housework. Which speaker does the most housework?

b **iChecker** Listen again. Match the speakers with what they say about housework.

- |           |          |                                   |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Speaker 1 | <u>B</u> | A We all share it.                |
| Speaker 2 | —        | <del>B My mom does it all.</del>  |
| Speaker 3 | —        | C We pay someone to do it.        |
| Speaker 4 | —        | D There's one thing I like doing. |
| Speaker 5 | —        | E I do a little every day.        |

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- caregiver /'kɛrɪvər/
- plate /pleɪt/
- reputation /rɛpə'teɪʃn/
- teenager /'tiːnɪdʒər/
- closet /'klazət/
- dry (your hair) /draɪ/
- knock (on the door) /nɒk/
- keep on (texting) /kɪp ɒn/
- turn off (your cell phone) /tɜːn ɒf/
- TV channel /ti 'vi 'tʃænl/

# 4B Fashion and shopping

## 1 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the text.

### SHOPPING IN A SHOP OR STORE

I usually go shopping during my lunch break, so I don't have time to <sup>1</sup>try on clothes. There's always a long line for the <sup>2</sup>f\_\_\_\_\_r\_\_\_\_\_, so I just take them straight to the <sup>3</sup>ch\_\_\_\_\_ to pay. I keep the <sup>4</sup>r\_\_\_\_\_ so I can exchange them if they don't <sup>5</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ me. Sometimes I get the wrong <sup>6</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_, and the clothes don't <sup>7</sup>f\_\_\_\_\_. I often <sup>8</sup>t\_\_\_\_\_ things b\_\_\_\_\_ to stores, but the <sup>9</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ don't seem to mind at all.



b Complete the crossword.

www.irLanguage.com

## Shopping online

Clues down ↓

- 1 When you shop online, you usually have to create an account that has your personal information.
- 2 Something you want to buy is called an it\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 eBay is an online au\_\_\_\_\_ site that sells things to the person who offers the most money.
- 7 Amazon is a popular w\_\_\_\_\_ where you can buy things such as books, computers, and clothes.

Clues across →

- 3 When you find something you want to buy on a website, you put it in your shopping c\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 You can make a p\_\_\_\_\_ in different ways, e.g., using your credit card or Paypal.
- 6 When you are ready to buy something, you go to the ch\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 You have to enter your d\_\_\_\_\_ address so they can send your things to the correct place.

## 2 GRAMMAR present perfect or simple past?

a Write sentences and questions with the present perfect. Use contractions where possible.

- she / buy / a new jacket    
 She's bought a new jacket.
- I / bring / my / credit card    
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Anna / go shopping    
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- your sister / ever work / as a model    
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- you / wear / your new shirt    
 \_\_\_\_\_
- I / ever tell you / about my vacation in Thailand    
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- the mall / never be / so crowded    
 \_\_\_\_\_
- I / never use / eBay    
 \_\_\_\_\_

b Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect or simple past.





- A Have you ever bought (you / ever / buy) any clothes on the Internet?  
 B Yes, I have.

A What did you buy (you / buy)?  
 B I bought (buy) a dress for a wedding, but it didn't fit!
- A \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / sell) anything on eBay?  
 B Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

A What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / sell)?  
 B Some CDs. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) them anymore.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / wear) any expensive jewelry?  
 B No, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / lose) your wallet?  
 B Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) it in a cart at the supermarket.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / have) an argument with a salesperson?  
 B Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) the receipt, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) exchange a pair of boots.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION c and ch

a **iChecker** Listen and **circle** the word with a different sound.

 k key	1 customer account <b>choose</b>
 k key	2 click proceed chemistry
 s snake	3 clothes city receipt
 s snake	4 receive card nice

b **iChecker** Listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a news story. What is Westfield?

b **iChecker** Listen again and answer the questions.

- How long has it taken to build Westfield?  
Six years
- How much did the shopping mall cost?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many department stores and small stores are there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many cafes and restaurants are there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many people work at Westfield?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How can you get to Westfield?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What did the reporter want to buy?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why didn't the reporter buy the thing she liked?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

bride /braɪd/	fashion designer
bridegroom /'braɪdgrʊm/	'fæʃn dɪ'zainər/
leather /'leðər/	high heels /'haɪ hɪlz/
sew /sou/	wedding dress
bare feet /bɛr fi:t/	'wɛdɪŋ dres/
costume /'kɒstəm/	take off (your shoes)
	/teɪk əf/

# 4C Lost weekend

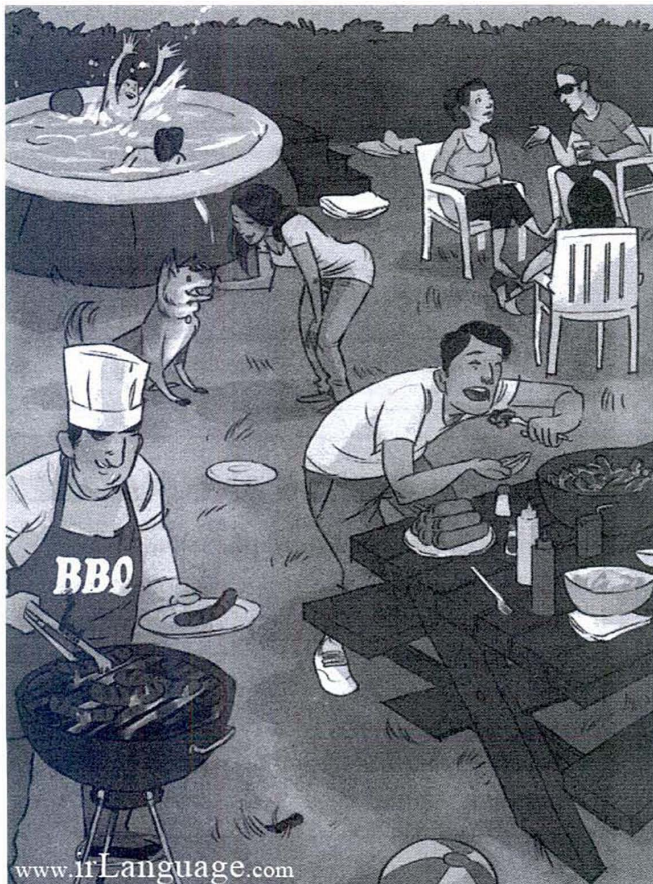
## 1 GRAMMAR something, anything, nothing, etc.

a Circle the correct word.

- We didn't do anything / nothing special last weekend.
- Do you know anything / anyone about the meeting today?
- There isn't anywhere / nowhere to go in the evenings.
- He couldn't find his keys nowhere / anywhere.
- We didn't know someone / anyone at the party.
- Daniel has something / anything to tell you.
- I called you twice, but anybody / nobody answered.
- We need to find somewhere / anywhere to stay in Toronto.
- Listen! I think somebody / anybody is upstairs.

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

- There isn't anywhere to sit. F
- The man on the right is eating something. —
- Nobody is exercising. —
- There's nothing on the ground. —
- Someone is playing with the dog. —
- The man cooking doesn't have anything on his head. —
- There isn't anybody in the swimming pool. —



## 2 VOCABULARY adjectives ending in -ed and -ing




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

- I'm reading a really interesting book.
- Going to a spa for the weekend is so r\_\_\_\_\_.
- This movie is really b\_\_\_\_\_. Turn the TV off.
- Helen's very d\_\_\_\_\_. She's just lost her job.
- My cousin is very in\_\_\_\_\_ in archaeology.
- Congratulations! That's really ex\_\_\_\_\_ news.
- The news right now is all very d\_\_\_\_\_.
- We always feel very r\_\_\_\_\_ on vacation.
- Mom, I'm b\_\_\_\_\_! I don't have anything to do!
- The dogs were very ex\_\_\_\_\_ to see us when we came home.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION /ɛ/, /oʊ/, /ʌ/

a iChecker Listen and write the words in the chart.

anything clothes coat customer  
 don't dress friendly funny gloves  
 goes home lunch never nothing photos  
 something sweater website

1	2	3
		
egg	phone	up
<u>anything</u>	<u>clothes</u>	<u>customer</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

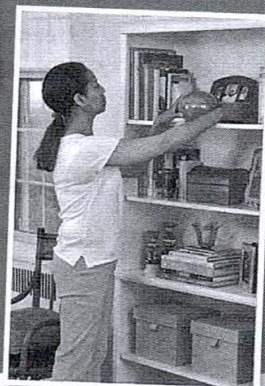
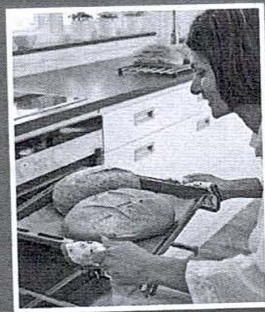
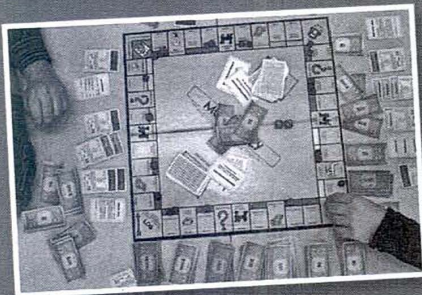
## 4 READING

a Complete the text with the activities.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bake a loaf of bread    | Organize your shelves |
| Clean your closet       | Play board games      |
| Listen to some podcasts | Start a blog          |
| Learn how to juggle     | Take some photos      |
| Meet your neighbors     | Visit a library       |



## Ten free things to do on the weekend



The weekend is the time when most people spend the most money. Here are some activities you can do if you want to save money.

- 1 Visit a library. It doesn't cost anything to borrow a book, and there may be some DVDs you want to watch.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Throw away any clothes you never wear, or give them to a charity.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_. Many websites have interesting interviews you can listen to for free.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_. This is a great way to spend time with the whole family.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_. You probably have the ingredients in a cupboard – the result is delicious!
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_. All you need is three balls and a video showing you how to do it.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_. Invite them over for a coffee and a chat and get to know them better.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_. Decide which books, CDs, and DVDs you want to keep and get rid of the rest.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_. Go for a walk with your digital camera. You'll be surprised at how beautiful your city is.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_. Not only is it fun, but writing improves your communication skills.

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

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to four people talking about their weekends. Where did they go?

- Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_

b **iChecker** Listen again. Which speaker...?

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 cooked a meal                    | — |
| 2 played with children             | — |
| 3 went to a different country      | — |
| 4 saw some interesting exhibitions | — |
| 5 had an argument                  | 1 |
| 6 woke up early                    | — |
| 7 had bad weather                  | 1 |
| 8 gave someone a surprise          | — |

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- survey /'sɜːveɪ/  
 encourage /ɪn'kɜːrɪdʒ/  
 impress /ɪm'pres/  
 invent /ɪn'vent/  
 lie (about something) /laɪ/  
 lie down /laɪ 'daʊn/  
 do paperwork /du 'peɪpəwɜːk/  
 press (the button) /pres/  
 tell the truth /tel ðə 'truːθ/  
 elevator button /'eləvətər bʌtn/

**iChecker** TESTS FILE 4

# 5A No time for anything

## 1 GRAMMAR comparative adjectives and adverbs, *as...as*

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

- 1 My new boss is more patient than my old one. (patient)
- 2 Pollution is \_\_\_\_\_ in cities than it is in the country. (bad)
- 3 We aren't in a hurry. You can drive \_\_\_\_\_. (slowly)
- 4 The summers here are \_\_\_\_\_ than they were in the past. (hot)
- 5 I failed the test. I'll work \_\_\_\_\_ next time. (hard)
- 6 It's \_\_\_\_\_ to my parents' house than it is to my best friend's. (far)
- 7 You can make the dinner tonight. You cook \_\_\_\_\_ than me. (good)
- 8 The Japanese diet is \_\_\_\_\_ than the American diet. (healthy)
- 9 A motorcycle is \_\_\_\_\_ than a car. (dangerous)
- 10 Los Angeles International Airport is \_\_\_\_\_ than San Francisco International Airport. (busy)

b Rewrite the sentences using *as...as*.

- 1 This car goes faster than that one.  
That car doesn't go as fast as this one.
- 2 Her shoes were more stylish than her handbag.  
Her handbag wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 My boss's office is bigger than mine.  
My office isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 South Korea played better than the US.  
The US didn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I drive more carefully than you.  
You don't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Laptops are more expensive than cell phones.  
Cell phones aren't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Ben looks more relaxed than Anna.  
Anna doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 His shirt was dirtier than his pants.  
His pants weren't \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2 VOCABULARY time expressions

Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

in on save spend ~~take~~ waste

- 1 The flight to Beijing is going to take about 11 hours.
- 2 She needs to \_\_\_\_\_ more time studying.
- 3 I hope we arrive \_\_\_\_\_ time. My dad is meeting me at the airport.
- 4 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ time doing things you don't enjoy.
- 5 We'll \_\_\_\_\_ time if we go on the freeway. There's much less traffic.
- 6 My wife gets very stressed when she's \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

- 1 di|et
- 2 dar|ge|rous
- 3 par|ents
- 4 a|go
- 5 chil|dren
- 6 a|bove
- 7 prob|lem
- 8 col|mmu|ri|ca|tion
- 9 tra|di|tion|al
- 10 a|round
- 11 se|conds
- 12 fa|mous

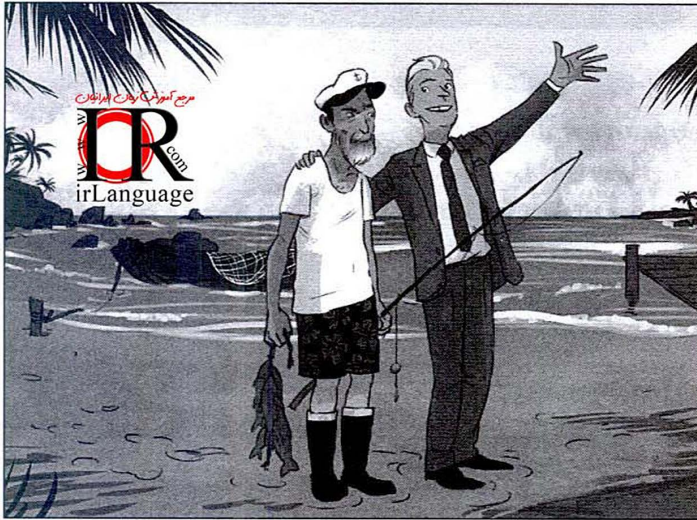
b Now circle the /ə/ sound in the words above.

- 1 diet

c **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 READING

a Read the story.



# The fisherman and the banker

A banker was on vacation abroad. He was walking on a beautiful beach near a small town. He saw a fisherman in his boat with a few fish in it.

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

“Not very long,” answered the fisherman.

“Why didn’t you stay in the ocean longer to catch some more?” asked the banker.

“There are just enough fish here to feed my family,” answered the fisherman.

Then the banker asked, “But what do you do the rest of the time?”

“I sleep late, I fish a little, I play with my kids, and I relax. In the evening, I go to see my friends in the town. We play the guitar. I’m busier than you think. Life here isn’t as...”

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

“How long will that take?” asked the fisherman.

“About 15 to 20 years,” answered the banker.

“And then?”

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

“Millions? But then what?”

“Then you can retire, live in a small town by the ocean, go to the beach, sleep late, play with your kids...”

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

- 1 The fisherman needed to catch more fish. F
- 2 The banker thought he was very busy. —
- 3 The banker wanted him to work harder. —
- 4 He told the fisherman to buy more boats. —
- 5 The banker said that he couldn’t live in New York City. —
- 6 The banker promised the fisherman a lot of money. —

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talk about how their lives have changed. Who...?

- 1 has just started working from home —
- 2 has had a baby —
- 3 has lost his / her job —
- 4 has moved to a different country 1
- 5 has retired —

b **iChecker** Listen again. Which two people are happiest about the changes?

\_\_\_\_\_

Who is the least happy?

\_\_\_\_\_

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

abbreviations /əbrɪvi'eɪʃnz/

characters /'kærəktərz/

nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/

story /'stɔ:ri/

irritable /'ɪrətəbl/

patient (opp *impatient*) /'peɪʃnt/

line /laɪn/

stressed /strest/

stressful /'stresfl/

tips /tɪps/



# 5B Superlative cities

## 1 GRAMMAR superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

a Complete the sentences with the superlative of an adjective from the box.

bad	exciting	far	friendly
good	safe	ugly	wet

- The traffic is awful in the middle of the city. The best way to travel around is by the subway.
- It rains a lot here in the spring. The \_\_\_\_\_ month is April.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever driven is from Boston to Chicago. It took me 16 hours.
- It was the \_\_\_\_\_ hotel I've ever stayed in. The service was awful, so we only spent one night there.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ buildings are in the new part of the city. They really aren't nice to look at.
- The streets are very dangerous at night. The \_\_\_\_\_ place to be is in the hotel.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ part of our tour was in Rio de Janeiro. We saw the first day of the carnival.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ city I've ever visited is Vancouver. I found the people very helpful.

b **Circle** the correct word or phrase.

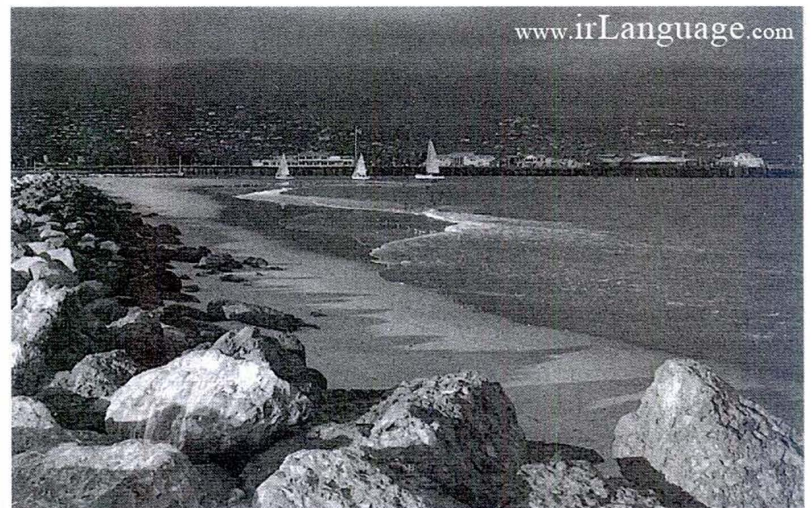
- That hotel has the **dirtier** / **dirtiest** rooms I have ever seen.
- It's **the most interesting** / **more interesting** museum in Miami.
- This is the **more expensive** / **most expensive** souvenir I've ever bought.
- That restaurant serves the **better** / **best** pasta we've ever eaten.
- The summer is the **busiest** / **busiest** time of year.

c Write sentences with *ever*.

- He / rude waiter / I / meet  
He's the rudest waiter I've ever met
- That / fast car / I / drive  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It / beautiful building / we / see  
\_\_\_\_\_
- That / healthy meal / he / eat  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It / good photograph / you / take  
\_\_\_\_\_
- This / exciting sport / I / play  
\_\_\_\_\_
- That / bad flight / we / have  
\_\_\_\_\_
- This / interesting city / I / visit  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 VOCABULARY describing a town or city

a Complete the description of Santa Barbara.



Santa Barbara is a city about 90 miles <sup>1</sup>north of Los Angeles, California on the <sup>2</sup>c\_\_\_\_\_ of the Pacific Ocean. It is <sup>3</sup>w\_\_\_\_\_ of the Santa Ynez Mountains. It has a <sup>4</sup>p\_\_\_\_\_ of about 88,000 people and is <sup>5</sup>f\_\_\_\_\_ as an ocean-side resort.

b Complete the sentences with the opposite of the adjectives in parentheses.

- Some of the buildings in the city are very *modern*. (old)
- Los Angeles is a very p\_\_\_\_\_ city – there are so many cars. (clean)
- New York City is a very s\_\_\_\_\_ city these days. (dangerous)
- Mumbai is an extremely n\_\_\_\_\_ city. (quiet)
- Where's the most b\_\_\_\_\_ place you've ever been to? (interesting)
- The subway in Tokyo is very c\_\_\_\_\_. (empty)

c Circle the different word.

1	cathedral	church	shopping mall
2	mosque	temple	town hall
3	market	castle	department store
4	statue	palace	museum

### 3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a **iChecker** Listen and underline the stressed syllable.

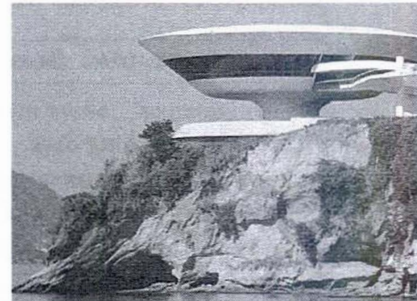
- beautitiful
- crowded
- dirty
- exciting
- frightening
- generous
- interesting
- polluted
- romantic

b **iChecker** Listen again and repeat the words.

### 4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio travel program about Brazil. Check (✓) the places that are mentioned in the program.

- |            |                                     |                  |                          |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Búzios   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 Rio de Janeiro | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Salvador | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 5 São Paulo      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Brasília | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 6 Recife         | <input type="checkbox"/> |



b **iChecker** Listen again and answer T (true) or F (false).

- Salvador is an old city. T
- Eight million people live in Rio de Janeiro. —
- The churches in Rio de Janeiro are all very new. —
- You can take a bus to visit the peninsula. —
- The best time to visit is December to March. —

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- architecture /'ɑ:kətektʃər/
- culture /'kʌltʃər/
- inhabitants /ɪn'hæbətənts/
- without /wɪ'ðaʊt/
- nightlife /'naɪtlaɪf/
- several /'sevrəl/
- foreign /'fɔ:rn/
- romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/
- rude /ru:d/
- pretend (to do something) /prɪ'tend/

# 5C How much is too much?

## 1 VOCABULARY health and the body

Complete the sentences with these words.

anxious bones brain faces illness prevent skin

- I'm anxious about my uncle's health because he's been sick for a long time.
- People suffering from a serious \_\_\_\_\_ often stay in the hospital for a long time.
- You need to cover your \_\_\_\_\_ with sunscreen when you sunbathe.
- You can tell they've been in the sun – their \_\_\_\_\_ are very red.
- When you're old, your \_\_\_\_\_ can break more easily.
- Coffee can sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ you from sleeping.
- My grandmother can't move very well, but her \_\_\_\_\_ is still active.

## 2 GRAMMAR quantifiers, too, not enough

a Complete the sentences with *a few*, *a little*, *much*, *enough*, *many*, or *a lot of*.

- She's overweight because she eats a lot of unhealthy food.
- Can I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ questions about your diet? It won't take long.
- Her children don't have healthy diets – they don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you put in your coffee?
- Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ more tea, please?
- I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ fruit – I need to eat more.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ hours do you spend in front of the TV every day?
- \_\_\_\_\_ time in the sun is good for you, but no more than 15 minutes.
- He's in his last year of school, so he gets \_\_\_\_\_ homework.
- I only drink \_\_\_\_\_ cups of coffee a day – maybe two or three.

b **Circle** the correct phrase.

- I can't go to the party. I'm **(too)** / **too much** sick.
- I'm not very good at basketball. I'm not **enough tall** / **tall enough**.
- I couldn't live in Florida. It rains **too many** / **too much**.
- I'm not going to finish my homework. I don't have **enough time** / **time enough**.
- I can't sleep. I've eaten **too much** / **too many** chocolate.
- I can't carry my groceries home. I have **too much** / **too many** bags.
- I'm really out of shape. I don't **enough exercise** / **exercise enough**.
- I'm always tired. I don't **enough sleep** / **sleep enough**.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/, /u/, /aɪ/, /ɛ/

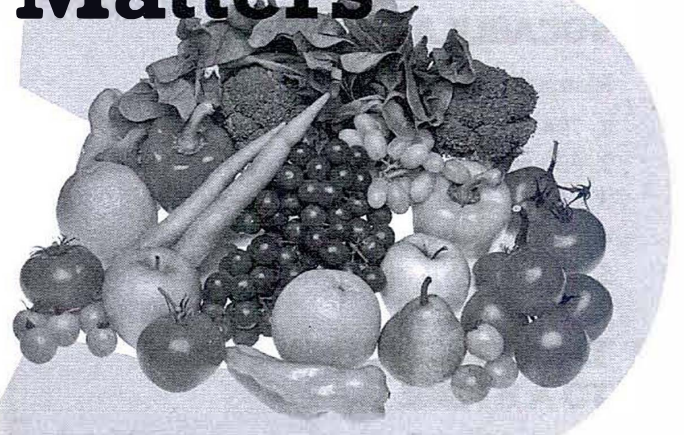
a **iChecker** Listen and write the words in the chart.

any	diet	enough	few	food	healthy
like	many	much	none	time	too

1	 up	enough		
2	 boot			
3	 bike			
4	 egg			

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

# Fruits & Veggies—More Matters



## 4 READING

a Read the newspaper article. Which one of these fruits and vegetables do not count toward your five a day?

- |         |                          |            |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| beans   | <input type="checkbox"/> | potatoes   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| peaches | <input type="checkbox"/> | cucumbers  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| carrots | <input type="checkbox"/> | peas       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| plums   | <input type="checkbox"/> | pineapples | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Read the article again and write T (true) or F (false).

- The campaign to eat more healthy food in the US is called Fruits & Veggies—More Servings. **F**
- Fruit in a can isn't good for you. **—**
- Frozen vegetables don't count toward your five a day. **—**
- Only 100-percent pure fruit juice counts as a serving. **—**
- One mandarin orange counts as one serving. **—**
- You have to eat many tomatoes to get one serving. **—**
- A large spoonful of vegetables doesn't count as a serving. **—**

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

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to two people taking a quiz about body age. How old is Alice? What is her body age?

b **iChecker** Listen again and complete the sentences.

- Alice walks a lot every day.
- She plays \_\_\_\_\_ sports.
- She doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ fast food.
- She eats \_\_\_\_\_ fruits and vegetables.
- She's a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- She's \_\_\_\_\_ stressed.
- She sees \_\_\_\_\_ close friends regularly.
- She doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ time for herself.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

bones /boʊnz/	skills /skɪlz/
brain /breɪn/	skin /skɪn/
face /feɪs/	sunlight /'sʌnlaɪt/
illness /'ɪlnəs/	sunscreen /'sʌnskriːn/
prevent /prɪ'vent/	anxious /'æŋkʃəs/

**iChecker TESTS FILE 5**

How much fruit do you eat every day? And how many vegetables? Food experts today think that we don't have enough of these foods in our diet, and they say that we eat too much fat and sugar. This is why the World Health Organization has started a campaign to encourage us to eat more fruits and vegetables. The campaign in the US is called Fruits & Veggies—More Matters.

## Why eat fruits and vegetables?

Fruits and vegetables are full of important vitamins and minerals that our bodies need to be healthy. Scientific studies have shown that eating a lot of them can prevent some illnesses like diabetes and obesity. Also, fruits and vegetables don't contain much fat, and they don't have many calories, so they help us to keep thin.

## What counts?

Almost all fruits and vegetables count toward your five a day, except potatoes. The food can be fresh, frozen, or in a can, like peaches or peas. It can be raw, cooked, or even dried, like raisins or banana chips. A glass of 100-percent fruit juice with no added sugar also counts as one serving.

## How much is a serving?

A serving of fresh fruit or vegetables depends on the size of the food. In the case of small-sized fruit like plums or mandarin oranges, one serving is two pieces of fruit. A piece of medium-sized fruit like an apple, an orange, or a pear also counts as one serving. With larger fruit like melon and pineapple, one serving is a one-half cup or about 3 ounces. We use the same method for calculating servings with vegetables. In the case of salad vegetables, a medium-sized tomato or 3.5-inch piece of cucumber count as one serving each. For smaller, cooked vegetables like beans and carrots, one serving is three large spoonfuls of vegetables.

# Practical English The wrong shoes

## 1 VOCABULARY shopping

Match the prices.

- 1 79¢  a fifty-nine pence  
 2 €30.49  b thirteen pounds ninety-nine  
 3 \$3.89  c seventy-nine cents  
 4 59p  d thirty euros forty-nine  
 5 £13.99  e three dollars and eighty-nine cents

## 2 TAKING SOMETHING BACK TO A STORE

Complete the dialogue.

- A Can I help you, <sup>1</sup>ma'am ?  
 B Yes, I <sup>2</sup>b\_\_\_\_\_ this sweater yesterday.  
 A Yes, I remember. Is there a <sup>3</sup>pr \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 B Yes, I'm <sup>4</sup>af \_\_\_\_\_ it's too small.  
 A What <sup>5</sup>s \_\_\_\_\_ is it?  
 B It's a <sup>6</sup>s \_\_\_\_\_. Do you have a <sup>7</sup>m \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A I'll go and <sup>8</sup>ch \_\_\_\_\_. Just a minute. I'm <sup>9</sup>s \_\_\_\_\_, but we don't have this sweater in your size. But we do have this one, and it's the same price. Or you can have a <sup>10</sup>r \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B Um...I'll take this one then, please. Can I try it on?  
 A Yes, of course. The <sup>11</sup>f \_\_\_\_\_ r \_\_\_\_\_ are over there. Is everything OK?  
 B Yes, this one fits perfectly.  
 A Good. Do you have the <sup>12</sup>r \_\_\_\_\_ for the other sweater?  
 B Yes, here you are.

## 3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Order the dialogue.

- A Have you had a good day? 1  
 B OK. When? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A OK. See you later. \_\_\_\_\_  
 B Can we make it a bit earlier? Say, seven thirty? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A Why don't we go out for dinner? I know a great Italian restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A Eight o'clock? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B Oh, you know. Working! But it was OK. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 READING

a Read the text. Where could you...?

- 1 make a toy FAO Schwarz  
 2 try on a designer bracelet \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 buy something for when you take a shower \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 get a temporary tattoo \_\_\_\_\_

## Fifth Avenue Shopping

Fifth Avenue is one of the most expensive shopping streets in the world. Most of the world's luxury boutiques are located here, including Gucci, Prada, Armani, and Cartier. It is also home to huge department stores like Lord & Taylor, Barneys, and Bergdorf Goodman. Most stores are open daily from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., and start later on Sundays. Here are some of the most well known:

### FAO SCHWARZ

This world-famous toy store is popular with tourists and New Yorkers. The amazing Grand Hall has more than 20,000 colored lights. There's also a giant performance -on piano keyboard and an enormous candy store. Big kids can have a lot of fun in the do-it-yourself department, where they can even design their own doll.

### RICKY'S

This ultra-fashionable beauty store has been selling the latest cosmetics, hair, and bath products for nearly two decades. Products range from the most expensive to the most ecological, so there's something for everybody. Upstairs, check out the fun clothing and accessories. You can also get temporary henna tattoos.

### TIFFANY & CO.

This exclusive jewelry store has occupied its current location since 1940. Customers can admire the designer jewelry on the first floor before taking the elevator upstairs to choose an engagement ring. You can buy an elegant table, glass, and silverware on the fourth floor, and there are less pricey items on the third floor.



b Read the text again. Match the highlighted words to their meanings.

- 1 the set of keys on a piano \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 very expensive \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 scarves, belts, gloves, etc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 an agreement to get married \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 very big \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 the activity of making things on your own \_\_\_\_\_

# 6A Are you a pessimist?

## 1 GRAMMAR will / won't (predictions)

Complete the dialogues with *will* / *won't* and a verb from the list. Use contractions.

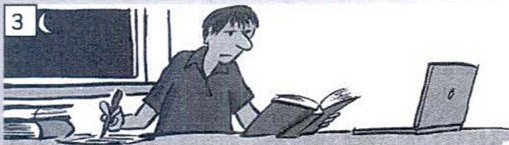
not remember ~~fall~~ not sell forget not win miss



- A I'm going climbing next weekend.  
B It's very dangerous. You 'll fall.



- A I'm playing in the tennis final tomorrow.  
B The other player is very good. You \_\_\_\_\_.



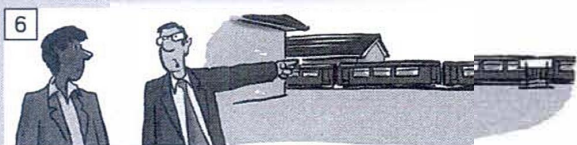
- A I'm going to study all evening.  
B It's a waste of time. You \_\_\_\_\_ anything in the morning.



- A I told Nick that it's Jane's birthday on Friday.  
B You know Nick! He \_\_\_\_\_.



- A I'm going to put my MP3 player on eBay.  
B It's too old. You \_\_\_\_\_ it.



- A I'm taking the 8:50 train.  
B It's leaving in five minutes. You \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## 2 VOCABULARY opposite verbs

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

- arrive**  
You won't leave on time.
- teach**  
We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ English in Canada.
- fail**  
I don't think he \_\_\_\_\_ all of his exams.
- Push**  
\_\_\_\_\_ the door to open it.
- fix**  
I've \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses.
- lend**  
Can I \_\_\_\_\_ a pen, please?
- win**  
I think he's going to \_\_\_\_\_ the race.
- turn off**  
Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the light, please?
- get**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ more than 50 emails yesterday.
- lose**  
I've \_\_\_\_\_ some money!

## 3 PRONUNCIATION 'll, won't

**Checker** Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

- I'll **learn a lot**.
- He'll **meet** somebody **new**.
- You'll have a **good time**.
- She **won't** get the **job**.
- They **won't lend** you the **money**.
- We **won't arrive** on **time**.

## 4 READING

a Read the horoscopes for this month. Answer the questions.

# Horoscopes



### AQUARIUS Jan 21–Feb 19

You'll find love this month! You'll meet someone new at work, which will be the start of something special. The color red will bring you happiness.



### PISCES Feb 20–Mar 20

Close family will be important this month. Try to spend more time with them, and they'll be very glad to see you. The color green will bring you money.



### ARIES Mar 21–Apr 20

You'll have to be very careful with money this month and avoid buying any clothes. However, you'll get a nice surprise at the end of the month. The color blue will bring you a surprise.



### TAURUS Apr 21–May 21

You'll have a very busy social life this month! Your friends will be taking you out all the time, and you'll make many new ones, too. The color orange will bring you success.



### GEMINI May 22–June 21

You won't have a very good month at work. Your boss will give you some bad news, but don't worry: you won't be unemployed. Work hard and next month will be better. The color purple will be important.



### CANCER June 22–July 22

This will be a great month for going away! You'll win a vacation, so have your passport ready. You'll also travel a lot in your own country, and you'll visit some old friends. The color yellow will bring you a fun surprise.

- 1 Who will do a lot of traveling this month? Cancer
- 2 Who will have problems with their job? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who won't go shopping? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Whose color will bring happiness? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who will go out a lot this month? \_\_\_\_\_

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

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a conversation about horoscopes. What are Matt and Amy's signs?



b **iChecker** Listen again and complete the sentences with A (Amy) or M (Matt).

- 1 A believes in horoscopes.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't believe in horoscopes.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ has a problem with someone.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is worried about the horoscope.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ was born in January.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_'s horoscope is good.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ has a meeting the next day.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

optimist /'ɒptəməst/

pessimist /'pesəməst/

(TV) series /'sɪrɪz/

stranger /'streɪndʒər/

cheer up /'tʃɪr ʌp/

definitely (not) /'defənətli/

probably (not) /'prɒbəbli/

I doubt it. /aɪ 'daʊt ɪt/

I hope so. (opp I hope not) /aɪ 'hoʊp soʊ/

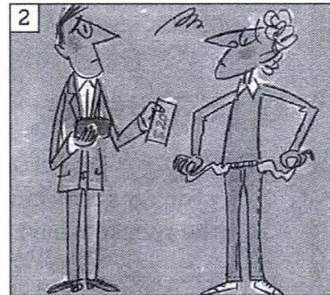
I think so (opp I don't think so) /aɪ 'θɪŋk soʊ/

www.irLanguage.com

# 6B I'll never forget you

## 1 GRAMMAR will / won't (decisions, offers, promises)

a Write sentences using the pictures and prompts. Use *I'll / I won't*.



- 1 call / you tomorrow  
I'll call you tomorrow
- 2 lend / you some money  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 have / the chicken  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 take / your coat  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 turn off / air-conditioning  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 not / be late  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

- 1 I'll drive you home. O
- 2 I'll remember to tell her. —
- 3 I'll get you some water. —
- 4 I'll help you clean your room, if you like. —
- 5 I'll have the chocolate cake, please. —
- 6 I won't tell your parents. —

## 2 VOCABULARY verb + back

Complete the sentences with these verbs.

call come give pay send take

- 1 A Jack called while you were out.  
B Thanks. I'll call him back in a minute.
- 2 A Do you want to borrow some money?  
B Yes, please. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you back next week.
- 3 A The person you want to see isn't here. She's at lunch.  
B That's OK. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ back later.
- 4 A It's a really nice top, but it doesn't fit me.  
B Don't worry. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it back to the store and exchange it.
- 5 A Have you finished that book I lent you?  
B Yes. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it back to you tomorrow.
- 6 A That toy car you bought on the Internet doesn't work.  
B It doesn't? I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it back, then.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION word stress: two-syllable verbs

a **Checker** Listen and underline the stressed syllables. **Circle** the words that are stressed on the second syllable.

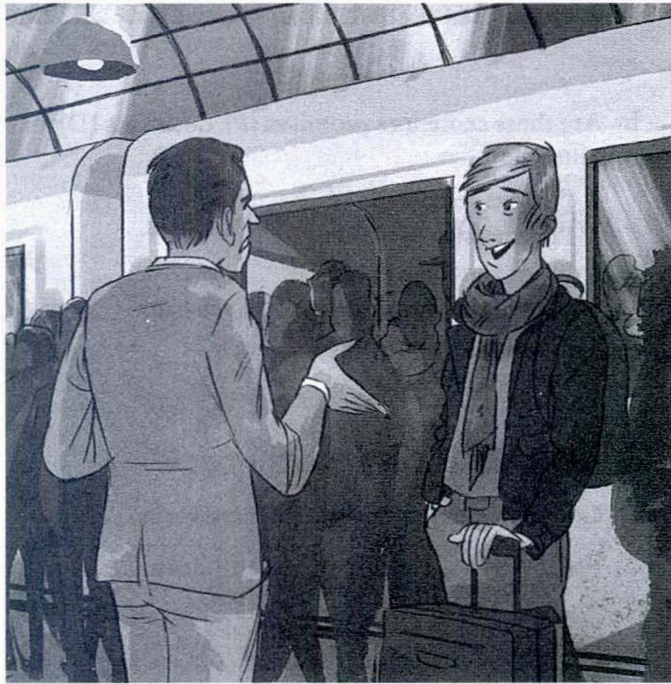
- 1 worry      relax      become
- 2 de|cide      e|mail      pro|mise
- 3 pra|ctice      li|sten      re|pair
- 4 bor|row      for|get      a|gree
- 5 sun|bathe      in|vite      com|plain

b **Checker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.



## 4 READING

a Read the text. What did Paul learn from his experience?



# An expensive lesson

My name's Paul, and this happened to me when I was visiting a friend in Paris.

I was getting off the Eurostar train at the Gare du Nord station when a man came up to me. He was wearing a suit, and he looked very respectable. "Do you speak English?" he asked. He had a French accent, but he said he was a banker from Montreal in the French-speaking part of Canada. Then he told me he had a problem. "I'm here in Paris with my wife and our three children, and we don't have enough money for a hotel. You see, my wife tried to get money from an ATM machine, but she couldn't remember our PIN number. She used the wrong number three times, so the machine kept her card. Could you help me?" I wasn't sure, so I asked to see his passport. "My passport is with my wife. She's waiting in a cafe with the children. We only need \$100 for the night, and I promise I'll pay you back." By this time the man was actually crying, so I thought he was telling the truth. I agreed to lend him the money, and I wrote down his name, email address, and phone number in Montreal. Then we went to an ATM, and I gave him the money. He said thank you, gave me a big hug, and left. I never saw him or heard from him ever again.

I knew his story wasn't completely true. Why did a banker have only one bank card? Why didn't he tell me how he would pay me back? Were his wife and children really in the cafe, and did they even exist? But I was tired and in a foreign country, and I felt like I had to help him. I now know to be very careful who I talk to when I arrive somewhere new!

b Read the text. Number the sentences in the right order.

- a Paul wrote down the man's contact information.
- b The man explained his problem.
- c The man's wife had his passport.
- d Paul arrived in Paris.
- e Paul asked for the man's passport.
- f A man started talking to him.
- g Paul didn't hear from the man.
- h Paul gave the man some money.

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

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers describing problems they have had abroad. What do the speakers have in common?

b **iChecker** Listen again and match the speakers with the sentences.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| Speaker 1 | <u>D</u> |
| Speaker 2 | —        |
| Speaker 3 | —        |
| Speaker 4 | —        |
| Speaker 5 | —        |

A Next time, I'll check before I go.

B I'll buy my own in the future.

C I won't let anyone in another time.

~~D I won't do anyone any favors in the future.~~

E I won't go out with anyone I don't know again.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hurt /hɜ:t/

previous /'prɪviəs/

relationship /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/

extra-large order /'ɛkstrə lɑ:dʒ 'ɔ:də/

ice cream sundae /aɪs kɪm 'sʌndeɪ/

get engaged /gɛt ɪn'geɪdʒd/

get in touch /gɛt ɪn 'tʌtʃ/

in their twenties /ɪn ðə 'twentɪz/

# 6C The meaning of dreaming

## 1 GRAMMAR review of verb forms: present, past, and future

a Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 A Are you going to go out tonight? (go out)  
B No, I'm really tired. I'm going to go to bed early. (go)
- 2 A What time \_\_\_\_\_ you usually \_\_\_\_\_ to bed? (go)  
B At 10:30. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour before I go to sleep. (read)
- 3 A Do you think the US \_\_\_\_\_ tonight? (win)  
B No, I think they \_\_\_\_\_. (lose)
- 4 A What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at midnight last night? (do)  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ TV. (watch)
- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ that you were flying? (dream)  
B No, I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ that dream. (have)
- 6 A What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? It's 5 o'clock in the morning! (do)  
B I can't sleep so I \_\_\_\_\_. (read)
- 7 A \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ well last night? (sleep)  
B No, I \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the night, and I couldn't go back to sleep. (wake up)
- 8 A What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow? (leave)  
B I'm \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock. (go)

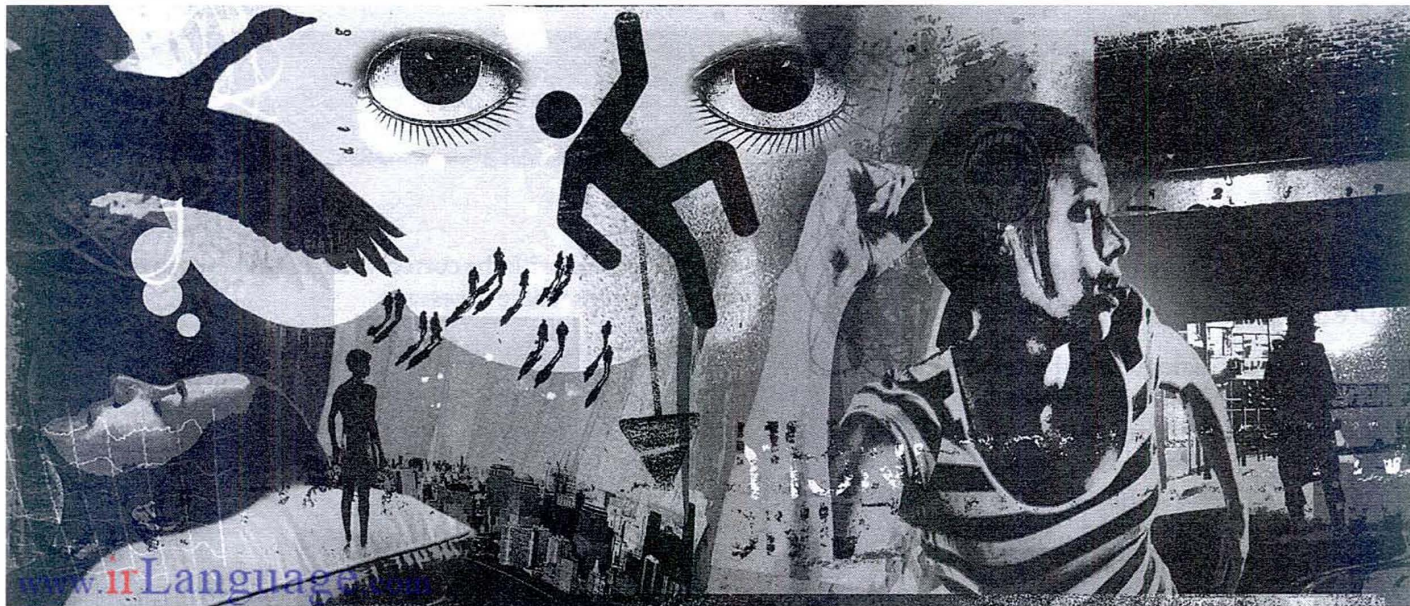
b Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions where necessary.



## What color are our dreams?

<sup>1</sup> Do we dream (dream) in color or in black and white? People argued for many years about this question, and scientists <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of research about this question. One of these scientists is a psychologist who <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at Dundee University. Her name is Eva Murzyn, and right now she <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (study) the effect of television on our dreams. Eva <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) the results of her latest study.

Sixty people <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (help) Eva with her research. They completed a questionnaire and kept a diary of their dreams. She <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) people who were either under 25 or over 55. When Eva analyzed their diaries, she <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) that the younger people usually dreamed in color, whereas the older group often <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) black-and-white dreams. Eva thinks that this is because the older group <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (see) TV shows in black and white when they were young. She believes that something happened to their brains while they <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV at that time.



## 2 VOCABULARY adjectives + prepositions

Circle the correct preposition.

- Sleeping eight hours a night is good **(for)** / to you.
- She's angry **with** / at him because he forgot her birthday.
- Los Angeles is famous **to** / for its sunny weather.
- I'm very bad **in** / at drawing.
- Be nice **to** / at me today because I'm in a bad mood.
- We aren't interested **about** / in auto racing.
- My little sister is afraid **of** / to big dogs.
- The new boss is very different **of** / from our old one.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION the letters ow

a **iChecker** Listen and circle the word with a different sound.

	<b>au</b> owl	<b>ou</b> phone		
1	brown	<b>(know)</b>	how	town
2	blow	snow	now	show
3	borrow	crowded	shower	towel
4	low	throw	window	down

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about recurring dreams. Number the dreams in the order you hear them.

- You are flying.
- 1** You are running.
- You can't escape.
- You are lost.
- You are falling.

b **iChecker** Listen again and match the interpretations with the dreams.

- |         |                                     |  |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Dream 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a You don't know what to do with your life.    |
| Dream 2 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b You can't change a difficult situation.      |
| Dream 3 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c Your life has improved in some way.          |
| Dream 4 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d You don't want your life to change.          |
| Dream 5 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <del>e You don't want to face a problem.</del> |

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

flowers /'flaʊəz/

owl /aʊl/

psychoanalyst /,saɪkəʊ'ænlɪst/

violin /vaɪə'lɪn/

freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/

be frightened of /bi 'fraɪnd əv/

dream about /'drɪm ə'baʊt/

be successful /bi sək'sesfl/

**iChecker TESTS FILE 6**

# 7A How to...

## 1 GRAMMAR uses of the infinitive

- a Complete the sentences with the infinitive of a verb from the list.

not do find not finish rent see not tell wash

- 1 John's very polite. He offered to wash the dishes after the meal.
- 2 Thanks for coming. We hope \_\_\_\_\_ you again soon.
- 3 She wasn't enjoying the lasagna, so she decided \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 4 My friend is unemployed. He needs \_\_\_\_\_ a job.
- 5 I'll tell you what she said, but please promise \_\_\_\_\_ anybody.
- 6 I'm sorry I shouted at you. I'll try \_\_\_\_\_ it again.
- 7 They want to live together. They're planning \_\_\_\_\_ an apartment.

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

1 **nice / meet**

Hello! How nice to meet you.

2 **difficult / talk**

Do you find it \_\_\_\_\_ to my mom?

3 **easy / buy**

It's \_\_\_\_\_ presents for my best friend.

4 **important / not say**

It's \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong thing.

5 **great / hear**

Thanks for calling. It was \_\_\_\_\_ from you.

6 **fun / be**

It's \_\_\_\_\_ with your family.

7 **kind / invite**

Her parents were very \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- c Complete the sentences with a verb in the infinitive.

- 1 He gave them some candy to say thank you.
- 2 They're taking classes \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.
- 3 We called the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ a table.
- 4 He told us a joke \_\_\_\_\_ us laugh.
- 5 I went to an ATM \_\_\_\_\_ some money.
- 6 Do you use your phone \_\_\_\_\_ photos?

- d Complete the sentences with a question word from the list and the infinitive of the verb in parentheses.

how how many how much what when where

- 1 She gave me her address, but I don't know how to get there. (get)
- 2 My brother is always busy, so I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ him. (call)
- 3 My mom asked me to get some eggs, but she didn't say \_\_\_\_\_. (buy)
- 4 We'd like to travel around the world, but we don't know \_\_\_\_\_ first. (go)
- 5 She wants to go to college, but she doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_. (study)
- 6 Who's going to be here for lunch? I have pasta, but I need to know \_\_\_\_\_. (make)

## 2 VOCABULARY verbs + infinitive

Complete the text with a verb from the list in the past tense.

forget try not want promise pretend learn  
offer plan start need not remember

Charlie wasn't happy at his job, so he <sup>1</sup> started to apply for a new job. Soon, one company called him and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to give him an interview. Charlie <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to tell his boss, so he <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to be sick. He told his boss that he had a stomachache, and he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the doctor's. His boss <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to call him later to ask him how he was. Charlie was really hoping to get the job, so he was a little nervous. He <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to drive to the interview, but there was a lot of traffic. In the end, he took the subway and was very late, and he <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to turn his cell phone off. Unfortunately, it rang while he was in the interview, but Charlie didn't answer it. However when his boss called later, he <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to act sick. The next morning, his boss said, "I'd like to see you in my office." Charlie <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to apologize, but his boss was very angry, and Charlie almost lost his job. But he <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an important lesson: not to lie to his boss again.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION linking, weak form of to

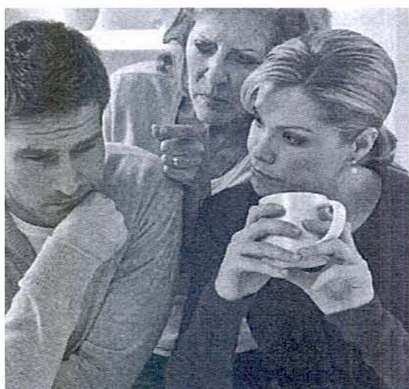
a Practice saying the sentences.

- 1 We want to know.
- 2 They hoped to win.
- 3 He promised to call.
- 4 I don't know what to do.
- 5 She forgot to go.
- 6 It's important to remember.
- 7 I learned to swim.
- 8 He started to cry.

b **iChecker** Listen and repeat the sentences.

### 4 READING

a Read the article. Is the writer generally positive or negative about mothers-in-law?



## The truth about mothers-in-law

Although it's men who tell jokes about them, mothers-in-law are usually less popular with their daughters-in-law than with their sons-in-law. A recent study of 49 married couples found that two thirds of wives interviewed

said that their mothers-in-law caused them "unhappiness and stress," compared with 15 percent of the husbands.

There are a number of reasons for this. First of all, there is the question of experience. A mother-in-law has already raised a family of her own, so she feels that she has a lot of knowledge to pass on. In this situation, it is very difficult for her to keep quiet. However, when a daughter-in-law is a new mother, she usually wants to find her own way of doing things. She often interprets her mother-in-law's advice as criticism, which can cause a conflict.

Secondly, there is the case of the husband. Both women care for him, although each of them loves him in a different way. On the one hand, he is the mother-in-law's son, and she obviously wants the best for him. On the other hand, he is the wife's partner, and she wants him to support her. Both women can get very upset if they see the man taking sides, and this can cause an argument.

However, mothers-in-law actually have a lot to offer, despite their reputation for causing trouble. They are generally excellent babysitters, and they don't mind helping with the housework. As long as they have their own independent lives and help out only when needed, mothers-in-law can play a very useful role in any family. The important thing is that they should not get too involved in their sons' and daughters' relationships so that nobody feels bad.

b Read the article again and choose the best answer.

- 1 What did the study find out about mothers-in-law?
  - a More men than women have problems with them.
  - b More men than women tell jokes about them.
  - © More women than men have problems with them.
- 2 What advice do mothers-in-law try to give their daughters-in-law?
  - a How to take care of their husband.
  - b How to bring up children.
  - c How to do housework.
- 3 According to the article, which situation makes daughters-in-law angry?
  - a When their husband agrees with his mother.
  - b When their husband talks to his mother.
  - c When their husband argues with his mother.
- 4 Which women make the best mothers-in-law?
  - a Those who are really close to their son.
  - b Those who don't have a life of their own.
  - c Those who know when to offer help.

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

### 5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a conversation between two people about a ban on mother-in-law jokes. Do they agree in the end? \_\_\_\_\_
- b **iChecker** Listen again and complete the sentences with D (Dave) or J (Jane).
- 1 D thinks the ban is ridiculous.
  - 2     thinks that the jokes are offensive.
  - 3     thinks that it's important to have a sense of humor.
  - 4     makes a joke.
  - 5     thinks that the jokes don't show respect for parents.
  - 6     mentions a historical fact about mothers-in-law.
  - 7     quotes a historical joke.
  - 8     says that the jokes are sexist.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

advice /əd'vaɪs/

tactic /'tæktɪk/

greet /gri:t/

survive /sər'vaɪv/

honest /'ɒnəst/

absolutely delicious /əb'səlutli dɪ'lɪʃəs/

be punctual /bi 'pʌŋktʃuəl/

make conversation /meɪk kɒnvər'seɪʃn/

shake (somebody's) hand /ʃeɪk 'hænd/

(make) the right impression /ɪðə 'raɪt ɪm'preʃn/

# 7B Being happy

## 1 GRAMMAR uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)

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

- 1 I hate being (be) cold. I find it really depressing.
- 2 You spend too long \_\_\_\_\_ (play) video games.
- 3 We stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French because we didn't like the classes.
- 4 He's celebrating because he's finished \_\_\_\_\_ (write) his book.
- 5 It started \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) during the night while we were asleep.
- 6 I'm bored. I feel like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk.
- 7 My parents have bought a house by a beach because they love \_\_\_\_\_ (swim).
- 8 I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early in the morning.
- 9 Kathy really enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to her iPod.
- 10 The best thing about \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus is \_\_\_\_\_ (not drive) in busy traffic.

b Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Do you ever dream of          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Are you interested in         | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 Please don't leave without    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 She isn't very good at        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 We ended the evening by       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 I'm really looking forward to | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

- a doing some part-time work?
- b seeing you tonight.
- c **stopping work and retiring?**
- d thanking everybody for coming.
- e saying goodbye to me.
- f parking her father's car.

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

drink	drive	exercise	get up	go	imagine	leave
listen	read	send	stay	take	turn	write

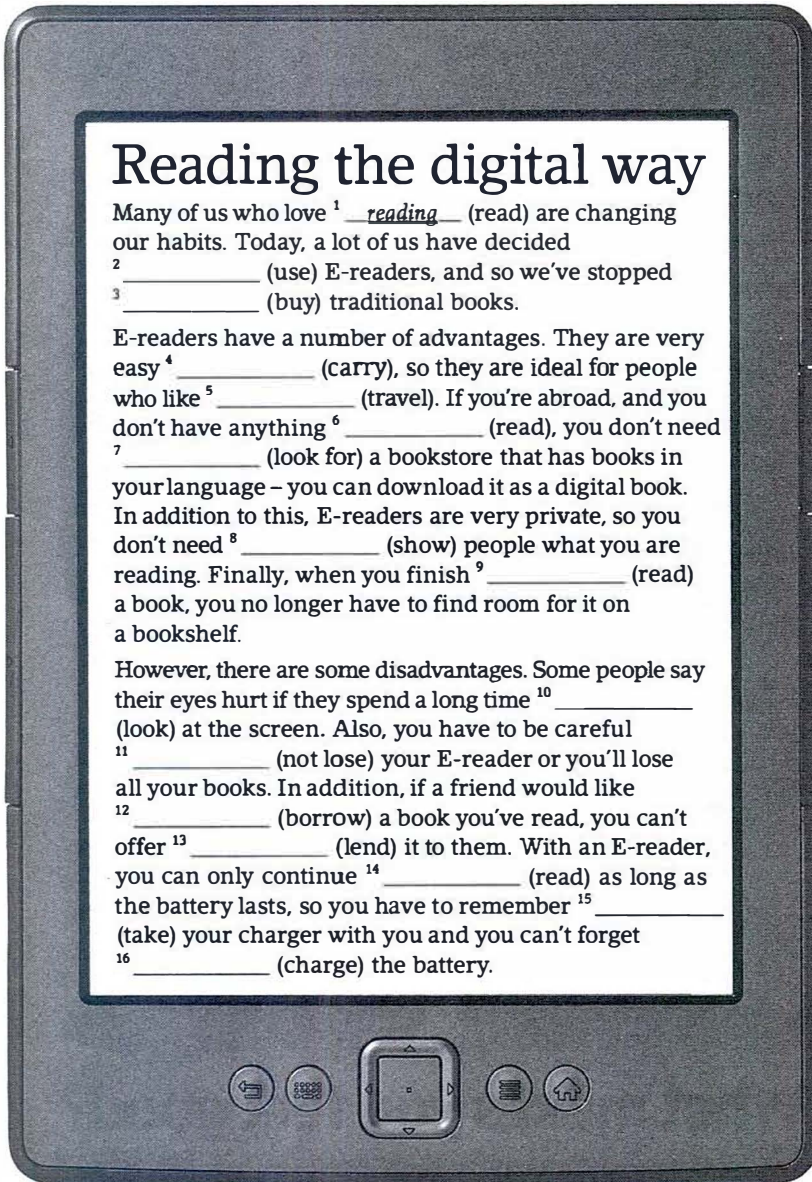


## What makes you feel good?

Here are some more texts from our readers.

- 1 Writing and then sending a funny email or text message to my friends. And of course, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their faces when they read it.
- 2 I really like <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at night when there's no traffic, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to my favorite music. I feel completely free.
- 3 <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in bed on Sunday morning and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper. Then <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very late and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my dog for a long walk.
- 4 I enjoy <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym and really <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hard, and then <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a nice cold drink followed by a long, hot shower. There's nothing better.
- 5 <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ off my computer at the end of the day and <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ work! It's the best moment of the day. I love it!

- d Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses (-ing form or infinitive).



## Reading the digital way

Many of us who love <sup>1</sup> reading (read) are changing our habits. Today, a lot of us have decided <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (use) E-readers, and so we've stopped <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) traditional books. E-readers have a number of advantages. They are very easy <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (carry), so they are ideal for people who like <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (travel). If you're abroad, and you don't have anything <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read), you don't need <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) a bookstore that has books in your language – you can download it as a digital book. In addition to this, E-readers are very private, so you don't need <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (show) people what you are reading. Finally, when you finish <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book, you no longer have to find room for it on a bookshelf.

However, there are some disadvantages. Some people say their eyes hurt if they spend a long time <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at the screen. Also, you have to be careful <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not lose) your E-reader or you'll lose all your books. In addition, if a friend would like <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) a book you've read, you can't offer <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) it to them. With an E-reader, you can only continue <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read) as long as the battery lasts, so you have to remember <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) your charger with you and you can't forget <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (charge) the battery.

## 2 VOCABULARY verbs + gerund





Match the sentences 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 He hates doing the housework.
- 2 He feels like going for a run.
- 3 He doesn't mind cooking all the meals.
- 4 He's stopped playing basketball.
- 5 He spends hours chatting online.
- 6 He loves being with his friends.

- a He doesn't do it anymore.
- b It's OK for him to do it.
- c He really doesn't like it.
- d He does it a lot.
- e He wants to do it now.
- f He really likes it.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION the letter i

- a Circle the word with a different sound.

 fish	1 miss <u>mind</u> skin with
 bike	2 traffic nice kind size
 fish	3 habit finish imagine surprise
 bike	4 right give invite time

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talking about when and where they sing. How many of the speakers don't enjoy singing?
- b **iChecker** Listen again and match the speakers with sentences A–E.

Speaker 1	<u>C</u>
Speaker 2	—
Speaker 3	—
Speaker 4	—
Speaker 5	—

- A He / She does a lot of singing at work.  
 B He / She doesn't mind singing badly in front of other people.  
 C He / She enjoys singing at home.  
 D He / She likes singing when he/she is traveling.  
 E He / She was in a choir at school.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- soup /sup/  
 leftovers /'leftʊvəz/  
 a feel-good movie /ə 'fi:lgʊd 'muvi/  
 as soon as /əz 'sʊn əz/  
 scales /skeɪlz/  
 breathe /bri:ð/  
 choir /'kwaɪə/  
 high notes /haɪ noʊts/  
 magical /'mædʒɪkl/  
 bargain /'bɑ:ɡən/

# 7C Learn a language in a month!

## 1 GRAMMAR *have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't*

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



- A Do teachers in your country have to look stylish?  
 B Not very stylish. They \_\_\_\_\_ wear formal clothes, but they \_\_\_\_\_ look neat.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ American taxi drivers \_\_\_\_\_ work long hours? Someone told me that.  
 B Yes. We \_\_\_\_\_ twelve hours a day, but we \_\_\_\_\_ work every day.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ cook meals?  
 B No. You \_\_\_\_\_ do the cooking, but you \_\_\_\_\_ help the children to eat.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ your husband \_\_\_\_\_ travel abroad for his job?  
 B No, he \_\_\_\_\_ travel abroad, but he \_\_\_\_\_ speak foreign languages.

b What do these signs mean? Write sentences with *must* or *can't*.



- You must \_\_\_\_\_ pay in cash.
- \_\_\_\_\_ turn left here.
- \_\_\_\_\_ make a noise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ use your cell phone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ stop here.
- \_\_\_\_\_ play soccer here.

c Complete the sentences with *must not* or *don't have to*.

- The museum is free. You don't have to pay.
- You have to wear formal clothes. You \_\_\_\_\_ wear jeans.
- The speed limit is 55 mph. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive faster.
- Your hours will be 9–5 Monday to Friday. You \_\_\_\_\_ work on weekends.
- That river is dangerous. You \_\_\_\_\_ swim in it.
- It's a very small house. You \_\_\_\_\_ clean it every day.

## 2 VOCABULARY modifiers: *a little, really, etc.*

Order the words to make sentences.

- translation / useful / Online / aren't / sites / very  
Online translation sites aren't very useful.
- to / fairly / movies / understand / It's / American / difficult  
 It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- new / fast / speaks / Our / very / teacher  
 Our \_\_\_\_\_.
- of / little / those / unfriendly / a / students / Some / are  
 Some \_\_\_\_\_.
- is / English / idea / books / a / really / Reading / good  
 Reading \_\_\_\_\_.
- hard / extremely / Chinese / to / It's / learn  
 It's \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

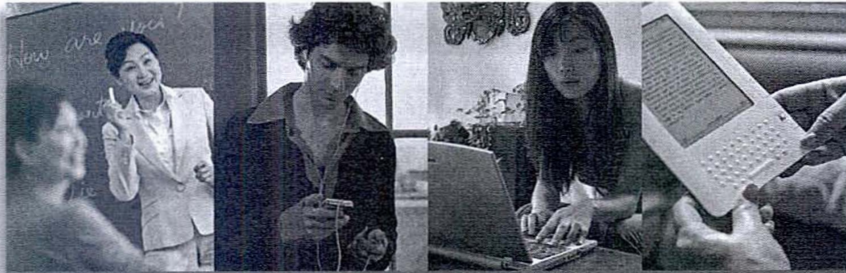
**Checker** Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

- You **must not** take **photos** here.
- They **have to** take the **train to work**.
- You **can't walk** on the **grass**.
- We **don't have to go to school today**.
- You **must** take **one pill every day**.



## 4 READING

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



# What's the best way to...? Learn a language

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

### Gloria, Brazil

My favorite way to learn a language is to go to a language school and take a class. There are classes for many levels of English, whether you're beginning or you've been learning for a long time. It's great when you have other students in the class and you can learn and practice together, and of course, having a teacher to help you is really important. It's good to do your homework, too!

### Ji-ho, South Korea

I think it's really hard to learn a language if you don't have anyone to talk to. I've joined a social networking site where I can chat in English to a lot of other people like me. I'm more interested in using English to communicate than anything else, so I don't mind if my grammar isn't perfect.

### Paolo, Portugal

I don't have time to go to an English class, but there's a great site on the Internet that has classes in the form of podcasts. Every week, I download a few of these onto my phone so that I can listen to the class when I'm going to and from work. I find the words and phrases that I have to listen to and repeat extremely useful.

### Suzen, Turkey

I'm a big fan of American pop music, so I spend a lot of time listening to different songs at home on my iPad. I've downloaded a new app that puts the lyrics on the screen and translates the song for you at the same time. I really enjoy learning English like this, and it's very good for my pronunciation, too.

### Kiko, Japan

I can't afford to pay for one-on-one English classes, but I've found a great class online. I have to watch a short video, and then learn the grammar and vocabulary in it. If I have any questions, I can contact my online tutor who's very friendly. I'm really enjoying the class, and I've learned a lot from it.

### Luis, Spain

I love books, and in my opinion, you can learn a lot of new words by reading in English. I look up difficult words with my dictionary or do a quick search online. Also, I can read a book whenever I want. I don't have to go to classes or pay a lot of money for private tutors. Books are great. I can learn English and about other subjects, too!

- b Complete the sentences with the people's names.

- 1 Suzen thinks that listening to songs helps her pronunciation.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ says that reading can improve your vocabulary.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ has contact with an online teacher.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ thinks that speaking is more important than grammar.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ likes meeting and practicing with other students.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ practices English mostly by listening.

## 5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about the Cherokee language. On what gadgets can the Cherokee people use their language today?

- b **iChecker** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many languages exist in the world today? About 6,000
- 2 By 2100, how many will disappear?
- 3 How many members of the Cherokee tribe could speak Cherokee when the plan started?
- 4 How many Cherokees were there?
- 5 When did Apple release iOS 4.1 with Cherokee as an official language?

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/

fees /fiːz/

voice mail /'vɔɪs meɪl/

permitted /pə'mɪtɪd/

obligatory /ə'blɪgətɔːri/

complete beginner /kəm'pliːt bɪ'ɡɪnə/

entrance fee /'entrəns 'fi/

intensive course /ɪn'tensɪv kɔːrs/

against the rules /ə'ɡeɪnst ðə ruːlz/

**iChecker** TESTS FILE 7

# Practical English At the pharmacy

## 1 VOCABULARY feeling sick

Complete the sentences by unscrambling the letters in parenthesis.

- Dan feels terrible. He thinks he has the flu (ULF).
- I need to buy some tissues. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ (LCDO).
- That fish wasn't very good. Now I have a \_\_\_\_\_ (ACHOCHMSTAE).
- You feel very hot. I think you have a \_\_\_\_\_ (EMRETUPETRA).
- Please turn that music down. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ (CHAEHEDA).
- Kate smokes too much. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ (OGUHC).

## 2 GOING TO A PHARMACY

Complete the dialogue with these words.

allergic	better	every	have	help
much	often	symptoms	take	well

- A Good afternoon. How can I <sup>1</sup> help you?  
 B I'm not feeling very <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A What are your <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B I have a bad cough.  
 A Do you <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a temperature?  
 B No, I don't.  
 A Are you <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to any drugs?  
 B No, I don't think so.  
 A Take this cough medicine. It'll make you feel <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B How much do I have to <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A Four teaspoons <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ six hours.  
 B Sorry? How <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A Every six hours.  
 B OK, thanks. How <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is that?  
 A That's \$8.50, please.

## 3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

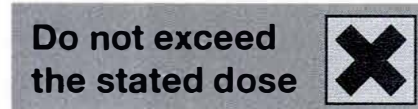
Complete the sentences.

- A That was a l\_\_\_\_\_ meal.  
 B I'm gl\_\_\_\_\_ you enjoyed it.
- A C\_\_\_\_\_ I have some more coffee, please?  
 B There isn't any more. Anyway, drinking too much coffee isn't good f\_\_\_\_\_ you.
- A I think I sh\_\_\_\_\_ go now.  
 B Would you like me to take you home?  
 A No, I'll walk. I'm s\_\_\_\_\_ I'll be fine.

## 4 READING

Match the signs 1–9 with their meaning A–I.

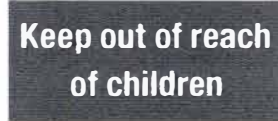
1  E



2



3



4



5



6



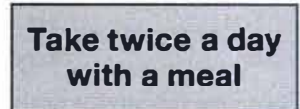
7



8



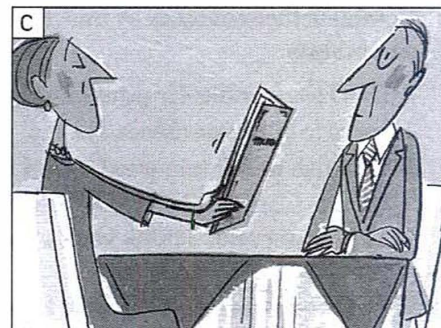
9



- A You must keep this medicine where children can't find it.  
 B You must not give this medicine to small children.  
 C You must not drink this water.  
 D You must take this medicine at breakfast and dinner.  
 E ~~You should be careful not to take too much of this medicine.~~  
 F You should be careful if you feel sick after taking this medicine.  
 G You must not smoke here.  
 H You should be careful or you might fall,  
 I You have to turn your cell phone off.

# 8A I don't know what to do!

## 1 GRAMMAR *should*



a Match the sentences with the pictures. Complete them with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1 She should eat her vegetables.  B
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ wear a coat.
- 3 "You \_\_\_\_\_ eat so much salt."
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ drive to work.
- 5 "You \_\_\_\_\_ get some glasses."
- 6 She \_\_\_\_\_ carry heavy bags.

b Complete the advice with *should* / *shouldn't* and a verb from the box.

buy call drink give go see tell

- 1 You shouldn't buy it because it won't fit you.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ coffee all day.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor immediately.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ her how you feel.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ them any candy.
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ her and invite her to dinner.

c Read the problems A–G. Match them with the advice in b.

- A I find it really difficult to get up in the morning, and I'm often late for work. My boss has noticed, and she's really angry with me. What should I do?  3
- B Yesterday, I hurt my foot while I was playing soccer. It didn't seem very serious at the time, but now my foot is black and blue. What is your advice?
- C I've seen the perfect suit on sale in my favorite store, and it's exactly what I'm looking for. The only problem is it's a medium and I'm a large. What should I do?
- D I really like one of my colleagues at work, and I think she likes me, too. I'd really like to go out with her, but I don't know how to ask her. Any advice?
- E I have three children, and they all have terrible problems with their teeth. We're always at the dentist's, and each visit costs a lot of money. Any advice?
- F I've always been very nervous, but now it's getting worse. I don't have time to eat at work, so I drink five or six cups of coffee during the day. What should I do?
- G I've had an argument with my best friend, and I don't know what to do. I feel very stupid, and I think I made a mistake. What do you think I should do?

## 2 VOCABULARY *get*





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

along divorced home in shape lost  
school tickets worse up text message

- Her parents aren't happy together, so they're going to get divorced.
- Are your children in bed when your husband \_\_\_\_\_ from work?
- Our GPS wasn't working, and we \_\_\_\_\_ on the way to our friends' house.
- I'm going to the gym because I want to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The pain in my neck was \_\_\_\_\_, so I went to the doctor.
- This morning I \_\_\_\_\_ for the concert online. They're very good ones in the front!
- How well do you \_\_\_\_\_ with your brothers and sisters?
- I've just \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ from my friend saying he's going to be late.
- I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ today. I'm going to stay in bed.
- I often \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ late, although it's very close to where I live.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION /ʊ/ and /u/

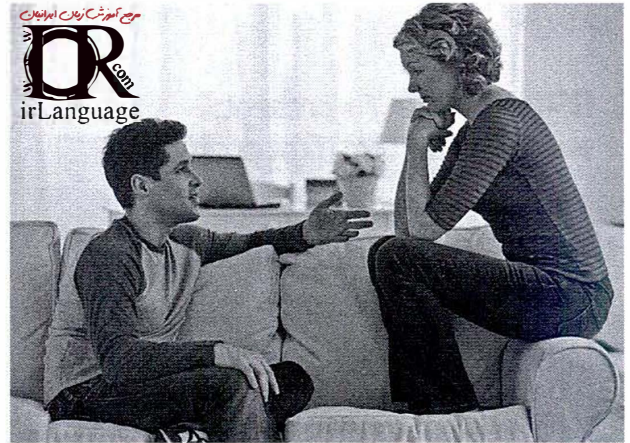
- a **Circle** the word in each group that has a different sound.

 bull	1 pull	<b>food</b>	would
 boot	2 could	tune	soon
 bull	3 took	pull	soup
 boot	4 book	do	two

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talk about a person they discuss their problems with. How many of them talk to members of their family?



- b **iChecker** Listen again and match the speakers with the statements A–E.

Speaker 1	<u>C</u>
Speaker 2	—
Speaker 3	—
Speaker 4	—
Speaker 5	—

A has had some similar experiences to this person.

B also gives advice to this person.

C is in a relationship with someone he/she met through this person.

D doesn't always agree with this person.

E first met this person when he/she was very young.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

attend (a conference) /ə'tend/

risk (verb) /rɪsk/

macho /'mætʃoʊ/

instead /ɪn'stɛd/

avoid somebody /ə'vɔɪd 'sʌmbədi/

be worth (doing) /bi wɜrθ/

change your mind /tʃeɪndʒ jɔr maɪnd/

go for (something) /gəʊ fɔr/

keep in touch (with somebody) /ki:p ɪn tʌtʃ/

# 8B If something can go wrong...

## 1 GRAMMAR *if* + present, + *will* + base form (first conditional)

a Match the sentence halves.

### Here are six more examples of Murphy's Law:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 If you lose something,                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 If you arrive early at a party,             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 If you make an appointment with the doctor, | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 If you don't do your homework,              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 If you buy a new rug,                       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 If you get into a hot bath,                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
- a you'll feel better before you see him.  
 b you'll drop something on it the first day.  
 c ~~you'll find it in the last place you look.~~  
 d the phone will ring.  
 e everyone else will be late.  
 f your teacher will ask you for it.

b Circle the correct form.

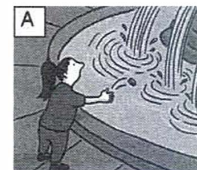
- If the plane arrives late tonight, I will miss / miss the last bus.
- If you see / will see an accident, call the police!
- They won't get lost, if they use / will use their GPS.
- We don't get / won't get to the movie theater in time if we don't leave now.
- If you don't take / won't take an umbrella, it'll definitely rain!
- If my phone doesn't work / won't work here, can I use yours?
- Kathy is / will be disappointed if she doesn't get the job.
- If there isn't / won't be much traffic when we leave, it won't take long to get there.

c Complete the texts with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Then read and match the texts with the correct pictures, A–G.

## Traditions and Beliefs

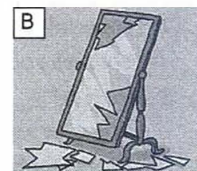
### 1 Giving a knife

If a friend gives (give) you a knife as a present and you give (give) your friend a coin in return, your friendship will last (last) forever.



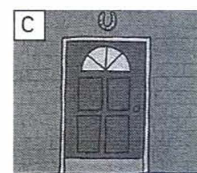
### 2 Horseshoe

If you hang (hang) a horseshoe above your door, it brings (bring) good things to you and your family.



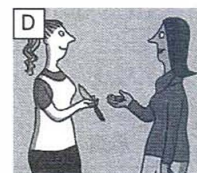
### 3 Ladders

If you walk (walk) under a ladder, you have (have) bad things happen to you.



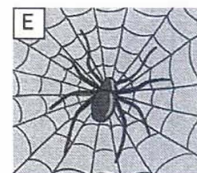
### 4 Throwing a coin in a fountain

If you throw (throw) a coin into a well or fountain and make (make) a wish, the wish comes (come) true.



### 5 Falling leaves

If it is (be) the first day of fall, and you catch (catch) a falling leaf, you won't be (not be) sick all winter.



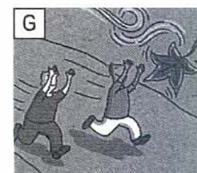
### 6 Mirrors

If you break (break) a mirror, you have (have) seven years of bad luck.



### 7 Spiders

If you see (see) a spider on its web, watch it carefully. If the spider runs (run) down the web, you will go (go) on a trip soon.



## 2 VOCABULARY confusing verbs

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

### 1 look, look like

You look very stylish in that suit. In fact, you look like a businessman!

### 2 lose, miss

I \_\_\_\_\_ my ticket, so I \_\_\_\_\_ the train and I was late for work.

### 3 say, tell

My son doesn't often \_\_\_\_\_ lies, but if he does, he always \_\_\_\_\_ sorry.

### 4 hope, wait

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus. I \_\_\_\_\_ it'll come soon because it's raining.

### 5 look at, watch

Our friends enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ the video of our wedding, but they didn't want to \_\_\_\_\_ the photos of our honeymoon.

### 6 know, meet

She's \_\_\_\_\_ him since the summer. She \_\_\_\_\_ him on a business trip.

### 7 borrow, lend

If you need to \_\_\_\_\_ some money, I can \_\_\_\_\_ you 50 dollars.

### 8 find, look for

We were \_\_\_\_\_ a cheap apartment on the Internet, and we \_\_\_\_\_ the perfect place.

### 9 carry, wear

He was \_\_\_\_\_ a big coat and \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy suitcase.

### 10 bring, take

I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you to the airport if you \_\_\_\_\_ me back a souvenir.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION linking

a **iChecker** Listen to how the words are linked in each sentence.

- If I walk, I'll arrive late.
- It'll be hot if you go in August.
- If it rains, I'll get a taxi.
- She'll get angry if we don't invite her.
- If we get up early, we can go to the mall.
- If I don't understand the menu, I'll ask the waiter.

b **iChecker** Listen again. Practice saying the sentences.

## 4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about natural disasters. How many tips does the expert give? \_\_\_\_\_



b **iChecker** Listen again and answer the questions.

- Can you avoid natural disasters? No, you can't
- During which months should you not go to the Caribbean? \_\_\_\_\_
- What will travel insurance probably pay for? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why is it important not to panic? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who should you contact as soon as possible? \_\_\_\_\_
- What should you ask your airline when you book your flight? \_\_\_\_\_

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- blizzard /'blɪzəd/
- cyclone /'saɪkloun/
- earthquake /'ɜːθkweɪk/
- flood /flʌd/
- forest fire /'fɒrəst 'faɪə/
- monsoon /mən'sun/
- tsunami /tsu'nami/
- spill (coffee) /spɪl/
- parking space /'pɑːkɪŋ speɪs/
- natural disaster /'nætʃrəl dɪ'zæstə/

# 8C You must be mine

## 1 GRAMMAR possessive pronouns

a Complete the questions and answers in the chart.

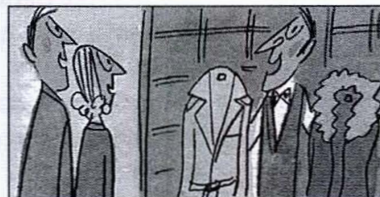
Whose...?	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
1 <u>Whose bag is that</u> ?	It's my bag.	It's <u>mine</u> .
2 <u>Whose books are those</u> ?	They're your books.	They're _____.
3 _____ ?	It's his laptop.	It's _____.
4 _____ ?	They're her keys.	They're _____.
5 _____ ?	It's our car.	It's _____.
6 _____ ?	They're your coats.	They're _____.
7 _____ ?	It's their house.	It's _____.

b Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective (*my, your, etc.*) or pronoun (*mine, yours, etc.*).

- 1 A Are those my glasses?  
B No, they're his. Yours are in your pocket!



- 2 A Whose coats are these? Are they \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Yes, they're \_\_\_\_\_. Thanks a lot.



- 3 A Is that your husband's car?  
It looks like \_\_\_\_\_.  
B No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ car is bigger than that.



- 4 A Whose cat is that? It isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
B I've seen it in the neighbors' yard. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_.



- 5 A Is that a new phone? \_\_\_\_\_ old one was black.  
B No, it's my sister's. \_\_\_\_\_ is broken, so I'm borrowing \_\_\_\_\_.



## 2 VOCABULARY

adverbs of manner

Make adverbs from the adjectives in the box and complete the sentences.

calm dream lazy quiet serious ~~slow~~

- Please walk more slowly. You're going too fast!
- Sorry? I can't hear you. You're speaking very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mary hardly ever laughs. She takes things really \_\_\_\_\_.
- "I don't feel like doing anything today," he said \_\_\_\_\_.
- "I'd love to retire early and live on a tropical island," Mark said \_\_\_\_\_.
- Although all the passengers were worried, the flight attendant spoke \_\_\_\_\_ and explained the problem.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION

word stress

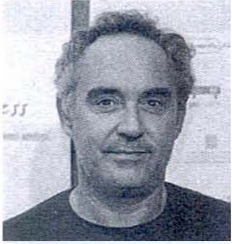
a Underline the stressed syllable.

- de|tect|ive
- dis|tance
- dol|lar
- ad|van|tage
- en|joy
- com|ple|tely
- re|mem|ber
- pro|mise
- su|spic|ious

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 READING

- a Read the article about five famous chefs. Do you recognize any of them?



**Ferran Adrià** is a Spanish chef who is famous for preparing food scientifically. After serving in the military, Adrià got a job at elBulli in Catalonia, Spain as a line cook. He became head chef only 18 months later. elBulli closed in 2012, but it had three Michelin stars and was once voted the best restaurant in the world. Adrià has published several books and has taught a class at Harvard University.



**Georges Auguste Escoffier** was France's most important chef in the early 1900s. He was responsible for making traditional French food more modern and simple. He also made cooking food a respected job by introducing organized systems to restaurant kitchens. The French call Escoffier "the king of chefs and the chef of kings." He wrote cookbooks, cooked for royalty, and managed several restaurant kitchens during his successful career.



**Jamie Oliver** is one of the UK's best-loved TV chefs. His shows have been broadcast internationally in countries like the US, South Africa, Australia, Brazil, Japan, and Iceland. His books have been translated into thirty languages. Jamie is most famous for his campaigns to encourage schoolchildren to eat healthily. He's married with four children.



**Tom Colicchio** is a popular American chef and owner of Craft, a restaurant in New York City. He has always been interested in food and cooking, but he never graduated from a cooking school. He taught himself how to cook using French cooking guides. Despite this, he is the head judge on the reality TV cooking show *Top Chef* and the winner of five James Beard Foundation Medals for accomplishments in cooking.



**Masaharu Morimoto** is one of Japan's top chefs, and is well known for combining Japanese and Western food into delicious meals. He started his career as a baseball player at 17, but changed to cooking and opened his first restaurant at 24. Morimoto is probably most famous for starring in the TV reality shows *Iron Chef* and *Iron Chef America*, where he competes against other chefs in timed cooking battles.

- b Read the article again and answer the questions. Write F, A, J, T, or M.

Who?

- 1 learned to cook by reading books T
- 2 had a completely different job before becoming a chef —
- 3 made cooking food easier —
- 4 uses chemistry in his cooking —
- 5 thinks young people should eat healthier —

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

## 5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a conversation about an experiment on a TV show. Which question did the experiment hope to answer? Was it successful?

- b **iChecker** Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The show was on in the evening. T
- 2 There were three cooks. —
- 3 The rules for each course were that they had to use the same main ingredient and make the same dish. —
- 4 There were two judges. —
- 5 The cooks were professional restaurant critics. —
- 6 Hugo only remembers two dishes because the judges found it very difficult to decide who made them. —

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

advantage /əd'væntɪdʒ/

expenses /ɪk'spensəs/

exclaim /ɪk'skleɪm/

trust /trʌst/

suspicious /sə'spiʃəs/

calmly /'kɑːmli/

dreamily /'driːməli/

masterfully /'mæstəfəli/

the suburbs /ðə 'sʌbərbz/

somebody else /'sʌmbədi ɛls/

**iChecker** TESTS FILE 8



# 9A What would you do?

## 1 GRAMMAR *if + past, would + base form (second conditional)*

a Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

- |                                       |                                     |   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 If my sister were older,            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a if he could swim.                             |
| 2 My parents would buy a bigger house | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b you'd be really scared.                       |
| 3 He'd go sailing                     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c if they couldn't watch TV?                    |
| 4 What would people do                | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d if it wasn't raining.                         |
| 5 If you saw that horror movie,       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e if they had more money.                       |
| 6 I'd go for a walk                   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f <del>she could go to the party with me.</del> |

b Order the words to complete the sentences and questions.

- car / would / I / it / to / work / drive / a / had  
If I had a car, I would drive it to work.
- you / found / do / a / you / million / would / if / dollars  
What \_\_\_\_\_?
- if / he / could / a / afford / one / phone  
He'd buy \_\_\_\_\_.
- caviar / it / I / eat / gave / me / wouldn't  
If someone \_\_\_\_\_.
- say / could / talk / if / to / you / the / would / president / you  
What \_\_\_\_\_?
- job / for / you / a / I / new / if / look / were  
I'd \_\_\_\_\_.

c Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- If a bee flew (fly) into my bedroom, I would open (open) the window.
- If my sister \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a mouse in the kitchen, she \_\_\_\_\_ (scream).
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a dog if we \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a yard.
- If my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) allergic to animals, he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a cat.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the country, I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to ride a horse.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) if a dangerous dog \_\_\_\_\_ (attack) you?

## 2 VOCABULARY animals

Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

Clues down ↓

### 3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllables.

- |               |              |              |            |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 bu tter fly | 5 dol phin   | 9 li on      | 13 spi der |
| 2 ca mel      | 6 ele phant  | 10 mon key   | 14 ti ger  |
| 3 chi cken    | 7 gi raffe   | 11 mo squito |            |
| 4 croc odile  | 8 jell yfish | 12 ra bbit   |            |

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

### 4 READING

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

## CROCODILE ATTACK!

If you were swimming at the edge of the water in Southern Florida in the US, and you saw a crocodile coming toward you, what would you do?

- |                              |                          |                                     |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| "I'd run away fast."         | <input type="checkbox"/> | "I'd pretend to be dead."           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| "I'd try to open its mouth." | <input type="checkbox"/> | "I'd put my fingers into its eyes." | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| "I'd make a loud noise."     | <input type="checkbox"/> | "I'd try to fight it."              | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Now read the rest of the article. Circle the sentence that is the best summary.

- 1 There's nothing you can do if a crocodile attacks you.
- 2 There are a lot of things you can do if a crocodile attacks you.
- 3 There's only one thing to do if a crocodile attacks you.

Well, most of these are possible – the best thing to do depends on where the crocodile is at the time. If it comes toward you on land, experts say you should turn around and run away as fast as possible. Crocodiles can run faster than humans over a short distance, but they soon get tired. If they miss their first chance to catch their **victim**, they usually start looking for something else.

If you're in the water, then **splash** around to make a noise so that the animal gets confused. If this doesn't work, push your thumb or fingers into the crocodile's eye. This is the most sensitive area of the crocodile's body, and it is the place where you can cause the animal the most **pain**. It will also be very surprised by your attack, and it's possible that it will decide to leave you alone. Don't try and open the crocodile's mouth because the **muscles** are so strong that this is almost impossible.

However, if the crocodile is in a bad **mood**, it's possible that it will continue fighting. Your final opportunity is to pretend to be dead. If the crocodile thinks that its victim is dead, it opens its mouth for a few seconds to move the body into its throat. This can give you your last chance to escape, but it's a very dangerous plan.

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

c Look at the **highlighted** words or phrases. Check their meaning and pronunciation with your dictionary.

### 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a news story about a shark attack. How did the man survive?

b **iChecker** Listen again and answer the questions.

1 Where is Eric Nerhus from?

2 What was he doing when the shark attacked?

3 Which parts of his body were in the shark's mouth?

4 What was Eric's vest made of?

5 Who rescued Eric?

6 How did Eric get to a hospital?

7 What injuries did he have?

8 How big was the shark?

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- pockets /'pækəts/
- backward /'bækwərd/
- bite /baɪt/
- float /fləʊt/
- shout /ʃaʊt/
- sting /strɪŋ/
- suck /sʌk/
- tie /taɪ/
- wave /weɪv/
- keep still /kɪp 'stɪl/

# 9B I've been afraid of it for years

## 1 VOCABULARY phobias and words related to fear

a Complete the phobias with the missing vowels. Then match them with the definitions.

- |   |                                       |                           |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <u>a</u> g <u>o</u> r <u>a</u> ph <u>o</u> b <u>i</u> a | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b | a fear of spiders         |
| 2 cl <u>o</u> str <u>o</u> ph <u>o</u> b <u>i</u> a       | <input type="checkbox"/> b            | b fear of open spaces     |
| 3 <u>a</u> cr <u>o</u> ph <u>o</u> b <u>i</u> a           | <input type="checkbox"/> c            | c fear of heights         |
| 4 gl <u>o</u> ss <u>o</u> ph <u>o</u> b <u>i</u> a        | <input type="checkbox"/> d            | d fear of closed spaces   |
| 5 <u>a</u> cr <u>o</u> ph <u>o</u> b <u>i</u> a           | <input type="checkbox"/> e            | e fear of public speaking |

b Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

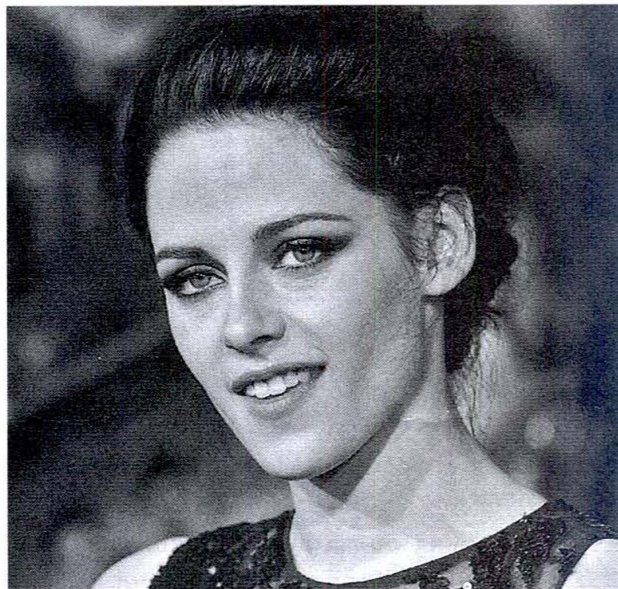
- 1 Are you frightened of snakes? A lot of people are.
- 2 I'm very sc\_\_\_\_\_ of spiders. I don't like them much.
- 3 If you suffer from a f\_\_\_\_\_ of flying, you can't travel by plane.
- 4 My sister is te\_\_\_\_\_ of big dogs. She always crosses the street if she sees one.
- 5 My children don't like swimming. They're a\_\_\_\_\_ of water.
- 6 Elena has a ph\_\_\_\_\_ of insects. She never goes to the country.

## 2 GRAMMAR present perfect + *for* and *since*

a Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 Jess hasn't flown on a plane for / since many years.
- 2 I haven't seen my parents for / since my birthday.
- 3 He hasn't ridden a horse for / since he fell off one when he was twelve.
- 4 We've had our rabbit for / since six months.
- 5 My grandmother has agoraphobia. She hasn't left the house for / since two years.
- 6 I've been afraid of dogs for / since I was very young.
- 7 Tomo is sick. He hasn't eaten for / since two days.
- 8 We haven't been back there for / since the accident happened.

b Complete the text with *for* and *since*.



## A celebrity's life Kristen Stewart, actress

Kristen Stewart has been a famous actress <sup>1</sup> for about five years now. She has been an actress <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she was eight years old, when her agent saw her performing at school. Her first role was in a movie where she didn't speak, but <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ then she has been in many movies. She is probably best known for playing Bella Swan in *The Twilight Saga*, a part which she has played <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ four years.

Kristen has lived in Los Angeles <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she was born. Because she was acting at a young age, she couldn't go to school, so she studied online.

<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ then, she has completed high school. She is now one of the best-paid actresses in Hollywood.

Something many people don't know about Kristen is that she has equinophobia, or a fear of horses. She has had this problem <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ most of her life, but her fans have only known about it <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2012, when she was making a movie with horses. Kristen explained that she has been scared of them <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she was nine years old, when she fell off a horse during a riding accident.

- c Complete the questions about Kristen Stewart.  
Use *How long* or *When* and the verb in parentheses.

- When did Kristen Stewart start acting? (start)  
When she was eight.
- \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the part of Bella Swan?  
(play)  
For four years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Kristen \_\_\_\_\_ in Los Angeles? (live)  
Since she was born.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Kristen \_\_\_\_\_ equinophobia? (have)  
For most of her life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ fans \_\_\_\_\_ about her phobia? (hear)  
In 2012.

- d Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the **bold** phrases.

- Nina hates flying** since she was a child.  
Nina has hated flying
- How long time** has your brother been an actor?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- We've been married** since 2000.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He's been in the US **for February**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How long **do you have** your dog?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- He's had this job **since eight years**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I've had four cars **since I learned to drive**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She's known Victoria** since they were at school.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

**iChecker** Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

- How long** have you **worked here**?
- How long** have they **been married**?
- How long** has she **known** him?
- We've lived** here for **six months**.
- I've **studied English** for **three years**.
- He's had a **phobia** **since** he was a **child**.

## 4 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a radio call-in program about phobias. What is cynophobia?
- b **iChecker** Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- The caller is worried about...
  - her pet.
  - someone in her family.**
  - her phobia.
- The dog bit...
  - the neighbor.
  - the caller.
  - the caller's son.
- The caller wants some advice about...
  - preventing a phobia.
  - keeping dogs.
  - treating a phobia.
- The psychologist tells the caller...
  - to keep her son away from dogs.
  - to talk about her son's experience with him.
  - to let her son play with a friend's dog.



### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

cure /kyʊr/

drug /drʌg/

heights /haɪts/

overcome (a fear) /oʊvər'kʌm/

panic /'pænik/

afraid /ə'freɪd/

frightened /'fraɪnd/

rational (opp *irrational*) /'ræʃənl/

scared /skɛrd/

terrified /'tɛrəfaɪd/

affect (somebody / something) (verb) /ə'fekt/

have an effect on (somebody / something) /hæv  
ən ɪ'fekt ən/

# 9C Born to sing

## 1 VOCABULARY biographies

a Complete the phrases.

- |                      |                                     |  |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 My grandfather was | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a on his 65th birthday.                  |
| 2 He went            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b in love with my grandmother at school. |
| 3 He fell            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c <del>born in 1945</del> .              |
| 4 He graduated from  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d to school when he was five.            |
| 5 He started         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e work when he was 19.                   |
| 6 They got           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f high school in 1963.                   |
| 7 They had           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g three children.                        |
| 8 He retired         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h married in 1968.                       |

## 2 GRAMMAR present perfect or simple past? (2)

a Circle the correct verb forms.



www.irLanguage.com

My mother was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1948. When she graduated / she's graduated from high school, she started working in an office in Chicago. Later, the company <sup>2</sup>sent / has sent her to a different office in Denver, Colorado, where <sup>3</sup>she met / she's met my father. <sup>4</sup>They fell / They've fallen in love, and <sup>5</sup>they got / they've gotten married in 1970. <sup>6</sup>They had / They've had three children— I'm the youngest.

<sup>7</sup>They moved / They've moved back to Chicago again when my father retired. They bought a very nice house, and <sup>8</sup>they lived / they've lived there for two years now. My father <sup>9</sup>just planted / has just planted a vegetable garden in the backyard— <sup>10</sup>he was / he's been an excellent gardener all his life. My parents <sup>11</sup>made / have made a lot of new friends, and they're very happy in their new home.

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

- A How long have you studied English? (study)  
 B Since I was little, I started learning it at school. (start)
- A Are Tom and Melissa married?  
 B Yes, they are.  
 A When \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ married? (get)  
 B Last year. But they \_\_\_\_\_ together for about ten years now. (be)
- A Is that man the new accountant?  
 B Yes, he is.  
 A How long \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ here? (work)  
 B Only for two months. He \_\_\_\_\_ from college in June. (graduate)
- A How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your car? (have)  
 B A long time! I \_\_\_\_\_ it in 2005, I think. (buy)
- A When \_\_\_\_\_ Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ her best friend? (meet)  
 B When she was at college. She \_\_\_\_\_ her for three years now. (know)
- A How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in Lima? (live)  
 B Not long. I \_\_\_\_\_ six months ago. (arrive)

## 3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Write the words in the correct group.

~~award~~ children college divorced graduate  
 married musician retire separate (verb) successful

1 Stress on 1st syllable	2 Stress on 2nd syllable
<u>children</u>	<u>award</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 4 READING

a Read the text about John Lennon. Order the paragraphs 1–7.



### John Lennon and his sons

**A** On December 8, 1980, one of John Lennon's fans shot him outside his apartment. Since then, both of his sons have become musicians. Julian Lennon has made six albums and Sean Lennon has sung and played bass guitar with a number of different bands. So far, however, neither of them have been as successful as their father.

**B** John Lennon was born in Liverpool on October 9, 1940. His parents separated when he was five, so he went to live with an aunt and uncle. However, he stayed in contact with his mother, who played him Elvis Presley records and taught him how to play the banjo.

**C** Before The Beatles broke up in 1970, John met the Japanese artist, Yoko Ono, and he divorced his first wife. He left the band and continued making music both on his own and with Yoko. Their son, Sean, was born on October 9, 1975 and John stayed at home to take care of him.

**B** When John was 15, his mother bought him his first guitar. He formed his first band called The Quarrymen while he was still at school. When he graduated from high school, he took classes at Liverpool College of Art but the band took up a lot of his time, so he didn't graduate from college.

**E** The band released its first single "Love Me Do" in October, 1962. They started touring the country. John married his first wife, Cynthia, in secret, and his first son, Julian, was born while they were away. Fans went crazy wherever The Beatles played, and all of their albums reached the number one spot on the charts.

**F I** The singer-songwriter and guitarist John Lennon is one of the greatest musicians of all time. Songs like "Give Peace a Chance" and "Imagine" made him famous all over the world.

**G** John met Paul McCartney at the second performance of The Quarrymen, and he soon joined the band. Later, George Harrison joined them as lead guitarist. In 1960, they became The Beatles, and they started looking for a drummer. Ringo Starr replaced their original drummer, Pete Best, in 1962.

b **Circle** the correct verb form in the questions.

- 1 When **(was)** / **has been** John Lennon born?
- 2 What **did his mother buy** / **has his mother bought** for him?
- 3 How long **were** / **have been** The Beatles together?
- 4 How long ago **did John Lennon die** / **has John Lennon died**?
- 5 How many albums **did Julian Lennon make** / **has Julian Lennon made**?
- 6 Which instrument **did Sean Lennon play** / **has Sean Lennon played** with different bands?

c **Underline** five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to check their meaning and pronunciation.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about the American actress and singer Judy Garland and her daughter, Liza Minnelli. How old were they when they first performed on stage? \_\_\_\_\_



b **iChecker** Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Both women...

- 1 were born in the US. T
- 2 changed their names. —
- 3 started performing when they were very young. —
- 4 won Oscars. —
- 5 sang together at the London Palladium. —
- 6 had problems. —
- 7 got married more than once. —
- 8 had three children. —

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

award /ə'wɔ:d/	talented /'tæləntəd/
captain /'kæptən/	be influenced by
funeral /'fyunərəl/	/bi 'influənst baɪ/
injure /'ɪndʒər/	(follow in somebody's)
eldest /'eldəst/	footsteps /'fʊtstɛps/
respected /rɪ'spektəd/	form a band /fɔ:m ə bænd/

# Practical English Getting around

## 1 VOCABULARY directions

Complete the directions.

To get to the hotel you need to <sup>1</sup>turn left and go <sup>2</sup>str \_\_\_\_\_ ahead until you get to the roundabout. Go <sup>3</sup>a \_\_\_\_\_ the roundabout and take the third <sup>4</sup>e \_\_\_\_\_ Then turn right at the traffic <sup>5</sup>l \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>6</sup>t \_\_\_\_\_ the second turn on the <sup>7</sup>l \_\_\_\_\_. The hotel is called The Parker Hotel, and it's on the <sup>8</sup>r \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2 ASKING HOW TO GET THERE

Complete the dialogue with the missing sentences.

How do I get to SoHo on the subway? OK. Thanks. See you later.  
OK. And then? How many stops is that?  
Could you say that again? Where is it?

- A <sup>1</sup> How do I get to SoHo on the subway?  
B Go to the subway station at Grand Central – 42nd Street. Take the 6 train toward Brooklyn Bridge – City Hall. Get off at Spring Street.  
A <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B OK. Take the 6 train from Grand Central – 42nd Street to Spring Street.  
A <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B Seven.  
A <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B Then you can walk to the restaurant.  
A <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B Come out of the subway on Spring Street. Go straight ahead for about 240 feet and the restaurant is on the right. It's called Balthazar.  
A <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B And don't get lost.

## 3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

don't feel long said so stay think

- A I'm <sup>1</sup> so sorry I'm late. I missed the bus.  
B But you're always late.  
A I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I'm sorry.  
B Why don't you leave home earlier?  
A Look, why <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ we order? I'm really hungry.  
B No. I don't want to <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ here anymore.  
A OK. Why don't we go for a walk? I can get a burger or something.  
B I don't <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ like a walk. It's been a <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ day, and I'm tired.  
A Listen. I'll take you home now. And tomorrow I'll make dinner for you at my house. What do you <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?  
B OK. I suppose that way you can't be late!

## 4 READING

Read the article and answer these questions.

- How far is it from the airport to Manhattan? 15 miles
- How long does it take to drive there when it isn't rush hour? \_\_\_\_\_
- How much does AirTrain JFK cost for two people one way? \_\_\_\_\_
- How much does a taxi cost for four people? \_\_\_\_\_
- How much do taxis charge per suitcase? \_\_\_\_\_
- What time is the earliest bus to Manhattan? \_\_\_\_\_
- How much is the fare for an adult and a six-year-old child? \_\_\_\_\_



JFK (John F. Kennedy) International Airport is the largest of the three airports serving New York City. It is located in southeastern Queens, about 15 miles (24 km) from Manhattan. Travel time to Manhattan by car during rush hour can be over an hour; at other times it's about thirty to forty minutes.

### Getting into town from the airport

Although **AIRTRAIN JFK** does not travel directly to Manhattan, it connects passengers to New York's subway and bus networks. The trip costs \$5 and takes about an hour, depending on your destination. If you don't mind carrying your own luggage, this is probably your best option.

**TAXIS** are available outside every terminal in the airport, and there's a \$52 flat fee plus tolls to any location in Manhattan. Taxis will take up to four passengers, and there is no additional charge for luggage.

**NEW YORK AIRPORT SERVICE EXPRESS BUSES** run every 20 to 30 minutes from 6:15 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. from each of the airport terminals. The fare is \$15 one-way, but you can save money by buying round-trip tickets online. One free child under 12 is included in the fare. You can choose to get off at Grand Central, Port Authority, or Penn Station and the ride takes about an hour.

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

# 10A The mothers of invention

## 1 VOCABULARY verbs: invent, discover, etc.

Complete the sentences with the past participle of these verbs.

base	call	design	discover	give
invent	open	play	show	use

- One World Trade Center in New York City was designed by the architect Daniel Libeskind.
- The Statue of Liberty was \_\_\_\_\_ to the people of the US as a present from the French people.
- Gold was \_\_\_\_\_ in California in 1848.
- Lemons and sugar are \_\_\_\_\_ to make lemonade.
- The game of rugby was first \_\_\_\_\_ at Rugby School in the UK.
- The first public movie was \_\_\_\_\_ to an invited audience in Indiana in 1894.
- The river that flows through Washington, D.C. in the US is \_\_\_\_\_ the Potomac.
- The first game console was \_\_\_\_\_ by Ralph H. Baer.
- Heathrow airport's Terminal 5 was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Queen in 2008.
- Many characters in Somerset Maugham's books are \_\_\_\_\_ on real people.

## 2 GRAMMAR passive

a Order the words to make sentences.

1 discovered / were / Galileo / Saturn's rings / by /  
Saturn's rings were discovered by Galileo

2 is / on / of / life / The movie *The Iron Lady* / the /  
 based / Margaret Thatcher

3 Apple / invented / Cell phones / by / weren't

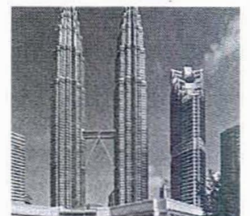
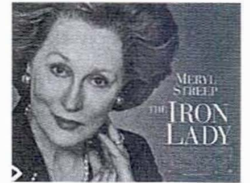
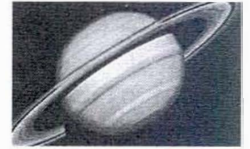
4 isn't / gas / Lead / in / used / nowadays

5 sold / Low-cost flights / online / are

6 an / were / architect / by / The Petronus Towers /  
 designed / Argentinian

7 wasn't / Steven Spielberg / *Avatar* / by / directed

8 company / by / made / Minis / British / aren't /  
 a / anymore





b Write sentences in the present or past passive.




- what / your new baby / named  
What is your new baby named?
- contact lenses / invent / a Czech chemist  
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- where / olives / grow  
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- the VW Beetle / design / in the 1930s  
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- diamonds / find / in many different colors  
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- when / vitamins / discover  
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- Spanish / speak / in Spain and many parts of South America  
 \_\_\_\_\_?
- where / the *Lord of the Rings* movies / make  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

c Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- A factory in China makes these toys.  
 These toys are made by a factory in China
- People of all ages wear jeans.  
 Jeans \_\_\_\_\_
- Microsoft didn't invent laptop computers.  
 Laptop computers \_\_\_\_\_
- Does a computer control the heat?  
 Is \_\_\_\_\_?
- Stieg Larsson wrote *The Millennium Trilogy*.  
*The Millennium Trilogy* \_\_\_\_\_
- People don't use cassette recorders very much today.  
 Cassette recorders \_\_\_\_\_
- Picasso didn't paint *The Scream*.  
*The Scream* \_\_\_\_\_
- Did the same person direct all the *Twilight* movies?  
 Were all \_\_\_\_\_?

### 3 PRONUNCIATION -ed

a **iChecker** Listen and (circle) the past participle with a different -ed sound.

1  <b>d</b> dog	2 /ɪd/ checked invented pretended	3  <b>d</b> dog	4 /ɪd/ opened wanted designed	5  <b>t</b> tie
called discovered <b>Painted</b>	checked invented pretended	opened wanted designed	rained started directed	decided produced based

b **iChecker** Listen again. Practice saying the words.

## 4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about things that have been invented by accident. Match the inventions 1–3 with the inventors a–c.

- |                      |                                     |                    |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 The microwave oven | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a George Crum      |
| 2 The x-ray          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b Percy Spencer    |
| 3 Potato chips       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c Wilhelm Roentgen |



b **iChecker** Listen again and correct the sentences.

- The discovery that microwaves heated food was made in ~~1954~~. 1945
- The microwaves melted a bar of chocolate on the table.
- The man who discovered the x-ray machine was American.
- He discovered that electrical rays could pass through water and air.
- The image on the first x-ray is of the man's hand.
- Thin fried potatoes are called potato chips by the British.
- Their inventor was a waiter.
- The potato chips were first called Saratoga potatoes.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- hair dryer /'hɛr draɪər/
- hammer /'hæmə/
- knife /naɪf/
- logo /'lɒɡəʊ/
- can opener /'kæn ɒpənər/
- bullet-proof vest /'bʊlət pruf vɛst/
- disposable diapers /dɪspəʊzəbl 'daɪpəz/
- canned food /kænd fud/
- windshield wipers /'wɪndʃɪld waɪpəz/

# 10B Could do better

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

## 1 VOCABULARY school subjects

a Match the school subjects and the questions.

- |                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Foreign languages      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Geography              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 History                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 Math                   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 Physical Education     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 Science                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 Information Technology | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 9 Art                    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

- a What's 15 times 99?  
 b Who wrote *Macbeth*?  
 c How do you say "thank you" in Portuguese?  
 d How do you select a program?  
 e When did Abraham Lincoln die?  
 f How many miles is eight laps around a standard track?  
 g Who painted *Three Musicians*?  
 h What's the capital of Argentina?  
 i What's the chemical symbol for water?

b Match the questions in a with the answers.

- |                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Buenos Aires        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Pablo Picasso       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 <i>Obrigado</i>     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 1,485               | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 William Shakespeare | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 H <sub>2</sub> O    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 2 miles             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 Click on the icon.  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 9 1865                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## 2 GRAMMAR used to

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verb phrase.

- 1  ? *Did you use to be* (you / be) a good student?  
 2  - I \_\_\_\_\_ (behave) very well.  
 3  + We \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a uniform at school.  
 4  ? \_\_\_\_\_ (Alex / have) a nickname to school?  
 5  - Students \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) IT when I went to school.  
 6  + Her school \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a same-sex school, but now it's coed.  
 7  - We \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) basketball in PE.  
 8  ? \_\_\_\_\_ (your teachers / give) you a lot of homework?

b Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- 1 I **use to** sit at the back of the class. Used to  
 2 He **used go** to school on Saturday mornings. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 We **didn't used to** understand our Spanish teacher. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 **Did you used to** go to school by bus? \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 School **use to** start at 9:00 but now it starts at 8:30. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 **Did your friends use help** you with your homework? \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 PRONUNCIATION used to / didn't use to

**Checker** Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

- 1 I **used** to be **good** at **math**.  
 2 We **used** to **hate** the **teacher**.  
 3 She **didn't use** to **like** school.  
 4 They **didn't use** to **wear** a **uniform**.  
 5 Did you **use** to play **soccer** in **PE**?  
 6 Did **your school** use to **open** in the **summer**?

## 4 READING

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

Did you have a favorite teacher?

Where did you go to school?

Did you ever behave badly?

What's the most important lesson you learned at school?

What did you want to do when you left school?

What subjects were you good at?

### My schooldays

DAVID SUCHET, actor, played Hercule Poirot in the TV series of Agatha Christie murder mysteries.

Interview by Tim Oglethorpe



1 Where did you go to school?

Grenham House, a boarding school in Kent, and Wellington School, a private school in Somerset.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

One thing my schooldays did teach me was the importance of teamwork. At boarding school, I was an outsider and I was really, truly unhappy there. When I started playing sports at Grenham House, I became a member of a team, and I felt a lot better about myself. Like sports, acting is also almost always a team event, and you **rely** just as much on other people as they do on you.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, I did. My brother and I both went to the same school and sometimes, we used to break the rules. In private schools at that time, a common **punishment** used to be "the cane": a long stick that the teacher used for hitting **naughty** boys.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Well, I wasn't very academic at all, really, and I was very bad at math. Luckily for me, I was really **good** at sports and that's the only reason they accepted me at Wellington. I was on the school rugby team, and I also played tennis. I played at Wimbledon once, in the junior tournament, and I got through to the second round.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Although I was good at sports, I never really considered taking it up professionally. Once I left Wellington, I wanted to become an actor, and I didn't play as many sports when I left school.

6 \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, my favorite teacher was Mr. Storr, coach of the school tennis team, and also my English teacher. One day, when I was 14 or 15, I had to read in class. After the class, he said to me, "The way you read suggests you might enjoy acting. Would you consider playing Macbeth in the school play?" That was the beginning of my acting career, and I've never looked back since.

- b Read the interview again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 He thinks it's important to work together with others. T
- 2 David didn't always enjoy his first school. —
- 3 David wanted to be a tennis player when he left school. —
- 4 He and his brother used to behave well. —
- 5 In the past, a teacher could hit students with a stick. —
- 6 David didn't use to be a very good student. —
- 7 He only got into Wellington because he was good at sports. —
- 8 Mr. Storr taught math and coached the tennis team. —

- c Look at the **highlighted** words. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

## 5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to two people talking about language learning in schools. Were Tony and Amy good at languages when they were at school?

- b **iChecker** Listen again and **circle** the correct answer.

- 1 Amy studied **(Japanese)** / French the longest.
- 2 Amy can remember one language more than the others because she **practiced it on vacation** / **studied it in college**.
- 3 Adults remember **some numbers** / **some adjectives** from their language classes.
- 4 According to Tony, some people are **too busy** / **too uncomfortable** to speak a foreign language.
- 5 **Spanish** / **Arabic** is more popular than French.
- 6 In the future, schools will **offer fewer languages** / **make younger students learn languages**.

# 10C Mr. Indecisive

## 1 GRAMMAR *might* (possibility)

- a Max and Sam are telling a colleague about their plans for next weekend. Complete the text with *might* and a verb from the box.

be eat go have invite make rain take

"We feel like doing something special next weekend, but we haven't decided what to do yet. It <sup>1</sup> might be sunny, so we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk by the river on Saturday. We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in a restaurant, or we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some sandwiches with us.

On the other hand, it <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, so we won't be able to go out. In that case, we <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some friends for dinner on Saturday. We <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dinner ourselves, or we <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ out, we're not sure.

Everything depends on the weather, really."

- b Complete the sentences with *might* or *might not* and a verb from the box.

be come fail get go ~~go out~~ have miss

- I'm really tired so I might not go out tonight.
- Miguel doesn't speak English, so he \_\_\_\_\_ the job with the American company.
- If you have a temperature, you \_\_\_\_\_ the flu.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ to our party – they're thinking of taking a vacation then.
- I haven't seen Johnny with Vanessa for a long time. They \_\_\_\_\_ together anymore.
- If the taxi doesn't come soon, we \_\_\_\_\_ the train.
- We love skiing, so we \_\_\_\_\_ to the Rocky Mountains for our next vacation.
- Sue hasn't practiced much so she \_\_\_\_\_ her driving test.

## 2 VOCABULARY word building: noun formation

- a Complete the chart with the correct noun or verb.

Verb	Noun
<sup>1</sup> <i>choose</i>	choice
confuse	<sup>2</sup> <i>confusion</i>
decide	<sup>3</sup> _____
<sup>4</sup> _____	death
educate	<sup>5</sup> _____
<sup>6</sup> _____	election
imagine	<sup>7</sup> _____
<sup>8</sup> _____	information
invite	<sup>9</sup> _____
<sup>10</sup> _____	life
opt	<sup>11</sup> _____
<sup>12</sup> _____	organization
<sup>13</sup> _____	success

- b Complete the sentences with verbs or nouns from a.

- After the death of my grandfather, my grandmother came to live with us.
- I made the right \_\_\_\_\_ to continue studying when I graduated from high school. I loved college.
- They're going to \_\_\_\_\_ all their friends to their party.
- \_\_\_\_\_ at school depends on how hard you work.
- We're sorry to \_\_\_\_\_ passengers that the 4:30 train to Chicago is delayed.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ to study history instead of geography at school.
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a world without electricity?
- The documentary was about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the author F. Scott Fitzgerald.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

- a Check (✓) the pairs of words that have the same sound and put an (X) for the pairs that don't.

1 might	science	✓
2 may	fail	—
3 know	now	—
4 where	were	—
5 here	there	—
6 tourist	Europe	—
7 show	cow	—
8 noisy	boy	—

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

### 4 READING

- a Read the text. What was the aim of the experiment? \_\_\_\_\_
- b Read the text again and **circle** the correct answer.
- The **participants** in the experiment were all **in college** / **at work**.
  - The two groups were shown the card game **in different places** / **at different times**.
  - The participants had to go back **some time later** / **the next day**.
  - Some** / **All** of the participants went to bed between the two visits.
  - There were **two** / **four** packs of cards in the card game.
  - The cards in the packs were **the same** / **different**.
  - The group who was taught in the morning **won** / **lost** more often than the other group.
  - The experiment helped researchers find a connection between **being creative** / **REM sleep** and making decisions.
- c **Highlight** five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

# Let me sleep on it

For many years, people have said that a good night's sleep often helps when you have to make an important decision. Research done recently by an American university has shown that this idea is actually true.

The researchers used a card game for their experiment, and 54 students between the ages of 18 and 23 took part. The scientists divided the **participants into two groups**. Both groups were given a short lesson on **how to play the card game, either in the morning or in the evening**. The lesson was **very short—not long enough for either group to learn exactly how the card game worked**. All of the students were asked to come back 12 hours later. The 28 students who had the class in the afternoon went home to a normal evening and their usual night of sleep, while the 26 who received the class in the morning came back after a day of normal activities without sleep.

On their second visit, the students played the game for long enough to learn that taking cards from the four different packs gave different results. Two of the packs had cards that helped players win more often while the other two packs had cards that made them lose. The object was to avoid losing the game.

In the experiment, the students who had had a normal night's sleep chose cards from the winning packs four times more than those who had spent the 12-hour break awake. The students who had slept also understood better how to play the game.

These results show that sleep helps a person make better decisions. The researchers think that this has something to do with rapid-eye-movement, or REM sleep, which is the creative period of our sleep cycle. The experiment shows that there is a connection between REM sleep and decision making, but researchers do not yet know what the connection is.

### 5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talking about decisions they have made. How many of them made good decisions? \_\_\_\_\_
- b **iChecker** Listen again and match the speakers with the sentences.
- |           |          |  |
|-----------|----------|--|
| Speaker 1 | <u>C</u> | A He / She thought time was more important than money. |
| Speaker 2 | —        | B He / She didn't get a special ticket.                |
| Speaker 3 | —        | <del>C</del> He / She didn't arrive on time.           |
| Speaker 4 | —        | D He / She didn't enjoy a special occasion.            |
| Speaker 5 | —        | E He / She didn't accept an invitation.                |

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

products /'prɒdʌkts/	make a decision /'meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/
dissatisfied /dɪ'sætɪsfad/	miss an opportunity /'mɪs ən əpə'tunəti/
indecisive /ɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/	pick somebody up (in a car) /'pɪk 'sʌmbədi ʌp/
electrical gadgets	pick (something) /'pɪk/
/ɪlek'trɪkl 'gædʒəts/	take (something) seriously /teɪk 'sɪəriəsli/
be able to /bi 'eɪbl tə/	

# 11A Bad losers

## 1 VOCABULARY sports, expressing movement

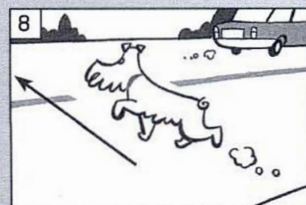
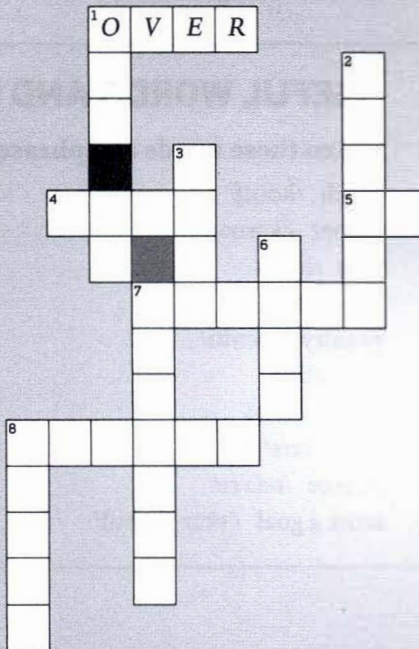
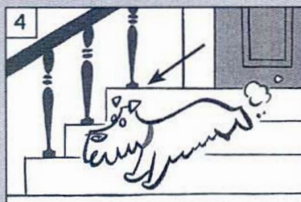
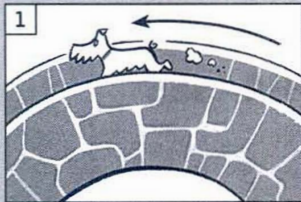
a Complete the sentences.

- The player took two shots to hit the golf ball into the hole.
- In track and field, the runners run in l\_\_\_\_\_ around a track.
- It was m\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_, and everyone was very tense, but his first s\_\_\_\_\_ went into the net.
- The golf player had to try and hit the ball out of the b\_\_\_\_\_.
- The athletes were running fast toward the finish line because they were on the last l\_\_\_\_\_.
- When you take a p\_\_\_\_\_, you have to kick the ball past the goalkeeper.
- The player who took the c\_\_\_\_\_ kicked the ball to a teammate, who headed it into the goal.

b Underline the prepositions of movement in a.

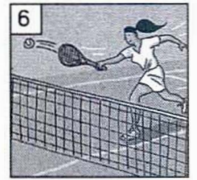
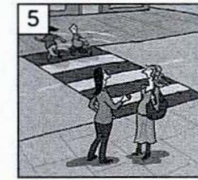
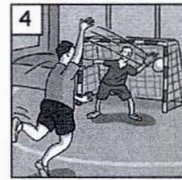
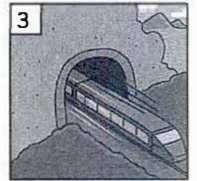
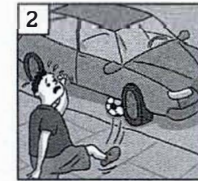
c Complete the crossword.

Clues across →



## 2 GRAMMAR expressing movement

a Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the simple past of the verbs and the correct preposition.

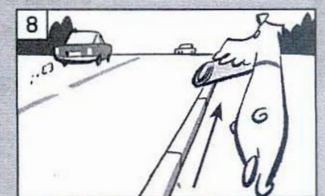
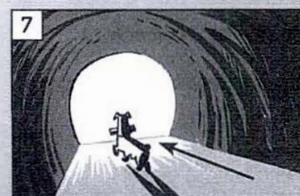
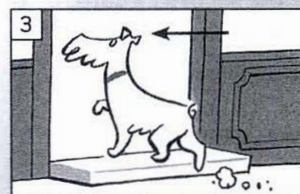


cycle go hit kick run throw  
 across into over through under up

In the ideal city...

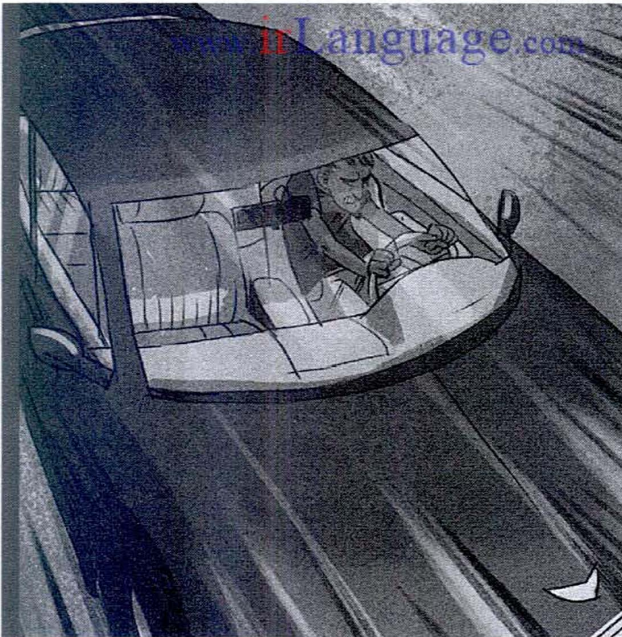
- They cycled up the hill.
- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the car.
- The train \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the goal.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ the road.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the net.

Clues down ↓



- b Look at the picture, read the story, and complete it with the prepositions.

across into out of past ~~around~~  
 through to toward under along (x 2)



## Last day at school for boy with dirty shoes!

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

At 10:30 a.m., Michael's class was jogging <sup>1</sup> around the gym. But when Charles Duff, the PE teacher, told Michael to clean his dirty sneakers, he got really angry. He ran <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the gym, and back to the changing rooms where he found Mr. Duff's keys. From there, he went <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the parking lot, got <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Duff's Ford, and started the car. Then he drove <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the road, <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the security guard, and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the school gates. Then he turned left and drove <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the road for about 300 feet <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the math teacher's house. That was when he lost control. He tried to stop, but instead went <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a field and crashed into a tree. Michael no longer attends Hove Park School.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sports

- a Look at the phonetics and write the sport.

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 /'səkər/        | <u>      soccer      </u> |
| 2 /'vɒlɪbəl/      | <u>                  </u> |
| 3 /'ɒtəʊ 'reɪsɪŋ/ | <u>                  </u> |
| 4 /'skiɪŋ/        | <u>                  </u> |
| 5 /'wɪndzəfɪŋ/    | <u>                  </u> |
| 6 /'sɑːklɪŋ/      | <u>                  </u> |
| 7 /'bæskətbɔːl/   | <u>                  </u> |
| 8 /'rʌŋbi/        | <u>                  </u> |
| 9 /træk ænd fɪld/ | <u>                  </u> |

- b **Checker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

### 4 LISTENING

- a **Checker** Listen to five people talking about bad losers. Which games or sports do they mention?

- b **Checker** Listen again. Who...?

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 lost a friend after playing sport with him / her | <u>      Speaker 2      </u> |
| 2 is on a team with someone who's a bad loser      | <u>                  </u>    |
| 3 has a parent who is a bad loser                  | <u>                  </u>    |
| 4 used to let one of his/her children win          | <u>                  </u>    |
| 5 has a colleague who is a fanatical sports fan    | <u>                  </u>    |

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

coach /kəʊtʃ/  
 corner /'kɔːnər/  
 hole /həʊl/  
 lap /læp/  
 penalty /'penlti/  
 beat /bit/  
 crash /kræʃ/  
 race /reɪs/  
 referee /ˌrefə'reɪ/  
 score a goal /'skɔː ə ɡəʊl/

# 11B Are you a morning person?



## 1 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Complete what the people are saying in each picture.



- 1 Turn down the radio! It's very loud!
- 2 Don't worry! The game will be \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
- 3 We need someone who can look \_\_\_\_\_ our dog while we're on vacation.
- 4 Take \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes before you come in!
- 5 Can you fill \_\_\_\_\_ this form, please?
- 6 Put \_\_\_\_\_ a different jacket! That one looks awful!

b Complete the sentences with these verbs.

~~find out~~ get along with give up go out look forward to  
look up take back throw away try on turn up

- 1 Chris called the station to find out the times of the trains.
- 2 I never \_\_\_\_\_ empty jam jars. I wash them and then reuse them.
- 3 It's very cold in here. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the heat?
- 4 The teacher told us to \_\_\_\_\_ the words we didn't understand.
- 5 We love traveling, so we always \_\_\_\_\_ our vacations.
- 6 I don't really like my sister's husband. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ him at all.
- 7 They only \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday or Saturday nights because they start work early during the week.
- 8 It's best to \_\_\_\_\_ clothes before you buy them.
- 9 We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ our new coffee machine because it doesn't work properly.
- 10 Anna's going to \_\_\_\_\_ candy and chocolate for a month to try to lose weight.

## 2 GRAMMAR word order of phrasal verbs

a Circle the correct phrases. If both are possible, check (✓) the sentence.

- 1 Please **turn off the lights** / **turn the lights off** before you go to bed. ✓
- 2 Thanks for the money. I'll **pay you back** / **pay back you** tomorrow.
- 3 I can't find my keys. Can you help me **look for them** / **look them for**?
- 4 Why don't you **try on that dress** / **try that dress on**? I think it'll suit you.
- 5 My mom usually **looks after my kids** / **looks my kids after** when we go out.
- 6 If you've finished playing, please **put the toys away** / **put away the toys**.

b Rewrite the sentences with a pronoun. Change the word order if necessary.

- 1 Can you write down **your email address**?  
Can you write it down \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 She'll give back **the exams** on Friday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Are you looking forward to **your party**?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 I called back **my mother** when I got home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We don't get along with **our new neighbors**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Do you want to turn on **the TV**?  
\_\_\_\_\_?

## 3 PRONUNCIATION linking

**Checker** Listen and repeat the sentences. Try to link the words.

- 1 Throw it away!
- 2 Turn it up!
- 3 Write it down!
- 4 Put it away!
- 5 Give it back!
- 6 Fill it out!



## 4 READING

- a Read the article. Fill in the blanks with these phrasal verbs.

find out	get up	give up	go out
put on	take off	turn on	write down

- b Read the article again. Check (✓) the people with good habits and put an (X) next to the bad ones.

- I go to bed every night at 11 o'clock.
- I sleep for six hours during the week and ten hours on the weekend.
- I always have lunch at my desk to save time.
- I always wear sunglasses.
- My bedroom is sometimes too cold.
- I sometimes watch a movie to help me to go to sleep.
- I usually have dinner at 7:30 p.m.
- I often have a cup of coffee before I go to bed.
- I keep a notebook by the side of my bed.
- I sometimes meditate if I can't sleep.

- c Look at the **highlighted** words or phrases and guess their meaning. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

## 5 LISTENING

- a **Checker** Listen to an interview with Jerry, a taxi driver who usually works at night. Is he positive or negative about his job?
- b **Checker** Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- Jerry goes to sleep immediately after getting home from work. F
  - The first meal he has when he gets up is lunch. —
  - His children wake him up in the afternoon. —
  - He never feels tired when he wakes up. —
  - He eats three times a day. —
  - He doesn't mind his working hours. —

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

buzz /bʌz/  
 energetic /ˌɛnərˈdʒɛtɪk/  
 live (adjective) /laɪv/  
 sleepy /ˈslipi/  
 wild (night) /waɪld/  
 bowl (of cereal) /ˈboʊl/  
 any time /ˈeni taɪm/  
 social life /ˈsoʊʃl laɪf/  
 set (your alarm clock) /set/  
 stay in bed /ˈsteɪ ɪn bɛd/

# Still tired in the morning?

Five tips for getting a better night's sleep

#### Sleep at the same times

<sup>1</sup> **Find out** how much sleep you need and **make sure** that you get it. Go to bed and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time each day and you will have more energy than if you sleep the same number of hours at different times.

#### Make sure you are exposed to light during the day

Your body needs natural light to produce the hormone melatonin, which regulates your sleeping and waking cycle. Don't stay inside all day – <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ during your lunch break, for example, for a short walk. On a sunny day, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your sunglasses for at least half an hour to let light onto your face.

#### Create a relaxing routine before going to bed

Take a hot bath. Then <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your pajamas and make sure your bedroom is at the right temperature. Don't watch TV in bed because it will stimulate **rather than** relax you.

#### Avoid stimulants

Don't eat big meals or drink coffee late at night. **Avoid** drinking tea before you go to bed and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ smoking! Cigarettes can cause a number of sleep problems.

#### Getting back to sleep

If you wake up in the middle of the night and can't get back to sleep, try a relaxation technique like meditation. If that doesn't work, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the light and read a book. If you're worried about something, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your problem on a piece of paper so that you can **deal with it** in the morning.

If the tips above don't help, you might need to see a sleep doctor.

# 11C What a coincidence!

## 1 GRAMMAR *so, neither + auxiliaries*

a Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box.

Neither did I So am I	Neither have I So do I	Neither was I So would I
--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

- A Hi, Tom. Do you ever watch *Who Do You Think You Are?* You know, that TV series about celebrities who find out about their families?  
 B Yes, I do. But I didn't see it last night.  
 A <sup>1</sup> Neither did I. I wasn't at home.  
 B <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. But I usually watch it every week.  
 A <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I think it's really interesting. I'd love to find out about my family.  
 B <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I'm thinking about looking for some information on the Internet.  
 A <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. But I haven't done anything about it yet.  
 B <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

b Respond to the statements with *So* or *Neither*, to say that you are the same.

- I'm going out tonight.  
So am I
- I enjoyed the party.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I haven't done the homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I was late today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'm not hungry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I can't drive.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'd love to travel around the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I don't have any pets.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 VOCABULARY similarities

Complete the text with words from the box.

as neither	both similar	identical so	like
---------------	-----------------	-----------------	------

People think my best friend Sue and I are sisters because we're very <sup>1</sup> similar. Sue's from the same town <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ me, and we look a lot <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ each other. We <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ like shopping, and we have the same taste in clothes. I usually wear pants and tops, and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ does Sue. She doesn't like short skirts and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do I. Once we went to a party together wearing <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ clothes!



## 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress, word stress

a **Checker** Listen to the sentences.

- So** did I.
- So** can I.
- So** have I.
- Neither** am I.
- Neither** do I.
- Neither** was I.

b **Checker** Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

c **Checker** Listen and underline the stressed syllable. Then listen again and repeat the words.

- i|den|ti|cal
- si|mi|lar
- co|in|ci|dence
- a|ma|zing
- dis|co|ver
- ev|ery|where
- per|so|nal|ity
- de|fi|nitely

## 4 READING

a Read the article and choose the best title.

- 1 A town with a mystery
- 2 The problems of having twins
- 3 Why couples have twins



**T**oday, there are two thousand families living in the village of Kodinhi in southern India. Among them, there are more than 300 sets of twins, which is six times the global average. What makes this even more unusual is that India has one of the lowest birth rates of twins in the world.

Nobody can explain the reason why the village has so many twins. Some people say the cause might be genetic, but local doctor, Dr. Sribiju, doesn't think so. He says that there haven't always been twins in Kodinhi – parents suddenly started having them about sixty or seventy years ago. Neither does he believe that a new kind of pollution has caused the twins to be born. In that case, he argues, there would be more twins with birth defects. Luckily, most of Kodinhi's twins are born healthy. Dr. Sribiju thinks that the twins are born because of something the villagers eat and drink. He wants to discover just what that is, so that he can use it to help other couples who can't have children.

Having twins in this part of India can be a big problem for a family. It's expensive, and it can be dangerous for the mother's health. That's why the villagers of Kodinhi have started a support group. The group is called the Twins and Kin\* Association, or TAKA for short. The president of the group is 50-year-old Pullani Bhaskaran, who has twin sons of his own. He wants all the twins in Kodinhi to join the group so that they can help each other. With the more than 300 pairs of twins in the village and the other people in their families, TAKA currently has 600 members.

### Glossary

kin = family member

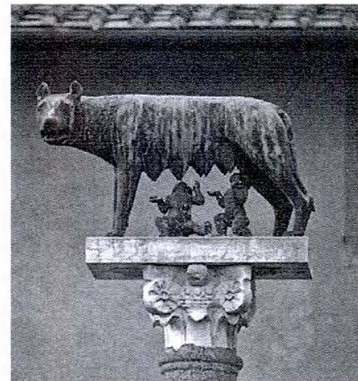
b Read the article and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Parents don't usually have twins in India. T
- 2 A century ago, there used to be more twins in Kodinhi. —
- 3 Dr. Sribiju thinks that there are a lot of twins because of the pollution in Kodinhi. —
- 4 Dr. Sribiju thinks that couples who want children could learn from the villagers of Kodinhi. —
- 5 It can be a health risk for women in Kodinhi to have twins. —
- 6 The president of TAKA has a twin brother. —

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases and guess their meaning. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about famous twins. Match the twins (1–3) with the headings (a–c).



- |                     |          |                    |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1 Romulus and Remus | <u>c</u> | a criminal twins   |
| 2 The Kray Brothers | <u>—</u> | b celebrity twins  |
| 3 The Olsen Twins   | <u>—</u> | c historical twins |

b **iChecker** Read the sentences. Listen again and write RR (Romulus and Remus), KB (the Kray Brothers), or OT (the Olsen Twins).

- 1 Their parents didn't want them. RR
- 2 They were British. —
- 3 They're still alive. —
- 4 They met some very famous people. —
- 5 They had a serious argument. —
- 6 They became famous very young. —

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

tastes /teɪstz/	adopt (a child) /ə'dɒpt/
identical twins /aɪdɪntɪkl 'twɪnz/	by coincidence /baɪ kəʊ'ɪnsədəns/
security guard /sɪ'kyʊərətɪ gɑːd/	great to meet you /gret tə 'mi:t ju/
	go to college /gəʊ tə 'kɒlɪdʒ/
	look exactly like /lʊk ɪg'zæklɪ laɪk/

# Practical English Time to go home

## 1 ON THE PHONE

Complete the dialogues.

- A Hello, can I Speak to Oliver, please?  
 B This is Oliver.  
 A Hi, Oliver. This is Mark. I'm returning your call.
- A Hi, Amy.  
 B I'm s\_\_\_\_\_. You have the  
 wr\_\_\_\_\_ number.
- A Hello, this is reception. How can I help you?  
 B Good morning, Mr. Clarke, please.  
 A I'm sorry, the l\_\_\_\_\_ is b\_\_\_\_\_.  
 B OK, can I l\_\_\_\_\_ a m\_\_\_\_\_?  
 A Yes, of course.  
 B Can you tell him Fiona called? I'll c\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_ later.
- A Good morning, London 24seven.  
 B Hello, can I speak to Alison, please?  
 A Just a second, I'll p\_\_\_\_\_ you through.

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Circle the correct word or phrase.

- A Does your boss know you're here?  
 B No, I'll call her / call to her now.
- A I've got a new job!  
 B That's great news / a great news.
- A I've got something to tell you.  
 B Me, too. But you do first / go first.
- A What are you doing here?  
 B I'll explain after / later.
- A Is everything alright?  
 B Never better / Ever better.

## 3 READING

a Read the text. Which sentence is the best summary?

- American and British English are almost exactly the same.
- The most important difference between American and British English is the vocabulary.
- Travelers don't have problems understanding American and British English.

## American and British English

If you've learned American English and you're traveling in Britain, or if you've learned British English and you're traveling in the US, you'll notice some differences. An obvious difference is the accent, but most travelers find that they don't have too many problems with this. There are some grammatical differences, but they shouldn't make it difficult to understand people, or to communicate. That leaves differences in vocabulary, which can cause misunderstandings. Sometimes the difference is only the spelling, for example, in American English *center, color, and traveled*, and in British English *centre, colour, and travelled*. But sometimes the word is completely different in American and British English, so it's a good idea to be prepared.

b Match the American English with the British English.

- |               |                                     |                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 check       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a taxi              |
| 2 fries       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b mobile            |
| 3 pharmacy    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c <del>cheque</del> |
| 4 first floor | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d lift              |
| 5 elevator    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e ground floor      |
| 6 cell phone  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f chips             |
| 7 gas         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g queue             |
| 8 line        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h the underground   |
| 9 restroom    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | i chemist's         |
| 10 store      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | j toilet            |
| 11 cab        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | k shop              |
| 12 sneakers   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | l trainers          |
| 13 the subway | <input type="checkbox"/>            | m petrol            |

c Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation. Make sure you can say them in American and British English.

# 12A Strange but true!

## 1 GRAMMAR past perfect

a Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

- The streets were white because it had snowed the night before. (snow)
- I suddenly remembered that I \_\_\_\_\_ the windows before I left the house. (not close)
- We got to the movie theater ten minutes after the movie \_\_\_\_\_. (start)
- Tina felt nervous because she \_\_\_\_\_ before. (not fly)
- Paul lent me the book after he \_\_\_\_\_ it. (read)
- They missed the flight because they \_\_\_\_\_ the announcement. (not hear)

b Write questions in the past perfect.

- A I drove my husband's car this morning.  
B you / drive it / before  
Had you driven it before ?
- A My friends ate sushi in Japan.  
B they / eat sushi / before  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A My brother won a gold medal.  
B he / win a medal / before  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A The children made a cake yesterday.  
B they / make a cake / before  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A My sister ran the Boston marathon last weekend.  
B she / run a marathon / before  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A We went to Brazil on vacation.  
B you / be there / before  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

c Make these two sentences into one. Use the past perfect and the simple past.

- We bought some souvenirs. Then we went back to the hotel.  
After we had bought some souvenirs, we went back to the hotel .
- Max did the ironing. Then he put the clothes away.  
After Max \_\_\_\_\_ .
- They watched the news. Then they turned off the TV.  
After \_\_\_\_\_ .
- I read the book. Then I gave it back.  
When \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Ruth tried on the top. Then she went to the checkout.  
After Ruth \_\_\_\_\_ .
- We had dinner. Then we did the dishes.  
After \_\_\_\_\_ .

d Circle the correct verb.



Last week my neighbor was on vacation. One night I <sup>1</sup> heard / had heard a strange noise in her house. I <sup>2</sup> opened / had opened the door to take a look, and I found that someone <sup>3</sup> broke / had broken into the house.

Luckily, he (or she!) <sup>4</sup> already left / had already left when I got there, and they <sup>5</sup> didn't steal / hadn't stolen much as far as I could see – just the TV.



I was looking for my cell phone yesterday morning, but I couldn't find it. I was sure I <sup>6</sup> didn't lose / hadn't lost it because I <sup>7</sup> saw / had seen it twenty minutes before. Then I realized that I <sup>8</sup> left / had left it in my pants pocket, and I <sup>9</sup> put / had put my pants in the washing machine!

## 2 PRONUNCIATION

contractions:

had / hadn't

a Write the sentences with contractions.

- 1 He had forgotten it. He'd forgotten it.
- 2 We had lost it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You had seen her. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It had been a terrible day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I had not sent it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 She had not done it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They had not told me. \_\_\_\_\_

b **iChecker** Now listen and check. Then listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

## 3 VOCABULARY

verb phrases

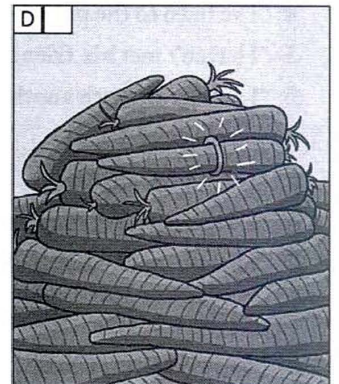
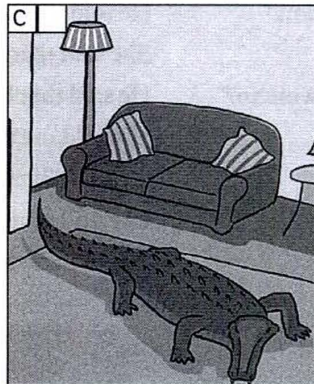
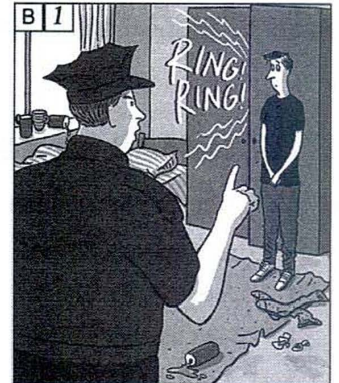
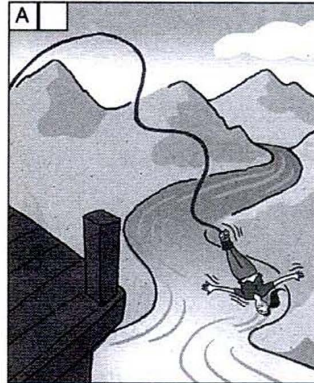
Complete the sentences with the simple past or past participle of the verbs from the box.

get on   get out of   ~~knock~~   realize   put  
go on   take   leave   chase   belong

- 1 The professional boxer knocked his opponent out.
- 2 The check-in clerk \_\_\_\_\_ my suitcase on the belt and gave me my boarding pass.
- 3 This ring \_\_\_\_\_ to my mother when she was young.
- 4 She wasn't worried because she had \_\_\_\_\_ the baby with her mother.
- 5 My parents weren't at home because they had \_\_\_\_\_ vacation a few days before.
- 6 After we had \_\_\_\_\_ the pool, we sunbathed for a while.
- 7 We went to the beach and \_\_\_\_\_ a swim.
- 8 When I got to my class, I \_\_\_\_\_ that I had forgotten my books.
- 9 After a thief stole my bag, I \_\_\_\_\_ him down the street and caught him.
- 10 The train left a few minutes after they had \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## 4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to four true news stories. Number the pictures in the order you hear the stories.



b **iChecker** Listen again and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 Someone took the Ranieri's ~~GPS~~, cell phones
- 2 The officer heard ringing from a bathroom.
- 3 Erin Langworthy was on vacation in Kenya.
- 4 She was taken to the hospital after she had walked to safety.
- 5 Lena Paahlsson lost the ring while she was doing the dishes.
- 6 Today the ring is too big for her.
- 7 The crocodile had gone into Jo Dodd's kitchen.
- 8 Mrs. Dodd called the Crocodile Management Center.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

wave /weɪv/

arrest /ə'rest/

belong /br'lɒŋ/

realize /'ri:əlaɪz/

steal /sti:l/

close to (adj) /'kloʊs tə/

outdoor /'aʊtdɔːr/

fortunately /'fɔːrtʃənətli/

net /net/

rob (a bank) /rɒb/

# 12B Gossip is good for you

## 1 GRAMMAR reported speech

a Complete the reported speech.

### Direct speech

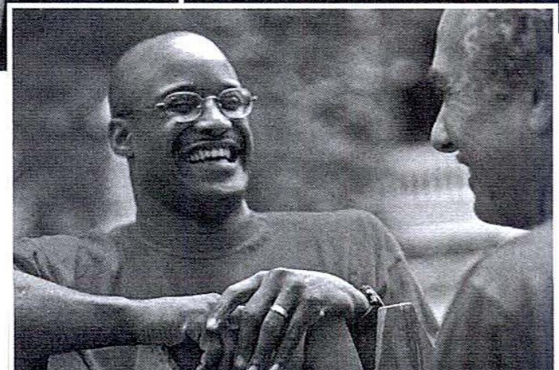
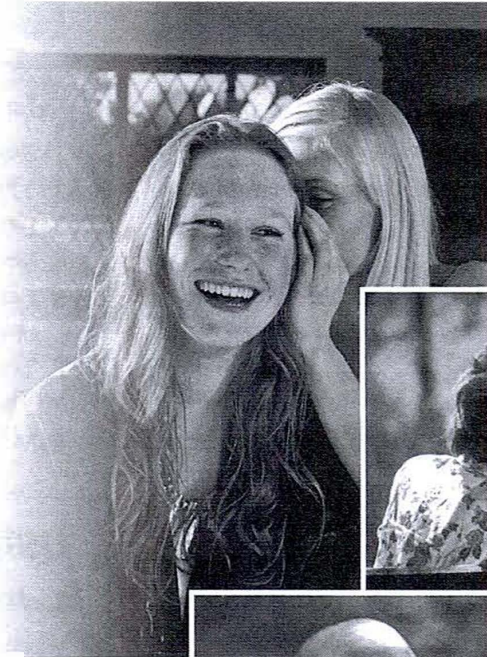
- 1 "I want to leave him."
- 2 "I don't like her parents."
- 3 "I'm getting divorced."
- 4 "I've been to the police station."
- 5 "I haven't met his friend."
- 6 "I saw James with another woman."
- 7 "I can't cook."
- 8 "I won't tell anyone."
- 9 "I'll speak to her tomorrow."
- 10 "I have a lot of work to do."

### Reported speech

- She said that she wanted to leave him.
- He told me that he \_\_\_\_\_.
- She told me that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- He told me that he \_\_\_\_\_.
- She said that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- He said that he \_\_\_\_\_.
- She told me that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- He said that he \_\_\_\_\_.
- She said that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- He told me that he \_\_\_\_\_.

b Write the sentences in direct speech.

- 1 She said she was busy.  
She said: "I'm busy."
- 2 Jane said that she wanted a cup of coffee.  
She said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 3 They told me that they hadn't seen the new neighbors yet.  
They said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 4 Steve told me that he didn't want to go to the movie theater.  
He said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 5 Helen and Paul said they would go to the party.  
They said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 6 He said that his computer had just broken.  
He said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 7 She told me that the city was very old.  
She said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 8 They said that they would visit me.  
They said: "\_\_\_\_\_."



## 2 VOCABULARY *say or tell?*

a **Circle** the correct words.

- 1 Her husband (**said**) / **told** that he was working late.
- 2 She **said** / **told** me that she wasn't happy.
- 3 They **said** / **told** us that they were getting married.
- 4 You **said** / **told** that she didn't like loud music.
- 5 I **said** / **told** you that I had a new laptop.
- 6 We **said** / **told** that we were going to be late.
- 7 Anna **said** / **told** you that she didn't have a car.
- 8 I **said** / **told** her that John was busy.
- 9 He **said** / **told** that we had to do exercise five.
- 10 You **said** / **told** that she had called Mike this morning.

b Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

- 1 She said that she had been to a friend's house.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ our parents we wouldn't be home for lunch.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ you that the man wasn't her brother.
- 4 They \_\_\_\_\_ that they were going on vacation.
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ me that he didn't have a cell phone.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ that you weren't going out tonight.
- 7 James \_\_\_\_\_ that he was busy tonight.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ that the movie started at eight o'clock.
- 9 We \_\_\_\_\_ them that his sister was on vacation.
- 10 Olivia \_\_\_\_\_ me that she had called Jack this morning.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION *double consonants*

a Look at the phonetics and write the words.

- 1 /'gɒsəp/ gossip
- 2 /'mæɪd/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 /'letər/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 /'mɪdl/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 /'fʌni/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 /'dɪfrənt/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 /'dɒləər/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 /'sʌməər/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 /'mɛsɪdʒ/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 /'hæpi/ \_\_\_\_\_

b **Checker** Listen and check. Then listen again.  
Practice saying the words.

## 4 LISTENING

a **Checker** Listen to Alan and Jessica discussing a survey.  
Do they both gossip at work?

b **Checker** Listen again and write T (true) or F (false).

- 1  Jessica and Alan think that women gossip more than men.
- 2  According to the results of the survey, Jessica and Alan are right.
- 3  The survey was done by a newspaper.
- 4  Nobody was surprised by the results of the survey.
- 5  Over 50 percent of the men in the survey said they gossiped at work.
- 6  Less than 50 percent of women said they gossiped.
- 7  The men in the survey talked about topics related to work.
- 8  The women talked about their male colleagues.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- genes /dʒiːnz/  
gossip /'gɒsəp/  
share /ʃeər/  
according to /ə'kɔːrdɪŋ tə/  
feel guilty /fiːl 'ɡɪlti/  
in general /ɪn 'dʒenərəl/  
pass on /'pæs ɒn/  
social skill /'səʊʃl skɪl/



# 12C The American English File quiz

## 1 GRAMMAR questions without auxiliaries

a Circle the correct question.

- 1 a Who did paint *The picture*?  
b Who painted *The picture*?
- 2 a Which instrument does Yo-Yo Ma play?  
b Which instrument plays Yo-Yo Ma?
- 3 a How many lives do cats have in the US?  
b How many lives have cats in the US?
- 4 a What did happen in Japan on March 11, 2011?  
b What happened in Japan on March 11, 2011?
- 5 a Which American singer did die on June 25, 2009?  
b Which American singer died on June 25, 2009?
- 6 a Who did Beyoncé marry in 2008?  
b Who Beyoncé married in 2008?
- 7 a What animal caught a train for 31 miles?  
b What animal did catch a train for 31 miles?
- 8 a What invented Peter Durand in 1810?  
b What did Peter Durand invent in 1810?

b Match the questions in a with these answers.

- |                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| a Nine.                        | <u>3</u> |
| b An earthquake and a tsunami. | —        |
| c Michael Jackson.             | —        |
| d Gustav Klimt.                | —        |
| e Jay-Z.                       | —        |
| f Canned food.                 | —        |
| g The cello.                   | —        |
| h A dog.                       | —        |

c Complete the questions for the answers.

- 1 What made Mark Zuckerberg famous?  
*Facebook* made Mark Zuckerberg famous.
- 2 When \_\_\_\_\_ the soccer World Cup?  
Brazil won the soccer World Cup in 2002.
- 3 How long \_\_\_\_\_ together?  
REM stayed together for 31 years.
- 4 Who \_\_\_\_\_ Jack Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean*?  
Johnny Depp plays Jack Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean*.
- 5 How \_\_\_\_\_?  
Steve Jobs died from cancer.
- 6 Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
Polar bears live in the Arctic.
- 7 How many \_\_\_\_\_ at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris?  
Twelve roads join at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.
- 8 Which country \_\_\_\_\_ in the world?  
India produces the most bananas in the world.

## 2 VOCABULARY review

a Circle the word or phrase that is different. Say why it's different.

- |  |               |              |                  |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 curly                                | long          | <u>slim</u>  | straight         |
| <i>It's not used to describe hair.</i> |               |              |                  |
| 2 friendly                             | generous      | kind         | overweight       |
| 3 bracelet                             | earrings      | necklace     | warm-up suit     |
| 4 a crossword                          | homework      | a phone call | housework        |
| 5 crowded                              | polluted      | dangerous    | exciting         |
| 6 market                               | shopping mall | town hall    | department store |
| 7 decide                               | finish        | forget       | pretend          |
| 8 get up                               | get old       | get in shape | get lost         |
| 9 bee                                  | butterfly     | bat          | mosquito         |

b Complete the sentences with **one** word.















- 1 Why don't you try on that dress?
- 2 She was born \_\_\_\_\_ March 24, 1996.
- 3 I'll have to take my new top \_\_\_\_\_ to the store.  
It has a hole.
- 4 Please don't throw \_\_\_\_\_ my old jeans. I still wear them.
- 5 You'll have to speak \_\_\_\_\_ the manager about your complaint.
- 6 I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_ to going away on the weekend.
- 7 The children ran \_\_\_\_\_ the road without looking. Luckily, there wasn't much traffic.
- 8 They arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Los Angeles at midnight.
- 9 We put the book \_\_\_\_\_ the desk in the library.
- 10 Can you please pick \_\_\_\_\_ that garbage from the floor?

c Complete the missing verbs.

- 1 go \_\_\_\_\_ sightseeing
- 2 s \_\_\_\_\_ at a campsite
- 3 f \_\_\_\_\_ in love with somebody
- 4 m \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake
- 5 d \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes
- 6 l \_\_\_\_\_ money to somebody
- 7 s \_\_\_\_\_ hours doing something
- 8 g \_\_\_\_\_ along well with somebody
- 9 e \_\_\_\_\_ a salary
- 10 f \_\_\_\_\_ a job

### 3 PRONUNCIATION review

a **Circle** the word with a different sound.

 cat	1 cap hat <b>want</b>
 bull	2 book push school
 boot	3 lose hope suit
 up	4 turn gloves sunny
 train	5 lazy safe bald
 phone	6 towel goat throw
 bike	7 kind shy thin
 owl	8 cow horse mouse
 horse	9 boring four word
 ear	10 beard earrings wear
 chair	11 hair scared fear
 key	12 crowded city across
 chess	13 church beach chemistry
 jazz	14 large forget giraffe

b **iChecker** Listen and check.

### 4 READING

a Read the article and match the questions to the answers.

#### Don't ask me!

A survey of 2,000 parents has discovered that two thirds of them are unable to answer their children's questions about science. See if you can match the nine most common questions with their answers below.

- 1 Why is the moon sometimes out in the day? D
- 2 Why is the sky blue? —
- 3 Will we ever discover aliens? —
- 4 How much does the Earth weigh? —
- 5 How do airplanes stay in the air? —
- 6 Where do birds and bees go in winter? —
- 7 What makes a rainbow? —
- 8 Why are there different times on Earth? —

- A Bees stop flying and birds stay together in groups or migrate.
- B People decided to have time zones so that it would be light during the day everywhere on Earth. If there weren't time zones, some people would have midday in the middle of the night!
- C The Earth weighs around 13,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 pounds.
- D The moon can be lit up by the sun, depending on where it is in the sky. If it reflects the sun's rays, we can see it, even during the day. It all depends on its angle toward the Earth.
- E Sunlight arrives on Earth in every color, but it hits particles in our air that shine blue.
- F Planes have special wings that push air down. This pushing action is stronger than gravity, and so the plane goes up in the air.
- G Sunlight going through water drops in the air separates into all the colors.
- H No one knows.

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

### 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listening to five people talking about quiz shows. Complete the names of the shows.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *My Line?*
- 2 *Cash* \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 *Wait Wait... Don't \_\_\_\_\_ Me!*
- 4 *Who Wants to Be a \_\_\_\_\_?*
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *& Roll Jeopardy!*

b **iChecker** Listen again. Match some questions that could have been on these quiz shows with the speakers.

- Speaker 1 E      A This US band wrote the song *Wake Me Up When September Ends*.
- Speaker 2 —      B Which US president is pictured on the \$50-bill?  
A Washington B Lincoln C Grant D Reagan
- Speaker 3 —      C Name seven countries that end in *-stan*.
- Speaker 4 —      D Which story is true?
- Speaker 5 —      E Do you use a computer for your job?

# Listening

## 1 A))

**Ben** Great party.  
**Sandra** Yes, it is.  
**Ben** Sorry...hi...my name's Ben.  
**Sandra** I'm Sandra.  
**Ben** What do you do, Sandra?  
**Sandra** I'm a nurse. How about you?  
**Ben** Me? Oh, I'm a student.  
**Sandra** A student? Really? What college do you go to?  
**Ben** Columbia. I go to Columbia University. I'm in my second year of medical school.  
**Sandra** Do you like it?  
**Ben** Yes, I do. I like it a lot...  
  
**Ben** What do you think of the music, Sandra? Do you like it?  
**Sandra** No, not really.  
**Ben** What kind of music do you listen to?  
**Sandra** I like pop music.  
**Ben** Do you? Who's your favorite band?  
**Sandra** Muse. I really like Muse.  
**Ben** Me, too. Did you go to the concert last month?  
**Sandra** No, I didn't. Was it good?  
**Ben** Yes, it was awesome. I'm sorry you missed it.  
  
**Ben** Do you play any sports, Sandra?  
**Sandra** Yes, I play tennis.  
**Ben** Ah, nice. I play ice hockey. I'm on a club team.  
**Sandra** Are you?  
**Ben** Yes, I am. But I play tennis, too. Maybe we can play together one day.  
**Sandra** Maybe. But I usually play with my friend.  
**Ben** Your friend?  
**Sandra** Yes, here he is. Wayne, this is Ben. Ben, Wayne.  
**Wayne** Hello. Nice to meet you.  
**Ben** Hi. Um, look at the time. Um, gotta go – some friends are waiting for me. Um, bye Sandra.  
**Sandra** Bye.

## 1 B))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to *Love Online*. Today, we'd like you, the listeners, to call in and tell us about your experiences with online relationships. And – oh, my! – that's quick! – we already have our first caller. Hello?  
**Alan** Hi, my name's Alan.  
**Host** Hello, Alan. Can you tell us about your experience with Internet dating?  
**Alan** Yes, of course. I'm pretty shy, you see, and I'm not very good at talking to girls I don't know. So one day, I registered on an online dating agency, and I met Susan.  
**Host** And what happened?  
**Alan** We got along really well. In fact, after four months, we got engaged.  
**Host** Congratulations, Alan! Thanks for calling. Now, I think we have another caller. Hello?  
**Kate** Hi, I'm Kate.  
**Host** Hello, Kate. What can you tell us about love online?  
**Kate** Well, I decided to try a dating site because I work long hours, and I don't have time to meet new people.  
**Host** So what happened?  
**Kate** Well, I met some guys, and then I met Craig.  
**Host** Who's Craig?  
**Kate** Well, now, he's my husband. We're very happy together and we're thinking of having children.  
**Host** That's great news, Kate! It looks as if it is possible to find love online. Now, who's our next caller.  
**Paolo** Paolo.  
**Host** Hi, Paolo. Did you marry someone you met on the Internet?  
**Paolo** Yes, I did, but it was the worst thing I ever did.  
**Host** Oh. Why's that?

**Paolo** Because she didn't really love me.  
**Host** How do you know that?  
**Paolo** It was in the newspaper. There was an article about a woman who contacted men online, married them, and then left with all their money. And there was a photo of my wife next to the article.  
**Host** Oh, I'm sorry to hear that, Paolo. And I'm afraid that's all we have time for today. Join me next week for another edition of *Love Online*...

## 1 C))

And now for the latest news in the art world. If you're in Paris this weekend, you might like to visit the new David Hockney exhibition called *Fresh Flowers*. As the name suggests, most of the pictures depict flowers. However, these are no ordinary flower pictures, because Hockney uses his iPhone or his iPad to draw them.  
Hockney started painting on his iPhone during the winter of 2008. At the time, he was staying at his home in northern England where he has a beautiful view out of his bedroom window. One morning, he picked up his iPhone and used his fingers to paint the sunrise. He was very happy with the result, and started experimenting with other pictures. Now, he sends his friends a different flower picture every morning. They love it!  
*Fresh Flowers* is at the Fondation Pierre Bergé, Yves Saint Laurent in Paris until January 30th. The exhibition shows the drawings Hockney made on an iPhone and the pictures he drew on an iPad. The gallery is open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Tuesday to Friday, and admission costs five euros. Don't miss this show; it will be a bright moment in your day.

## 2 A))

**Speaker 1** When I was 17, I went on vacation with my parents to Brittany, in France. My parents rented a nice house on the beach, and the weather was great. We went for a delicious meal for my birthday, but I was miserable. I wanted to be with my friends, and I didn't smile once in two weeks!  
**Speaker 2** A few years ago, I went to visit an old school friend, but I didn't enjoy the weekend at all. At school we got along really well, but now she has two small children, so she didn't want to go out. I spent a very boring two days in her house watching TV. I don't think I'm going to visit her again.  
**Speaker 3** It's really hot where we live, so we always try to go on vacation where it's cool. Last year, we booked a vacation in Canada, but we arrived in the middle of a heat wave. It was awful because there was no air-conditioning anywhere. We just sat in cafes and argued all day. We can do that at home!  
**Speaker 4** When I finished college, I went on a cruise around the Mediterranean with some friends from my classes. We wanted to celebrate the end of our exams. As soon as we left the port, I started feeling seasick. I spent the whole week in bed, and I hated every minute of the cruise.  
**Speaker 5** Three years ago, I broke up with my friend, so I decided to go on an expensive vacation on my own to the Seychelles. Unfortunately, the travel agent didn't tell me that the islands were popular with couples on their honeymoon. Everywhere I looked, there were people holding hands, and I felt very lonely.

## 2 B))

**Jenny** What should we do this afternoon, Matt?  
**Matt** I know! Let's take a look at that box of photos my aunt gave me yesterday...Here it is...Oh, look at that!  
**Jenny** Who's that?

**Matt** That's my grandfather. And that's my grandmother behind him on the right. She's the one in the flowery dress. It was just after they got married, before they had any children. My aunt told me all about this photo a few years ago.

**Jenny** So, where are they?  
**Matt** Well, as you know my dad is Spanish. My grandparents lived in the center of Madrid, and this photo was taken in the district where they lived.  
**Jenny** What's going on exactly?  
**Matt** Well, there's a festival there called "La Paloma". It takes place in the middle of August every year, and it still happens now. There are lots of stalls selling food and also stalls where you can win a prize.  
**Jenny** So, what was your grandfather trying to win?  
**Matt** He was trying to win a bracelet for my grandmother. He was shooting at a target at the stall, and all those people were watching him.  
**Jenny** Do you know any of the other people in the photo?  
**Matt** No, I don't. But I think they all lived near my grandfather.  
**Jenny** Who took the photo?  
**Matt** The man at the stall. The photo was included in the price. You had three chances to hit the target, and you got the photo for free.  
**Jenny** It's a great photo. I think your grandfather was very good-looking!  
**Matt** That's what everyone says!

## 2 C))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to the program. Today, we're looking at lucky escapes, and Nick Williams from the news desk is here to tell us some amazing stories. Nick?  
**Nick** Hi, Gloria. Well, my first story is about a tourist who fell into a volcano. Maureen Evason was walking at the top of the Teide volcano in Tenerife, when she tripped and fell. She fell 80 feet until she hit a tree, which stopped her fall and saved her life. The rescue operation took nearly four hours, and after that, Maureen spent two months in the hospital before she could go home.  
**Host** Lucky Maureen! What else do you have for us?  
**Nick** Joseph Rabadue had a lucky escape when he was at home watching TV. Joseph was sitting on the floor, so his father told him to go and sit on the sofa. Five minutes later, a truck crashed into their living room, and threw the family television into the air. The TV then landed on the exact spot where Joseph had been on the floor before.  
**Host** What a lucky escape! Do you have anymore?  
**Nick** Yes, just one more for now. One Saturday morning, Barry McRoy was leaving a cafe when two men came in. The men were fighting, and one of them had a gun. The man fired, and the bullet hit Barry in the chest. Luckily, he had a DVD in the pocket of his jacket at the time, and the DVD stopped the bullet. Barry McRoy is a very lucky man.  
**Host** Absolutely! So, now it's time for you, the listeners, to call in and tell us about your own experiences. And here's our first caller.

## 3 A))

**Dialogue 1**  
**Woman 1** John!  
**Man 1** Hi, Jane. You look well.  
**Woman 1** You, too. How was your flight?  
**Man 1** We took off a little late, but it was fine.  
**Woman 1** Are you hungry?  
**Man 1** No, I had a sandwich on the plane.  
**Woman 1** Well, let's go and find the car. It isn't far.

**Man 1** Great!

#### Dialogue 2

**Check-in clerk** Hello. Where are you flying to?

**Passenger** To Boston.

**Check-in clerk** Can I see your passport, please?

**Passenger** Here you are.

**Check-in clerk** Thanks. Can I see your carry-on luggage?

**Passenger** Yes, just this bag.

**Check-in clerk** OK. Here's your boarding pass. The flight is boarding at 4:50 p. m. from Gate B28. You're in Group B.

**Passenger** Thanks a lot.

**Check-in clerk** Enjoy your flight.

#### Dialogue 3

**Immigration Officer** Can I see your passport please, sir?

**Passenger** Here you are.

**Immigration Officer** What is the purpose of your visit, Mr. Green?

**Passenger** I'm going to stay with a friend.

**Immigration Officer** And how long are you going to stay in San Francisco?

**Passenger** For three weeks.

**Immigration Officer** Can I have a contact telephone number, please?

**Passenger** Yes. My friend's number is 415-555-7020.

**Immigration Officer** Thank you, Mr. Green. Enjoy your stay.

#### Dialogue 4

**Woman 2** Look! There's a gray suitcase. Is it ours?

**Man 2** No, it's too big. Ours is much smaller.

**Woman 2** It's taking a long time to come out...

**Man 2** Yes. The first one came out really quickly.

**Woman 2** Look! There it is! Finally!

**Man 2** You stay here with the other bags. I'm going to get it.

**Woman 2** OK. I'll wait for you here.

#### Dialogue 5

**Customs Officer** Excuse me, ma'am. Can you come this way, please?

**Passenger** Yes, of course.

**Customs Officer** Do you have anything to declare?

**Passenger** No, I don't think so. I bought some chocolate in the duty-free store, but that's all.

**Customs Officer** Can I check your bag, please?

**Passenger** Sure. Go ahead.

**Customs Officer** OK... That's fine. You can go on through.

**Passenger** Thank you.

### 3 B))

**Chris** Hi, Dawn. I hear you're going to be on vacation next week.

**Dawn** Yes, I am. And I'm really looking forward to it.

**Chris** What are you going to do?

**Dawn** I'm taking a train trip through Mexico with a friend.

**Chris** A train trip? I did that when I was a student. I traveled with very little money, not much food, and no sleep. It was fun, but I don't want to do it again.

**Dawn** Ah, but you see taking a train trip as an adult is very different.

**Chris** Really? In what way?

**Dawn** Well, to start with, I'm going to travel first class, so it'll be much more comfortable.

**Chris** How long are you going for?

**Dawn** I wanted to go for two weeks, but work's so busy right now... so just ten days.

**Chris** And which places are you visiting?

**Dawn** Chihuahua, Creel, Divisadero, Cerrocahul, and Los Mochis. We're starting in El Paso, Texas, in the US and ending in Los Mochis in Mexico. We're driving to Mazatlan at the end of the trip because we want to spend a few days at the beach.

**Chris** What about sleeping arrangements? Are you going to sleep on the train?

**Dawn** No, there aren't any sleeping compartments on this particular train, so we're sleeping in hotels

every night. We're having most of our meals in the dining car of the train, though. I'm looking forward to enjoying my meals as the Mexican countryside goes by.

**Chris** Well, it sounds like a different kind of trip than the one I went on as a student.

**Dawn** Absolutely. It's going to be different, but I'm sure we're going to have a lot of fun.

### 3 C))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to *The World of Words*.

Today, we're going to look at word games, so let's start with the most popular of them all: *Scrabble*. Ricky Jones from the National Scrabble Association is here to tell us all about it. Ricky, who actually invented the game?

**Ricky** Well, it was an American named Alfred Mosher Butts. Butts was an unemployed architect, and in his free time he did a lot of crossword puzzles. These crossword puzzles gave him the idea for a game that he called *Lexico*. The game had the same letter tiles as *Scrabble*, but no board. Players used the letter tiles to make words. They scored by adding up the points on each of the letter tiles. Later, Butts introduced a board, and a set of rules and changed the name to *Cross-Cross Words*.

**Host** How did Butts decide how many points to give each letter?

**Ricky** He counted how many times each letter appeared on the front page of the *New York Times*. Then, depending on the frequency of each letter, he gave it between one and ten points. The most common letters, like the vowels, got only one point because they are easier to use. There are more of these letters in the game. There was only one tile for each of the least common letters, for example Q and Z, which got ten points.

**Host** So, when did Butts' original game become the modern game of *Scrabble*?

**Ricky** Well, in 1948, Butts met a businessman named James Brunot, who designed a new board and changed the name of the game to *Scrabble*. Then in 1952, the president of Macy's, the famous New York department store, discovered the game on vacation, and loved it so much he placed a large order. Butts and Brunot knew they couldn't produce enough *Scrabble* sets for Macy's, and so they sold the rights to the game to another manufacturer. Today, *Scrabble* is sold in 121 countries in 29 different languages.

**Host** What a story, Ricky! Thank you for sharing it with us.

**Ricky** My pleasure.

### 4 A))

**Speaker 1** Housework? Me? No, that's my mom's job. She only goes to work two days a week, so she has enough time to cook and clean and things like that. I go to school and then I see my friends, so I'm too busy to do housework. My dad goes to work every day, so he doesn't have time either.

**Speaker 2** Well, I try and help my mom when I can. I make my bed when I get up in the morning, and I always set the table for dinner. I usually clean my room, but my mom is the one who cleans it. Apart from that, I'm not at home very much, so I don't do anything else.

**Speaker 3** Oh, yes. Everyone in my family helps with the housework. There are four of us and we're all very busy. During the week, my mom or my dad cooks the dinner, and my brother and I do the dishes. We do the cleaning together on Saturday mornings.

**Speaker 4** It's true – I don't do much housework, but I love cooking. I don't have time to cook during the week, but I do all the cooking on the weekend. My mom does all the cleaning, though. She says she doesn't mind it.

**Speaker 5** We have a cleaning lady who comes in every day and she does all our housework. She makes the beds, cleans the floors, and cleans our rooms – she even does the ironing! I'm not sure who does the shopping, but the refrigerator is always full. That's the important thing!

### 4 B))

**Host** Those listeners in the US who enjoy going shopping will be interested to hear our next news story. There are many wonderful shopping malls in the US, but did you know that a new mall in London is one of the most stylish places to shop these days? It's taken six years and 2.35 billion dollars to build, but the Westfield shopping mall has opened in Stratford, in East London. We sent our reporter, Juliet Redditch, over to take a look at what is now Europe's largest urban shopping mall. Juliet, what's it like in Westfield right now?

**Juliet** Well, Terry, there are crowds of people everywhere, especially outside the stores that have special opening sales. Some stores have called security staff to help them control the lines.

**Host** Just how big is Westfield, Juliet?

**Juliet** Oh, it's very big! There are two enormous department stores, a huge supermarket, and 300 smaller stores. You can spend all day here if you want to. I haven't decided where I'm going to have lunch, but there are 70 different places to eat – it's amazing!

**Host** What effect has the shopping mall had on the local area, Juliet?

**Juliet** Well, this is an area where there are many people out of work. The shopping mall has created 10,000 new jobs, so it has really helped.

**Host** How did you get to Westfield today?

**Juliet** I came by car. There's an enormous parking lot with space for 5,000 cars. But you can also get here by bus, train, and on the Tube – it's the best connected shopping mall in the country.

**Host** Now, Juliet, the big question is... have you bought anything yet?

**Juliet** No, I haven't. I was just looking around, really. I saw some pants I liked, but I didn't buy them. There were too many people in the fitting rooms to try them on!

**Host** OK, thanks Juliet, and now onto a news story of a different kind...

### 4 C))

**Speaker 1** Last weekend was really awful. My husband and I went camping in the mountains with some friends, and it rained the whole time. It was really depressing. We had to stay in the tent and play cards all day, which was OK to begin with, but then my husband got bored. He started complaining about the weather, and then about our friends, and finally about me! We had a terrible argument, and in the end we came home on Saturday night. I'm never going camping again!

**Speaker 2** My weekend was great. I took my wife to Paris, which is somewhere she has wanted to visit her whole life. We stayed in a wonderful hotel, in a beautiful old building overlooking the river. The view was incredible. We ate some really great food, and although it was cold, we had a very nice walk around the city. The best part was that it was a surprise for my wife: I met her after work on Friday, and we drove straight to the airport. She had no idea where we were going!

**Speaker 3** I don't have much money right now, so I didn't do anything special this weekend. But actually, I had a really good time! I visited a local museum with some friends. All the museums here are free, and they have some interesting exhibitions about places like Egypt, Rome, and India. We then watched two of my favorite DVDs on Saturday night, and on Sunday I invited my parents to my apartment, and I cooked dinner for them. Not a bad weekend, really.

**Speaker 4** My brother and his wife stayed with us this weekend. They have three children, and we spent the whole time playing with them. We took them swimming, we went to the zoo, and on Sunday we went to the park. They have so much energy! And they're really noisy – especially in the morning when they wake up, which is usually around 6 o'clock. I was completely exhausted by Sunday night, but it was great to see them.

### 5 A))

**Speaker 1** Well, I haven't been here long, so I haven't had time to make many friends yet. After I get home from work, I spend most of the evening online chatting with friends and family back home. Twice a week, I take classes to try and learn the language. Most of my colleagues speak very good English, but I haven't been out with them yet.

**Speaker 2** I guess you could say I'm a little depressed right now. Time goes really slowly when you don't have anything to do. I spend more time sleeping now, and I have a lot of time to do the housework. It doesn't take all day to make the bed and clean my room, so I get really bored. I hope I find another job soon because I really need the money.

**Speaker 3** My life has changed a lot now that I don't have to leave the house to go to work. Things aren't so stressful first thing in the morning now. I just get up, make a cup of coffee, and turn on my computer. It's strange communicating with colleagues online and not seeing them face-to-face. Sometimes, it gets a little lonely.

**Speaker 4** Oh, no, I never get bored. There's always so much to do! I like to get up early and read the newspaper while I'm having breakfast. Then I like to go for a walk and do some shopping. After lunch, I go and pick up my grandchildren from school. We spend an hour in the park until their mother comes to get them. I'm really enjoying life right now.

**Speaker 5** This is the best thing that has ever happened to me! She's so beautiful that I seem to spend all day looking at her! I don't have time to see friends now, so I keep in touch with everybody by phone or online when she's asleep. We go shopping together, and I do more housework and cooking, but I don't get much sleep anymore!

### 5 B))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to *The Travel Program*. Now, one of the most popular tourist destinations these days is the amazing country of Brazil. Sonia Medina from the Brazilian Tourist Board is here to tell us all about it. Sonia, what's so special about Brazil?

**Sonia** Oh, Brazil is a very large country, and there's just so much to see and do there. First of all, there are historic cities like Salvador – the first capital of Brazil – and Rio de Janeiro to visit.

**Host** Let's start with Salvador. What's there to see there?

**Sonia** Well, Salvador is in the eastern part of the country on the Atlantic Ocean. It's both an old city and a modern one at the same time. There are a lot of very tall office buildings and great shopping malls there, and the city has a lot of museums – one of the most important is the Museu de Arte da Bahia.

**Host** What about Rio de Janeiro?

**Sonia** Rio de Janeiro is a little bigger than Salvador – the population is about six million. It's in the southern part of Brazil, also on the Atlantic Ocean. Rio de Janeiro has churches dating back to the 16th century, famous cultural landmarks, and world-class sports. In my opinion, Rio de Janeiro is one of the most exciting cities in the world.

**Host** Apart from the cities, what else would you recommend?

**Sonia** The beaches. There are wonderful beaches northeast of Rio de Janeiro – especially on the peninsula of Búzios, which has more than 20 of them. You can drive or take a bus there from Rio de Janeiro.

**Host** Is there anything to do in Búzios besides going to the beach?

**Sonia** Well, if you are a fan of water sports, you can sail a boat, surf, or windsurf. There are also a number of restaurants to enjoy as well as interesting stores to explore.

**Host** So, when is the best time to visit Brazil, Sonia?

**Sonia** The main tourist areas are very crowded from December to March, so it's better to go between May

and October, when it isn't as busy and hotel prices are a little lower.

**Host** Thank you, Sonia. Brazil certainly sounds like a very exciting vacation destination. Now, let's look at a different type of vacation...

### 5 C))

**Dave** Hey, Alice. Let's take this quiz. It says you can find out your body age.

**Alice** Body age? OK.

**Dave** You first. So...we start with your real age, which is 35...

**Alice** Don't tell everyone.

**Dave** Sorry...then we add or subtract years depending on your answers to the questions. Got that?

**Alice** Yes.

**Dave** OK, then. First question. How much do you walk a day?

**Alice** Well, I always go for a walk at lunchtime. So...a lot.

**Dave** A lot. OK, so we subtract one year, which leaves us with 34. Next question. How many sports do you play and how often do you exercise?

**Alice** Oh, I hate playing sports. And I don't exercise at all. I guess that means none.

**Dave** No sports or exercise. Add two years. That makes 36. How much fast food do you eat?

**Alice** None. I don't eat any.

**Dave** Great! Subtract a year. We're back on 35 again.

How many servings of fruits and vegetables do you eat?

**Alice** A lot. I have more than five every day.

**Dave** A lot. Subtract two years. That's 33. Next one. How would you describe yourself mentally?

**Alice** Um, what do you mean?

**Dave** Well, are you a positive person, or a negative person?

**Alice** Oh, right. Um, I think I'm a very positive person.

**Dave** OK. Subtract three years...Now you're at 30. Next question. How would you describe your stress level?

**Alice** Mmm, I would say I'm a little stressed...but it's under control.

**Dave** OK, so we don't have to add or subtract anything. You're still at 30. How many close friends do you see regularly?

**Alice** Mmm. A few. I don't have much time.

**Dave** OK...we don't add or subtract anything again.

Last question. How much time do you have for yourself?

**Alice** Not enough. I'm always really busy.

**Dave** Add a year...That makes 31. Which means that you are 35, but your body is only 31. What do you think of that?

**Alice** 31? That's great news! Now it's your turn...

### 6 A))

**Matt** What are you reading?

**Amy** Nothing. Just my horoscope.

**Matt** Really? What sign are you?

**Amy** Virgo. My birthday's on September 15th.

**Matt** So, what does it say?

**Amy** It says that people will talk about me next week because of something I've done.

**Matt** But you don't really believe that, do you?

**Amy** Well, actually I do...because I've done something that will make people talk about me.

**Matt** Oh. What have you done?

**Amy** I sent an email to my boss yesterday complaining about my new colleague. She's really lazy, and she never does any work.

**Matt** Did you?

**Amy** Yes. So my boss will ask the other people in my office about this new person and he'll probably ask about me, too. So, my horoscope is right. People will definitely talk about me next week.

**Matt** Well, don't worry about it. I'm sure everything will be alright.

**Amy** I hope so.

**Matt** Anyway, what about me? What does my horoscope say?

**Amy** Let me take a look. Your birthday's January 5th, so that makes you...a Capricorn.

**Matt** That's right...so, what does it say?

**Amy** It says...oh! Listen to this! It says you'll get some money next week.

**Matt** Really? Maybe I should go out and buy a lottery ticket!

**Amy** No, wait a minute. Let's think about this. You have a meeting with your boss tomorrow, don't you?

**Matt** Yes. Why?

**Amy** Maybe she'll give you a raise!

**Matt** Oh, Amy! Really! You're taking this far too seriously! I don't believe a word of it!

**Amy** Well, I do. I think your boss will raise your salary tomorrow. Maybe she'll offer you a better job!

**Matt** Amy, you're being a little too optimistic. It's only a horoscope!

### 6 B))

**Speaker 1** I was on vacation, and I was looking around a famous palace, when a man came up to me and asked me to take a photo of him. He gave me his camera, but it wasn't working properly. When I gave it back to him, he dropped it on the floor and it broke. I picked it up and went to give it to the man, but he was gone. Then I discovered my wallet was missing.

**Speaker 2** When I went abroad last year for a business trip, I didn't have time to get any local money before I left. So after I landed, I went straight to the bank to get three hundred dollars. I was in a hurry because I had a train to catch. The cashier slowly counted out the bills and when he stopped, I picked them up. When I got to the train station I realized later that I only had a hundred dollars.

**Speaker 3** When we were on vacation, two men knocked on the door of our apartment. They were wearing uniforms and they said they were police officers. One of them came in to look around while the other stayed by the door. Unfortunately, while we were talking to the first man, the second man took our wallets and cameras from the bedroom.

**Speaker 4** I was having a problem using the ticket machine in the subway when someone came up to help me. He told me how much money I needed and then offered to put it in the machine for me. I counted out the money, but he said it wasn't enough. I gave him some more money and I got my ticket. Unfortunately, I paid ten times the price for it!

**Speaker 5** I was waiting at a bus stop, when this beautiful woman came up to me. We started talking, and she invited me to go to a restaurant with her. We had dinner together, and then the waiter brought me an incredibly expensive check. I started to complain, but then I noticed four big men at the door who were looking at me. Of course I paid the check.

### 6 C))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to the program. Do you ever have the same dream night after night? These dreams are called recurring dreams, and psychologist Dr. William Harris is in the studio today to tell us all about them. Good morning, Dr. Harris.

**Dr. Harris** Hello.

**Host** Dr. Harris, which is the most common recurring dream?

**Dr. Harris** Well, at the top of the list is the dream where someone or something is running after you. Either it's a person or a dangerous animal, like a bull or a lion. The dream means that there's something in your life that you don't want to face. It can be a feeling, a conflict, or a memory, for example, but whatever it is, it's something that you don't want to deal with.

**Host** OK. What's the next dream on the list?

**Dr. Harris** It's the one where you are falling for what seems like a very long time. Falling is a definite sign that you are out of control. You have lost direction in your life, and you don't know what to do.

**Host** Yes, I've had that dream before. Not recently, though. Anyway, what other recurring dreams are there?

**Dr. Harris** This is another fairly common dream.

You're trying to get somewhere but you get lost on the way, and you don't know where you are. People often

have this dream when they're going through a period of change. It shows that they don't want to accept the new situation.

**Host** OK, Dr. Harris. Do you have anymore recurring dreams for us?

**Dr. Harris** Yes, there are two. The first dream is a good one. Some people have a recurring dream that they are flying through the air. They are enjoying it, and enjoying looking down on the world below. This shows that they are feeling free, possibly because they have solved a problem they had, or they have escaped from a difficult situation in their life.

**Host** And the last dream?

**Dr. Harris** This one isn't so good. It's a feeling of being trapped. Maybe you are in an elevator that's trapped between floors and you can't get out. This dream means that there is something in your life that's making you feel unhappy, and you feel that you cannot change it.

**Host** Dr. Harris, that was very interesting. Thank you for talking to us.

**Dr. Harris** You're welcome.

### 7 A))

**Dave** Oh, that's ridiculous!

**Jane** What is?

**Dave** They've decided to ban jokes about mothers-in-law!

**Jane** Who has?

**Dave** The government. They've written a brochure for workers who have to deal with the public, and it says that mother-in-law jokes are "offensive."

**Jane** Well, I suppose they are, really. I mean, there are a lot of mothers-in-law out there, and the jokes are about them.

**Dave** No, but it's just fun, right? I mean, I think it's really important to have a sense of humor. It's good for you – it makes you feel better.

**Jane** That's easy for you to say, isn't it? You're a man, so you'll never be a mother-in-law. I will, one day.

**Dave** Yes, but you won't be my mother-in-law, will you? Sorry, I was only joking!

**Jane** Ha ha... Does it say anything else about the jokes?

**Dave** Yes. It says they show "disrespect for parents."

**Jane** OK. Well, maybe they do. Young people are healthy, fit, and attractive. It's easy for them to laugh at older people, don't you think?

**Dave** Oh, come on! These jokes about mothers-in-law have been around since Roman times.

**Jane** Where did you get that idea from?

**Dave** It says here that there's a Roman writer named – hang on a minute – named Juvenal who said in the first century A.D. – wait, listen to this – "it's impossible to be happy when one's mother-in-law is still alive." Ha ha! That's classic!

**Jane** Um.

**Dave** And all the best comedians tell jokes about mothers-in-law, too. I think they're funny.

**Jane** Like I said, that's because you're a man. And the comedians you're talking about are also men. It's just another example of the sexist world we live in. I mean, there aren't many jokes about fathers-in-law, are there?

**Dave** Oh, for goodness' sake!

### 7 B))

**Speaker** I like singing while I'm taking a shower. The bathroom is a great place to sing because nobody can hear you – at least, I hope nobody can hear, because I sing really loudly! I usually sing very old classic songs, which I'd never sing in public!

**Speaker 2** I always feel like singing when I'm alone in my car on a summer's day. I turn up the radio, open the window, and sing along to whatever comes on. I don't do this in the middle of town, of course; only if I'm driving through the country, but I must say I find it really relaxing.

**Speaker 3** I've always really enjoyed singing with the kids I teach – I'm an elementary school teacher. Young children love singing, and they like it even more if the songs have actions. It's amazing how much they learn

from songs – there are alphabet songs, counting songs, and all kinds really. We always have a lot of fun when we're singing together.

**Speaker 4** Actually, I can't sing very well at all, so I'm always really embarrassed if I have to sing in public. When I was in high school, I had to be in the school choir, but I never actually sang. I just mouthed the words and pretended to sing.

**Speaker 5** When I'm out with my friends, we sometimes go to a karaoke in town. It's one of my favorite places because we always have a good time. We spend most of the evening singing together and nobody seems to mind if we do it badly. In fact, it's better if we do sing badly because it makes everybody laugh.

### 7 C))

**Host** ... And here's some good news for one of the world's endangered languages. There are about six thousand languages in the world today, and experts say that nearly half of them are dying out. That means that around three thousand languages will disappear in the next century or so. One language in danger of dying out is the Cherokee language, spoken by the Cherokee people of North America. Or at least it was in danger until the leaders of the tribe decided to do something about it. They got worried when they realized that only 8,000 of the 290,000 Cherokee people in the world today actually spoke the language and they came up with a plan. They got in touch with the electronics company, Apple, and asked them to include Cherokee on the official list of languages used on their products.

At first, it seemed impossible that Apple would take any notice of the Cherokee because their products already had fifty languages on them. The big surprise came in September 2006, when the Apple iOS 4.1 operating system was released with Cherokee on the official list of languages. Since then, the Cherokee people have been able to use their language on all Mac computers, iPhones, the iPod Touch, and the iPad. These devices were popular with the younger members of the tribe from the start, but now the older members are taking an interest, too – especially those who use cell phones. So, it looks as if the Cherokee language won't die out just yet after all. And if the language stays alive, the culture will stay alive, too, something that the leaders of the tribe will be very happy about.

### 8 A))

**Speaker 1** I don't usually talk about my problems, but if something's going wrong, I sometimes mention it to Phil. He's on my basketball team, and we get along OK. In fact, he's the one who introduced me to the girl I'm meeting right now.

**Speaker 2** The person who I talk to most is my sister. We don't look like each other at all, but we both have very similar personalities. She's a really good listener, and she always gives me good advice. She sometimes tells me her problems, too, and I try to help her.

**Speaker 3** My friend Jenny is in some of my classes at college, and I tell her absolutely everything. We're very different, which means we often think in different ways. Sometimes we argue, but we're never angry with each other for long – just until one of us apologizes.

**Speaker 4** The person who understands me most is my friend John, who lives next door. We've grown up together, so he knows me pretty well. My main problem right now is my job, which I hate. John thinks I should look for a new one, and he's probably right.

**Speaker 5** My grandma lives with us, and I spend a lot of time talking to her. Although she's older than me, she's always interested in what I have to say. We have a lot in common, and some things that have happened to me also happened to her when she was young.

### 8 B))

**Host** Now, everyone loves traveling, and we all enjoy telling stories about the places we've been to. But what happens if there's an earthquake while you're away? Travel expert, Monica Fields, is here in the studio with

us today to give us some tips on what to do in a natural disaster. First of all, Monica, is it possible to avoid them?

**Monica** Well, no, actually, it isn't. Nobody really knows exactly when a disaster like a forest fire or a blizzard will happen, so you can't really avoid it. What you can do, however, is be prepared.

**Host** How can you do that?

**Monica** Well, first of all, if you plan to visit a region where there are natural disasters at certain times of the year, try not to go at that time. For example, there are often bad storms, hurricanes, or cyclones in the Caribbean in August and September, so don't go there then.

**Host** That sounds sensible. What else can you do?

**Monica** It's really important to buy travel insurance before you go. This will pay for extra nights in a hotel, for example, if you can't fly home and have to stay at your resort longer than you had planned. I never understand why some people don't get travel insurance.

**Host** Right. So, what should you do if a natural disaster actually happens while you're abroad?

**Monica** The first thing you should do is to stay calm and be patient.

**Host** That sounds easy, Monica, but natural disasters can be very frightening, can't they?

**Monica** Yes, of course, but if you panic, things will only get worse. Secondly, you need to contact your family and friends at home as soon as possible. If they hear about the disaster on the news, they'll be extremely worried.

**Host** Yes, I can see that. What else should you do?

**Monica** Well, it's always a good idea to know what your airline will do if there's a natural disaster. If you are flying to a country where natural disasters are frequent, you should ask your airline when you book your ticket if they will change your ticket if you need to leave the country quickly, or if you have to stay longer because there is a natural disaster.

**Host** Thank you for joining us, Monica, and thanks for your useful advice.

### 8 C))

**Hugo** Did you watch TV last night, Kim?

**Kim** No, I didn't. What was on?

**Hugo** There was a really interesting cooking show on after dinner.

**Kim** There was? What made it so good?

**Hugo** Well, it was a sort of experiment, really. They were trying to answer the question: do men and women cook differently?

**Kim** Really? So what did they do to try to find the answer?

**Hugo** They invited a male cook and a female cook to prepare five different courses of a meal. Both cooks had to use the same main ingredient for each course, but they didn't have to make the same dish. Then, they served the dishes to a panel of judges, who tasted them, and decided if they were made by the man or the woman.

**Kim** Who were the judges?

**Hugo** Well, there were two men and two women. They were all food experts – either chefs themselves or restaurant critics.

**Kim** What about the cooks? Were they professionals, too?

**Hugo** Yes. They were from two of the best restaurants in the country.

**Kim** And what kinds of things did they cook?

**Hugo** All kinds of things really, but the only ones I remember are a meat dish with garlic and a bright pink dessert.

**Kim** What was so special about those two dishes?

**Hugo** I remember them because the judges had real problems deciding if they were made by the male chef or the female chef. In the end, they all got it wrong!

**Kim** So, did they manage to answer the question, then? Do men cook differently from women?

**Hugo** Not really. The only conclusion they came to was that it was impossible to tell if a particular dish was made by a man or a woman. That's all, really.

**Kim** So, it was a waste of time then, really.

**Hugo** No, it wasn't! I really enjoyed the show, even if they didn't answer the question!

### 9 A))

**Newsreader** And our final story on tonight's program is about an Australian diver who has survived a shark attack. 46-year-old Eric Nerhus was fishing off the coast of Cape Howe, New South Wales, when a great white shark attacked him. He was under the water at the time, and he didn't see the animal swimming towards him. Mr. Nerhus's head, shoulders, and one of his arms ended up in the shark's mouth, but, fortunately, he was wearing a heavy metal vest. When the shark tried to bite the man in half, its teeth hit the vest and not his body. Mr. Nerhus knew he had to do something, so he felt for the shark's eye with the hand of his other arm. When he found it, he surprised the animal by pressing his fingers into its eye. The shark reacted by opening its mouth, giving Mr. Nerhus a chance to escape. Despite his injuries, Eric managed to swim up to the surface of the water. His son pulled him onto his boat, and took him quickly to the shore. Meanwhile, another friend called emergency services. Mr. Nerhus was flown to a hospital by helicopter. He had deep cuts all over his body and a broken nose, but he was very lucky to be alive. Attacks by great white sharks usually result in death because of their size and strength. The shark that attacked Mr. Nerhus was over nine feet long.

### 9 B))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to the program. Today, we have psychologist, Dr. Chris Hopper, in the studio with us to answer your questions about phobias. Hello, Chris.

**Chris** Good morning.

**Host** And our first caller is Cynthia Sharp from San Diego. What's your question, Cynthia?

**Cynthia** Um, hello, Dr. Hopper. Um, my question is actually about my son, James. He's six years old, and he had a bad experience with a dog last night.

**Chris** I'm sorry to hear that, Cynthia. What exactly happened?

**Cynthia** Well, we were outside a neighbor's house, and, um, I was talking with the mom when one of her dogs ran out. It was a big dog, um, and it came running out of the house barking. James panicked, and tried to hide behind me, but the dog jumped on him and bit him. It wasn't a serious injury, but we're very worried that he'll be afraid of dogs now. We don't want him to get a phobia. What should we do?

**Chris** Well, Cynthia, you're right to be worried about this incident because cynophobia, that is, a fear of dogs, is often caused by a bad experience with a dog as a child. The best thing you can do is to give your son a positive experience with a different dog as soon as possible. If you have any friends who have a quiet and friendly dog, go and visit them. Let your son touch the dog if he wants to and don't remind him about his bad experience.

**Host** That sounds like good advice, Chris. And our next caller is Natalie Williams from Seattle. Natalie?

### 9 C))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to those of you who just joined us. Continuing on our theme of celebrity families, the focus of today's program is actress and singer, Judy Garland, and her daughter, Liza Minnelli.

Now, Judy Garland's real name was Frances Ethel Gumm, and she was born on June 10, 1922 in Grand Rapids, Minnesota. Her parents ran a theater and Judy first appeared on stage singing a Christmas song with her two older sisters when she was two years old. When she was 13, Judy joined the movie company Metro Goldwyn Mayer and at the age of 16, she played Dorothy in *The Wizard of Oz*. The movie was extremely successful, and she won a children's Oscar for her performance. Metro Goldwyn Mayer terminated her

contract in 1950. However, she continued to perform, and in 1964 she did a series of concerts at the London Palladium. In fact, it was in London where Judy Garland was found dead in 1969. Judy got married five times and had three children. One of these children was Liza Minnelli who was 23 when her mother died. Liza was born in Hollywood, California, on March 12, 1946. She grew up in movie studios, and, like her mother, made her first stage appearance at the age of two. She was only five when her parents got divorced. After performing successfully with her mother at the London Palladium in 1964, Liza became a professional nightclub singer. She made several albums, and later starred as a singer in the 1972 movie, *Cabaret*, a role for which she won an Oscar. Despite her successful singing and acting career, Liza has had similar problems to her mother. She has been married four times, but, unlike her mother, she never had children. Today, Liza Minnelli is in her sixties, but she still makes occasional television appearances.

### 10 A))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to the program. Today we have scientist, Doug McLeod, in the studio with us. He's going to tell us about some of the everyday things we know and love that were invented by accident. Doug?

**Doug** Hello, Janet. Well, I'm going to start with the microwave oven. In 1945, an engineer named Percy Spencer was testing some new radar equipment. He had a chocolate bar in his pocket, and while he was standing in front of the machine, it melted. After that, he also tried using the microwaves from the radar equipment to cook popcorn. Percy realized that microwaves could heat and cook food, and so the microwave oven was born.

**Host** How interesting! What else do you have for us, Doug?

**Doug** Next is something that is found in hospitals all over the world: the x-ray machine. In 1895, a German physicist named Wilhelm Roentgen was experimenting with electrical rays in a dark room. He was directing them through a glass tube covered with black paper. Suddenly, he saw a light on a screen on the wall and he realized that the rays could pass through the glass and the paper. After that, he experimented with his own hand, and found that he could see the bones. The first x-ray ever made was an image of Roentgen's wife's hand – you can even see her wedding ring!

**Host** That's fascinating, Doug. We have time for one more.

**Doug** Many different kinds of food were discovered by accident, Janet, and I've chosen something that we call potato chips, but the British call crisps. These were invented by a chef named George Crum, who was working in a restaurant near Saratoga Springs, New York. A customer complained that the French fries he was served were too thick. The chef was angry about this, so he fried some very thin potatoes and covered them with salt. The customer loved them, and after that Saratoga Chips became popular all over the US. Eventually, they were produced for people to eat at home.

**Host** That was all very fascinating, Doug. Thanks for joining us.

### 10 B))

**Tony** Amy, did you study foreign languages in high school?

**Amy** Yes, I did. Actually, I used to be really good at languages.

**Tony** Which ones did you study?

**Amy** Well, I took French for five years, and then I took Japanese for six years, and I studied Spanish for a year during my lunch break.

**Tony** And how much French can you remember?

**Amy** Not much! But I can remember my Japanese, because I took it for my degree in college. Why all the questions, Tony?

**Tony** Well, I've just read this article about the state of language learning in schools in the US, and it isn't looking good. It says that adults only remember about seven words from the languages they studied at school.

**Amy** Only seven words? That isn't very good, is it? What kinds of words do they remember?

**Tony** Common words, like *hello*, *goodbye*, *please*, *thank you*, *one*, *two*, and *three*, and the question *Do you speak English?*

**Amy** So, what happens when people are abroad? Do they practice the language?

**Tony** Not at all. In fact, the article suggests that people often choose not to go on vacation to countries where they have to worry about language problems.

**Amy** That's probably because they're too lazy to learn a language.

**Tony** No, it isn't that. The article says it's because they're too embarrassed to try and speak it.

**Amy** OK. So which languages do students study in school today?

**Tony** Hang on a minute, there's a list here somewhere... Here it is. It says 50% of students study Spanish, 25% study French, 22% study Japanese, and 2% Russian. Arabic is becoming more popular, too.

**Amy** And what are schools going to do about the problem?

**Tony** Well, first of all, they're going to introduce language classes for children in elementary schools. And then they're going to start offering languages from around the world, for example Mandarin Chinese and Urdu.

**Amy** That sounds difficult. Anyway, Tony, which languages did you use to study at school?

**Tony** Only French. And I was terrible at it!

### 10 C))

**Speaker 1** I made a bad decision once when I was traveling home to Washington, D.C. from college in Boston, a trip of almost 450 miles. The choice was going by train or by bus, and I opted for the train because it was quicker. Unfortunately, the train broke down on the way, so in the end I took two hours longer than I expected.

**Speaker 2** The worst decision I ever made was giving my son a skateboard for his tenth birthday. On the morning of his birthday, we went down to the park to try it out. Sadly, he fell off the board as soon as he got on it, and broke his arm. We had to cancel his birthday party, and we spent the whole day in the hospital instead.

**Speaker 3** I had two interviews and both companies offered me a job. In the first job, they offered me more money, but it was a long way from where I live – an hour traveling every day. The second job was less money, but it was very close to my house. In the end, I chose the second job instead, and I'm very happy I did, because last month the first company closed down.

**Speaker 4** One time, I had to decide between a good friend of mine and a boy I really liked. I was going to a concert with my friend, and then this boy asked me to go to the movies with him on the same night. In the end, I said no to the boy, and went to the concert with my friend. I found out later that the boy already had a friend, so I think I made the right decision.

**Speaker 5** You won't believe what happened to me! I buy coffee from the same coffee shop every day. One day, I was late for work, so I didn't stop at the coffee shop. Of course, that was the day the coffee shop was celebrating its ten-year anniversary. It gave away tickets for ten-free drinks! Everyone in my office got the tickets, but me!

### 11 A))

**Speaker 1** The worst loser I know is my mom. We often used to play cards together when I was little, and if my mom was losing, it was safer to stop playing. She was always happy when she was winning, but when she was losing, you could see her getting angrier and angrier until she exploded. Sometimes, she used to go out of the room because she was so upset!

**Speaker 2** I once had a friend who was a bad loser at tennis. In fact, we stopped talking to each other because of a tennis match. We were about twenty at the time, and on this occasion we were arguing over a point. I said the ball was out and she said it was in. In the end, she just threw her racket into the net and left. We haven't spoken since.

**Speaker 3** I have to be very careful at work when we're talking about ice hockey. I have a colleague who gets really upset when his team loses, and he hates it if you make a joke about it. I tried it once, and he just stood up, walked out, and closed the door with a bang. He didn't speak to me for days after that, so I don't think I'll try it again.

**Speaker 4** My son is a very bad loser, in fact he always has been. He's 12 now, but he still hates losing. We used to play board games together when he was little, but he always used to cry if he didn't win. I had to choose between letting him win all the time, or making him upset if I won. In the end, I stopped playing that kind of game with him.

**Speaker 5** One of the guys who plays basketball with me gets incredibly upset during games, and he spends most of the time shouting at the other players. He's a really nervous person at the best of times, but when we're losing, it really is too much. The referee throws him off the court at least twice a month, and once our coach told him to go home.

## 11B))

**Interviewer** Can I ask you about your job, Jerry?

**Jerry** Yes, of course. Go ahead.

**Interviewer** What time do you go to bed?

**Jerry** Well, I don't often get home before six o'clock in the morning, and it usually takes me a little while to relax. It's probably about seven by the time I go to sleep.

**Interviewer** And what time do you have to get up again?

**Jerry** I usually get up at one o'clock, to have lunch with my family. After that, I go back to bed again for an hour or so, until about three o'clock.

**Interviewer** Do you need an alarm clock to wake up?

**Jerry** No, I never use one. I wake up the first time when my children come home from school for lunch. The second time, my wife wakes me up. That's when I get up for good.

**Interviewer** How do you feel when you wake up?

**Jerry** It depends on the day, really. If I've only worked for a day or two, I'm full of energy, but if it's after the fifth or sixth night in a row, I'm absolutely exhausted. That's when I find it really hard to get out of bed.

**Interviewer** What do you do about meals, Jerry?

**Jerry** Well, like I said, my first meal of the day is what you would call lunch. Then, I have dinner at about midnight with some other drivers in a cafe. When I get home in the morning, I have something light, like a cheese sandwich or some toast before I go to bed.

**Interviewer** Would you like to change your working hours, Jerry?

**Jerry** If I changed my working hours, I wouldn't earn as much money! There's a lot more work at night because people go out for dinner and to the theater or movies, and then it's late and they need to get home, and they don't want to drive because they're tired. I enjoy my job, really, because I meet a lot of interesting people.

## 11C))

**Host** And to finish off today's program, we're going to take a look at some famous twins. Let's start with probably the earliest set of twins in history: Romulus and Remus. Now, the legend says that they were abandoned by their parents because twins were thought to bring bad luck. Fortunately, they were found by a female wolf, which looked after them when they were babies. According to legend, the boys grew up, and later founded the city of Rome. After some time, they began to argue, and eventually Romulus killed Remus. As Romulus was the only brother alive, the city was called Rome after him.

Let's move on in history to the 1950s, when a set of twins named the Kray Brothers caused a lot of trouble in London's East End. Ronnie and Reggie Kray were both nightclub owners. They had expensive lifestyles, and through their clubs they met several American stars like Frank Sinatra and Judy Garland.

However, they were also extremely violent people, and they committed many illegal crimes in the city. They were involved in many robberies and murders until they were eventually arrested in 1969. They were both sent to prison for life, and they both died when they were in their sixties.

On a happier note, the youngest twins ever to become famous are the Olsen twins. Mary Kate and Ashley Olsen were given the same role on the American TV series *Full House* when they were only six months old. They played the part of a little girl, and they played the same part for eight years. The producers used both sisters to play the same part so that they didn't break the law on the number of hours a child could work. The show was very popular with American audiences. Today, the twins have grown up, and they have a fashion business.

And I'm afraid that's all we have time for. Join me, Roy Thompson, at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for another two hours of *Thompson's Choice*. Bye for now.

## 12A))

**Newsreader** And now it's time for the news. A Florida couple's cell phones were stolen while they were visiting family last week. Mary and Richard Ranieri had left their car unlocked, and someone took their cell phones. Luckily, one of the cell phones had a GPS tracking device. The couple tracked the cell phone to a nearby home. The Ranieris called the police and an officer went to the house. He talked to a man whose grandson had arrived home just after the cell phones had been stolen. The grandson told the officer he hadn't taken the phones, but a few minutes later, someone called the phones, and they began ringing from a closet in the grandson's room.

A tourist had a lucky escape yesterday while she was bungee jumping off the Victoria Falls in Zambia. Twenty-two-year-old Erin Langworthy fell into the river because her bungee rope had broken when she jumped. She landed in the water with her feet still tied to the broken rope, and then she swam to safety. Ms. Langworthy was taken straight to the hospital after the accident, but had no serious injuries.

A Swedish woman has found the white gold wedding ring that she lost over 16 years ago. Lena Paahlsson had taken off the ring while she was cooking with her daughters. When she went to put it back on again, it had disappeared. That is, until yesterday, when she was picking vegetables in her garden, and she found the ring around a carrot. The ring doesn't fit Mrs. Paahlsson any more, but she is going to have it made bigger.

An Australian woman had a frightening experience last night, when she discovered an adult crocodile in her living room. Forty-two-year-old Jo Dodd got out of bed when she heard her dog barking. When she opened the bedroom door, she saw a crocodile in the middle of the room. Mrs. Dodd woke her husband, who called the local Crocodile Management Center, and a crocodile catcher came to take the animal away. The crocodile had escaped from a nearby crocodile farm earlier in the week.

And that's all for now. I'll be back again at 9 o'clock for the next news update.

## 12B))

**Alan** Who do you think gossips more, Jessica? Men or women?

**Jessica** Well, I gossip a lot with my female colleagues at work, so I suppose that women are the biggest gossips. What do you think?

**Alan** Yes, that's what I thought, too, but it says here that it's actually men who are the biggest gossips. That's what the results of this survey say, anyway.

**Jessica** What survey?

**Alan** This one here in the newspaper. It says the survey was carried out by a telecommunications company. They wanted to do research into gossiping for a new service they're offering. The aim of the survey was to find out what kind of people enjoy gossiping, and how much time they spend doing it.

**Jessica** So what did they find out?

**Alan** Well, they had a big surprise. The study showed that a fifth of the men they interviewed said they spent at least three hours a day gossiping.

**Jessica** Wow! That's a lot! And where do they usually gossip?

**Alan** Most of them said they usually gossiped at work. Hang on... I can give you the exact figures. Yes, ...55 percent of the men said they gossiped at work compared to 46 percent of the women.

**Jessica** Goodness! I didn't realize men had so much to say! Did they tell the researchers what they usually talked about?

**Alan** Yes. They said that their main topics of conversation were their women colleagues, and who in the company would get the next promotion.

**Jessica** The part about women colleagues doesn't surprise me in the least. So, what about the women in the survey? Did they say what they talked about?

**Alan** Yes, they did. They told the researchers that they talked about the problems they were having in their families. They also chatted about what was happening in their favorite TV series.

**Jessica** OK. So what about you, Alan? Do you ever gossip at work?

**Alan** What? Me? No, never! I wouldn't dream of it!

## 12C))

**Speaker 1** I used to watch a quiz show called *What's My Line?* It was a funny show. Four celebrity panelists asked a contestant questions about his or her occupation. The contestant could only answer "yes" or "no." After asking several questions, the panelists had to guess the contestant's job. Sometimes there was a mystery guest such as a famous actor or musician. Instead of naming the mystery guest's occupation, the panelists had to guess the mystery guest's name.

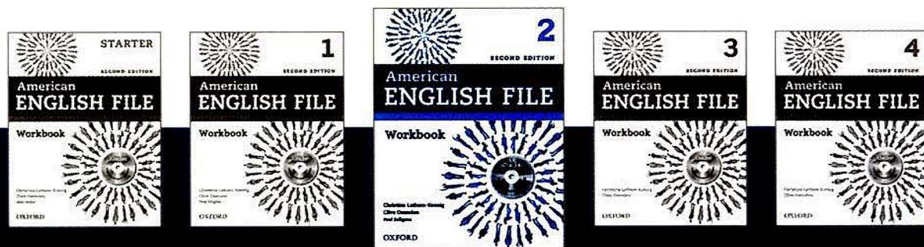
**Speaker 2** My favorite quiz show is *Cash Cab*. It takes place in a moving New York City cab. The contestants are people who actually want to take a cab someplace. When they get in the cab, the driver—who's the host—asks them questions during the ride. If the contestants answer the questions correctly, they win money. If they get three answers wrong, they have to leave the cab. My favorite kind of question is a "red-light challenge" where contestants have to think of as many answers as possible to a question.

**Speaker 3** I used to listen to *Wait Wait... Don't Tell Me!*; a radio news program with a few news quizzes added for fun. There were always three celebrity panelists who made jokes about the news. One quiz I particularly enjoyed was *Bluff the Listener*. A contestant listens to three silly, but related, news items that are read by the panelists. Two of the stories aren't true, and one story is an actual news story. The listener has to guess which story is true.

**Speaker 4** I've always enjoyed the quiz show *Who Wants to be a Millionaire?* It started in the US in 1999, and it's still on TV today. In each show, one contestant is asked a series of questions, and they have to choose the right answer out of four possible options. It's pretty exciting, really, because the contestant can win up to a million dollars if they're good.

**Speaker 5** My favorite quiz show when I was a teenager was *Rock & Roll Jeopardy!* It wasn't on for long—only a couple of years—but I used to love it. There were three contestants who had to answer questions about music, but the answers had to be in the form of a question. Each question was worth a different amount of money, and the winning player got his or her score in cash. I used to watch it every week.





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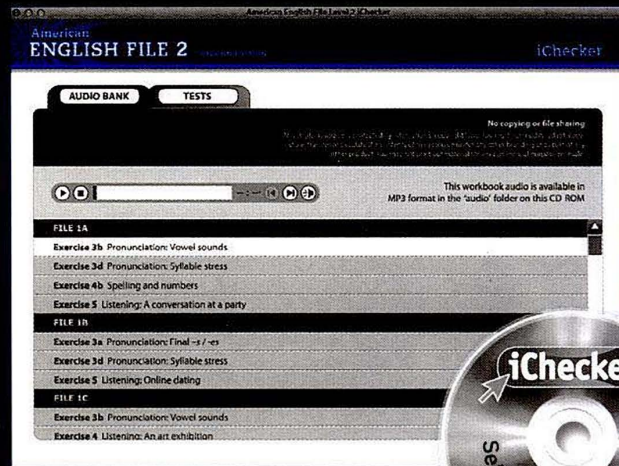
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