

www.italkenglish.ir

# 3A

# American ENGLISH FILE

## Workbook

Christina Latham-Koenig  
Clive Oxenden  
Jane Hudson

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** Mood food
- 7 **B** Family life
- 10 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** *Meeting the parents*

## 2

- 11 **A** Spend or save?
- 14 **B** Changing lives

## 3

- 17 **A** Race across Florida
- 20 **B** Stereotypes - or are they?
- 23 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** *A difficult celebrity*

## 4

- 24 **A** Failure and success
- 27 **B** Modern manners?

## 5

- 30 **A** Sports superstitions
- 33 **B** Love at Exit 19
- 36 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** *Old friends*

- 69 **LISTENING**

# STUDY LINK 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."

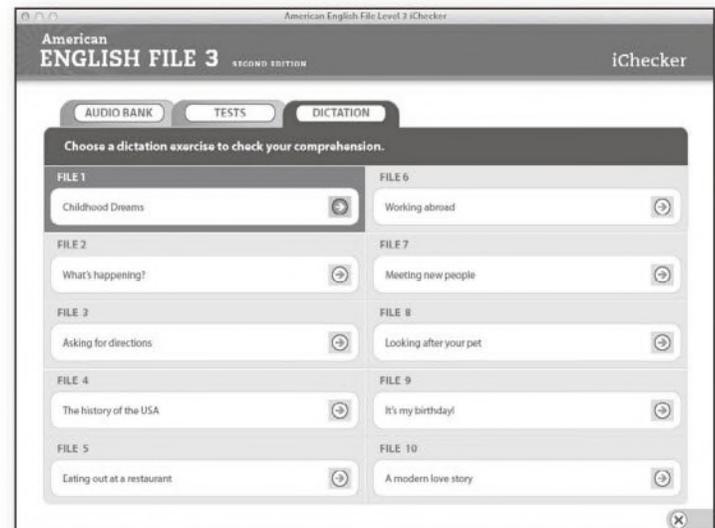


Click on the exercise for the File. Then use the media player to listen.

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.



**Dictation:** At the end of every File, there is a dictation exercise. To do the dictation, select "Dictations" from the "File" menu.



## 2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Write the words in the chart.

beef carton chicken chocolate cook crab  
soup jar mango peach raw salt  
sausage squid sugar tuna

1  fish	2  tree	3  cat	4  car
_____	beef	_____	_____
5  clock	6  saw	7  bull	8  boot
_____	_____	_____	_____

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

### Pronouncing difficult words

c Write the words.

- |             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1 /bɔɪld/   | boiled |
| 2 /'kæbɪdʒ/ | _____  |
| 3 /'spɑːsi/ | _____  |
| 4 /rəʊstɪd/ | _____  |
| 5 /greɪps/  | _____  |
| 6 /frʊt/    | _____  |
| 7 /beɪkt/   | _____  |
| 8 /'mɛlən/  | _____  |
| 9 /zu'kɪni/ | _____  |

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

## 3 GRAMMAR simple present / continuous, action and nonaction verbs

a Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.

- Does your girlfriend like seafood?
- Lucy's in the kitchen. She makes a cup of coffee.   
*She's making*
- Are you eating out every weekend?
- I don't know what to cook for dinner.
- Are you thinking the fish is cooked now?
- We're having lunch with my parents every Sunday.
- My mother's in the yard. She's mowing the lawn.
- I'm not wanting any potatoes with my fish, thanks.
- Do you prefer steamed rice to fried rice?
- Jack's on the phone. He orders some pizzas.

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

- Our neighbors grow all of their own vegetables. (grow)
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend. (not cook)
- Do you want to come for lunch on Sunday?  
We \_\_\_\_\_ roast chicken. (have)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ tonight because there's a soccer game on TV. (not go out)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you usually \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday with your family? (spend)
- That restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ delicious mussels at lunchtime. (serve)
- How often \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in a typical week? (eat out)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ an appetizer because I'm not hungry. (not have)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ steak. (not buy)
- My boyfriend's on a diet so he \_\_\_\_\_ on fried food. (cut down)

## 4 READING

a Read the article once and put the headings in the correct place.

A Can I eat apples?

B How can I prevent serious illnesses?

C How should I start the day?

D Do I really need to eat five a day?



# The truth about healthy eating

Food experts are always telling us what we should and shouldn't eat, but they often give us different advice. Our food writer, Teresa Gold, has taken a look at all the information to figure out what is fact and what is fiction.

1 C

A typical American breakfast of fried eggs, bacon, toast, pancakes, and orange juice will certainly stop you from feeling hungry, but it's high in calories, which means that you'll gain weight if you eat it regularly. A healthier option is to have just an egg. Boil it instead of frying it, and eat it with a piece of toast made with whole-wheat bread. Breakfast cereals are very high in sugar, so if you feel like cereal, have granola – with no added sugar. You can also get your first vitamins of the day by drinking a glass of **freshly squeezed** orange juice.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Fruits and vegetables contain the vitamins and minerals we need to stay healthy. But five is actually a fictional number thought up by an American nutritionist. She looked at what the average person ate and doubled it. According to more recent research, the right number is actually eight. The research shows that people who have eight pieces of fruit and vegetables a day are much less likely to suffer from heart **disease** than those who eat three.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

This particular fruit has had some bad publicity because dentists say it can **harm** our teeth. While it's true that apples do contain a little sugar, they are also a source of fiber. Nutritionists say that we need about 18 grams of fiber a day, and a medium apple – **peel** included – contains about 3 grams. Some varieties contain more fiber than others, so you should choose carefully.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

The key to good health is a balanced diet that contains fats and carbohydrates as well as proteins, vitamins, and minerals. Fats may be high in calories, but they also contain vitamins. According to the World Cancer Research Fund, you should only have about 500 grams of red meat per week – a steak is about 100 grams. One type of food on its own won't kill or **cure** you, but eating the right amount of the right food will stop you from getting sick.

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

- 1 A typical American breakfast every morning isn't good for you. T
- 2 The best breakfast is any type of cereal. —
- 3 An American nutritionist carefully calculated the amount of fruits and vegetables we should eat. —
- 4 We should eat more than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day. —
- 5 Apples contain a lot of sugar. —
- 6 All apples have the same amount of fiber. —
- 7 Fats can be good for us. —
- 8 You can eat as much red meat as you want to. —

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

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio call-in program about the article in exercise 4. Check (✓) the caller(s) who completely agree with it.

- |         |                          |         |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| A Kevin | <input type="checkbox"/> | C Derek | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Kate  | <input type="checkbox"/> | D Rosie | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Listen again and answer the questions.

Which caller...?

- 1 thinks that some fruits and vegetables are unhealthy —
- 2 says that most children prefer fast food —
- 3 eats very little fruit —
- 4 is very healthy because he/she eats a lot of fruits and vegetables —

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

carbohydrates /kɑrboʊ'haidreɪts/

protein /'prəʊtɪn/

awake /ə'weɪk/

oily /'ɔɪli/

powerful /'paʊərfʌl/

relaxed /rɪ'læksɪd/

sleepy /'sli:pi/

stressful /'stresfʌl/

beneficial /bɛnə'fiʃl/

ready-made food /rɛdi meɪd 'fud/

# 1B Family life

## 1 GRAMMAR future forms

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs or phrases on the right.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 My brother hates his job. <i>He's going to look for</i> a new one. | <b>he / look for</b> (an intention)     |
| 2 Don't worry about the drinks. _____ for them.                      | <b>I / pay</b> (an offer)               |
| 3 _____ some more coffee.  | <b>I / make</b> (an offer)              |
| 4 Do you think _____ before you're 30?                               | <b>you / get married</b> (a prediction) |
| 5 _____ to my cousin's wedding. We'll be on vacation.                | <b>we / not go</b> (an arrangement)     |
| 6 <b>A</b> Are you ready to order?                                   |   |
| <b>B</b> Yes, _____ the steak.                                       | <b>I / have</b> (an instant decision)   |
| 7 _____ 21 on my next birthday.                                      | <b>I / be</b> (a fact)                  |
| 8 _____ for dinner tonight. You paid last time.                      | <b>we / pay</b> (an offer)              |
| 9 I'm going to the mall. _____ long.                                 | <b>I / not be</b> (a promise)           |
| 10 _____ a party for my grandmother's 80th birthday tomorrow.        | <b>we / have</b> (an arrangement)       |

b Complete the dialogues with the correct future form of the verbs in parentheses.



1

- 1 **A** *Are* you *going away* this weekend? (go away)  
**B** No, we \_\_\_\_\_ here. Why? (stay)  
**A** We \_\_\_\_\_ a barbecue. Would you like to come? (have)



2

- 2 **A** I'm too tired to cook. I \_\_\_\_\_ some Chinese take-out food tonight. (order)  
**B** Good idea. I \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant. What do you want for an appetizer? (call)  
**A** I \_\_\_\_\_ the spring rolls, please. (have)



3

- 3 **A** What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning? (leave)  
**B** I \_\_\_\_\_ the six o'clock train. (take)  
**A** I \_\_\_\_\_ you a ride to the train station. (give)



4

- 4 **A** What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tonight? (do)  
**B** I \_\_\_\_\_ the new James Bond movie. Do you want to come? (see)  
**A** No, thanks. I've already seen it. You \_\_\_\_\_ it! (love)



5

- 5 **A** I \_\_\_\_\_ you with the dishes. (help)  
**B** OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ and you can dry. But please be careful with the glasses. (wash)  
**A** Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything! (not break)

## 2 each other

Rewrite the sentences with *each other*.

- 1 My brother's shouting at my sister and she's shouting at him.  
My brother and sister are shouting at each other.
- 2 Rob doesn't know Alex and Alex doesn't know Rob.  
Rob and Alex \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I'm not speaking to my sister and she isn't speaking to me.  
My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I don't understand you and you don't understand me.  
We \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The coach respects the players and they respect him.  
The coach and the players \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

**a**  Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 When are you going to book your vacation?
- 2 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- 3 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ will you \_\_\_\_\_ your test \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ get them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 I'll \_\_\_\_\_ them on \_\_\_\_\_.

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

## 4 VOCABULARY family, adjectives of personality

**a** Complete the sentences with a family word.

- 1 Your mother and father are your parents.
- 2 Your grandfather's father is your gr\_\_\_\_\_ -gr\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A child who has no brothers or sisters is an on\_\_\_\_\_ ch\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Your brother's daughter is your n\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Your father's sister is your a\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Your spouse, children, parents, and brothers and sisters are your im\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Your father's new wife is your s\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Your wife's or husband's father is your f\_\_\_\_\_ -i\_\_\_\_\_ -l\_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Your aunts, uncles and cousins are your ex\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 Your brother's or sister's son is your n\_\_\_\_\_.

**b** Match the comments with the personality adjectives in the box.

aggressive ambitious independent  
jealous reliable self-confident selfish  
sensible spoiled stubborn

- 1 "When I want something, my parents always give it to me."  
spoiled
- 2 "I don't like my boyfriend talking to other women."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 "I'm always there when my friends need my help."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 "Those are my pens and you can't borrow them."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 "I'm going to go to bed early so I can sleep well before my test tomorrow."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 "I'll hit you if you do that again!"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 "I feel very comfortable when I'm speaking in public."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 "I'd like to be the manager of a big multinational company."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 "That's what I think and I'm not going to change my mind."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 "I'd prefer to do this on my own, thanks."  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Write the opposite adjectives. Use a negative prefix if necessary.

- 1 generous cheap
- 2 kind \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 lazy \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 mature \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 organized \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 sensitive \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 talkative \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 clean \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 READING

- a Read the article once. Why do the Bedouins prefer to live together in a big family group?

### Extreme family ties

Family can be an important part of a person's life, and for some nationalities being close to your family is more important than it is to others. For example, families in Southern Europe are generally very close, although in the past they spent even more time together. This is also true of families in the Middle East. But it is the Bedouin people who have the closest ties of all.



Traditional Bedouin families live in large tents about half the size of a basketball court. The tents are divided into two sections: the first is for receiving guests in true Bedouin style – they have the reputation of being the world's most generous **hosts**. Visitors are always served a big meal as soon as they arrive. The second part of the tent is the family's shared kitchen, living room, dining room, and bedroom. They don't have tables and chairs, as the whole family sits on the floor to eat. And instead of beds, everybody sleeps on **mattresses**, which are piled into a corner of the room during the day.

Several generations usually share the tent. The head of the family is the mother, and she is the one who gives the orders. Her husband and her children live with her, even when the children are married and have their own children. The sons and sons-in-law look after the animals, while the daughters and daughters-in-law clean the tent, cook the meals, and take care of the younger grandchildren. The older ones are left to run around outside. There may often be as many as 30 people under the same roof.

The few young people who have left the family to live in the city visit their mothers nearly every day. It can be quite a surprise to see a **shiny** new Mercedes **pull up** outside one of the tents and watch a well-dressed man get out to greet his relatives.

Bedouin people do not like to be separated from their families and there is a very good reason why. If they are poor, sick, old, or unemployed, it is the family that **supports** them. Elderly people are never **left alone**, and problems are always shared. Children who work in the city are often responsible for their families financially. In this way, Bedouin families aren't just close; they are a lifeline.

- b Read the article again. Choose the correct answers according to the information given.
- In the past, most families in Southern Europe and the Middle East were...  
a smaller.  b closer. c richer.
  - There isn't much ... in a Bedouin tent.  
a furniture b light c space
  - Bedouin ... spend most of the day inside.  
a men b women c children
  - Young Bedouins who live in the city...  
a hardly ever go home.  
b don't earn much money.  
c don't lose touch with their families.
  - Members of a Bedouin family help each other to...  
a survive. b get a job. c choose clothes.
- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

## 6 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a couple, Terry and Jane, talking about going to live with the in-laws. What do they decide at the end of the conversation?
- b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- Terry and Jane are both very tired. T
  - Terry is more optimistic about the future than Jane. —
  - Terry's parents have suggested the family move in with them. —
  - Terry says that if they all lived together, his parents would babysit. —
  - Jane thinks that the new plan would mean less housework for her. —
  - Jane worries that the grandparents would spoil the children. —
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

boarding school	sick /sɪk/
/ˈbɔːrdɪŋ skul/	value /ˈvælju/
childhood /ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/	fight /faɪt/
gang /gæŋ/	aware of /əˈweɪ əv/
gathering /ˈgæðərɪŋ/	no wonder /noʊ ˈwʌndər/
rivalry /ˈraɪvəlri/	

# Practical English Meeting the parents

## 1 REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

Complete the dialogues.

- 1 **Ben** Oh, <sup>1</sup> *no*! I don't <sup>2</sup> *b* \_\_\_\_\_ it!  
**Charlotte** What's wrong!  
**Ben** I didn't tell my mom that you don't eat meat.  
**Charlotte** You're <sup>3</sup> *k* \_\_\_\_\_!  
**Ben** No, I'm not. Never <sup>4</sup> *m* \_\_\_\_\_. I'll tell her now.  
 Mom! Charlotte's a vegetarian.  
**Mom** <sup>5</sup> *R* \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Charlotte** Yes, but it isn't a problem.  
**Mom** What a <sup>6</sup> *p* \_\_\_\_\_! I made a meat lasagna. But there's plenty of salad.  
**Charlotte** That's fine. Thanks, Mrs. Lord.

- 2 **Steve** We have something to tell you. We found a house that we like.  
**Jill** <sup>7</sup> *H* \_\_\_\_\_ fantastic!  
**Steve** And it isn't too expensive.  
**Jill** That's great <sup>8</sup> *n* \_\_\_\_\_! Could I see it some time?  
**Steve** <sup>9</sup> *W* \_\_\_\_\_ a great idea! I'll call and make an appointment.

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

a really nice guy    Go ahead    How do you see    I mean  
 How incredible    Not really    That's because    things like that

- 1 **A** What did you think of my dad?  
**B** He's a really nice guy.  
 2 **A** \_\_\_\_\_ your future?  
**B** I think we'll be very happy together.  
 3 **A** I hear you speak Spanish. Are you bilingual?  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_. But I can speak it well.  
 4 **A** I'm sorry. I'm not very hungry.  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ you ate too much for lunch!  
 5 **A** You know, I think we went to the same school.  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_!  
 6 **A** Can I have another piece of chicken, please?  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_. There's more in the kitchen.  
 7 **A** What kind of books do you read?  
**B** Biographies, history books, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8 **A** You wouldn't want to go to the concert with us.  
**B** Yes, I would! \_\_\_\_\_, I love classical music.

## 3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions.

In which place...?

- 1 can you see a celebrity Café Carlyle  
 2 do musicians come to hear other musicians perform \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 can you hear international styles of jazz \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 can you see what's happening online \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 should you buy a ticket before you go \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 does the music finish very late \_\_\_\_\_

### Jazz in New York

New York is famous for its jazz, and for music fans no trip to the city is complete without a visit to one of the many jazz venues. Here are four of the many places you can go to hear jazz being performed.

#### Barbès

Barbès is a bar and performance venue in the Park Slope neighborhood of Brooklyn. Come here to listen to musical styles from all over the world, such as Mexican, Lebanese, Romanian, and Venezuelan along with traditional American styles. Usually \$10 to get in.

#### 55 Bar

Located in Greenwich Village, this small club, which started in 1919, has a very interesting history. Come to hear jazz guitarists play, and expect to see lots of serious jazz fans and music students from local colleges and music schools. Usually \$10–20.

#### Smalls

This club was created in 1994, but has already become very famous in New York because well-known players such as Norah Jones began their careers here. The club closed in 2002, but opened again in 2004, with a more comfortable room and a website that features live streaming video of all performances. It opens from 4 p.m. to 4 a.m. \$20 to get in.

#### Café Carlyle

Come to the first floor of the famous Carlyle Hotel to visit the Café Carlyle. It's particularly worth going on Monday nights – not only will you hear jazz from the Eddy Davis New Orleans Jazz Band, but you will also hear the famous movie director Woody Allen play with them. As well as being a director, Woody Allen is also a jazz musician. Sets at 8:45. The venue holds only 90 and is often sold out, so it's a good idea to book ahead. But it isn't cheap – tickets start at \$100.

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

# 2A Spend or save?

## 1 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the sentences with the correct verb in parentheses.

- 1 My sister wastes a lot of money on clothes she never wears. (wastes / saves)
- 2 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a house of my own. (pay / afford)
- 3 You'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money if you want to travel around the world next year. (cost / save)
- 4 Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ about \$2,500 a month at his new job. (wins / earns)
- 5 That painting \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money. (charges / is worth)
- 6 My uncle is doing a bike ride to \_\_\_\_\_ money for charity. (raise / save)
- 7 We still \_\_\_\_\_ the bank a lot of money. (owe / earn)
- 8 Mary \_\_\_\_\_ \$5,000 from her grandfather when he died. (inherited / invested)
- 9 The plumber \_\_\_\_\_ me \$250 to fix my shower. (cost / charged)
- 10 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me \$200 until I get paid? (borrow / lend)

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 I'll pay for the movie tickets if you get the snacks!
- 2 They charged us \$5 \_\_\_\_\_ a bottle of water.
- 3 They got \_\_\_\_\_ debt when they bought their new house.
- 4 We borrowed some money \_\_\_\_\_ my parents.
- 5 My grandparents always pay \_\_\_\_\_ cash.
- 6 I don't mind lending money \_\_\_\_\_ family.
- 7 They spent a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ their son's education.
- 8 Can I pay \_\_\_\_\_ credit card?
- 9 Phil invested all his money \_\_\_\_\_ his own company.

c Complete the advertisement with the words in the box.

ATM bank account bills coin loan  
mortgage salary taxes



## What's so good about CASH Internet Banking plc

### OUR ACCOUNT SERVICES

Open a <sup>1</sup> bank account with us and we'll give you a free gift – you'll get a tablet computer if you earn over \$3,000 a month. Consult our online service 24/7 and use your card in the <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of any bank to take out as much or as little money as you want. Do you have a lot of change? Use our free <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ counter and deposit the total directly into your savings account. Does your company pay your <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ directly into the bank? Then we won't charge you anything for your card. We'll even pay all your <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for you, free of charge.

### OUR FINANCING SERVICES

Do you need to borrow money for a car, a vacation, or a new laptop? We'll give you a <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of up to \$10,000 for whatever you want to buy.

And how about a new house? We can give you a <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at one of the lowest interest rates on the market.

### OUR EXTRA SERVICES

How much do you pay in <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_? Talk to our specialists to make sure you're paying the right amount – they can help you pay less.

Come to CASH Internet for the best accounts, the best services, and the best savings.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION the letter o

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  up	2  clock	3  phone	4  horse	5  bird
money nothing sold won	honest shopping dollar clothes	done owe go loan	afford worse store mortgage	work world short worth

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

## 3 GRAMMAR present perfect and simple past

a Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I have never owed / never owed any money to the bank in my life.
- 2 They have charged / charged us too much for our meal last night.
- 3 I know some great cheap places to stay in Seoul. I've been / I went there a few times.
- 4 Paul hasn't inherited / didn't inherit anything from his grandmother when she died.
- 5 You've lent / you lent him money so many times, but he never pays you back!
- 6 How much has your TV cost / did your TV cost?
- 7 How many times have you wasted / did you waste money on clothes you never wear?
- 8 I haven't had / didn't have any coins, so I couldn't put any money in the parking meter.
- 9 Have you ever invested / Did you ever invest any money in a company?
- 10 My girlfriend has a high-paying job. She has earned / earned \$85,000 last year.

b Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 A When did your son buy his car? (buy)  
B When he \_\_\_\_\_ his driving test last month. (pass)
- 2 A How much money \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ from your sister yesterday? (borrow)  
B About \$100, but I already \_\_\_\_\_ it all. (spend)
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a new house yet? (find)  
B Yes, and the bank \_\_\_\_\_ to give me a mortgage. (agree)
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ any money to a friend? (lend)  
B Only to my boyfriend when he \_\_\_\_\_ a new phone. (need)
- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment with the doctor yet? (make)  
B Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday and she's seeing him tomorrow. (call)

## 4 READING

a Read the first chapter of a book about Daniel Suelo once. Where did he decide to live?

- 1 with friends       3 in the country   
2 with family       4 in a city

# The man who quit money

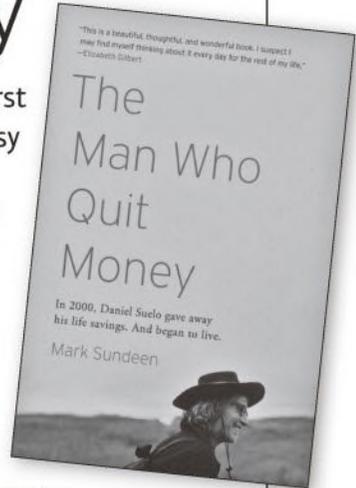
In the first year of the twenty-first century, a man standing by a busy road in the middle of the United States took his life savings out of his pocket – \$30 – laid it inside a phone booth, and walked away. He was 39 years old, came from a good family, and had been to college. He was not mentally ill, nor did he have any problems with drugs or alcohol. The decision was made by a man who knew exactly what he was doing.

In the twelve years since then, as the stock market has risen and fallen, Daniel Suelo has not earned, received, or spent a single dollar. In an era when anyone who could sign his name could get a mortgage, Suelo did not apply for loans. As public debt rose to eight, ten, and finally thirteen trillion dollars, he did not pay taxes, or accept any type of help from the government.

Instead he went to live in a cave in Utah, where he picks fruit and wild onions, collects animals that have been killed on the road, takes old food that has gone past its sell-by date out of trash cans, and is often fed by friends and strangers. "My philosophy is to use only what is freely given or discarded," he writes. While the rest of us try to deal with taxes, mortgages, retirement plans, and bank accounts, Suelo no longer even has an ID card.

Daniel is not a typical tramp. He often works – but refuses to be paid. Although he lives in a cave, he is extremely social, remains close to friends and family, and has discussions with strangers on his website which he checks at the local library. He has ridden his bike long distances, traveled on freight trains, hitchhiked through nearly every state in the United States, worked on a fishing boat, collected mussels from Pacific beaches, caught salmon in streams in Alaska, and spent three months living in a tree after a storm.

"I know it's possible to live with zero money," Suelo declares. And he says you can live well.





b Read the chapter again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 What do we learn about the man in the first paragraph?
  - a He had just left school.
  - b** He had thought about his actions carefully.
  - c He had had a difficult childhood.
- 2 What has Daniel Suelo done since he changed his life?
  - a He has gotten into debt.
  - b He has bought a house.
  - c He hasn't used any money.
- 3 How does he get enough to eat?
  - a He finds food.
  - b His family cooks for him.
  - c He buys food.
- 4 What's Daniel Suelo like?
  - a He's shy.
  - b He's lazy.
  - c He's outgoing.
- 5 How does he get from one place to another?
  - a He rides his bike everywhere.
  - b He uses different methods of transportation.
  - c He always uses trains.

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

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- 1 Clean fresh water often comes from mountain streams.
- 2 It's important to have a \_\_\_\_\_ for when you get old.
- 3 The giant fish sculptures in Rio were made using \_\_\_\_\_ plastic bottles.
- 4 The early nineteenth century was an important \_\_\_\_\_ for opera.
- 5 He has shares in some companies, so he's interested in what happens on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 You might get sick if you eat food after its \_\_\_\_\_.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to four speakers talking about how they manage on their incomes. Match the speakers with their situation.

- |           |          |   |
|-----------|----------|---|
| Speaker 1 | <u>d</u> | a a single parent                                 |
| Speaker 2 | —        | b a family with children                          |
| Speaker 3 | —        | c a single retired person on a pension            |
| Speaker 4 | —        | d a young person who lives with his / her parents |

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

### Speaker 1

- 1 He doesn't earn much money. F
- 2 He saves most of his salary. —

### Speaker 2

- 3 She doesn't own the house where she lives. —
- 4 She thinks money is more important than family. —

### Speaker 3

- 5 He can't live on his income. —
- 6 He isn't in debt. —

### Speaker 4

- 7 She only works in a store on the weekends. —
- 8 She spends most of her money on her children. —

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- backer /'bækər/
- billionaire /'bɪljənɪr/
- brand /brænd/
- customer /'kʌstəmər/
- entrepreneurial /ˌɒntɹəprə'nɜəriəl/
- low-paying /ləʊ 'peɪɪŋ/
- rejection /rɪ'dʒekʃn/
- salesman /'seɪlzmən/
- self-made /self'meɪd/
- wealthy /'welθi/

# 2B Changing lives

## 1 GRAMMAR present perfect simple + *for / since*; present perfect continuous

a Write the words and phrases in the box in the correct column.

2005 a long time a week March six months  
I was little the last two days Tuesday  
years and years you last called

for	since
	2005

b Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses and *for* or *since*.

- I've had my car for about a month. (have)
- My mom \_\_\_\_\_ sick \_\_\_\_\_ last Friday. (be)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ each other \_\_\_\_\_ we were in school. (know)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ for the same company \_\_\_\_\_ five years. (work)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ in Miami \_\_\_\_\_ they got married. (live)
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ away \_\_\_\_\_ for three days. (be)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Australia \_\_\_\_\_ a long time. (want)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ to me \_\_\_\_\_ last year. (not speak)

c Complete the dialogues with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs.



- A Have you heard Heather's new band?  
B No. Have they been playing together for a long time? (they / play)



- A How long was your flight?  
B Twelve hours. \_\_\_\_\_ all day. (we / travel)



- A My brother has a very good job in New York City.  
B Really? How long \_\_\_\_\_ there? (he / work)



- A Diana finally found a new apartment!  
B Oh good! \_\_\_\_\_ one for so long! (she / look for)



- A Why does Eric's teacher want to see you?  
B \_\_\_\_\_ his homework lately. (he / not do)



- A You're late.  
B Yes, I know. Sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ long? (you / wait)



- A You look exhausted.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ the kids all day! (I / take care of)

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

- How long have you lived | have you been living abroad? ✓
- I've studied | I've been studying Chinese for two years.
- Hannah has had | has been having the same boyfriend since she was in school.
- How long has Mark played | has Mark been playing the bass guitar?
- He's worked | He's been working at this school since he started teaching.
- I've known | I've been knowing you for years.
- We've gone | We've been going to the same dentist since we were kids.
- You've worn | You've been wearing that coat for years!

## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a **iChecker** Listen and complete the sentences.

- I've been traveling all day.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ have they been going \_\_\_\_\_ together?
- She's been \_\_\_\_\_ sick since \_\_\_\_\_.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ been \_\_\_\_\_ here for long.
- We've been \_\_\_\_\_ the house all \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ been \_\_\_\_\_ well lately.

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

## 3 READING

a Read the article once and match photos 1–3 with paragraphs A–C.

b Read the article again. Answer the questions with the letters A, B, or C.

Which organization...?

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1 takes people for two weeks or a month      | <u>B</u> |
| 2 encourages sightseeing                     | —        |
| 3 offers accommodations in tents             | —        |
| 4 says what volunteers should bring          | —        |
| 5 gives volunteers free afternoons           | —        |
| 6 lets volunteers stay with others in a hut  | —        |
| 7 arranges accommodations with local people  | —        |
| 8 only needs volunteers for part of the year | —        |

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

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- My little niece only wants to play on the \_\_\_\_\_ swing \_\_\_\_\_ when we go to the park.
- If you all \_\_\_\_\_, we'll be able to buy our colleague a nice going-away present.
- I'd rather see animals in \_\_\_\_\_ than in a zoo.
- The school is organizing an after-school club for \_\_\_\_\_ children in the area.
- The people waiting for the buses were standing underneath the \_\_\_\_\_ because it was raining.
- We're moving to a new house this weekend. Can you come and \_\_\_\_\_ with the packing?

## Do you want to be a volunteer?



3



1



2

### A The Book Bus

Do you enjoy reading? Do you like children? Then why not volunteer for our mobile library service in Zambia? We work with **underprivileged** children in public elementary schools, and it's a lot of fun. We read stories, do art projects, and organize activities to help the children learn English. After breakfast at 7 a.m., we head to our first school in time for the beginning of the school day. Every morning we visit at least four schools, and we spend about an hour in each one. We get back to our campsite at around 2 p.m. for lunch, and after that you have the afternoon free to relax or prepare activities. The project takes place from May to September, and it's open to everyone. Volunteers have to pay for their own flight and **make a contribution** to the project.

### B The Great Orangutan Project

Are you an animal lover? If you are, then you should come to Kubah National Park in Borneo. We need people to help us take care of our orangutans. Unfortunately, you won't be able to touch the animals because they are being prepared to be released into **the wild**, but you'll work very close to them. You'll spend your time in the Wildlife Center repairing the **shelters** where the orangutans live, or building new ones. You might have to make a **swing**, or install some ropes where the animals can play. You'll share a room in a wooden hut that looks out onto the rainforest. The program lasts for two or four weeks and it costs \$1,935 or \$2,820 respectively, excluding flights.

### C Construction in Peru

Are you good at making things? If you are, and you'd like to take part in a construction project, how about coming to Peru to **lend a hand**? You'll be based in Cuzco in southeastern Peru, and you'll be involved in the construction of a small school, and a community center or an orphanage. You may have to paint and make repairs to existing buildings, or build new ones in and around the city. You'll live with a Peruvian family, and you'll eat all your meals together in their house. All of the houses have electricity and running water, but you'll have to go to an Internet cafe in Cuzco if you want to go online. You are expected to work from Monday to Friday, and on the weekends you can explore some of the fantastic sights in the region. Please bring your own work clothes.

## 4 VOCABULARY strong adjectives

a Complete the adjective for each picture.



1 She's absolutely freezing.



2 It's delicious!



3 They're really excited.



4 He's humorous.



5 It's absolutely enormous.



6 They're funny.

b Complete the sentences with a strong adjective.

- A Are you **sure** the meeting is today?  
 B Yes, I'm absolutely positive.
- A Is your boyfriend's apartment **small**?  
 B Yes, it's really tiny.
- A Were your parents **angry** about your test scores?  
 B Yes, they were  furious.
- A Is your sister **afraid** of insects?  
 B Yes, she's absolutely terrified of them.
- A Were you **surprised** when you passed your driving test?  
 B Yes, I was really astonished.
- A Were the kids **hungry** when they arrived?  
 B Yes, they were absolutely starving.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a news story about an American family who is traveling around the world doing volunteer work. Check (✓) the places they have already visited.

- |              |                                     |             |                          |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Australia  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 7 Paraguay  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Antarctica | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 8 Peru      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 China      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 9 Russia    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Haiti      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 10 Rwanda   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 India      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 11 Thailand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Kenya      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 12 Zanzibar | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- What did J.D. Lewis use to do?  
He used to be an actor.
- How old are the children?  
10 and 12.
- How much is the trip going to cost?  
\$10,000.
- What's the name of his organization?  
Worldwide Orphan Care.
- What did they do in Thailand?  
They visited an orphanage.
- How did they help the children in Rwanda?  
They bought them school supplies.
- Who did they help in Kenya?  
They helped a young girl.
- What does J. D. Lewis hope his organization will do in the future?  
They hope to help more children.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 70.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

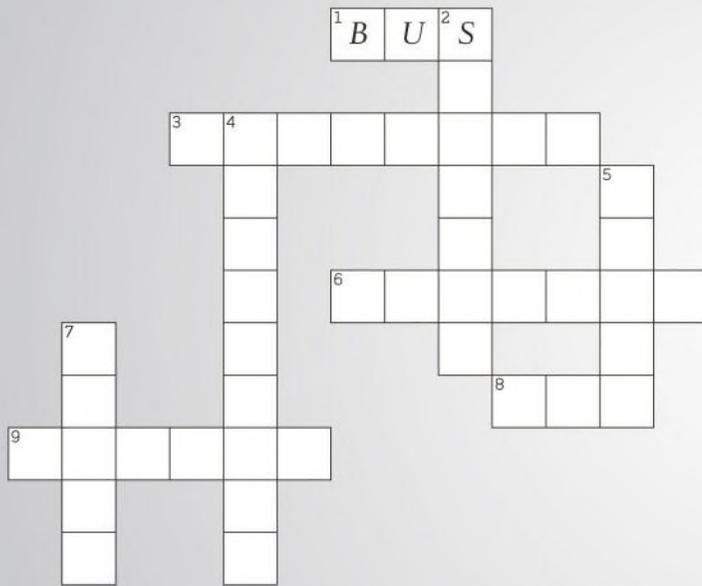
Learn these words and phrases.

- blisters /'blɪstəz/
- charity /'tʃærəti/
- kayak /'kaɪæk/
- ache /eɪk/
- target /'tɑːɡət/
- melt /mɛlt/
- paddle /'pædl/
- risky /'rɪski/
- go forward /gou 'fɔːwəd/
- sponsor projects /'spɒnsə 'prɒdʒekts/

# 3A Race across Florida

## 1 VOCABULARY transportation

a Complete the crossword.



### Clues across →

- 1 It's a large vehicle that carries passengers and stops regularly to let them on and off.
- 3 It's where you wait for a train at a train station.
- 6 It's a fast road where traffic can travel long distances between large towns or cities.
- 8 It's bigger than a car but smaller than a truck.
- 9 It's a type of railway system that travels under the ground.

### Clues down ↓

- 2 It's like a motorcycle but less powerful.
- 4 It's a type of small train that moves by electricity along special rails.
- 5 It's very long and used for transporting people or things by rail.
- 7 It's used for transporting large quantities of things by road.

b Complete the compound nouns with one word.

- 1 Don't forget to put your seat belt on.
- 2 You'll get a \_\_\_\_\_ ticket if you leave your car there.
- 3 Sorry we're late. We were stuck in a \_\_\_\_\_ jam downtown.
- 4 We got held up by the \_\_\_\_\_ work on the freeway.
- 5 I wish bike riders would use the \_\_\_\_\_ lane instead of the sidewalk.
- 6 We need to fill up at the \_\_\_\_\_ station before we leave.
- 7 Traffic is always worse during \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
- 8 There aren't any cabs waiting at the \_\_\_\_\_ stand.
- 9 Slow down! There are \_\_\_\_\_ cameras on this road.
- 10 We stopped at the \_\_\_\_\_ light and waited for it to turn green.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  jazz	2  shower	3  jazz	4  chess
dangerous bridge rush	crash seat belt station	check-in passenger traffic jam	chemistry catch departure

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

### 3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Complete the sentences with one word.

- Gas isn't as expensive in the US as it is in the UK.
- My father drives more slowly \_\_\_\_\_ my mother.
- They said that today was \_\_\_\_\_ hottest day of the year.
- Let's go by train. It's \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable than the bus.
- This is the \_\_\_\_\_ flight I've ever been on. I'll never fly with this airline again.
- I think trains are \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous than cars. There are fewer accidents.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ to go by subway than by bus. Buses are much slower.
- The 405 is the \_\_\_\_\_ crowded freeway in California.
- You're at the Sheraton? We're staying at the same hotel \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- Why don't we ride our bikes? It's the \_\_\_\_\_ expensive way to travel.

b Write sentences with the information from the survey. Use the comparative or the superlative.

#### Where to go?

We reveal the results from our reader survey of three popular vacation destinations.

	 Cancun (Mexico)	 Beijing (China)	 Sydney (Australia)
It's cheap.	● ● ●	● ●	●
It's crowded.	●	● ● ●	● ●
It's easy to get to.	● ●	● ● ●	●
It's exciting.	● ● ●	● ●	● ●
It's hot.	● ● ●	●	● ● ●
It's relaxing.	● ●	●	● ● ●

- Cancun / cheap / Beijing  
Cancun is cheaper than Beijing.
- Beijing / crowded / of the three destinations  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Beijing / easy to get to / Sydney  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sydney / exciting / Cancun  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sydney / hot / Beijing  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sydney / relaxing / of the three destinations  
\_\_\_\_\_

c Rewrite the comparative sentences in b using (not) as ... as.

- expensive** (sentence 1)  
Cancun isn't as expensive as Beijing.
- difficult** (sentence 3)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- exciting** (sentence 4)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- cold** (sentence 5)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 PRONUNCIATION linking

a  Listen and complete the sentences.

- The most relaxing way to travel is by train.
- The seven hours in the airport was the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the vacation.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ place to visit is the museum.
- Flying is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ than going by bus.
- They should have the party at their house. It's much bigger \_\_\_\_\_.
- Scooters aren't \_\_\_\_\_ motorcycles.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Listen carefully to the linked words. Copy the rhythm.





### 3 READING

a Read the article once and put the headings in the correct place.

- A Men are better navigators than women
- B Women talk more than men
- C Men don't see colors as well as women

# Stereotypes supported by science

1 \_\_\_\_\_

Men **have a reputation** for wearing clothes that don't look good together – if men do look good, it's because their girlfriends or wives have helped them get dressed. **Why's that?**

**Science says:** Let's take a look at chromosomes – the parts of our DNA that control many things about us. The color red is carried only by the X chromosome. Women have two X chromosomes, and so they are **more likely** to be able to see red. Men only have one X chromosome. How we see color depends on the ability to see red, blue, and green, so women are more likely to see colors better. Being able to see colors well was important in prehistoric times when women looked for fruit for food. They had to be able to tell the difference between the types of fruit on the trees so that they didn't choose a type that was **poisonous**. For them, seeing different colors meant they could survive.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Most men have a natural ability to read maps while women usually need to turn them around. **How come?**

**Science says:** Men are able to see the size and position of things much quicker than women. This ability is called "spatial awareness". Researchers discovered in a study of four-year-old children that only one girl has this ability for every four boys. Once again, the explanation can be found in the past. Do you remember those prehistoric women? Well, while they were looking for fruit, the men traveled long distances to hunt animals. When they had caught enough, they had to find their way home again. And this is where they learned "spatial awareness." The women didn't need it because they hardly ever went out of sight of their homes, but for the men, it was **vital**.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Humans are social animals, so why is it that men don't like sharing their problems while women tell their best friends everything?

**Science says:** The answer is in the brain. The parts **responsible for** language are 17% larger in a woman's brain than in a man's brain. Also, women use both the left and the right side of the brain to use language, while men use only one side – their strongest side. And there's more. The part of the brain that connects the two parts together – the corpus callosum – is larger in women too, which means that they can move information from one part to the other part more quickly. Nobody is sure why these differences exist, but it's clear that women have a **definite advantage** over men when it comes to communication.

b Read the article again. Choose the right answers.

- 1 Men can find it difficult to perceive...
  - a three colors.
  - b** one color.
  - c any colors.
- 2 Seeing colors well helped prehistoric women...
  - a find interesting things to eat.
  - b cook food correctly.
  - c choose the right fruit.
- 3 The results of the study showed that...
  - a four-year-olds don't have spatial awareness.
  - b boys learn spatial awareness before girls.
  - c girls don't have spatial awareness.
- 4 Women didn't need spatial awareness in prehistoric times because...
  - a the men were always with them.
  - b they never left home.
  - c they didn't travel far from home.
- 5 Men are worse at communicating because...
  - a part of their brains is smaller.
  - b their brains are 17% smaller.
  - c their brains are larger.
- 6 The function of the corpus callosum in the brain is...
  - a to communicate between both sides.
  - b to store different languages.
  - c to control the language process.

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

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- 1 It's a definite advantage to have good test scores if you want to go to college.
- 2 Don't eat those mushrooms you found outside! They could be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Who's \_\_\_\_\_ making this mess?
- 4 She's \_\_\_\_\_ to accept if you invite her husband as well.
- 5 Italian people \_\_\_\_\_ for being great cooks.
- 6 It's \_\_\_\_\_ that I finish the report before the end of the day.

#### 4 VOCABULARY collocation: verbs / adjectives + prepositions

a **Circle** the correct prepositions.

- 1 They're arriving *at / on / **in*** Seoul on Friday.
- 2 That suitcase belongs *for / from / to* me.
- 3 We should ask someone *at / for / of* directions.
- 4 We might go camping, but it depends *in / of / on* the weather.
- 5 Everybody laughed *about / at / to* me when I fell off the chair.
- 6 Who's going to pay *for / of / with* the meal?
- 7 I dreamed *about / from / with* my old school friends last night.
- 8 That girl reminds me *about / of / to* my cousin.

b Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 Tony used to be married to Teresa.
- 2 You can rely \_\_\_\_\_ me to help you with the party tomorrow.
- 3 They're worried \_\_\_\_\_ their teenage son.
- 4 We're not very interested \_\_\_\_\_ abstract art.
- 5 I'm very different \_\_\_\_\_ my sister.
- 6 Adam's very good \_\_\_\_\_ math.
- 7 I'm fed up \_\_\_\_\_ this weather.
- 8 He's famous \_\_\_\_\_ his role in *Sherlock Holmes*.

#### 5 WHEN ARE PREPOSITIONS STRESSED?

a **iChecker** Listen and complete the dialogues.

- 1 A Who did you argue with ?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ with my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 A Who are you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B I'm \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ !
- 3 A What are you so \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B I'm \_\_\_\_\_ about my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 A What are you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

#### 6 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio call-in program. Which speaker has the most traditional view about men doing the cooking?

- 1 Nick     2 Eve     3 Frank     4 Martina



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

- 1 Nick is unemployed. T
- 2 He wouldn't like to be a chef. —
- 3 Eve cooks all the meals at her house. —
- 4 She spends a lot of time cleaning the kitchen. —
- 5 Frank thinks that girls work harder than they used to. —
- 6 Frank thinks that girls nowadays can cook. —
- 7 Martina's partner does all the cooking. —
- 8 Martina respects men who can cook. —

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

#### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- claim (vb) /kleɪm/  
 reduce /rɪ'dʊs/  
 almost /'ɔːlmoʊst/  
 slightly /'slɑːtli/  
 whereas /wɛr'æz/  
 according to /ə'kɔːdɪŋ tu/  
 in fact /ɪn 'fækt/  
 range from /'reɪndʒ frəm/  
 tend to /'tɛnd tə/  
 be skeptical of / bi 'skɛptɪkl əv/

**iChecker TESTS FILE 3**

# Practical English A difficult celebrity

## 1 GIVING OPINIONS

Complete the dialogue.

- John** I love this song. Can you turn it up?  
**Anna** Do I have to? It's really old.  
**John** It may be old, but it's one of my favorites. <sup>1</sup> *Personally* \_\_\_\_, I think pop music was better in the past than it is now. What do you <sup>2</sup> th\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
**Anna** No, I don't think that's <sup>3</sup> r\_\_\_\_\_\_. In my <sup>4</sup> op\_\_\_\_\_\_, there is some great music around. And some of today's singers have amazing voices.  
**John** I <sup>5</sup> ag\_\_\_\_\_\_. But very few of them write their own music. If you <sup>6</sup> as\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, the real musicians are the ones who write the songs and then perform them live on stage. Don't you <sup>7</sup> ag\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
**Anna** To be <sup>8</sup> h\_\_\_\_\_\_, I don't know a lot about it. I just turn the radio on and listen to what they're playing!

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues. Use a phrase containing the word in parentheses.

- A** Hello! *I'm back*! (back)  
**B** Hi! Did you have a good day?
- A** I'm going out for a walk now. Do you want to come?  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'll get my coat. (minute)
- A** I brought you some flowers.  
**B** Thank you. That's \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (kind)
- A** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ what you said about moving to California? (mean)  
**B** Yes. I think it'll be a great opportunity for us.
- A** You look upset. What's the matter.  
**B** Nothing really. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ my boyfriend's away and I really miss him. (just)

## 3 READING

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

- New York taxis are all the same model of car. F
- A medallion number has four numbers and one letter. —
- An off-duty cab won't pick you up. —
- You should stand in the street until a taxi stops for you. —
- When you get in a taxi, the price starts at 50 cents. —
- You pay per minute if you are not moving. —
- Taxi drivers like to be paid in cash. —

### NEW YORK TAXIS

New York taxis provide an essential service to New Yorkers and tourists for getting around the city. There are over 12,000 yellow medallion taxicabs so it doesn't take long to see one.



#### What does a New York taxi look like?

New York taxis come in many different shapes and sizes, but to be official taxis they must be yellow. They must also have a special code called a medallion number: one number, then one letter, and two more numbers. A bronze badge with the same code should also be displayed on the hood.

Only taxis with the above are legally licensed to pick you up!

#### How will I know when a New York taxi is available?

It's all in the lights! When just the center light illuminates the medallion number, the taxi is available to be hailed. When the center light is off and both sidelights are on (illuminating the words "Off Duty"), the taxi is off duty. When no lights are illuminated, the taxi is already in use.

#### How to hail a New York taxi.

First, try to hail a taxi in the direction you are already going; it saves time and money. When you see an available taxi, make sure it's safe and step off the sidewalk while holding your hand up high. If for any reason you don't get the driver's attention, step back onto the sidewalk and wait for the next available taxi and repeat the process. It's as simple as that.

#### New York taxi fares.

Once you step into the cab the meter will be turned on. This is called the "flag-drop fare" and is \$2.50. After that it will cost you 50 cents for every one-fifth of a mile, or 50 cents per minute if you are stuck in traffic. There is a flat-rate charge of \$52 from Manhattan to JFK Airport. If you're happy with the trip, you should tip your driver between 15% and 20% of the total fare. Paying by cash is preferred, however all taxis now accept credit cards.

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

# 4A Failure and success

## 1 GRAMMAR *can, could, be able to*

a Circle the correct form. Check (✓) if both are correct.

- 1 She *can* / *is able to* swim really well because she used to live by the ocean. ✓
- 2 You don't need to *can* / *be able to* drive to live in the city.
- 3 Luke *could* / *was able to* read when he was only three years old.
- 4 If it doesn't rain tomorrow, *we can* / *we'll be able to* go for a long walk.
- 5 Sorry, I've been so busy that I *haven't could* / *haven't been able to* call until now.
- 6 If Maria had a less demanding job, she *could* / *would be able to* enjoy life more.
- 7 I've never *could* / *been able to* dance well, but I'd love to learn.
- 8 We're really sorry we *couldn't* / *weren't able to* come to your wedding.
- 9 I *used to can* / *used to be able to* speak a little Portuguese, but I've forgotten most of it now.
- 10 *Can you* / *Will you be able to* make it to dinner tonight?
- 11 To work for this company, you *must can* / *must be able to* speak at least three languages.
- 12 I hate *can't* / *not being able to* communicate with the local people when I'm traveling.

b Read Tyler Ruiz's résumé. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of *can, could, or be able to*.

- 1 Tyler can sail.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ speak a little Chinese when he started working in Hong Kong.
- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ speak German.
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ design websites since 1999.
- 5 He'd like \_\_\_\_\_ speak Russian.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ finish his Ph.D. before he left the US.
- 7 He \_\_\_\_\_ speak a little Russian soon.

**Name:** Tyler Ruiz

**Date of Birth:** 09/22/1980

### Education

Degree in French with Marketing (2003)

Master's in Business Administration (2006)

Started Ph.D. in Business (2009) – incomplete

### Work Experience

**1998–2000:** Trainer and Operator with Texas Instruments, London

**2003–2009:** Assistant then Marketing Manager, Texas Instruments, Dallas, USA

**2009–present:** Managing Director, AHH Marketing Services Ltd., Hong Kong

### Other Skills

IT skills – advanced.

Course in web design 1999.

### Languages

French (fluent) Chinese (basic) certificate 2008

I hope to start Russian classes next January.

### Hobbies and Interests

Watersports, especially sailing and windsurfing



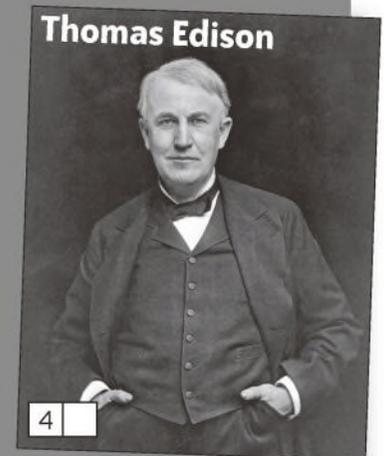
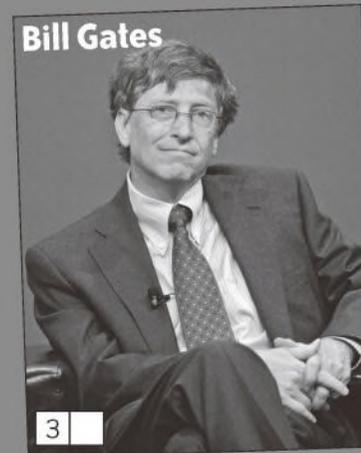
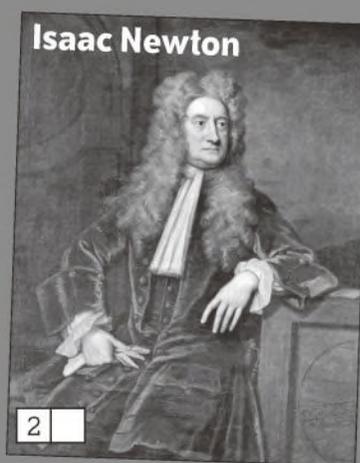
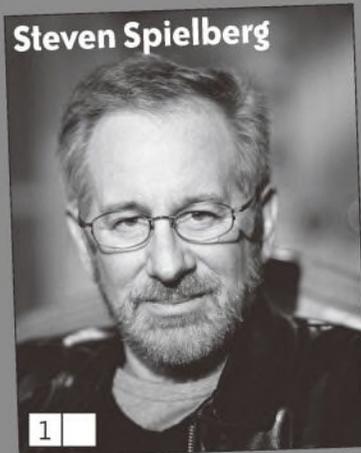
## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

- 1 She can **sing very well**.
- 2 I've **never** been **able** to **ski**.
- 3 Can you **read** a **map**?
- 4 You **won't** be **able** to **go out tomorrow**.
- 5 He **hasn't** been **able** to **walk very fast** since he **hurt** his **leg**.
- 6 They **aren't** **able** to **come tonight**.

### 3 READING

a Read the article once and match paragraphs A–D with photos 1–4.



## Failure: the first step toward success

Many people who have found success started out by failing.  
Below are four of the most famous.

**A** Some people consider this man to be the greatest scientist who has ever lived. However, his early life was nothing special. He was very small as a child and he was a very bad student. When he was twelve, his mother took him out of school so that he could learn how to run the family farm. Unfortunately, he wasn't very good at that either, so in the end he was sent back to school. After **eventually** passing his exams, he went to Cambridge University where he became a brilliant scholar. Later, he developed his law of gravity.

**B** This man is one of the most famous inventors of all time, which is incredible when you think he only went to school for three months. After his teacher **lost patience** with him, his mother taught him at home and he learned many important lessons from reading books. His working life started as badly as his schooling had, and he **was fired** from his first two jobs. However, this gave him more time to experiment – by the end of his life he had invented over a thousand devices. His most famous invention was a certain type of lightbulb.

**C** Ask anyone to name the most famous movie director in Hollywood and many of them will say this man's name. However, his movie career started badly, as he was rejected three times from film school. He eventually started his studies at a different school, but he **dropped out** to become a director before he had finished. Since then he has won the Oscar for best director twice, and three of his movies have broken **box office** records. He went back to school in 2002 to finish his studies and earn his BA degree.

**D** Although he is one of the most successful businessmen and computer programmers of all time, this man didn't actually finish college. He was very bright at school and went to Harvard University, but he spent most of his time using the college's computers for his own projects and didn't do much studying. After dropping out, he decided to start his own company with a friend. This company failed, but he persisted and won a contract with IBM which eventually resulted in his company becoming one of the most powerful and recognized **brands** in the world today.

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

- 1 Isaac Newton almost became a farmer. T
- 2 He was never a very good student. —
- 3 Thomas Edison missed three months of school when he was a child. —
- 4 He didn't make a good impression on his bosses at the start of his working life. —
- 5 Steven Spielberg couldn't go to the film school he wanted to. —
- 6 He has never finished his degree. —
- 7 Bill Gates failed out of college. —
- 8 His first company wasn't successful. —

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

**d** Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- 1 The child's parents lost patience with her and sent her to her room.
- 2 He wasn't enjoying college, so he \_\_\_\_\_ after the first year.
- 3 After several months, she \_\_\_\_\_ managed to persuade her boyfriend to see an opera.
- 4 My colleague \_\_\_\_\_ for sending personal emails from work.
- 5 My husband refuses to buy expensive \_\_\_\_\_ of clothing.
- 6 There was a huge line at the \_\_\_\_\_ because it was the opening night of the movie.

## 4 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives

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

- 1 Turn the channel! This is a **bored** TV show.   
     \_\_\_\_\_ *boring* \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Taking care of small children can be very **tired**.   
     \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 His test scores were very **disappointing**.   
     \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I was very **embarrassed** when my phone rang in the meeting.   
     \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Junko was very **surprising** because she didn't know they were coming.   
     \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 We took a lot of pictures because the view was so **amazing**.   
     \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Are you **interested** in car racing?   
     \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 She felt **frustrating** because she couldn't get on the surfboard.   
     \_\_\_\_\_

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- 1 I enjoyed the book, but the movie was a little *boring*. (bored / boring)
- 2 I felt very \_\_\_\_\_ when I realized my mistake. (embarrassed / embarrassing)
- 3 He's \_\_\_\_\_ because the printer isn't working. (frustrated / frustrating)
- 4 The final quarter of the game was really \_\_\_\_\_. (excited / exciting)
- 5 We haven't heard from her since she arrived in Bangkok – it's very \_\_\_\_\_. (worried / worrying)
- 6 Your trip sounds really \_\_\_\_\_ – tell me more! (interested / interesting)
- 7 I'm tired of this terrible weather – it's so \_\_\_\_\_. (depressed / depressing)
- 8 Max was very \_\_\_\_\_ when he wasn't chosen for the job. (disappointed / disappointing)

c Circle the -ed adjectives in exercise b where -ed is pronounced /ɪd/.

## Reflexive pronouns

d Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- 1 The best way to get healthy is to make *yourself* exercise every day.
- 2 Jon and Danny help \_\_\_\_\_ to food whenever they come to my house.
- 3 Jenna painted the bathroom \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The computer turns \_\_\_\_\_ off if nobody uses it for a while.
- 5 I always sing to \_\_\_\_\_ when I'm in the shower.
- 6 We found the apartment \_\_\_\_\_, without any help from a real estate agent.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** You are going to hear five speakers talking about mistakes they have made in a foreign language. Listen and complete the sentences.

- Speaker 1 was speaking *French* to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Speaker 2 was speaking \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Speaker 3 was speaking \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Speaker 4 was speaking \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Speaker 5 was speaking \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

b Listen again and complete the table.

	What they wanted to say	What they actually said
Speaker 1	<i>inhaler</i>	_____
Speaker 2	_____	_____
Speaker 3	_____	_____
Speaker 4	_____	_____
Speaker 5	_____	_____

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- link /lɪŋk/  
 scuba dive /'skubə daɪv/  
 skills /skɪlz/  
 (dance) steps /stɛps/  
 multilingual /mʌlti'liŋgwəl/  
 fluently /'fluəntli/  
 basic phrases /beɪsɪk 'freɪzɪz/  
 language barrier /'læŋgwɪdʒ bæriə/  
 teach yourself books /'ti:tʃ jər'self bʊks/  
 more exceptions than rules /mɔː ɪk'sɛpʃnz ðən rulz/

# 4B Modern manners?

## 1 VOCABULARY phone language

Complete the sentences.

- 1 You must not use your phone in a quiet zone.
- 2 When you finish a phone call, you h\_\_\_\_\_ u\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 If someone doesn't answer their phone, you can leave a m\_\_\_\_\_ on their v\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 If you're in a meeting, you can put your phone on s\_\_\_\_\_ or v\_\_\_\_\_ mode.
- 5 If someone's phone is off, you can c\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_ later.
- 6 The sound your cell phone makes when someone calls you is a r\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 If you want to text your friends more cheaply, you can use in\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 When you call someone, you have to d\_\_\_\_\_ their number by pressing some keys.
- 9 If someone is already talking on their cell phone when you call, the line is b\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 You can protect the display of your cell phone or computer with a sc\_\_\_\_\_.

## b Correct any mistakes in use or form in the highlighted phrases. Check (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 **People must not use** their cell phones when they're talking to you.  
People shouldn't use
- 2 **I must** go to work by bus yesterday. My car was being repaired.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **Do you have to** wear a suit and tie at work?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 **You don't have to play** soccer here. It says "no ball games."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 My father is a taxi driver and **he should work** nights.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 **I didn't have to cook** last night because we went out for dinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 In the future, maybe **everyone must speak** English and Chinese.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 You don't look well. **You should to go home.**  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 GRAMMAR modals of obligation: *must, have to, should*

a **Circle** the correct form. Check (✓) if both are possible.

### What you need to know before you visit the US

- 1 You *have to / must* have a visa to enter the country. ✓
- 2 You *must not / don't have to* drive on the left! Here we drive on the right!
- 3 You *must not / don't have to* pay to visit most museums and art galleries. Entrance is usually free.
- 4 You *have to / should* go on a ferry to visit the Statue of Liberty. You can't go by bus.
- 5 You *have to / must* wear a seat belt at all times in a car.
- 6 You *must / should* always try to arrive on time for an appointment or meeting. Americans are very punctual!
- 7 If you are sightseeing in New York, you *must / should* buy a MetroCard that gives you cheaper travel on the subway and buses.
- 8 You *must not / don't have to* smoke in any public building. It is prohibited by law.
- 9 When talking to Americans, you *shouldn't / don't have to* ask them about their salary. Some people might think this is rude.
- 10 You *must / have to* answer some questions when you go through immigration.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION

silent consonants, linking

a ~~Cross out~~ the silent consonant in the words.

- 1 ~~w~~rite
- 2 receipt
- 3 hour
- 4 shouldn't
- 5 exhausted
- 6 walk
- 7 could
- 8 debt

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

c Listen and repeat the sentences. Try to link the words.

- 1 You shouldn't talk on the phone when you're driving.
- 2 You must always wear your seat belt in the car.
- 3 You don't have to wear a uniform.
- 4 You shouldn't asks a friend for money.
- 5 You have to watch ot for pickpocketers.
- 6 You should take a present for them.

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

### 4 READING

a Read the article once and check (✓) the best summary.

- 1 How men should behave toward women in the 21st century.
- 2 How men behaved toward women in the past.
- 3 The difference between men's and women's manners.



## first?

Nobody knows how long people have been using the words “Ladies First,” nor is anyone sure where the **concept** came from. However, neither of these facts matters today. The important question is whether the tradition is still relevant, and if men should continue respecting it.

In the past, there was a strict set of rules concerning men's behavior toward women – or rather “ladies” as they were called then. Men wearing hats used to take them off in the presence of women. They used to stand up whenever a woman entered or left a room, and they did the same at a dining table. Men used to hold a door for a woman to allow her to go through first. They always used to pay for meals – but we'll come back to that one later. All of these customs were considered good manners, and people **looked down on** men who did not conform.

In fact, this set of rules actually made things easier for men. If they broke a rule, they knew perfectly well that they were going to **offend** somebody. Today, it is much easier to cause offense without meaning to. For example, if a man opens a door to let a woman through first, and she does so without saying thank you, the man may feel offended. And if a man invites a woman to a restaurant of his choice on their first date, and then asks her to pay her half of the check, it may be the woman who gets upset. Women no longer want to be treated as the weaker sex, which leaves men in a dilemma. On one hand, men are conscious of the “Ladies First” tradition, but on the other, they do not want to offend. Often, they don't know what to do.

The best advice is this: if in doubt, men should follow the rules of “Ladies First.” Even if the woman considers the behavior **inappropriate**, she will still realize that the man has good manners. This is particularly relevant on that first date we were talking about. If the man has invited the woman out, then he should pay the check. Actually, it's the invitation to dinner itself that is important here, not the amount of money spent. In general, women **appreciate** a picnic or a home-made dinner just as much as an expensive meal.

So the answer to our original question is: yes. “Ladies First” is still relevant today, but not in the same way as it was in the past. Most women appreciate a kind **gesture** made by a man, but he should never accompany it with the words “Ladies First” – it spoils the effect completely!

**b** Read the article again and choose the right answer.

- 1 According to the article...
  - a the idea of "Ladies first" started in the Middle Ages.
  - b the idea of "Ladies first" is a new idea.
  - Ⓒ it's not known when the idea of "Ladies first" started.
- 2 In the past...
  - a men didn't know how to behave toward women.
  - b "Ladies first" was very polite.
  - c it didn't matter if men broke the rules.
- 3 Nowadays, men...
  - a aren't sure how to behave toward women.
  - b behave in the same way toward women.
  - c have new rules to follow.
- 4 According to the article, men should...
  - a not think about what women want.
  - b follow the rules of "Ladies first."
  - c not follow the rules of "Ladies first."
- 5 According to the article, women...
  - a always want expensive things.
  - b don't like it when men cook.
  - c like a meal at home or in a restaurant.

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

**d** Find the **highlighted** words or phrases in the text to match the definitions.

- 1 not right for a particular situation  
\_\_\_\_\_ *inappropriate* \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 an action that shows other people how you feel  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 understand the value of something  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 an idea  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 upset somebody  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 thought they were better than  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 LISTENING

**a** **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about good manners in different countries. What kind of advice do the four people ask about? Check (✓) the correct answers. There is one piece of advice you do not need to use.

- 1 Advice about how to behave in business situations.
- 2 Advice about body language.
- 3 Advice about meeting new people.
- 4 Advice about forming a line.
- 5 Advice about visiting someone's house.

**b** Listen again and choose the right answers.

- 1 According to the expert, in Thailand you should not give a "wai" to...
  - a people who are older than you.
  - b anyone.
  - Ⓒ people who are younger than you.
- 2 When is it polite to say thank you in Brazil?
  - a when a friend offers you a drink
  - b when a stranger opens a door
  - c both a and b are correct
- 3 Which gesture, often made by police officers, is an insult in Greece?
  - a "Come here."
  - b "Stop."
  - c "Go away."
- 4 A foreign person in Korea...
  - a must not bow to anyone.
  - b must bow to everyone.
  - c can bow to show politeness.
- 5 According to the expert, if a Korean person is happy, they bow very...
  - a quickly.
  - b slowly.
  - c deeply.

**c** Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- etiquette /'etəkət/  
 manners /'mænərz/  
 host / hostess /'həʊst/ /'həʊstəs/  
 behave /bɪ'heɪv/  
 deserve /dɪ'zɜ:v/  
 disturb /dɪ'stɜ:b/  
 inappropriate /ɪnə'prəʊpɪət/  
 insulting /ɪn'sʌltɪŋ/  
 allergic to /ə'lɜ:dʒɪk tə/  
 should have (written) /ʃʊd əv/

# 5A Sports superstitions

## 1 GRAMMAR past tenses

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past, past continuous, or past perfect.

- We were late. When we arrived (arrive), everyone else had finished (finish) their lunch and they were sitting (sit) on the patio having coffee.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the airport when they suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) that they \_\_\_\_\_ (not turn off) the lights.
- The game \_\_\_\_\_ (already / start) when we \_\_\_\_\_ (turn on) the TV. The Red Sox \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) and they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) very badly.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not recognize) many people at my old school reunion because everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (change) a lot in twenty years.
- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) to go out for dinner yesterday when her boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her to say that he \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) come because his car \_\_\_\_\_ (break down).
- Real Madrid \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) Barcelona yesterday. Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_ (win) 1–0 in the first half, but Madrid \_\_\_\_\_ (score) two goals in the second half.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (run) to the station, but the nine o'clock train \_\_\_\_\_ (already / leave). The station was empty except for two people who \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the next train.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ (start) raining when I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to work. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) a car service because I \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) a coat and I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) an umbrella.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION /ɔr/, /ər/

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  horse	2  bird	3  horse	4  bird
four shorts warm up <u>work out</u>	first hurt sports world	course floor score worst	court serve shirt worse

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

## 3 READING

a Read the article on p. 31 once. Complete the sentences.

- The boy was playing \_\_\_\_\_.
- He cheated by taking \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- According to the article, people usually learn not to cheat when they are young children. F
- Blank tiles can be used when players don't have the right letter. \_\_\_\_\_
- The boy was one of the best players in the tournament. \_\_\_\_\_
- The previous day, the boy had beaten Arthur Moore. \_\_\_\_\_
- Moore caught the boy while he was making a word. \_\_\_\_\_
- He saw the boy take a blank tile out of his pocket. \_\_\_\_\_
- The boy answered the tournament director's questions truthfully. \_\_\_\_\_
- He wasn't allowed to continue playing. \_\_\_\_\_

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

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- James discretely bought the present when his wife wasn't looking.
- Sam \_\_\_\_\_ telling lies about her colleagues.
- The athlete was \_\_\_\_\_ after he made three false starts.
- My computer is broken, so I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ it with a new one.
- She became \_\_\_\_\_ when she found the train tickets in his pocket.
- He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the man of lying because there was no proof he had done anything bad.
- Jack beat his \_\_\_\_\_ 6–1, 6–3.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ to stealing after they lost their jobs.



**I**t's normal for young children to cheat when they're playing board games. As they grow older, they realize that the fun is actually in taking part in the game, not necessarily in winning it. By the time they reach their teens, they have usually learned not to cheat. Sadly, this was not the case for a player in a national board game championship held annually in the US. The player wanted to win so much that he **resorted** to cheating.

The board game was Scrabble. This is a word game that was created in 1938 by an American architect named Alfred Moshier Butts. In the game, players have to make words from individual letters on small squares called "tiles," and then put the words on a board. Two of the most useful tiles in the game are the blanks, which are tiles without any letters on them. A blank isn't worth any points, but a player can use it to **replace** any letter of the alphabet.

The cheater in this particular tournament was a 15-year-old boy from Orlando, Florida. He had surprised organizers in the early stages of the competition by beating some of the best players, despite the fact that he had never played in

competitions before. This made some of the other players **suspicious**, including the man who caught him, 43-year-old Arthur Moore. Moore had already played the boy the day before, and Moore had won the game, although the boy had had both of the blank tiles. In Scrabble, before a new game starts, the players put the tiles from the previous game back into a small bag. This time, Moore had a good look at the tiles on the table before he and his **opponent** put them in the bag to start the game. He was not surprised to see that the two blanks were together on the table in front of the boy. As the two players were putting the tiles into the bag, Moore **discretely** watched the boy's left hand. He saw the boy pick up the two blanks, and put his hand under the table. This was the signal for Moore to call one of the organizers and **accuse** the boy of cheating.

When the boy was taken away for questioning, he **admitted to** taking the two blanks during the game and hiding them under the table. As a result of his cheating, the tournament director **disqualified** him and banned him from playing in the competition again.

## 4 VOCABULARY sports

a Read the definitions and write the words.

- 1 an area of water that swimmers use  
*swimming pool*
- 2 the person who controls a soccer game  
r \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 an area where skiing is done  
s \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 to hit something with your foot  
k \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 somebody who is very enthusiastic about sports  
f \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 an area where golf is played  
c \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 exercise to become healthy and strong  
g \_\_\_\_\_ in s \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 an area of ground where people play soccer  
f \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 a person who trains people to compete in certain sports  
c \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 a large structure, usually with no roof, where people can sit and watch sports  
st \_\_\_\_\_

b Complete the sentences with the simple past of the verbs in the box.

beat get injured lose play score  
throw tie train warm up win

- 1 The US *played* Russia last night for the championship.
- 2 The team \_\_\_\_\_ hard every day before the tournament.
- 3 The Canadian runner \_\_\_\_\_ the race. He got the gold medal.
- 4 The players \_\_\_\_\_ by jogging and doing easy exercises just before the game started.
- 5 Joe \_\_\_\_\_ the score when he hit a home run!
- 6 I didn't play well in the semifinal round. I \_\_\_\_\_ 2-6, 1-6.
- 7 Marc \_\_\_\_\_ the ball to his brother, but his brother dropped it.
- 8 Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ Sweden. They had a much better team.
- 9 The Argentinian striker \_\_\_\_\_ four goals in the last game.
- 10 Our best player \_\_\_\_\_ in the second half, and was taken off the field to see the team's doctor.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio program about a sports scandal.  
Which country won the competition in the end?



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

- 1 The scandal happened during the tennis tournament of the 2012 Olympics. *F*
- 2 South Korea and India were involved in the scandal. *—*
- 3 It happened during the first stage. *—*
- 4 One way they cheated was by hitting the shuttlecock into the net. *—*
- 5 The same thing happened in another match. *—*
- 6 The teams cheated because they had been offered money. *—*
- 7 The crowd didn't enjoy the matches. *—*
- 8 South Korea won the silver medal. *—*

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 72.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

fate /feɪt/

rituals /'rɪtʃuəlz/

superstition /supər'stɪʃn/

bounce /baʊns/

cheat /tʃi:t/

reveal /rɪ'vɪl/

sweat /swet/

a lucky charm /ə 'lʌki tʃɑ:m/

result in /rɪ'zʌlt ɪn/

tie your shoelaces /taɪ jər 'ʃu:leɪsɪz/

# 5B Love at Exit 19

## 1 GRAMMAR *usually* and *used to*

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

- Where **did you used to live** before you moved here?  
*did you use to live?*
- Jerry **used to have a beard**, but he shaved it off last week.  
 ✓
- I **usually go to the gym** when I leave work.
- My wife **doesn't use to wear** makeup. She doesn't like it.
- Did you use to have** long hair?
- I **use to walk** to work. My office is only ten minutes from my house.
- Carol **didn't used to talk** to me, but now she always says hello.
- Do you use to get up** late on Sundays?
- Did you used to watch** cartoons when you were little?
- We **don't usually stay** in expensive hotels, but this weekend is special.

b Complete the sentences with *usually* or the correct form of *used to*, and the verbs in parentheses.

- She used to wear glasses, but now she has contact lenses. (wear)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ animals, but now he has a dog. (not like)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my parents on Sunday. It's good to talk to them. (call)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ French classes, but I stopped because I don't have time now. (take)
- We never \_\_\_\_\_, but now we go to restaurants twice a week. (eat out)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ late, but today I have a lot to do. (not work)
- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ very shy, but now she's confident. (be)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ me a present on my birthday, but this year they forgot! (give)

## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress; the letter s

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

- Where** did you **use** to **live**?
- Did you **use** to **wear** glasses?
- They **used** to **have** a lot of **money**.
- He **used** to **go** to my **school**.
- We **used** to **work** together.
- You **used** to **have** long **hair**.
- We **didn't use** to **get** along.
- I **didn't use** to **like** it.

b **Circle** the word with a different sound.

1  snake	2  zebra	3  shower	4  television
see <b>friends</b> most social	eyes easy especially nowadays	tissue please sure sugar	usually pleasure decision music

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

## 3 VOCABULARY relationships

a Complete the sentences with the people in the box.

classmates close friend colleague couple  
ex fiancé roommate wife

- We're married. She's my wife.
- I share an apartment with her. She's my \_\_\_\_\_.
- I work with him. He's my \_\_\_\_\_.
- We used to go to school together. We were \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm going to marry him. He's my \_\_\_\_\_.
- I used to go out with her. She's my \_\_\_\_\_.
- We've known each other for a long time. I tell her everything. She's a \_\_\_\_\_.
- We've been going out together for three years. We're a \_\_\_\_\_.

- b Complete the text with the simple past of the verbs in the box.

be together   become friends   break up  
get along   get to know   get in touch   get married  
go out together   have (sth) in common  
lose touch   ~~meet~~   propose

Anna <sup>1</sup> met Luke when she started work. They <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ each other quickly because they sat next to each other in the office. They soon <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and they discovered that they <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_ because they were both sports fans. They <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a few times after work and they fell in love. They <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for a year, but they argued a lot, and in the end they <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. After that, Anna got a new job in a different town and so they <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Ten years later, they <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ again on Facebook. They were both still single and Mark had changed jobs, too. They decided to try again, and this time they <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ better than before, maybe because they weren't working together. After six months, Luke <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and Anna accepted. They <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ last spring. A lot of their old colleagues from work came to the wedding!



## 4 READING

- a Read the article once. How many friends does the average American have?

### Your friends in numbers



**H**OW MANY FRIENDS does the average person have? A researcher at Cornell University recently did a study to learn the number of friends a typical American has. He interviewed more than 2,000 adults aged 18 and over in his study. He asked them to list the names of the people they had discussed **serious matters** with in the last six months. About 48% of the people taking part gave the researcher one name, 18% gave him two, and about 29% gave him more than two.

These results **contrast dramatically** with the news published by the social networking site Facebook recently. They said that the average user on the site has 130 friends. The Cornell University study found the average number of friends to be a lot lower – 2.03 to be exact. The researcher from Cornell has explained that the difference lies in the definition of the word *friend*. A friend on Facebook may be a person who the user has met **by chance** or someone that they will never meet in real life. However, the friends in the researcher's study are close friends, who participants feel comfortable discussing their problems with.

In a similar study conducted 25 years ago, participants had a higher number of close friends. Then, the average number was three. Despite the lower number, the researcher does not believe that people are **getting more isolated**. Instead he thinks it's a sign that they are becoming better at choosing who they can **trust** with their secrets.

This is supported by the number of people in the study who could not think of any names of close friends they would discuss their personal problems with. The percentage of these participants is the same this time as it was 25 years ago. In both studies, just over 4% of the participants gave researchers no names. Apparently, the people who fall into this category are more likely to be men, or people with less education.

In general, the researcher from Cornell regards these findings as positive. In his opinion, they suggest that, at least in the case of Americans, people are not becoming less sociable.

b Read the article again and choose the best answer.

- Most people in the Cornell University study had spoken about something important with...
  - one person.
  - two people.
  - more than two people.
- The news published by Facebook is different from the results in the Cornell study because...
  - the people are different ages.
  - the studies are from different years.
  - the relationships aren't the same.
- According to a previous study, people had \_\_\_\_\_ close friends in the past.
  - more
  - the same number of
  - fewer
- The number of people with no close friends is \_\_\_\_\_ it was in the past.
  - higher than
  - the same as
  - lower than
- The results of the Cornell study show that Americans today are \_\_\_\_\_ they used to be.
  - more sociable than
  - as sociable as
  - less sociable than

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

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- I found an old painting by chance while I was cleaning the attic.
- I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ my son with my phone. He'd probably break it.
- How much money does \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ earn per year?
- They talked about \_\_\_\_\_ first, and then moved on to the less important things.
- The richer parts of town \_\_\_\_\_ with the poorer outskirts.
- Some teenagers are \_\_\_\_\_ because they spend so much time on their computers.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** You are going to hear a radio program about research on love and attraction. Number the topics in the order you hear them.

- How to use your eyes at a first meeting. —
- Body language at a first meeting. —
- How to use your voice at a first meeting. 1
- How much to smile at a first meeting. —

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

- It's very important to say the right thing the first time you talk to someone you like. F
- A person's body language can make them more attractive. —
- Looking into someone's eyes can make them feel more attracted to you. —
- There were two weddings after an experiment in New York. —
- Standing up straight is a good way to keep someone's attention. —
- A person will copy your body language if they think you are interesting. —
- It is impossible to know if someone is smiling when you're talking to them on the phone. —
- Often when one person smiles, other people smile too. —

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 72.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- candle /'kændl/  
 commuter /kə'myutər/  
 cute /kyut/  
 likely /'laɪkli/  
 raise the barrier /reɪz ðə 'bæriər/  
 addicted to (sth) /ə'dɪktəd tə/  
 night shifts /'naɪt ʃɪfts/  
 turn out (to be) /tɜrn 'aʊt/  
 exchange a few words /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ ə fju wɜrdz/  
 find the courage (to do sth) /faɪnd ðə 'kʌrɪdʒ/

**iChecker TESTS FILE 5**

# Practical English Old friends

## 1 PERMISSION AND REQUESTS

- a Complete the requests with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

do join pass meet take visit

- 1 Could you do me a big favor?
- 2 Do you mind if I \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- 3 Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ me at the airport?
- 4 Is it OK if we \_\_\_\_\_ my parents this weekend?
- 5 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the salt?
- 6 Do you think you could \_\_\_\_\_ me to the train station?

- b Match the requests from a with the responses a–f.

- a Of course not. Take a seat.
- b Sure. Here it is.
- c Yes, of course. What time's your train?
- d ~~It depends what it is!~~
- e Not at all. When do you land?
- f Sure. Which day would be best?

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

- Jay Dan! It's great to <sup>1</sup> see you.  
 Dan You too, Jay. It's been years.  
 Jay How <sup>2</sup> c \_\_\_\_\_ you're so late?  
 Dan My flight was delayed, and then I had to wait forever for a taxi.  
 Jay Well, you're here now. Do you want something to eat?  
 Dan No <sup>3</sup> w \_\_\_\_\_, man! I want to go out and see the city!  
 Jay Don't you want to unpack first?  
 Dan No, I can do that later. But I'll take a shower, if you don't <sup>4</sup> m \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Jay Sure. Go ahead.  
 Dan This is great. You and me getting ready to go out.  
 Jay Yeah. It's just like the old <sup>5</sup> d \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Dan OK, I'm ready. Let's go. We have a lot to <sup>6</sup> t \_\_\_\_\_ about.

## 3 READING

### Getting around the US



**T**he US is huge, so flying is the quickest way to get around the country. It can be expensive though, so here are some other ways of getting around.

If you aren't in a hurry, the best alternative is to go by car. You have to be at least 25 years old to rent a car in the States, and you need a valid driver's license and a major credit card to do so. There are a lot of rental car companies, and their prices vary a lot. Compare companies before you decide which one to use, and remember it can be cheaper to book for a week than for a day.

If you prefer to be driven rather than driving yourself, the next best way to travel is by bus. Greyhound is the major long-distance bus company, and it has routes through the US and Canada. Tickets are much cheaper if you buy them seven days in advance, and there are often other offers. If you're traveling with a friend, your companion gets 50% off if you buy the tickets three days before you travel, and children between the ages of two and eleven get a 40% discount.

An alternative to using the bus is to take the train. Amtrak is the American rail company, and it has long-distance lines connecting all of the biggest cities. It also runs buses from major stations to smaller towns and national parks. Fares vary depending on the type of train and the seat, but you need to reserve at least three days ahead to get a discount. Students with an international student card get 15% off the regular fare. Bring your own food because the dining car is expensive.

- a Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you need to rent a car in the US?  
You need a valid driver's license and a major credit card.
- 2 What is the difference between all the car rental companies?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where does the Greyhound bus company operate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How can you save money if you're traveling alone by bus?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How much do students pay on Amtrak trains?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What should long-distance rail passengers take with them?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

# Listening

## 1 A))

**Host** Welcome back to the show. Today, we've been discussing Teresa Gold's article *The Truth About Healthy Eating*. And now it's time for you, the listeners, to tell us what you think. The lines are open, so all you have to do is call 1-800-555-5792 and talk to one of our operators. That's 1-800-555-5792. And it looks like we have our first caller. Kevin from Miami, tell us what you think about the article.

**Kevin** Well, I'd like to say that I don't agree with the article at all. I don't eat many fruits or vegetables, and I'm perfectly healthy. I haven't called in sick to work for years – I can't remember the last time I had to stay in bed. This five-a-day thing is garbage, isn't it?

**Host** Um ... thank you, Kevin. I think we have another caller on line two. Kate from Chicago, are you there?

**Kate** Yes, I am. Well, I'm sure the writer knows what she's talking about, but it isn't that easy. I mean, it's hard enough to get kids to eat vegetables at the best of times, but with all these burger and pizza places around, it's almost impossible. Once they get the taste for junk food, you can forget the five-a-day, that's for sure!

**Host** Thanks, Kate. And who's our next caller?

**Derek** Um, my name's Derek and I'm from Washington, D.C.

**Host** And what do you think, Derek?

**Derek** Well, I'd like to say that I think that the article is right. I mean, the writer talks about eating a lot of fruits and vegetables, which is something that we've always done in my family. My mom's a great cook. She always uses completely natural ingredients in her cooking, and we're almost never sick....

**Host** Thank you, Derek. Let's go back to line two again, where we have Rosie from Boston. Rosie, what's your opinion?

**Rosie** Well, the writer seems to think that ALL fruits and vegetables are good for you, and I don't think that's true. I mean, what about potatoes? They contain a lot of carbohydrates, which can make you gain weight if you aren't careful – it's even worse if you fry them. And then some fruits, like melon for example, have

a lot of sugar. Personally, I think you should eat a little of everything and not too much of one thing.

**Host** Thanks, Rosie. And that's all we have time for today. We'll be speaking to the writer of the article after the break.

## 1 B))

**Terry** I'm exhausted!

**Jane** Me too. I haven't stopped all day.

**Terry** Neither have I.

**Jane** Oh, well. I guess it'll get easier when the kids grow up.

**Terry** Do you think so?

**Jane** Of course. When they're older, they'll be more independent. We won't have to do everything for them anymore.

**Terry** And how long will that take? Five, six years? Or maybe never!

**Jane** Look, what's the problem, Terry?

**Terry** Nothing. It's just that we never have time for each other these days. We're always with the kids!

**Jane** But that's what happens when you have kids. It'll get better!

**Terry** I don't know... My parents were talking about us going to live with them. Do you think it would be easier for us if we lived with my parents?

**Jane** Well, I guess it'd have its advantages.

**Terry** Yeah, I mean for one thing there'd always be someone to take care of the kids.

**Jane** That sounds good.

**Terry** And we could go out in the evening without the kids. Just imagine that!

**Jane** Hmm. That doesn't really matter to me.

**Terry** And there would be more people to share the housework, too. It wouldn't always be the same person who does the shopping, cleans the house, and cooks the meals.

**Jane** Yes, but there would be more people in the house, so there would be more work to do. Shopping and cooking for six isn't the same as doing it for four.

**Terry** I guess so.

**Jane** And another disadvantage is that we wouldn't have any privacy.

**Terry** True.

**Jane** And you know what your parents are like. They let the kids do everything they want to do.

**Terry** Hmm. I guess you don't want to move in with my parents, then.

**Jane** Not really, no. Would you like to move in with mine?

**Terry** No, definitely not ... Actually, things aren't so bad right now.

**Jane** I agree.

**Terry** And the kids will be older soon.

**Jane** Yes, they will.

**Terry** That's settled then. We're staying here.

**Jane** Fine.

## 2 A))

**Speaker 1:** Can I live on my salary?

Well, I don't really have many problems, because I'm still living with my mom and dad. Don't get me wrong, I give my mom some money for rent, but it's definitely much cheaper than living on your own. I actually have a pretty good salary – I'm a graphic designer. I don't really spend much – I buy some new clothes every now and then, and I have to put gas in my car, of course, but apart from that, it's really just going out on the weekends. Most of my money goes into a savings account so that I can buy my own house one day.

**Speaker 2:** I find it really hard to live on my income because I only have a part-time job. Being on my own with my daughter means that my mom has to take care of her when I'm at work. At least I don't have to pay for childcare! The house we live in is rented, so that's where most of the money goes. I don't think I'll ever be able to afford our own place because the bank won't give me a mortgage. Apart from the rent, my money goes to food and clothes for my daughter. Still, I shouldn't complain. I have an amazing daughter, and that's all that really matters.

**Speaker 3:** I think I'm really lucky. I'm pretty healthy for my age, I have enough money to live on, and I have my children and grandchildren! When I say I have enough money, I don't go on any fancy vacations or anything like that. But I'm comfortable. I've paid the mortgage, so that's one less expense,

and I don't have any loans to pay either. My one little luxury is going out for lunch a few times a week with some friends. I guess that's where most of my money goes – on food!

**Speaker 4:** Can we live on our salaries? Well, I'm not so sure, actually! My husband is a teacher, so he doesn't earn that much – definitely not enough to raise two children! That means I have to work, too – I have a full-time job at the local supermarket. And really, that's our biggest problem, because we need someone to take care of the children. Our babysitter costs a fortune – we spend more on child care than we do on our mortgage! Then there's food and new clothes for the children, too. Honestly, it isn't cheap having kids these days!

## 2 B))

**Host** And now to end the show with an inspirational story, we have John to tell us about an incredible trip.

**John** Yes, thank you, Nora. Have you ever thought about traveling around the world and trying to help people as you go? Well that's what an American father and his two adopted sons are currently doing. J.D. Lewis is a single parent and a former actor. He's taken his sons, Jackson, age 14 and Buck, age 9, out of school for a year to make the trip with him. And their plan is to help people along the way by doing volunteer charity work.

**Host** That sounds wonderful, but it must be an expensive trip. How much will it all cost?

**John** It's going to cost them \$300,000 dollars in total.

**Host** That's a lot of money. How did they afford it?

**John** Well, J.D. Lewis didn't have all the money, so he set up an organization called Twelve in Twelve to help raise money, and with the help of individuals and some companies, they managed to raise the money.

**Host** Twelve in Twelve – that's an unusual name. Why did he call it that?

**John** For a very good reason. Not only is their trip going to last twelve months, but their plan is to visit twelve countries. This month, they're in Australia, where they're working with the most important ethnic group in the region – the Aborigines. J.D. and his family are helping to get medical supplies to these people, who often live a long way from the major cities.

**Host** And is that the first place they've visited?

**John** Oh, no. So far they've visited seven countries. Their first stop was Russia, where they took care of babies in an orphanage in the city of Tomsk. From there, they traveled to China, where they worked with children with physical disabilities in Beijing. Then, they flew to Thailand where they helped take care of the animals at the Elephant Nature Park.

**Host** What a variety of places. Where did they go next?

**John** Their next stop was India, where they worked with children in the poorest district of the city of Hubli. Then they left Asia and flew to Africa. In Rwanda, they taught English to children who had lost their parents in the civil war. From there, they went to Zanzibar, an island off the coast of Tanzania.

**Host** That sounds very exotic! What did they do there?

**John** They helped families prepare an art fair, where they could sell things that they had made. Next, they went to Kenya, where they wrote and acted in a play with children who have HIV.

**Host** Wow, I bet that was very rewarding. Did they go anywhere else in Africa?

**John** No, that was the end of Africa. From Kenya, they flew to Australia, which is where they are right now.

**Host** All that sounds amazing, but their trip isn't over, is it?

**John** No, J.D. and his family still have four places to go: Antarctica, Paraguay, Peru, and Haiti. Not only are they trying to do things to help other people, but they are hoping to learn a lot of new things themselves. And J.D. Lewis hopes that the Twelve in Twelve organization will encourage other families to do what he has done with his sons.

**Host** Well, good luck to J.D. Lewis and his family on the rest of their incredible trip. And that's all we have time for tonight. Join us again tomorrow when we'll be bringing you more real-life stories.

## 3 A))

**Speaker 1:** One morning last winter, I was driving to work late when my cell phone rang. I knew it was my boss, so I answered it. Suddenly, the van in front of me stopped because there was someone crossing the road. I was talking to my boss, so I reacted too late, and my car went into the back of the

van. Luckily, I was driving really slowly at the time, so I didn't do much damage to the van, but the front of my car was a real mess. Since then, I never use my phone when I'm driving.

**Speaker 2:** I was driving to Colorado one summer to visit my parents, who live in Denver. It's a long trip, so I had taken my MP3 player with me to connect to the car radio. Surprisingly, there wasn't much traffic on the freeway, so I arrived in Denver pretty quickly. However, I was having such a good time listening to my music, that I completely missed the exits for Denver. I didn't realize until I had gone another 20 miles, so I had to turn around and drive all the way back again! It just goes to show what can happen when you aren't concentrating.

**Speaker 3:** We were on vacation last year, when we had a little accident. We were going somewhere we'd never been before, so we were following the instructions on my GPS. We heard on the radio that there'd been a big accident on one of the roads we needed to travel on, so I started adjusting my GPS to find a different road to take. I took my eyes off the road and suddenly we came to a sharp turn in the road. I saw the turn too late, so I went straight ahead and drove into the middle of a field. We were really lucky, though, because no one was hurt.

**Speaker 4:** I don't usually get up early enough to put my makeup on, so I usually put it on in my car. Well, I used to put it on in the car – now I wait until I get to my office. That's because I had kind of a shock the other week, when I almost didn't stop at a crosswalk. I was looking in the mirror instead of at the road, so I didn't see this little boy run out—to tell you the truth, I hadn't even seen that there was a crosswalk there. I just had time to step on the brakes and I missed the little boy by about an inch. I was really shocked afterward, though.

**Speaker 5:** I was driving into town to meet my girlfriend for dinner when she sent me a text message. I decided to read it, in case it was important. Anyway, the message said that my girlfriend was already at the restaurant, and I wanted her to know that I was going to be a little late, so when I stopped at a red light, I started to write a reply. But I didn't notice when the traffic light turned green, and the car behind crashed into the back of me.

The driver of the car said he thought I was going to start driving, so he moved forward and hit me. Of course I didn't tell him I was texting.

**3 B))**

**Host** Traditionally in the US, women have cooked more than men, but it looks as though things might be changing. According to a recent survey by a frozen foods company, almost half of all men in this country now prepare the family meals. And they aren't just doing it because they have to – it's because they enjoy it. The survey showed that 44 percent of men who were questioned do all of the cooking, and surprisingly, 15 percent of women questioned said that they didn't know *how* to cook. So it seems as if men are moving into the kitchen, and maybe women are moving out. Is this good news? What do you think? Call us at 1-800-555-3364 and tell us your opinion. I'll give you that number again – that's 1-800-555-3364.

And here's our first caller, Nick from San Deigo, California. Nick, what do you think about this new trend?

**Nick** I'm pretty excited to see more men in the kitchen. In fact, I'm one of them! I lost my job a few months ago, and now I do all the cooking at home. I make a different dish every day, and sometimes I meet up with my friends to exchange recipes. My girlfriend says she really likes my food, and she even thinks that I should train to be a professional chef. I'm seriously thinking about doing that.

**Host** Well, good luck to you, Nick. Who's our next caller? Ah, yes ... It's Eve from Seattle, Washington. Do you cook, Eve?

**Eve** No, I don't. But my husband does. He's a much better cook than I am, so we decided from the beginning that he would do all the cooking. And he makes some great meals – mostly curries. But there's one problem.

**Host** What's that, Eve?

**Eve** He makes a terrible mess in the kitchen, and I have to clean up after him. I don't know what's worse, actually, cooking myself or cleaning the kitchen!

**Host** Oh, come on Eve – it can't be that bad! Now I think we have someone on line 2. Yes, it's Frank from Hartford. What do you think about men taking over the kitchen, Frank?

**Frank** Well, I'm not surprised, to be honest with you. It seems to me that girls are getting lazier and lazier these days – it's only the older moms and grandmothers who know how to cook. I mean, how can a woman get married if she can't cook?! I think it's a disgrace!

**Host** Thank you, Frank. So, not all of our listeners think it's a good thing. How about our next caller, Martina, calling from South Florida? Is it good news or bad news for you, Martina?

**Martina** Good news. Definitely. In my house, I do all the cooking. My boyfriend doesn't cook at all – he can't even fry an egg! I mean, we both work full time, so why can't we share the cooking? I'm really fed up with it, I really am. But I'm really happy for all those women out there who have found a real man. I know how you feel when you have to do everything yourself.

**Host** Let's hope Martina's boyfriend is listening, so that he knows how she feels. We'll take some more calls after the break.

**4 A))**

**Speaker 1:** I suffer from asthma and I usually carry an inhaler around with me just in case I get an attack. Anyway, I was on a work trip – I was in Paris – I had forgotten my inhaler, and I was having problems breathing. So I went to a pharmacy and asked for “un aspirateur,” which I thought was the French word for inhaler. I realized it wasn't when the girls behind the counter looked very confused. It turned out that I had asked for a vacuum cleaner, “aspirateur,” instead of an inhaler, “inhalateur.”

**Speaker 2:** I was in Istanbul with a Turkish friend of mine, and we decided that we wanted to buy some bread. I wanted to try out the Turkish I knew, so I said that I would ask for it. So we found this tiny little store and we went in. I said to the salesperson in my best voice “taze erkek” which I thought meant “fresh bread.” Unfortunately, I got the word for bread “ekmek” confused with the word for man “erkek,” so what I had actually asked for was “a fresh young man.” Luckily, my friend came to my rescue and asked for the bread correctly, but I felt a little embarrassed!

**Speaker 3:** I was 14, and I was on an exchange visit with my school in Madrid. It was the first night, and I was

at home with my Spanish host family, the Garcías, having dinner. We'd finished the main course and it was time for dessert, so the wife, Maria, asked me if I'd like some fruit. I saw some bananas in the fruit bowl, so I asked for a “platón,” at which point the whole family looked at me strangely. They then explained to me that I'd actually asked for a large plate. “Platón” means “large plate” whereas “banana” is “plátano.”

**Speaker 4:** I was in Rio De Janeiro in Brazil with my husband, and it was a very hot day, so we decided to take a break from our sightseeing. We found a street vendor selling cold drinks and snacks near the beach. I was so hot and tired that I quickly ordered what I thought was ice cream. I said “uma cosquinha por favor.” As soon as I'd finished speaking, the street vendor burst out laughing. He quickly apologized and explained in English that I'd asked him for a tickle and not ice cream. Tickle in Portuguese is “cosquinha” and ice cream is “casquinha.”

**Speaker 5:** I'm an American living in Korea. Usually, I can communicate pretty well in Korean. I speak Korean with my wife every day, and I have a tutor that I meet with every week to practice my conversation skills. So, one day I went to the store to buy a few things. I usually take my young son with me, but he wasn't with me this particular day. When the salesperson asked me about my son, my answer confused her because I accidentally said “eh-jeh uhb-suh-yo,” which means “he's dead.” What I meant to say was “Yuh-gi uhb-suh-yo” which means “he's not here.”

**4 B))**

**Host** Hello and welcome to *The Traveler's Guide*. Now, last week we asked our listeners who are going to travel abroad to send us their questions about good manners in other countries, and we've invited our resident expert Ruth Dempsey to the show to answer them. Welcome to the program, Ruth.

**Ruth** Thank you.

**Host** So the first question, Ruth. This comes from Katy in Denver, who is going to travel around Thailand next summer. Katy wants to know what she should do when she first meets people in Thailand.

**Ruth** Well, Katy, most of the time, a simple handshake will be fine. But if someone gives you a “wai”, that is a small bow with the hands held together close to the body, you must do the same. But, if the person is of lower social status than you, so if they are younger than you, or they are a waiter, for example, you shouldn’t return the “wai.”

**Host** Very useful advice, Ruth. The next question is from Mark in Dallas, who is going to Brazil with his girlfriend, to meet her family for the first time. He asks: “Is there anything I should or shouldn’t do?”

**Ruth** Like Americans, Brazilians are very warm, friendly, and open. However, there are a few differences to remember. Always say thank you when someone opens a door for you, offers you something to eat or drink, or even when your girlfriend’s mother clears the plates from the table. It’s very important to be polite. Also, don’t speak when you have food in your mouth. Brazilians find this incredibly rude.

**Host** That sounds like good advice for you, Mark. OK, our next question is from Julie in Oklahoma City. She’s going to Greece on vacation, but doesn’t speak the language. She asks: “Since I don’t speak any Greek, I’ll be communicating mostly with my hands. Are there any gestures I shouldn’t use?”

**Ruth** Absolutely, Julie. The most important one to remember is the “thumbs up,” which in the US means “good” or “OK.” But it is very insulting to a Greek person. Another one is the US hand gesture for “stop,” where you show someone your hand with your fingers straight together, like a police officer. But again this is an insult in Greece.

**Host** Good luck, Julie. And we have time for one more, and this question is from Kendra in Chicago. She’s going to South Korea for work, and she would like some tips on business behavior over there.

**Ruth** The most important thing to remember is that South Koreans like to bow a lot. As a foreigner, you won’t be expected to, but it is a good way of showing respect, and the deeper you bow, the happier you are.

**Host** Very interesting. Ruth Dempsey, thank you for joining us.

**Ruth** My pleasure.

**Host** And we’ll be right back after a check of the headlines.

### 5 A)))

**Host** Welcome back to the show. We’ve been talking about famous sports cheaters on today’s program, and now we’re going to hear about another scandal. The sport was badminton, and the venue was the 2012 Olympic Games in London. Tom is here to tell us about it. Hi, Tom.

**Tom** Hello, everybody.

**Host** So who was involved in the scandal, Tom?

**Tom** Well, the scandal involved four of the teams in the women’s doubles competition. In total, eight players were disqualified for cheating: two pairs from South Korea, a pair from China, and a pair from Indonesia.

**Host** And what exactly happened?

**Tom** Well, basically the teams played badly on purpose to make sure they lost their matches.

**Host** Why would they do that?

**Tom** Well, to explain that I’ll very quickly tell you about how the competition works. The matches are divided into different stages. Teams play against other teams in their group in the first stage, and if they win, they play in the next stage. So sometimes, a team might get a good opponent very early in the competition, which means it might not get through to the next stage.

**Host** Got it. So when did the cheating happen?

**Tom** Well, the problem started on the last day of the first stage. In the morning, the first Chinese team won its match, finishing second in its group. The second Chinese team was going to play against a South Korean team that evening, and whichever team won that match would most likely play against the first Chinese team in the next stage.

**Host** Why was this a problem?

**Tom** Neither team wanted to play against the first Chinese team because the South Korean team was sure it would lose, and the second Chinese team didn’t want to play against a team from the same country yet, because that would mean that only one Chinese team was left to try to win a medal. So both teams tried to lose against each other instead.

**Host** How did they do that?

**Tom** Well, both the South Koreans and the second Chinese team started missing shots. When they served, they either hit the shuttlecock into the net or they hit it so hard that it went outside the lines on the court. In the end, they looked like amateurs, when in fact, they were some of the best players in the world.

**Host** So who lost the match?

**Tom** The second Chinese team. South Korea beat them in both sets.

**Host** What about the other two teams?

**Tom** Well, they tried to do exactly the same thing in the next match.

**Host** Which teams were these again?

**Tom** Indonesia and another South Korean pair.

**Host** So in both matches, the teams tried to lose instead of trying to win so they’d have a better chance of winning a medal. Is that right?

**Tom** Yes. That’s exactly what happened. And it was really obvious, too – all the spectators started booing, it was so bad. After the second match, there was an investigation and all eight players were disqualified.

**Host** And what about the competition? Did it stop there?

**Tom** No, it continued without the disqualified players.

**Host** And who won the gold medal in the end?

**Tom** The first Chinese team. They beat the Japanese team in both sets. Actually, it was a very good match!

**Host** Tom, thanks for joining us.

**Tom** My pleasure.

### 5 B)))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to the show. Now, a lot of research has been done recently about love, what causes it, and what we do to attract someone. Mary is in the studio with us today, and she’s going to explain the results of some of these studies to us. Mary, welcome to the show.

**Mary** Hello.

**Host** Let’s start with how to meet new people. Some people like to start a conversation with a person they like by saying something funny. But how useful is this?

**Mary** Not very useful at all I’m afraid, Jeremy. Research shows that only 7% of attraction has anything to do with what you say. It’s the tone and the speed of your voice that make a difference. This makes up 38% of the attraction.

But the most important thing of all is body language. This contributes to a massive 55% of the attraction.

**Host** So what can we do to improve our body language?

**Mary** Well, it seems that the best way to make the person you're talking to feel attracted to you is to look into their eyes. An American psychologist did an experiment about this in New York. He got complete strangers to stare into each other's eyes for two minutes without talking. Afterward, many of the couples said that they had strong feelings of attraction to each other, and one of the couples even got married!

**Host** Really? Then staring must be the thing to do! Is there any more advice on body language?

**Mary** Well, it's important to have a relaxed body position. You need to show the other person that you're comfortable being with them. Also, try not to be far away from them. Of course, there is a comfortable distance, but try leaning a little closer to them than usual, it will show you're interested, and hold their attention better. Don't forget to watch their body language, too. If they position their body in a similar way to you, it means they find you interesting, too. This is called mirroring.

**Host** Is there anything that seems to work well when you're talking to someone you're attracted to?

**Mary** Not surprisingly, it seems that you'll have a better chance if you smile. Anyone who's ever spoken to someone on the phone will tell you that it's easy to tell when the other person is smiling, because you can hear it in their voice. When talking to a potential partner, a smile will not only affect your tone of voice, keeping it light and fun, but it will also show the other person that you are happy to be with them. And don't forget that a smile is extremely contagious, and before long the other person will be smiling back at you. This will make them feel happier, a feeling that they will quickly connect with you.

**Host** How interesting, and very true! Unfortunately, that's all we have time for now, Mary, but thank you so much for joining us.

**Mary** You're welcome.

198 Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10016 USA

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, OX2 6DP,  
United Kingdom

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide. Oxford is a registered trade mark of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries.

© Oxford University Press 2014

The moral rights of the author have been asserted.

First published in 2014

2018 2017 2016 2015 2014

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

### No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, by license or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above.

You must not circulate this work in any other form and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer.

Links to third party websites are provided by Oxford in good faith and for information only. Oxford disclaims any responsibility for the materials contained in any third party website referenced in this work.

General Manager: Laura Pearson  
Executive Publishing Manager: Erik Gundersen  
Senior Managing Editor: Louisa van Houten  
Associate Editor: Yasuko Morisaki  
Associate Editor: James Power  
Design Director: Susan Sanguily  
Executive Design Manager: Maj-Britt Hagsted  
Associate Design Manager: Michael Steinhofner  
Senior Designer: Yin Ling Wong  
Electronic Production Manager: Julie Armstrong  
Production Artists: Elissa Santos, Julie Sussman-Perez  
Image Manager: Trisha Masterson  
Image Editors: Liht Pashayan  
Production Coordinator: Brad Tucker

ISBN: 978 0 19 477626 4 MULTI-PACK A (PACK)

ISBN: 978 0 19 477590 8 STUDENT BOOK/WORKBOOK A (PACK COMPONENT)

ISBN: 978 0 19 477674 5 ICHECKER CD-ROM (PACK COMPONENT)

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

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed sources.

### STUDENT BOOK ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors and publisher are grateful to those who have given permission to reproduce the following extracts and adaptations of copyright material:

p.8 Extract from "He claims we used to play Cowboys and Indians. I recall him trying to suffocate me" by Tim Lott, The Times, November 20, 2010. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication.  
p.8 Extract from "The seven ages of an only child" by Joanna Moorhead, The Guardian, March 4, 2006. Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2006. Reproduced by permission.  
p.3-4 Extract from "The millionaire who couldn't write his name" by Karen Bartlett, The Times, February 4, 2011. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication.  
p.7 Extract from "Blue Peter presenter Helen Skelton begins epic Amazon kayaking adventure" by Cassandra Jardine, Telegraph Online, January 23, 2010. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2010. Reproduced by permission.  
p.7 Extract from "Blue Peter presenter Helen Skelton's Amazon diaries: week one", Telegraph Online, January 31, 2010. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2010. Reproduced by permission.  
p.7 Extract from "Blue Peter presenter Helen Skelton's Amazon diaries: week two", Telegraph Online, February 8, 2010. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2010. Reproduced by permission.  
p.5 Extract from "Gossip with the girls but men only have four subjects" by Peter Markham, The Daily Mail, October 18, 2001. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication.  
p.8 Extract from "New baby? No problem for Commando Dad" by Neil Sinclair, The Times, May 7, 2012. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication.  
p.3-4 Extract from "Alex Rawlings most multi-lingual student in UK" by Hannah White-Steele, Cherwell.org, February 24, 2012. Reproduced by permission.  
p.6-7 Extract from "Debrett's guide to mobile phone etiquette", Telegraph Online, August 5, 2011. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2011. Reproduced by permission.  
p.8 Extract from "Mother-in-law from hell sends harsh lesson in manners to 'uncouth' bride-to-be in email that becomes worldwide sensation", The Daily Mail, June 29, 2011. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication.  
p.2 Extract from "Very superstitious: Andy Murray, Wimbledon and sport stars everywhere" by Matthew Syed, The Times, July 1, 2009. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication.  
p.5 Extract from "Sealed with a kiss and 35c: how a singer and a toll booth operator set out on the road to love" by Will Pavia, The Times,

February 14, 2012. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication.  
p.5-6 Extract from "What does your profile picture say about you?" by Una Mullally, The Irish Times, October 29, 2011. Article Courtesy of the Irish Times.  
p.7-8 Extract from "Yes, Looks do Matter" by Pam Belluck, The New York Times, April 26, 2009 © 2009 The New York Times. All rights reserved. Used by permission and protected by the Copyright Laws of the United States. The printing, copying, redistribution, or retransmission of this Content without express written permission is prohibited.  
p.3-4 Extract from "The Chinese way of bringing up children" by Alexandra Frea, The Times, January, 10 2011. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication.  
p.3-4 Extract from "Don't shout. Don't swear. And use pink envelopes drenched in aftershave: How to complain successfully by the King of the complainers" by Julia Lawrence, The Daily Mail, October 15, 2011. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication.  
p.9 Extract from "A real Good Samaritan" from BBC News at bbc.co.uk/news, December 24, 2010. Reproduced by permission.  
p.9 Extract from "Your Good Samaritan stories" from BBC News at bbc.co.uk/news, January 7, 2011. Reproduced by permission.  
p.3 Extract from "Not exactly life-changing, is it..." by Matt Rudd, The Sunday Times, October 9, 2011. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication.  
p.7 Extract from "A Maestro Sets the Tone" by David Masello, The New York Times, January 18, 2012 © 2012 The New York Times. All rights reserved. Used by permission and protected by the Copyright Laws of the United States. The printing, copying, redistribution, or retransmission of this Content without express written permission is prohibited.  
p.15 Extract from "The Importance of Doing What You Love" by Stephanie Lewis, www.workawesome.com, March 31, 2012. Reproduced by permission.  
p.19 Extract from "How Bob Dylan changed my life" by Bob Dylan, The Times, June 24, 2011. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication.  
p.14 "Girls & Boys" Words and Music by Benji Madden and Joel Madden © 2002. Reproduced by permission of EMI Music Publishing Ltd, London W8 5. Source: p.3-4 The Times

We would also like to thank the following for permission to reproduce the following photographs: Cover: Gemenacom/shutterstock.com, Andrey\_Popov/shutterstock.com, Wavebreakmedia/shutterstock.com, Image Source/Getty Images, Lane Oatey/Blue Jean Images/Getty Images, BJJ/Blue Jean Images/Getty Images, Image Source/Corbis, Yuri Arcurs/Tetra Images/Corbis, Wavebreak Media Ltd/Corbis; pg.6 (market) Alessandro Della Valle/Keystone/Corbis, (Steve) Steve Anderson; pg.7 (escargot) Miscellaneous/istockphoto; pg.8 (shrimp) Yiap Creative/Alamy, (dessert) Davide Piras/Alamy, (chicken) Iain Bagwell/Getty Images, (mussels) Steve Anderson; pg.8 Gerard Fritz/Getty Images; pg.9 (bike) PhotoAlto/Superstock, (grandma) Rena Latham-Koenig; pg.10 Tim Lott; pg.11 (Sarah Lee) Loop Images Ltd/Alamy, (girl) ableimages/Alamy, (siblings) Inti St. Clair, Inc./SuperStock/Corbis; pg.14 (man) Judith Haeusler/cultura/Corbis, (car) Car Culture/Corbis, (woman) Alexey Tkachenko/Getty Images, (bkgd) Lostandtaken.com; pg.15 Steve Stock/Alamy; pg.17 Ringo Chiu/ZUMAPRESS/Newscom; pg.18 Jane Cadwallader; pg.20 (lizard) Martin Harvey/Alamy, (woman) BBC, (bird) John Cancalosi/Getty Images, (butterfly) Stockbyte/Getty Images; pg.21 (mosquito) Redmond Durrell/Alamy, (kayak) BBC, (dolphin) Kevin Schafer/Corbis, (fish) boryak/istockphoto; pg.23 (Goodwill) Goodwill Industries International; pg.24 (Miami) Murat Tamer/Getty Images, (bkgd) Maciej Noskowski/Getty Images; pg.25 (Lotus) Nick Greening/Alamy, (Foust) Bo Bridges/Corbis, (seaplane) Jad Davenport/National Geographic Society/Corbis, (Wood) Frederick M. Brown/Getty Images, (Ferrera) Andres Otero/WENN/Newscom, (boat) OUP/Amama Images Inc.; pg.26 Don Mason/Blend Images/Corbis; pg.27 Belinda Images/SuperStock; pg.29 (men) Tim Klein/Getty Images, (women) Westend61/Superstock; pg.30 (camo) CollinsChin/istockphoto.com; pg.31 Michael Cogliantroy/Getty Images; pg.37 (1) Carlo A/Getty Images, (2) Lilly Roadstones/Getty Images, (3) miya227/shutterstock, (4) Brüderchen & Schwesterchen GmbH/Corbis, (5) Tara Moore/Getty Images, (6) Radius Images/Getty Images, (Alex) OUP; pg.38 (old phone) Ninette Maumus/Alamy; pg.39 John Lund/Paula Zacharias/Blend Images/Corbis; pg.40 (left) Murray Sanders/SWNS.com, (right) James Dadditis/SWNS.com; pg.43 (conductor) Charles Eshelman/FilmMagic/Getty Images, (bikes) Steven Greaves/Corbis; pg.44 (1) Richard Drury/Getty Images, (2) Carlos Caetano/shutterstock, (3) David Madison/Getty Images, (4) Kathy Quirk-Syvertsen/Getty Images, (5) Moe Kafer Cutouts/Alamy, (6) Urban Zone/Alamy, (7) Ray Moller/Getty Images, (8) Corbis Flint/Alamy, (9) Sami Sarkis/Getty Images, (10) Richard Watkins/Alamy; pg.45 (Crosby) Peter Diana/ZUMA Press/Corbis, (Terry) Albert Pena/Icon SMI/Corbis, (Toure) Adrian Dennis/AFP/Getty Images, (Wurz) Rick Dole/Getty Images, (player) Simon Bruty/Sports Illustrated/Getty Images, (lines) Marc Debnam/Getty Images, (ball) OUP/Photodisc; pg.46 (referee) Graham Chadwick/Allsport/Getty Images, (marathon) David Madison/Getty Images, (soccer) Bob Thomas/Getty Images; pg.48 (toll) Shannon DeCelle, (couple) Stephen Lance Dennee; pg.54 (castle) Dov Makabaw/Alamy, (alley) Oleg Korshakov/Getty Images; pg.55 (Highclere Castle) Jeff Gilbert/Alamy, (Casa Loma) Angelo Cavalli/SuperStock; pg.56 (War Horse) Dreamworks SKG/The Kobal Collection, (Indian Jones) Lucasfilm Ltd/Paramount/The Kobal Collection, (ET) Universal/The Kobal Collection, (Minority Report) 20th Century Fox/Dreamworks/The Kobal Collection, (Catch Me If You Can) Dreamworks/The Kobal Collection/Cooper, Andrew; pg.57 Courtesy of Dagmara Walkowicz; pg.58 (Martin) PhotoAlto/Alamy, (Phone) Cyberstock/Alamy, (Annabel) Mark Roberts/Getty Images, (Sean) Paper Boat Creative/Getty Images, (Sarah) Guido Mieth/Getty Images; pg.60 (Brand) V Labissiere/Splash News/Corbis, (1) Rex Features, (2) Suzanne Kreiter/The Boston Globe via Getty Images, (3) Allen J. Schaben/AFP/Getty Images; pg.61 (before) Charlie Gray/Contour by Getty Images, (after) Ken McKay/Rex; pg.63 (theater) Bob O'Connor/Getty Images, (Kong) AF archive/Alamy; pg.65 Shed-Media; pg.66 (envelope) Mark Bassett/Alamy, (music) Erin Patrice O'Brien; pg.68 (kitchen) Carolyn Barber/Getty Images; pg.69 (Vivienne) Tetra Images/Corbis, (Mauro) Tim Kitchen/Getty Images, (Andrea) Echo/Getty Images, (Carlos) Burke/Triolo Productions/Getty Images, (living

room) David Papazian/Getty Images, (kitchen) Kim Sayer/Getty Images, (bedroom) Ryan McVay/Getty Images; pg.70 RIA Novosti/Alamy; pg.71 Radius Images/Corbis; pg.74 Devon Anne/Shutterstock; pg.75 (dress) Ivor Toms/Alamy; pg.79 (blood pressure) Ragnar Schmuck/Corbis, (bugs) Michael Freeman/Corbis, (meeting) OUP/zefa RF, (microscope) OUP/Deco; pg.80 (Corcoran) AP Photo/Jeff Christensen, (burger) CBS Foods, (John) Frederick M. Brown/Getty Images, (Cuban) Richard DuCree/USA Network/NBCU Photo Bank via Getty Images, (sharks) abrakadabra/shutterstock, (Perry) Perry's Music, LLC 2012; pg.81 Jorg Greuel/Getty Images; pg.84 Ekaterina Nosenko/Getty Images; pg.85 (street) Sven Hagolani/fstop/Corbis, (bike) Smith Collection/Getty Images, (bike bkgd) Stephen Smith/Getty Images; pg.86 (Beatles) Popperfoto/Getty Images, (Gates) Joe McNally/Getty Images; pg.87 Stefan Sollfors/Alamy; pg.94 (Jobs) Diana Walker/SJ/Contour by Getty Images, (1) oliver leedham/Alamy, (2) Tony Avelar/Bloomberg via Getty Images, (3) Jay L. Clendenin/Los Angeles Times/Contour by Getty Images, (4) Visions of America/UGC via Getty Images, (5) Laurent Fievet/AFP/Getty Images; pg.96 (Barbie) Teenage doll/Alamy, (Love) Charlotte Marie Marshall/Alamy, (sneakers) Peter Kramer/Bravo/NBCU Photo Bank via Getty Images, (Chrysler Building) Jorg Hackemann/Shutterstock.com; pg.97 (soccer) ALLSTAR Picture Library/Alamy, (Ikea) david pearson/Alamy, (toaster) Niall McDiarmid/Alamy, (rolex) John Henshall/Alamy, (building) Chris Ryan/Getty Images, (stopwatch) artpartner-images/Getty Images, (Vertigo) Paramount/The Kobal Collection/Bass, Saul, (Breakfast at Tiffany's) Courtesy Everett Collection/Rex; pg.98 (Wood) Steve Schapiro/Corbis, (Splendour) Silver Screen Collection/Getty Images; pg.99 (Walken) Trinity Mirror/Mirrorpix/Alamy, (Wagner) Phil Roach/Globe Photos/ZUMAPRESS/Newscom, (Davern) Paul Harris, PacificCoastNews/Newscom; pg.100 (Green) Popperfoto/Getty Images, (reader) David Paul Morris/Bloomberg via Getty Images; pg.103 (Dylan) Popperfoto/Getty Images; pg.104 Steve Stock/Alamy; pg.105 Craig Hibert/SWNS.com; pg.106 (Crosby) Peter Diana/ZUMA Press/Corbis, (Sorvino) Suzanne Kreiter/The Boston Globe via Getty Images, (Rutterschmidt) Allen J. Schaben/AFP/Getty Images, (Toure) Adrian Dennis/AFP/Getty Images, (McVey) Rex Features; pg.110 (Terry) Albert Pena/Icon SMI/Corbis, (feet) Mark Thompson/Allsport/Getty Images; pg.113 (Sofia) Westend61/Corbis, (Angela) OUP/Blend Images; pg.114 KidStock/Getty Images; pg.115 (subway) Juan Antonio/AGE fotostock, (metrocard) Bora/Alamy, (bike) Stan Honda/AFP/Getty Images, (bus) wdstock/istockphoto, (taxi bottom) hanusst/istockphoto, (taxi top) Songquan Deng/Shutterstock.com; pg.117 Paramount/The Kobal Collection; pg.118 (Thailand) Viacheslav Khmelnytskyi/Alamy, (Mexico) John Edward Linden/Arcaid/Corbis; pg.119 Creative Crop/Getty Images; pg.121 (car) CandyBox Photography/Alamy, (facebook) Erkan Mehmet/Alamy, (bus) Anna Peisl/Corbis; pg.152 (1) Dave King/Getty Images, (2) Gastromedia/Alamy, (3) jon whitaker/Getty Images, (4) studiomode/Alamy, (5) Food and Drink Photos/Alamy, (6) Annabelle Breakey/Getty Images; pg.155 (1 top) David Cole/Alamy, (2 top) Peter Titmuss/Alamy, (3 top) MkStock/Alamy, (4 top) Greg Balfour Evans/Alamy, (5 top) Dick Reed/Corbis, (6 top) Robert Harding Picture Library Ltd/Alamy, (7 top) Justin Kase ztwoz/Alamy, (8 top) imagebroker/Alamy, (9 top) Bill Cobb/SuperStock, (1 bottom) Tom And Steve/Getty Images, (2 bottom) Chris Ryan/Getty Images, (3 bottom) Stellar Stock/Masterfile, (4 bottom) Ian Dagnall/Alamy, (5 bottom) kickstand/Getty Images, (6 bottom) Michael Runkel/Alamy, (7 bottom) John Nordell/Getty Images, (8 bottom) Peter Ptschelinzew/Getty Images, (9 bottom) Tetra Images/Alamy, (10 bottom) AKP Photos/Alamy, (11 bottom) StacieStauffSmith Photos/shutterstock, (12 bottom) Bo Zuanders/Corbis, (13 bottom) Alan Schein/Corbis, (14 bottom) JTB Media Creation, Inc./Alamy; pg.157 (1) Caro/Alamy, (2 left) imagebroker/Alamy, (2 right) VisitBritain/Andrew Orchard/Getty Images, (3) Matthew Ashton/AMA/Corbis, (4) Corbis Super RF/Alamy, (5) Jonathan Larsen/Diadem Images/Alamy, (6) Mark Davidson/Alamy, (7) Dmitry Korotayev/Epsilon/Getty Images, (8) Stadium Bank/Alamy, (9) Scott W. Grau/Icon SMI/Corbis; pg.159 (1) New Line/The Kobal Collection/Bridges, James, (2) 20th Century Fox/The Kobal Collection, (3) The Help) Dreamworks LLC/The Kobal Collection, (4) Zoetrope/United Artists/The Kobal Collection, (5) Warner Bros./The Kobal Collection/Buitendijk, Jaap, (6) Hammer/The Kobal Collection, (7, 10) Touchstone Pictures/The Kobal Collection, (8) Warner Bros./The Kobal Collection, (9) Lucasfilm/20th Century Fox/The Kobal Collection, (11) Universal/Studio Canal/Working Title/The Kobal Collection/Sparham, Laurie, (12) Morgan Creek International/The Kobal Collection/Farmer, J; pg.160 (1) PBWPix/Alamy, (2) Fancy Collection/SuperStock, (3) Jenna Woodward Photography/Getty Images, (4) Ocean/Corbis, (5) D. Hurst/Alamy, (6) Somos/Superstock, (7) altrendo images/Getty Images, (8) Philipp Nemenz/Getty Images, (9) OUP/Masterfile, (10) Win Initiative/Getty Images, (11, 18) OUP/BananaStock, (12) Karen Spencer/Alamy, (13) Silas Manhood/Alamy, (14) Lusoimages-Abstract/Alamy, (15) William Radcliffe/Science Faction/Corbis, (16) PhotoAlto/Alamy, (17) Aflo Foto Agency/Alamy, (19) Kris Timken/Getty Images, (20) Juan Silva/Getty Images; pg.161 (UK) Keith Morris/Alamy, (US) Will & Deni McIntyre/Corbis; pg.162 (modern) Fotosearch/Getty Images, (rustic) Southern Stock/Getty Images; pg.163 (crowd) Tomas Abad/Alamy, (beach) John Short/Design Pics/Corbis.

Commissioned photography by: Gareth Boden pp.26, 27, 30 (two dads in park), 38 (mobile phone) 68, 75 (Macbook pro, Tiffany heart necklace). Ryder Haske: pp.12, 13, 32, 33, 52, 53, 72, 73, 92, 93. MM studios pp.96 (Beatles album, Penguin books), p.152 (meat, fish and vegetable groups).

Pronunciation chart artwork by: Ellis Nadler

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

## WORKBOOK ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors and publisher are grateful to those who have given permission to reproduce the following extracts and adaptations of copyright material:

p.19 Extract from <http://www.roughguides.com/article/10-unusual-types-oftransport/>. Copyright © 2013 ROUGH GUIDES LTD. Reproduced by permission of Rough Guides Ltd.; p.47 Extract from 'Why houses with history will sell' by Christopher Middleton, The Telegraph, 20 June 2011. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2011. Reproduced by permission; p.51 Extract from 'Ten tips for safe shopping online this Christmas' by Stephen Ellis, The Telegraph, 8 December 2008. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2008. Reproduced by permission; p.57 Extract from 'Lucky it wasn't raining! Moment driver was catapulted through sunroof of flipping car... and walked away unharmed' by Emma Reynolds, The Daily Mail, 10 July 2012. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication; p.61 Extract from 'What to do when you spill a drink on your laptop' by Jack Schofield, The Guardian, 5 July 2012. Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2012. Reproduced by permission; p.64 Extract from 'This much I know: Usain Bolt' by Mark Bailey, The Guardian, 17 June 2012. Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2012. Reproduced by permission; p.67 Extract from 'Oxford Bookworms Library: The Thirty-Nine Steps' by John Buchan, retold by Nick Bullard, Series Editor Jennifer Bassett. © Oxford University Press 2007. Reprinted by permission; p.23 Extract from [www.newyorktaxi.org](http://www.newyorktaxi.org). Reproduced by permission; p.62 Extract from Slate, © 12 November 2008 Issue, The Slate Group All rights reserved. Used by permission and protected by the Copyright Laws of the United States. The printing, copying, redistribution, or retransmission of the Material without express written permission is prohibited; p.36 Extract from 'USA Getting there & around', [www.lonelyplanet.com](http://www.lonelyplanet.com). Reproduced with permission from the Lonely Planet website [www.lonelyplanet.com](http://www.lonelyplanet.com) © 2012 Lonely Planet.

Illustrations by: Satoshi Hashimoto/Dutch Uncle: pp.14, 57; Anna Hymas/New Division: p.20; Tim Mairs: p.13; Jerome Mireault/Colagene: pp.28, 40; Ellis Nadler: pronunciation symbols; Roger Penwill: p.59; Ron Tiner: pp.67, 68; Kath Walker: p.41.

We would also like to thank the following for permission to reproduce the following photographs:

Cover: Gemenacom/shutterstock.com, Andrey\_Popov/shutterstock.com, Wavebreakmedia/shutterstock.com, Image Source/Getty Images, Lane Oatey/Blue Jean Images/Getty Images, BJI/Blue Jean Images/Getty Images, Image Source/Corbis, Yuri Arcurs/Tetra Images/Corbis, Wavebreak Media Ltd./Corbis; pg.4 (2 across) studiomode/Alamy, (3 across) Gastromedia/Alamy, (5 across) Food and Drink Photos/Alamy, (1 down) Annabelle Breakey/Getty Images, (2 down) Dave King/Getty Images, (4 down) jon whitaker/Getty Images; pg.6 Mike Kemp/Tetra Images/Corbis; pg.7 (1) Sean Justice/Getty Images, (2) Image Source/Corbis, (3) JGI/Getty Images, (4) PhotoAlto/Eric Audras/Getty Images, (5) Jose Luis Pelaez Inc/Getty Images; pg.9 Stefano Ravera/Alamy; pg.10 Brian Hamill/Getty Images; pg.11 2020WEB/Alamy; pg.15 (bus) Thomas Cockrem/Alamy, (construction) Ryan Smith/Somos Images/Corbis, (orangutan) Andrew Watson/Getty Images; pg.16 (1) Lobke Peers/shutterstock, (2) LJSphotography/Alamy, (3) Rich Legg/Getty Images, (4) John Rowley/Getty Images, (5) Denis Scott/Corbis, (6) Everynight Images/Alamy; pg.18 (China) Ma Hailin/Xinhua Press/Corbis, (Mexico) Danny Lehman/Corbis, (Australia) John Gollings/Arcaid/Corbis; pg.19 (boat) Julia Rogers/Alamy, (sled) Accent Alaska.com/Alamy, (train) STRINGER/CAMBODIA/X80007/Reuters/Corbis, (jeep) Christian Kober/Robert Harding World Imagery/Corbis; pg.22 (man) Ann Summa/Corbis, (woman) Flashon Studio/shutterstock; pg.23 Bufflerump/shutterstock.com; pg.24 Erik Isakson/Blend Images/Corbis; pg.25 (Spielberg) Luc Roux/Sygma/Corbis, (Newton) The Gallery Collection/Corbis, (Gates) Peer Grimm/dpa/Corbis, (Edison) CORBIS; pg.27 (Liberty) Rubens Alarcon/shutterstock, (Times Square) Kobby Dagan/shutterstock.com; pg.32 Michael Regan/Getty Images; pg.34 (friends) Dreampictures/Image Source/Corbis, (couple) Monkey Business Images/shutterstock; pg.36 Car Culture/Getty Images; pg.38 (Knebworth House) Steven Vidler/Eurasia Press/Corbis, (Anna Karenina) 2012/Moviestore/Rex; pg.39 (carousel) Ambient Images Inc./Alamy, (table) Anna Clopet/CORBIS, (rink) Kiet Thai/Getty Images, (bridge) Andrew C Mace/Getty Images; pg.42 Dimitri Otis/Getty Images; pg.44 Ken Seet/Corbis; pg.45 epa european pressphoto agency b.v./Alamy; pg.47 (Graceland) Jon Arnold Images Ltd/Alamy, (cabin) jpbcpa/istock, (apartment) cdrin/shutterstock.com; pg.48 Jeff Morgan 12/Alamy; pg.51 auremar/shutterstock; pg.52 Mira Oberman/AFP/Getty Images; pg.53 Blend Images/shutterstock; pg.54 C. Devan/Corbis; pg.55 (dentist) Julian Abram Wainwright/epa/Corbis, (golf) Andrew Geiger/Getty Images; pg.57 Top-Pics TBK/Alamy; pg.58 Mathew Crowcoot/Newsteam/SWNS Group; pg.59 Tokyo Space Club/Corbis; pg.60 (keyboard) S.E.A. Photo/Alamy, (plug) Carsten Reisinger/Alamy, (outlet) Joe Belanger/shutterstock, (switch) Olivier Le Queinec/shutterstock, (headphones) Bryan Solomon/shutterstock, (USB) cristi180884/shutterstock, (speaker) arigato/shutterstock, (mouse) vasabii/shutterstock, (screen) yanugkelid/shutterstock, (remote) MNI/shutterstock, (flashdrive) bogdan ionescu/shutterstock, (adaptor) Freer/shutterstock; pg.61 R and R Images/Getty Images; pg.63 (Selena) AP Photo/Blanca Charolet, Premier Postage via Hispanic PR Wire, HO, (Jay Z) Ben Rowland/The Hell Gate/Corbis, (bridge) Imaginechina/Corbis, (Kyji) Anindito Mukherjee/epa/Corbis, (Craig) EON/DANJAQ/SONY/The Kobal Collection/Maidment, Jay, (Mesa Verde) MarclSchauer/shutterstock, (Louvre) Migel/shutterstock.com, (Everest) Pal Teravagimov/shutterstock; pg.64 (1) NetPhotos/Alamy, (2) leolintang/shutterstock, (3) Alexander Demyanenko/shutterstock, (4) Erkan Mehmet/Alamy, (5) Asianet-Pakistan/shutterstock.com, (6) Bernd Kohlhas/Corbis, (7) Ferenc Szelepcesenyi/shutterstock, (8) claudiolivizia/istock, (Bolt) Christopher Morris/Corbis; pg.65 (1) pockygallery/shutterstock, (2) Burdika/shutterstock, (3) Graphic design/shutterstock, (4) anaken2012/shutterstock, (5) Anton Prado PHOTO/shutterstock, (6) maniacpixel/shutterstock; pg.66 Arthur Turner/Alamy.