American English File

Workbook 4

Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig
with Jane Hudson

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1 A Q and A

Judge a man by his questions rather than by his answers.
Voltaire, eighteenth-century French author, humanist, rationalist, and satirist

1 GRAMMAR question formation

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

1 A ~~You have ever been~~ to Mexico? ✗ *Have you ever been*
B Yes, a couple of times.
2 Why didn't you tell me the truth? ✓ _____
3 Where you usually go on vacation? _____
4 Haven't you done the homework yet? _____
5 What did happen at the meeting yesterday? _____
6 Who is Carlos going out with? _____
7 How much far is it to the station? _____
8 How many people did come to your party? _____
9 Whose jacket did you borrow for the wedding? _____
10 Why Marina is driving your car? _____
11 Excuse me. Can you tell me where are the restrooms? _____
12 How much time have you been studying English? _____

b Match the sentences to the short questions.

1 I need to leave work an hour early today. [f]
2 I've been thinking. [ ]
3 Mia's going to the theater tonight. [ ]
4 My brother got a love letter! [ ]
5 I'm going to Seoul next week on business. [ ]
6 You're too late! They've already gone. [ ]

a Lucky you! For how long?
b Oh really? With who?
c Where to?
d About what?
e Really! From who?
f ~~What for?~~

c Write questions with or without the auxiliary *do*, *does*, or *did*.

1 when / your brother / pass his driving test
When did your brother pass his driving test _____?
2 who / cook / in your family
_____?
3 what / happen / if I press this button
_____?
4 how long / you / stay / in Brazil last summer
_____?
5 which / you / prefer – tea or coffee
_____?
6 what / make / you angry
_____?
7 who / drink / all the juice I / leave / in the refrigerator
_____?
8 how long / take / to get to Chicago from here
_____?

d Write indirect questions.

1 "Where does Natalie live?"
Do you know *where Natalie lives* _____?
2 "What time is it?"
Could you tell me _____?
3 "Where did we park the car?"
Do you remember _____?
4 "Are there any tickets left for the concert tonight?"
Do you know _____?
5 "What time does the concert start?"
Can you tell me _____?
6 "When is Lisa's birthday?"
Can you remember _____?

Study Link Student Book p.132 *Grammar Bank 1A*

2 READING & VOCABULARY

a Read the text quickly. What is Shyno?

Solutions for the *shy romantic*

So what do you do if you see the man or woman of your dreams on the street, on the beach, or in a disco, yet you're too shy to approach him or her? A 28-year-old Italian medical student, Simone Giancola, has come up with the perfect solution: the Shyno dating service.

Simone says he had his idea when he saw a beautiful woman on a sailing boat and felt frustrated that he couldn't contact her. "I saw this stunning woman on a boat, simply the most beautiful woman I'd ever seen in my life. The boat had a number, and I thought, 'If only the number of that boat was a telephone number!' "

This experience gave him the idea of using T-shirts with a code saved on a database so that people could contact the object of their desire. The Shyno dating service works like this. First, you buy a T-shirt with a nickname and number printed on it, which form a code – for example, Cayman 232 or Emily 14. The organizers issue you with a membership card bearing a secret password so that you can register online with their website.

Then, when you see the man or woman of your dreams wearing a Shyno T-shirt, you can make a note of the code and send an admiring text or video message to the website. Your message is passed on to him or her with your details and your own cell phone number. If he or she gets in touch with you, then you can take it from there.

The program began after a trial in a night club, when 1,000 free T-shirts were given out. Within a week they had generated 14,000 text messages.

More than 20,000 T-shirts have been sold since Shyno was started in Italy last year, and the program is being advertised on Italian television. The newspaper *La Stampa* called Shyno "the future of the eternal game of seduction." Mr. Giancola expects to have 200,000 customers by the end of this year and a million within three years.

So, what has happened to the stereotypical image of Italian men? Have they lost their macho instincts? Mauro Falcinelli, the program's Rome representative, says that times have changed. "Young women are wary of responding to approaches by strangers. Romance has become a risky business."

Shyno is also considering extending the dating program to car license plates. "Think how many times you pull up at a traffic light and exchange glances with an attractive person in the car next to you," Mr. Giancola said. "We Italians sometimes throw across a folded piece of paper with our phone number on it. How much simpler to take a note of the license plate and see if the car is registered on the website."

Adapted from a newspaper

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

1 Simone Giancola founded Shyno when he was in medical school. *T*
2 He got the idea after talking to a beautiful woman on a boat. ___
3 You register your real name on the Shyno website. ___
4 You can send a text message directly to the person you like. ___
5 When they tried the idea in a nightclub, it was successful. ___
6 *La Stampa* doesn't think the website works. ___
7 Shyno is successful because Italian men have become less macho. ___
8 You can also register your car license plate on Shyno. ___

c Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean?

d Match the highlighted words to the correct definition.

1 an informal name used by your family or friends *nickname*
2 the noun from the verb *try* ___
3 careful because you are uncertain or afraid ___
4 go near somebody ___
5 put your name on an official list ___
6 think of, invent ___
7 very attractive, beautiful ___
8 a card that shows you belong to a club or organization ___

e Complete the sentences with the words from **d**.

1 If you want to vote in the elections, you have to *register* at the Board of Elections.
2 My real name is John, but everyone uses my _____, which is "Curly."
3 I forgot my _____, so they wouldn't let me use the gym.
4 Some people are _____ of using their credit card to buy things on the Internet.
5 The police say that the escaped prisoner is dangerous and nobody should _____ him.
6 Scientists are trying to _____ a cure for the common cold.
7 The view from the top of the mountain is _____!
8 There's going to be a _____ of the new computer system before it is used in all stores.

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɛr/ and /ər/; question words

a Write the words in the correct column.

~~dirty~~ ~~hair~~ learn prefer rarely share
their turn wear were where work

hair	*dirty*

b Write the question words.

1 /wɛr/ *where*
2 /huz/ _____
3 /haʊ/ _____
4 /hu/ _____
5 /waɪ/ _____
6 /wɑt/ _____
7 /wɛn/ _____
8 /wɪtʃ/ _____

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
eyebrows *(noun)*	/ˈaɪbraʊz/	
funeral *(noun)*	/ˈfyunərəl/	
scorecard *(noun)*	/ˈskɔrkɑrd/	
small talk *(noun)*	/smɔl tɔk/	
tag *(noun)*	/tæg/	
embarrassing *(adj)*	/ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ/	
giggle *(verb)*	/ˈgɪgl/	
raise *(verb)*	/reɪz/	
trust *(verb)*	/trʌst/	
have a date	/hæv ə deɪt/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to two people talking about how they met their partners and mark the statements T (true) or F (false), according to the speaker.**

1 Sue was very serious about Internet dating. ___
2 Kevin is a biologist. ___
3 Kevin lives on the coast. ___
4 Sue and Kevin meet every weekend. ___
5 John's brother was going out with Rachel's best friend. ___
6 John and Rachel have known each other for six years. ___
7 Their first date ended badly. ___
8 Their second date was also with Dan and Sarah. ___

b **Listen again with the audioscript on page 74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link **MultiROM**

Here's something to think about: How come you never see a headline like "Psychic Wins Lottery"?
Jay Leno, American comedian and television host

1 B Do you believe it?

1 READING

a Read the text. Which topic is not mentioned?

politics relationships business food sports

India

The dream destination for astrology addicts

While in the United States the general belief in astrology is limited to glancing at horoscopes in newspapers and magazines, in India people take their star signs very seriously.

Astrology programs are shown on many of India's 320 television channels, and at least a dozen stations are devoted entirely to astrology 24 hours a day. Kolkata housewife Lata Banerji always starts her day by turning on the astrology channel Shristi to find out what the day holds for her and whether she will have to face any kind of domestic crisis. She also receives information on what food she should eat to avoid illness. "It gives me the confidence I need to face the day," she says. "Americans go to a therapist every week to cope with life. I get my sense of well-being from the advice I get from astrologers."

One of the most famous displays of deep belief in astrology came when the Bollywood actress and former Miss World Aishwarya Rai, 33, announced her engagement to 31-year-old actor Abhishek Bachchan. Unfortunately, astrologers predicted poor health or an early death for her husband, so Aishwarya attempted to avert disaster by marrying a banana tree first in the hope that the bad luck would affect the tree instead of her new husband. Although this may sound bizarre to us, only a few people in India have been shocked by this behavior.

Indians seek astrological advice on everything, from marriage and having children to when to buy a new car and whether to accept a job offer. Some programs specialize in medical astrology, with callers asking about health issues, while others provide investment and business advice. Astrology is even important in politics, with prime ministers asking their astrologers for a "promising" date before announcing a general election.

Nowadays it is almost obligatory for Indian parents to have a horoscope drawn up when a baby is born. Two people taking advantage of the boom in business are Kalidas Sriram and Vishi Babu, who have put up their tents complete with laptop computer and printer right outside a hospital. They either visit the maternity wards or wait outside until new parents leave to offer their services. For the equivalent of $6 they use the baby's time and date of birth to print out a horoscope for the delighted parents.

Many Indians have no doubt that astrology can change people's lives for the better. The glamorous Sunita Menon, India's most famous fortune-teller, was a flight attendant until a tarot reader predicted that she would change jobs. Now she is the presenter of a hugely popular television program and was recently hired by India's most famous music company to advise on investment and business decisions.

Adapted from a newspaper

b Read the text again and choose a, b, or c.

1 … radio stations are all about astrology.
   a 320
   b 12
   c 24

2 Lata Banerji watches an astrology channel
   a to help her in her daily life.
   b because she is very worried about getting sick.
   c because she can't afford a therapist.

3 The actress Aishwarya Rai married a tree
   a because she's very eccentric.
   b because she wanted to protect her husband.
   c because her husband has a serious illness.

4 According to the text, Indians ask astrologers
   a how they should vote in the election.
   b where they can get a good job.
   c for advice about many things.

5 Sunita Menon works as
   a an adviser for a well-known company.
   b a tarot card reader.
   c the presenter of a music program.

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

2 VOCABULARY personality

a Write a personality adjective to describe each speaker.

1 "Don't panic! Everything is going to be fine." *calm*

2 "I will always be there for you. A friend is forever." _____

3 "I don't like talking to other people about my feelings." _____

4 "I'm going to give you some advice because I've seen this happen many times before." _____

5 "I don't know why, but I just get angry with people so easily!" _____

6 "He lives alone with ten cats, and he always dresses in white." _____

7 "I'm always happy to do what everyone else wants to do." _____

8 "Even if I'm wrong, I'm not going to apologize." _____

9 "I want you to stop seeing your friends so you can spend all your time with me." _____

b Complete the sentences with the adjective form of the words in **bold**.

1 My brother is really *ambitious*. He's determined to be a big success. **ambition**

2 My coworker always thinks the worst will happen. She's really _____. **pessimism**

3 I have no problem leaving my children with Emily. She's very _____. **response**

4 You never know if you've offended Sam. He's always so _____. **mood**

5 Phil is always there when you need him. He's completely _____. **rely**

6 Tania never remembers her appointments. She's terribly _____. **forget**

7 You have to be really careful what you say to Susan. She's very _____. **sense**

8 Rachel is the most _____ person I know. She only buys things that she can afford. **practice**

Study Link **Student Book p.146** *Vocabulary Bank*

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Write the words in the correct group according to the main stressed syllable.

adventurous ambitious arrogant cheerful
easygoing immature impulsive insincere
loyal open-minded possessive practical

stress on 1st syllable	stress on 2nd syllable	stress on 3rd syllable
stubborn	eccentric	impolite

b Practice saying the words in **a**.

4 MINI GRAMMAR *the … the …* + comparatives

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1 The *more you worry* about it, the *worse* you'll feel. (worry, bad)

2 The _____ we leave, the _____ we'll get there. (early, soon)

3 The _____ you are, the _____ he'll be. (late, angry)

4 The _____ my English, the _____ I'll speak. (practice, good)

5 The _____ it gets, the _____ it is to sleep. (hot, difficult)

6 The _____ you get, the _____ you'll be. (exercise, strong)

5 GRAMMAR auxiliary verbs

a Complete the sentences using *so* … and *neither* … .

1 I'm an optimistic person and *so are* you.

2 My father works at home and _____ my mother.

3 I haven't tried speed dating and _____ my friends.

4 Carla is coming tonight and _____ Jessica.

5 My sister never wears jeans and _____ I.

6 Harry was late and _____ Dan.

7 You'll be late and _____ I.

8 Marcos hasn't spoken to her and _____ I.

b Complete the dialogues with a tag question or an auxiliary.

1 A Matthew asked you to go out with him, *didn't he* ?
B Yes, he *did*, and I said yes.
A You _____? But you told me you _____ like him.
B Yes, I know. I _____ say that, but when I spoke to him at the party, I discovered that he's really nice.
A He_____ ? So where are you going on your first date?

2 A You didn't close the back door when you went to school, _____?
B That's not true. I _____ close the back door!
A You aren't telling the truth, _____?
B I _____! I can remember closing it.
A Well, the door isn't closed now, _____?

3 A You like classical music, _____?
B Yes, I love it.
A But you don't like opera much, _____?
B I _____ like opera, but it's not my favorite. I prefer orchestral music.
A So _____ I. Let's go to a concert together sometime.

4 A I'm starving!
B You _____? I'm not. I had a very big lunch.
A So you don't want to go out for dinner, _____?
B Not especially, but if you _____, I'll come with you.
A You _____? That's great. I don't feel like cooking tonight.

Study Link Student Book p.132 *Grammar Bank 1B*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
childhood *(noun)*	/ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/	
handwriting *(noun)*	/ˈhændraɪtɪŋ/	
initials *(noun)*	/ɪˈnɪʃlz/	
signature *(noun)*	/ˈsɪgnətʃər/	
trick *(noun)*	/trɪk/	
illegible *(adj)*	/ɪˈlɛdʒəbl/	
psychic *(adj)*	/ˈsaɪkɪk/	
secretive *(adj)*	/ˈsikrətɪv/	
deduce *(verb)*	/dɪˈdus/	
sign *(verb)*	/saɪn/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a radio program about superstitions and complete the chart.

Superstition	When or Where?	Why?
Seeing a black cat	Originated in the Middle 1 _____	People thought black cats possessed evil 2 _____
Walking under ladders	Originated in ancient 3 _____	People thought it broke the 4 _____ of the triangle
Touching wood	Originated in the 5 _____ _____	People knocked on 6 _____ to call the good spirits
Saying "Bless you"	Originated at the time of the 7 _____	The pope passed a law obliging people to bless the person who was 8 _____

b Listen again with the audioscript on page 74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

If you're choking in a restaurant, you can just say the magic words "Heimlich maneuver," and all will be well. Trouble is, it's difficult to say "Heimlich maneuver" when you're choking to death.

Eddie Izzard, English comedian

1 C You're the doctor!

1 VOCABULARY illness and treatment

a Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

bleeding ~~blister~~ burn cough
faint pain rash swollen

1 Janet wore her new shoes all day, and now she has a *blister* on her toe.
2 I'm feeling a little bit dizzy. I think I'm going to _____.
3 If you touch the oven when it's hot, you'll _____ your hand.
4 After I took the medicine, I got a _____ all over my body. I must be allergic to it.
5 Roberto shut the door on his finger, and now it's very _____.
6 Our office manager has a terrible _____ because he smokes so much.
7 I fell asleep in the car, and now I have a _____ in my neck.
8 The little boy cut himself on a piece of glass, and his leg is _____.

b Complete the dialogues between the patients and the doctor.

1 P I've been throwing up, and I have diarrhea.
D I think you have *food poisoning*.
2 P It hurts when I talk, and I can't eat.
D You have a s_____ t_____.
3 P I have a temperature, and my body aches.
D You probably have the f_____.
4 P I can't stop sneezing, and I have a cough.
D You've c_____ a c_____.
5 P I fell down, and now my ankle is very swollen.
D I'm afraid you've s_____ your ankle.
6 P When I exercise, I have difficulty breathing.
D I think you have a_____.

c Write the words.

1 The general word for pills and liquids you take when you are sick. *medicine*
2 You can take these when you have a headache. _____
3 If your doctor isn't sure what's wrong with you, he or she will send you to see this person. _____
4 If you sprain your ankle, the best thing is to put one of these on it. _____
5 If you have a problem with your appendix, you will probably need to have one of these. _____
6 If you have a deep cut, you will probably need these to close the wound. _____

Study Link Student Book p.147 *Vocabulary Bank*

2 PRONUNCIATION consonant and vowel sounds

a Write the words.

1 /sniz/ *sneeze*
2 /ˈstʌməkeɪk/ _____
3 /ˈswoʊlən/ _____
4 /ˈblʌd ˌpreʃər/ _____
5 /ʌnˈkɑnʃəs/ _____
6 /wund/ _____

b Circle the word with a different sound.

pressure	ache	allergic	choke
rash	sick	bandage	temperature
operation	unconscious	drug	X-ray
chest	cough	injection	stitches

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

3 READING

a Read the article quickly. Which of the misconceptions is partly true?

Medical myths

So you think you know a little bit about medicine? Unfortunately, you're probably wrong, according to Dr. Keith Hopcroft. Here he explains some common misconceptions.

Put butter on a burn
1 [ ] You should put your butter back in the refrigerator and turn on the cold water instead. After leaving the burn under the running water for at least ten minutes, you should cover it with a clean wet dish towel to prevent infection, and then seek medical help.

Don't allow a child with a head injury to sleep This implies that sleep is dangerous for a child who has knocked their head, which is simply not true. 2 [ ] The best thing to do in the case of a head injury is to allow the child to go to sleep, but to wake them up from time to time to make sure that everything is all right.

You should avoid swimming after a meal This belief probably exists because of the fear that some food might escape from your stomach if you have just eaten and choke you. 3 [ ] Whatever the reason, there is no medical evidence to suggest that people should not swim after eating.

It's dangerous to wake up sleepwalkers No, it isn't, although waking them may cause confusion and distress. The safest thing to do is to guide the person gently back to bed and keep an eye on them until they go back to sleep again. 4 [ ]

b Read the article again. Complete it with the missing sentences. There is one sentence you don't need to use.

A Or perhaps people believe that blood will be diverted from the legs and arms toward the stomach, increasing the risk of a cramp in the muscles.

B This is important because it is also not true that they never injure themselves.

C This is a bad idea, unless you're planning on changing traditional methods of cooking!

D However, if they are asleep, you are not able to watch out for serious and increasing tiredness, which indicates a complication.

E If this happens, there is a very real danger that it might block the person's throat and cause death.

4 GRAMMAR present perfect (simple and continuous)

a Check what you know. Review the rules. Then do b.

■ present perfect simple

present perfect simple: *have* / *has* + past participle (*worked*, *seen*, etc.)

past experiences

> **Have** you ever **lost** your credit card?

recent past actions

> Their wedding day **has** finally **arrived**.
> **I've called** for a taxi.

with *yet* and *already* (for emphasis)

> **I've already done** the exercise, but I **haven't read** the text **yet**.

unfinished states (non-action verbs)

> They'**ve known** each other for ten years.
> **A** How long **have** you **been** married?
> **B** Since 1996.

- *Already* usually goes before the main verb in [+] sentences; *yet* goes at the end of the phrase in [–] sentences and [?].
- Use *How long ...?* + present perfect to ask about an unfinished period of time (from the past until now).
- Use *for* + a period of time, e.g., *for two weeks*, or *since* + a point in time, e.g., *since 1990*.

! Be careful with *been* and *gone*.
She's gone to Taipei. = she went and is there now; *She's been to Taipei.* = she went and has come back

■ present perfect or simple past?

> How long **have** you **been** married to Alan?
> (= you are married to Alan now)
> How long **were** you married to Jake?
> (= you are not married to Jake now)
> I'**ve started** taking dance classes.
> (= I don't say exactly when, where, etc.)
> I **took** a dance class on Saturday.
> (= I say when)

- Use the present perfect when there is a connection between the past and the present.
- Use the simple past to ask or talk about **finished** actions in the past when the time is mentioned or understood. We often use a past time expression, e.g., *January*, *last week*, etc.
- Often both the simple past and the present perfect can be used when the time isn't mentioned, e.g.,
I cut my finger / I've cut my finger.

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

1 In-sook hasn't already started her new job.
✗ *hasn't started her new job yet*

2 How long have your parents been married?
✓

3 Their train has arrived ten minutes ago. We're late!

4 I've worked for this company since 2005.

5 We've had this computer for last October.

6 My brother has traveled all over the world.

7 What time have you woken up this morning?

8 They only know each other for six months, but they're getting married next week.

c **New grammar.** Complete the e-mail with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect simple or continuous.

Dear Sabine,

Sorry I [1] *haven't written* (not write) for a long time, but I [2] _____ (have) a lot of work recently, and I [3] _____ (be) too exhausted to do anything in the evenings once I get home. Today is a holiday though, so I [4] _____ (write) e-mails all day to try to catch up with all my friends.

Guess what! I [5] _____ (move out) of my parents' house! I [6] _____ (live) in my new apartment for a week now, and I love it! I [7] _____ (already / unpack) all my things, and it's beginning to feel like home. Please come and visit!

The bad news is that I [8] _____ (split up) with Matt. He [9] _____ (travel) so much recently that we [10] _____ (not manage) to see each other much, and I [11] _____ (meet) someone else. His name is Carl, and he's a coworker from the office. We [12] _____ (see) each other since the beginning of the summer. We [13] _____ (have) three dates so far, and I really like him!

Anyway, I have to go.

Please write soon and tell me all your news.
Love,
Sophie

Study Link Student Book p.132 *Grammar Bank 1C*

Phrasal verbs in context

Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from File 1.

break call come cut give

1 I'm trying to _____ down the amount of chocolate I eat.

2 I tried to learn Chinese, but it was so difficult that I _____ up.

3 I wonder who _____ up with the idea of speed dating. Was it a man or a woman?

4 The rock group was together for ten years before they _____ up.

5 I'm sorry. Jane is out. Can you _____ back later?

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
cells *(noun)*	/sɛlz/	
long-term *(adj)*	/ˈlɔŋtərm/	
stuck *(adj)*	/stʌk/	
breathe *(verb)*	/brið/	
choke *(verb)*	/tʃoʊk/	
damage *(verb)*	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	
panic *(verb)*	/ˈpænɪk/	
sting (stung, stung) *(verb)*	/stɪŋ/	
strengthen *(verb)*	/ˈstrɛŋkθən/	
swallow *(verb)*	/ˈswɑloʊ/	

LISTENING

a Listen and match the speakers to the place where they gave or received first aid.

A in the park — Speaker ____
B in the mountains — Speaker ____
C in a conference hall — Speaker ____

b Listen again. What was the medical emergency and what first aid did each person receive?

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/4

1 What does the future hold? COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the missing words.

1 **A** What's your new job like?
B Boring. B_____, I just answer the phone and take messages all day.

2 **A** Did you like the apartment you looked at yesterday?
B Well, it's a good value in t_____ of price, but the location isn't so great.

3 **A** What are you planning to give Pam for her birthday?
B I was thinking of giving her a book or s_____ like that.

4 **A** This textbook is huge.
B Yes, it covers a wide r_____ of topics.

5 **A** Stop laughing! Everyone is looking at you.
B I'm sorry. I can't h_____ it. This is so funny!

6 **A** Does John still call you every day?
B No, I told him I already have a boyfriend, so he finally got the m_____.

2 ON THE STREET

a Match the phrases 1–5 to their meanings a–e.

1 read into it	a sometimes
2 every once in a while	b make a special effort
3 turn out	c too
4 go out of your way	d develop
5 as well	e think it means

b Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of phrases 1–5 above.

1 Thanks to his parents, he developed very well.
Thanks to his parents, he _____ very well.

2 She said she's not coming. No matter what you think it means, that's all she said.
She said she's not coming. No matter what you _____, that's all she said.

3 Sometimes I go for a walk in the evening.
_____ I go for a walk in the evening.

4 I read my horoscope online every day, and my sister does too.
I read my horoscope online every day, and my sister does _____.

5 The hotel staff members made a special effort to make us comfortable.
The hotel staff members _____ to make us comfortable.

3 READING

a Read the article. In your opinion, which is the best star sign for each job?

1 psychologist _____	7 astrologer _____
2 athlete _____	8 accountant _____
3 author _____	9 salesperson _____
4 actor _____	10 company director _____
5 diplomat _____	11 marriage counselor _____

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

You and your star sign

Virgo
(Aug. 23–Sept. 22) Virgos have an intellectual and analytical approach to life. Communication is important to them, and they love the written word. They have an eye for detail and are good at observing the world around them.

Libra
(Sept. 23–Oct. 22) Librans are smooth talkers and good at promoting peace and harmony. They react well in hostile situations. They are good negotiators and excellent at seeing other people's points of view.

Scorpio
(Oct. 23–Nov. 21) Scorpios are inquisitive and probing, fascinated with how things and people work. They take a great interest in understanding human emotions and are always seeking to uncover a hidden truth.

Sagittarius
(Nov. 22–Dec. 21) Sagittarians tend to be independent, and they love traveling. They are good conversationalists and experts at making friends and convincing people to do things.

Capricorn
(Dec. 22–Jan. 19) Capricorns often have a wide knowledge of practical and business affairs. They are careful and methodical in their work. They like money, although they do not always like spending it.

Aquarius
(Jan. 20–Feb. 18) Aquarians are generally unpredictable, determined, and stubborn. They often adopt unusual lifestyles and ideas. They are sometimes "visionaries" who can "see" into the future.

Pisces
(Feb. 19–March 20) Piscean people tend to be idealistic, sensitive, and responsive to the thoughts and feelings of others. They appreciate art and poetry and may have well-developed dramatic abilities.

Aries
(March 21–April 19) Arians have a tremendous psychological drive to prove themselves to be the best at all costs. They have great physical energy and enjoy competition. They have a tendency to be impulsive.

Taurus
(April 20–May 20) Taureans find it difficult to rely on others, but they are very dependable themselves. They are physically strong and tend to have powerful voices.

Gemini
(May 21–June 20) Geminis enjoy communicating, and they feel a need to express ideas and share information with others. They love coming into contact with a variety of people.

Cancer
(June 21–July 22) Cancerians react emotionally to everything they experience in life, and they tend to avoid confrontation. They are very good listeners and good at giving advice.

Leo
(July 23–Aug. 22) Leo is a creative, sociable, and dramatic sign, which loves to be the center of a circle of admirers. Leos tend to be very self-confident and are natural leaders. They are often highly successful in positions of authority and power.

If you speak three languages, you are trilingual. If you speak two, you are bilingual.
If you speak one, you are English.
German joke

2 A National stereotypes: truth or myth?

1 GRAMMAR using adjectives as nouns

a Complete the chart. Add your country if it isn't already in the chart.

Country	Nationality adjective	The people
Spain	*Spanish*	*the Spanish* or *Spaniards*
Thailand		
Poland		or
Japan		
Brazil		
Greece		
Mexico		
Turkey		or

b Complete the sentences with the noun form of an adjective from the list.

blind deaf disabled ~~elderly~~ injured rich unemployed young

1 Should the family or the government take care of *the elderly* ?
2 The government is offering courses to help _____ to find jobs.
3 After the accident, _____ were taken to hospital.
4 The building has easy access for _____.
5 _____ should pay higher taxes than the poor.
6 Braille is a special system of reading and writing for _____.
7 _____ always think that they know better than their parents.
8 The presenter of the TV program uses sign language so that _____ can follow what's happening.

c Complete the dialogues with *one* or *ones*.

1 A What would you like?
B Two pounds of ripe bananas, please. Not green _____.
2 A I'm looking for a T-shirt.
B What kind of T-shirt?
A A white _____.
3 A We shouldn't have bought this sofa.
B You're right. The leather _____ was more comfortable.
4 A Which of these two pairs of glasses looks best on me?
B The round _____. I don't think the square _____ look good on you.

Study Link Student Book p.134 *Grammar Bank 2A*

2 READING

a Look at the pictures and read the article. Match each picture to a paragraph. There is one picture that is not used.

b Match the highlighted words to the correct definition.

1 very important *key*
2 owned by somebody else before _____
3 rich _____
4 hanging loosely on the body _____
5 having small folds or lines in material _____
6 an outline or shape of a body _____
7 horrified _____
8 a mental picture _____
9 messy _____
10 larger than usual _____

You're not going out dressed like THAT!

The older generation is often appalled by how younger people choose to dress. But youth fashion cultures have been coming and going for more than fifty years. Here's a quick guide to some key movements in our fashion history.

A YOUNG REBELS During the 1950s the term "youth culture" emerged, signaling that a new generation wanted to differentiate themselves from their parents. The young Hollywood actors Marlon Brando and James Dean represented the image of the rebellious teenager in their movies, and their clothing reflected this attitude. The combination of a white T-shirt, jeans, and a leather jacket became the uniform of American youth.

B HIPPIES By the late 1960s, hippies were the most vocal and extreme outsiders of the decade. Their dress announced a shifting set of beliefs: internationalism, multiculturalism, and peace. Hippies wore old secondhand clothes decorated with colorful patterns and "love beads" in a celebration of the counterculture. Long hair was seen everywhere.

C GRUNGE As a rebellion against the corporate look of the 1980s, some young people took on a sloppy, careless appearance. Their scruffy look was inspired by the clothing styles of rock bands in the Seattle area, especially Nirvana. Heavy work boots, torn and faded jeans, and wrinkled flannel shirts worn over ratty T-shirts copied the work clothes of loggers and fishermen in the Pacific Northwest of the United States.

D HIP-HOP Hip-hop style, which began in poor, inner-city neighborhoods of big cities, visualizes the principle of "living on the edge," of life poised between danger and pleasure. Oversized clothing is characteristic, with baggy pants worn extremely low. The clothes enlarge the entire body silhouette. Hip-hop has been copied by affluent suburban youth as well as international fashion designers.

3 VOCABULARY clothes and fashion

a Find nine more materials in the wordsearch. Words also read from bottom to top and from right to left.

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

b Circle the odd one out.

1 sleeveless (scruffy) hooded V-neck
2 stylish trendy long-sleeved flattering
3 silk striped checked patterned
4 denim old-fashioned suede fur
5 loose long tight solid

c Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

change clothes fit get dressed up
~~get undressed~~ hang up looks match

1 Can you tell the children to *get undressed* and get into the bathtub, please?
2 The party's going to be pretty formal, so I suppose we'd better _____.
3 Can you _____ the shirts I just ironed in your closet, please?
4 I think I must have put on weight. These pants don't _____ me anymore.
5 That new dress really _____ good on you!
6 I've been working in the garage, so I'll have to _____ before we go out.
7 Ruth bought a red handbag to _____ her red shoes.

Study Link **Student Book p.148**
Vocabulary Bank

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Circle the word with a different sound.

loose	striped	stockings	stylish
hood	slippers	cotton	nylon
suit	swimsuit	clothes	tie
shoes	linen	socks	suede

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link Student Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

5 GRAMMAR adjective order

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

1 Sarah is wearing a denim short skirt.
✗ a short denim skirt _____

2 I'm looking for a sleeveless pink T-shirt.
_____

3 I want to buy some leather white pants.
_____

4 My sister bought some purple trendy glasses.
_____

5 He gave his mother a patterned silk scarf for her birthday. _____

6 She looks very nice in those black tight spandex shorts.
_____

7 My boss's wife was wearing a beautiful long red dress.
_____

8 You can't wear those old scruffy jeans to the wedding.
_____

Study Link Student Book p.134 *Grammar Bank 2A*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
characteristics *(noun)*	/ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪks/	
costume *(noun)*	/ˈkɑstum/	
stereotype *(noun)*	/ˈstɛriətaɪp/	
survey *(noun)*	/ˈsərveɪ/	
tribe *(noun)*	/traɪb/	
flattering *(adj)*	/ˈflætəriŋ/	
lively *(adj)*	/ˈlaɪvli/	
slightly *(adv)*	/ˈslaɪtli/	
burst out laughing	/bərst aʊt ˈlæfɪŋ/	
take (yourself) seriously	/teɪk yərˈsɛlf ˈsɪriəsli/	

LISTENING

a **You're going to hear a bilingual speaker from Spain talking about the national stereotype of people from his country. In what three aspects does he think he is a typical Spaniard?**

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

1 Spanish people vary a lot from region to region. ___
2 They are very sociable. ___
3 They don't really have a siesta every day. ___
4 You can always depend on them. ___
5 They tend to judge people by appearances. ___
6 They admire other cultures and customs. ___

c **Listen again with the audioscript on page 75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/4

2 B

I feel about airplanes the way I feel about diets. It seems to me they are wonderful things for other people to go on.

Jean Kerr, American writer

Air travel: the inside story

1 READING

a Read the text quickly. What two problems does Linate airport have?

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

1 Wildlife experts are going to try to catch the hares next Sunday. *T*

2 Hares recently caused two accidents involving tourist charter planes. ___

3 Nobody knows why the hare population has suddenly increased in the area. ___

4 Linate will close at 8:00 on Sunday morning. ___

5 The hunters will take the hares to reserves and set them free. ___

6 Linate is Milan's main airport. ___

7 Only discount airlines use Linate airport. ___

8 The hares are not the only problem Linate airport suffers. ___

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary, then use them to complete the sentences.

1 Due to a technical problem, our flight is going to *be rescheduled* for this afternoon.

2 The police are trying to _____ a bank robber who is hiding somewhere in the building.

3 We set off on our trip _____, when the sun was just rising.

4 The plane _____ crashed one minute after taking off. It's a complete mystery.

5 The government needs to take _____ to reduce crime in big cities.

6 Firefighters made several _____ to enter the building, but the fire was too strong.

7 The man will _____ from prison after serving only ten years of his sentence.

8 People who drink and drive are _____ the lives of other drivers and passengers.

Hares cause airport chaos

A plague of hares has been causing such chaos at Milan's city airport that authorities have decided to take drastic measures to try and catch them. Linate airport will close for three hours on Sunday while 200 wildlife experts go out on the runways to capture about 80 hares.

Hares have been invading the runways for months, confusing the ground radar and endangering aircraft landing and taking off, say officials. "In the last two weeks hares have ended up beneath the wheels of two tourist charter planes," said Alberto Grancini, the Milan province official in charge of hunting and wildlife. "They could have caused serious accidents."

The Milan airports authority said that the hare population at Linate had inexplicably increased this year, leading to several attempts to drive them away from the airport. Unfortunately, the hares have refused to leave, so the decision has been made to close the airport altogether to try to capture them.

The operation begins on Saturday, when an area of four square kilometers will be fenced off, including the runways, hangars, and aircraft parking areas. The hare hunters will move in at dawn on Sunday, chasing hares until 8:00 a.m., when Linate will reopen. Twelve flights will have to be rescheduled for later in the day. The hares will be taken to protected nature reserves in the Milan area and will be released, in the hope that they do not find their way back to the airport.

Linate, which is only seven kilometers from the center of Milan, was built in the 1930s and served as the city's main airport until the modernization of Malpensa, 50 kilometers up the road. Linate is used by charters and discount airlines such as easyJet, as well as by national carriers such as Alitalia and British Airways. It is plagued not only by hares but also by frequent fog. ■

Adapted from a newspaper

2 VOCABULARY air travel

a Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

6 When I went to pick up my …, I found that one bag hadn't arrived.
7 The cabin … members were very efficient when we had to make an emergency landing.
8 After the flight landed, the … had to stay on board the plane for an hour because of a security alert.

Clues down ↓

1 It's not always easy to find a … at airports if you need help with your suitcase.
2 Nowadays I always fly with discount … . They are much cheaper!
3 After we checked in, we went through to … to find the right gate.
4 When I got to the airport, I went straight to … to see if my mother's flight had landed yet.
5 I asked a flight … to bring me an extra pillow.

b Complete the text with appropriate words.

The worst trip I ever had was when I flew to Rome last year. I arrived at the [1]t*erminal* in plenty of time, but when I got to the [2]c_____ counter, there was an enormous line. By the time it was my turn, there were no window [3]s_____ left, so I had to sit in the middle of a row. The man at [4]p_____ _____ didn't seem to like the photo in my passport, but in the end he let me through. Then my scissors were confiscated during the security check. My [5]f_____ was called as soon as I arrived at the departure lounge, and I had to run to reach the gate in time. I sat next to a small child who screamed loudly when we [6]t_____ _____ and didn't stop screaming for the next two hours. The weather in Rome was terrible when we arrived, and I've never experienced such a scary [7]l_____. I was so relieved when we finally touched the ground. The worst thing was that when I went to baggage claim to [8]p_____ _____ my luggage, I was told that my suitcase had been left behind. I spent my first two days in Rome with no clothes to change!

3 MINI GRAMMAR *so / such … that*

Circle the correct answer.

1 Please don't walk (so) / **such** fast. I can't keep up!
2 I've never seen **such** / **such an** awful movie in all my life!
3 This is the first time we've had **a so long** / **such a long** delay at the airport.
4 The terminal was **so** / **such** crowded that we couldn't find a luggage cart.
5 There was **so much** / **so many** snow on the runway that the airport was closed.
6 Our neighbors have **such a** / **such** noisy dogs that we've had to complain twice.
7 The taxi driver drove **so** / **such** slowly that we nearly missed our flight.
8 There were **so much** / **so many** passengers that there wasn't a single empty seat on the plane.

4 GRAMMAR narrative tenses, past perfect continuous

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

1 I was being late for my flight because I had parked at the wrong terminal. ✗ *I was late*
2 Had you a good flight? _____
3 Someone stole their hand luggage when they waited in line. _____
4 Where was going Paul when his car broke down? _____
5 Rosa had already left the airport when she realized she had the wrong suitcase. _____
6 Our suitcases were already at baggage claim when we were getting there. _____
7 We said good-bye to our friends. Then we went through security and passport control into the departure lounge. _____
8 He had been flying for 12 hours by the time he reached Seoul. _____

b Circle the correct verb form. Sometimes both are possible.

1 The crew was exhausted because they **had worked** / **had been working** all night.
2 Jess was exhausted because she **had waited / had been waiting** for three hours for her flight to board.
3 We weren't hungry during the flight because we **had had / had been having** a meal earlier in one of the airport restaurants.
4 After I **had picked up / had been picking up** my luggage, I took a taxi to my hotel.
5 My mother couldn't move her legs because she **had sat / had been sitting** down for so long.
6 My flight arrived late because it **hadn't taken off / hadn't been taking off** on time.

c Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

My parents [1] *had never flown* (never fly) before, and so they were very nervous when we [2] _____ (arrive) at the airport to take our flight to Guadalajara in Mexico. I [3] _____ (leave) them at the terminal building with instructions to get in the line at the check-in counter while I [4] _____ (go) to park my car in the parking lot. However, when I [5] _____ (get) to the check-in counter myself, they were nowhere in sight. I [6] _____ (look) for them everywhere until it suddenly occurred to me that they [7] _____ (already / check in) and they [8] _____ (wait) for me in the departure lounge. This was a real problem because I [9] _____ (give) all the tickets to my mother, including my own, and so I couldn't check in myself.

I immediately [10] _____ (call) my parents on their cell phone. I was right; they [11] _____ (check in) and gone through to the departure lounge. They [12] _____ (wait) for me for nearly half an hour at the gate with my ticket in their hands! Luckily, a flight attendant went and got my ticket, and I finally joined them at the departure gate!

Study Link **Student Book p.134** *Grammar Bank 2B*

5 PRONUNCIATION irregular past forms

a Write the irregular simple past forms.

1 /peɪd/	*paid*	6 /flu/	_____
2 /brɔt/	_____	7 /wʌn/	_____
3 /sɛd/	_____	8 /tʊk/	_____
4 /roʊt/	_____	9 /tɔt/	_____
5 /bɪlt/	_____	10 /hərd/	_____

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
cabin *(noun)*	/ˈkæbən/	
miracle *(noun)*	/ˈmɪrəkl/	
shortage *(noun)*	/ˈʃɔrtɪdʒ/	
swan *(noun)*	/swɑn/	
turbulence *(noun)*	/ˈtərbyələns/	
wheelchair *(noun)*	/ˈwiltʃɛr/	
cling (clung) *(verb)*	/klɪŋ/	
scream *(verb)*	/skrim/	
stagger *(verb)*	/ˈstægər/	
be about to	/bi əˈbaʊt tə/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a radio program about the pilot Amelia Earhart. What was she famous for and what happened to her in the end?

b Listen again and mark the statements T (true) or F (false), according to the speaker.

1 Amelia was excited when she first saw a plane. ___
2 An experience at a flying exhibition made her want to fly. ___
3 Amelia's father gave her the money for her flying lessons. ___
4 She was taught to fly by a woman. ___
5 It took Amelia less than two years to get her pilot's license. ___
6 Amelia's first flight across the Atlantic was as a passenger. ___
7 Her second attempt to fly around the world was in 1947. ___
8 Amelia and her copilot nearly completed their around-the-world trip. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

Wanting to meet a writer because you like their books is like wanting to meet a duck because you like paté.
Margaret Atwood, Canadian author

2C Incredibly short stories

1 GRAMMAR adverbs and adverbial phrases

a Complete the sentences with adverbs made from the adjectives in the list.

bad careful correct hard fast
~~good~~ happy safe extreme

1 Jack won the tennis final because he played so *well*.
2 My brother had an accident because he was driving too _____.
3 You'll have to think very _____ before you decide whether to accept the job.
4 I speak Chinese very _____. My pronunciation is especially terrible.
5 Who can spell this word _____?
6 Although the weather was awful, the plane landed _____.
7 His parents have been _____ married for nearly 40 years.
8 She works _____ _____ and she's very ambitious, too.

b Order the words to make sentences. Put the adverb in its usual position.

1 tall / son / incredibly / has / Your / grown
Your son has grown incredibly tall _____.

2 sick / hardly / daughter / is / My / ever
_____.

3 parents / next / are / His / retiring / year
_____.

4 boy / rude / teacher / was / to / The / extremely / his
_____.

5 we / umbrella / an / had / Luckily, / taken
_____.

6 at / police / immediately / bank / arrived / The / the
_____.

7 is / James / Apparently, / divorced / getting
_____.

8 eats / My / unhealthily / very / brother
_____.

c Put the adverbs / adverbial phrases in the correct place in each sentence.
usually immediately

1 He gets up when his alarm clock rings. (usually / immediately)

2 Although she likes reading, she goes to the library. (a lot / hardly ever)

3 I crashed my new car. (unfortunately / last week)

4 We should leave tomorrow. (ideally / early)

5 I can understand when people speak English. (hardly / quickly)

6 My brother forgot his girlfriend's birthday. (nearly / yesterday)

7 He eats fruit. (surprisingly / never)

8 It didn't rain on the weekend. (luckily / very much)

Study Link Student Book p.134 *Grammar Bank 2C*

2 VOCABULARY confusing adverbs and adverbial phrases

Circle the correct answer.

1 My father worked very **hard** / **hardly** all his life.
2 I haven't seen Carla **late** / **lately**. Have you?
3 I can't stand most TV programs, **specially** / **especially** reality shows.
4 Dave **near** / **nearly** broke his leg skiing in Utah.
5 Please don't tell me what happens because I haven't read the book **still** / **yet**.
6 I'm not going to Sam's party. I **hard** / **hardly** know him! He's your friend, not mine.
7 Do you **ever** / **even** wear jeans to work?
8 A Do your parents live **near** / **nearly** here?
B No, they live about 30 miles away.
9 Ellie ate all her lunch, **ever** / **even** the vegetables!
10 Alan's feet are so big that his shoes are **especially** / **specially** made for him.
11 My cousin is a doctor, and **right now** / **actually** she's working in Africa.
12 We all cried **at the end** / **in the end** of the movie when the main character died.

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Write the adverbs in the correct column.

~~absolutely~~ accidentally apparently definitely
eventually fortunately immediately incredibly
independently obviously successfully surprisingly

stress on 1st syllable	stress on 2nd syllable	stress on 3rd syllable
		absolutely

b Now practice saying the words in **a**.

4 READING

a Read the article about different writers and their writing styles. How many of them say that they:

a write by hand?
b write only in the morning?
c write with music playing?
d usually write at night?

Excerpted from *The Paris Review* issues 128, 158, 160, 167, 170

How do writers write?

All writers have their own particular ways of getting words down – a favorite pen, a special place, even a certain time of day. Five famous writers reveal their secrets.

A Toni Morrison • AMERICAN NOVELIST

Writing before dawn began as a necessity – I had small children when I first began to write, and I needed to use the time before they said, "Mama" – and that was always around five in the morning. (...) Eventually I realized that I was clearer headed, more confident, and generally more intelligent in the morning. (...) Everything I write for the first time is written with a pencil. (...) Much later, when everything is put together, I type into a computer, and then I begin to revise.

B Haruki Murakami • JAPANESE NOVELIST

When I'm in writing mode for a novel, I get up at 4:00 a.m. and work for five to six hours. In the afternoon, I run for 10 kilometers or swim for 1,500 meters (or do both); then I read a bit and listen to some music. I go to bed at 9:00 p.m. I keep to this routine every day without variation. (...) I mesmerize myself into a deeper state of mind. But to hold to such repetition for six months to a year requires a good amount of mental and physical strength. In that sense, writing a novel is like survival training.

C Paul Auster • AMERICAN NOVELIST, POET, AND SCREENPLAY WRITER

I've always written by hand. Mostly with a fountain pen, but sometimes with a pencil – especially for corrections. If I could write directly on a typewriter or a computer, I would do it. But keyboards have always intimidated me. I've never been able to think clearly with my fingers in that position. A pen is a much more primitive instrument. You feel that the words are coming out of your body, and then you dig the words into the page. (...) It's a physical experience.

D Luisa Valenzuela • ARGENTINIAN NOVELIST AND JOURNALIST

For many years I wrote at night. Then I became scared of writing at night, probably on account of the ghosts that you call to mind when you are writing. (...) I've returned to the night shift just recently and am rediscovering the pleasure of total silence. But I still enjoy jumping out of bed and onto the computer – from dream to word, with no time to repent. (...) I don't have a writing ritual, but I like them a lot.

E Rick Moody • AMERICAN NOVELIST

I'm against schedules. Write when you feel excited by the idea. Otherwise, don't bother. Break your deadlines, default on your due dates, wander in the streets, go to the movies, eat lavishly, (...) and when you're done with these things, if you feel excited by what you've seen and heard, then go write. (...) I always write with music on, I often write with the phone turned off, (...) I sometimes write in bed, I sometimes nap in the middle of working, I sometimes meditate before starting work, to make sure there is the potential for calm.

b Read the article again and match each writer (A–E) to a sentence.

Who …

1 set up their writing habits to fit in with their family? A
2 writes with a pen? ___
3 dislikes having a routine? ___
4 never changes their daily schedule? ___
5 used to be afraid to write after dark? ___

c Find a word or phrase in each paragraph that means:

1 make changes to something in order to improve it (A) ___
2 hypnotize (B) ___
3 staying alive in a difficult situation (B) ___
4 parts you use to type on a computer (C) ___
5 nighttime period of work (D) ___
6 an action or ceremony repeated in the same way (D) ___
7 times or dates before which something must be done (E) ___
8 in an extreme or costly way (E) ___

Phrasal verbs in context

Complete the phrasal verbs from File 2 with the correct particle.

back behind out (2x) up

1 When you're finished watching the DVD, please put it _____ in its case.
2 When I saw the look on his face, I burst _____ laughing.
3 Don't walk so fast! You're leaving me _____.
4 It isn't very warm in here. Can you turn _____ the heat?
5 After the two sides failed to reach an agreement, war broke _____.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
button *(noun)*	/ˈbʌtn/	
confrontation *(noun)*	/ˌkɑnfrənˈteɪʃn/	
housekeeper *(noun)*	/ˈhaʊsˌkipər/	
poodle *(noun)*	/ˈpudl/	
frantic *(adj)*	/ˈfræntɪk/	
beg *(verb)*	/bɛg/	
bounce *(verb)*	/baʊns/	
tear (tore, torn) *(verb)*	/tɛr/	
trip over *(verb)*	/trɪp ˈoʊvər/	
wrap (up) *(verb)*	/ræp ʌp/	

LISTENING

a Listen to four people talking about their favorite books. Match the titles to sentences 1–3.

Which book …

1 gives you information about different countries? ___
2 tells the story of a servant? ___
3 only gives one person's side of a story? ___

A *We Need to Talk About Kevin*
B *Girl with a Pearl Earring*
C *Daughter of Fortune*

b Listen again and mark the statements T (true) or F (false), according to the speaker.

1 Kate doesn't say what the boy did in *We Need to Talk About Kevin*. ___
2 Kate didn't expect the book to end the way it did. ___
3 The main character in *Daughter of Fortune* grew up in a Chilean family. ___
4 *Daughter of Fortune* combines fact and fiction. ___
5 *Girl with a Pearl Earring* is about the life of a woman who is a painter. ___
6 Janet preferred the movie to the book. ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

2 Flying high

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

Circle the correct answer.

1 **A** How can I get the cheapest fare when I fly?
B It's cheaper if you're **willing / used** to take a red-eye.
2 **A** How do you **deal / treat** with difficult passengers?
B Mainly by talking to them.
3 **A** When are you going to pack for the trip?
B I'm pretty **soon / much** finished packing.
4 **A** So, do you like working in a video store?
B Yeah, I **have / get** to see new DVDs as soon as they're out.
5 **A** How did you get through customs so quickly?
B They stamped my passport and **that / this** was that.
6 **A** What did you do when the smoke alarm went off?
B At that **place / point**, we were already out the door.

2 ON THE STREET

Complete the dialogues with a word from the list.

head offhand otherwise out

1 When Tina's dad took away her toy, she cried her eyes _____.
2 I don't know how much the budget is _____, but I can find out.
3 I can't remember her name off the top of my _____.
4 I like sailing when the weather's nice; _____ I prefer indoor sports.

3 READING

a Read the article and find three advantages of working for the airline easyJet as a flight attendant.

b Read the article again and choose a, b, c, or d.

1 Applicants for the position of flight attendant should
a apply directly to their nearest airport.
b complete the online application form.
c wait until there is a vacancy.
d call the company as soon as possible.

2 Applicants have a personal interview
a if they pass the math test.
b if they can speak English fluently.
c if they do well in all the activities on the first day.
d if their abilities are appropriate for the job.

3 Before the four-week training course, applicants have to
a take exams on aviation security.
b study safety procedures.
c prove they are healthy.
d practice first aid.

4 The airline staff can give an opinion about something
a if they have a permanent contract.
b if they are not satisfied with their job.
c if they are part of a team.
d at any time.

5 Applicants for the position of flight attendant must
a be over 21.
b speak more than one language.
c live fairly close to their chosen airport.
d have one year of work experience.

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

Become a flight attendant – the **easy** way!

Application for a job as a flight attendant with easyJet is via our website. Applicants apply for the base of their choice, and staff members are recruited as vacancies occur. Applications are held for a maximum of six months on the database. After this time, the information is deleted and applicants need to reapply.

Successful applicants are invited to an assessment day, where they complete ability tests in math and English and take part in group exercises to test how they interact on a team. Those who perform well in the ability tests and the group exercises are asked to return for a personal interview the next day, where they are required to give examples of the skills easyJet is looking for from their previous work history.

Applicants who pass the interview stage are then offered a contract subject to receipt of satisfactory references for the previous five years, completion of a medical exam, and a criminal background check. The first four weeks of the contract are spent training at easyJet's training center at Luton Airport. Training starts on a Tuesday and days off are given during the week. All trainees who don't live nearby are given shared hotel accommodations for each week of the training course. The subjects studied during the training course are safety procedures, first aid, aviation security, customer service, and cabin service. To graduate from the course, cabin crew members have to take exams and achieve at least 90 percent in all subjects.

The airline places great importance on the high standard of its cabin staff, and so it rewards its crew members with permanent contracts and a competitive salary to ensure job satisfaction. Employees also receive excellent travel packages and are encouraged to give feedback to the company whenever necessary. There is a definite team spirit, and employees feel they are part of the family from day one.

Minimum requirements for easyJet cabin crew are:

- Age 18+
- Height 1.58 meters to 1.90 meters
- Fluent in English, both spoken and written
- Able to swim 25 meters
- A minimum of six months' face-to-face customer service experience
- No visible tattoos or body piercing that cannot be covered discreetly
- Able to arrive at your chosen base within 90 minutes
- A verifiable five-year history

From easyJet website

No one truly knows a nation until one has been inside its jails.
Nelson Mandela

3 A The one place a burglar won't look

1 VOCABULARY crime and punishment

a Order the letters to make crime words.

1 gbrrual _____
2 jkihreca _____
3 esumlgg _____
4 mtrisrero _____
5 lsivdnaam _____
6 rudaf _____
7 bbrriey _____
8 drrmeeur _____

b Complete the chart.

Crime	Criminal	Verb
kidnapping		
	blackmailer	
		to sell drugs
mugging		
	forger	
		to steal
robbery		

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of a word from **a** or **b**.

1 A *burglar* broke into my house while I was away and stole my laptop.
2 Fortunately, there were no customers in the bank when the _____ happened.
3 The two _____ of the plane demanded the release of 20 prisoners and $500,000 in cash.
4 They were trying to _____ electronic goods into the country, but they were caught at customs.
5 The mayor accepted a _____ in exchange for allowing the company to build on that land.
6 Two men _____ my friend yesterday. They took all her money at knifepoint.
7 The accountant was accused of _____ when the accounts were found to be incorrect.
8 The _____ took the child while she was playing outside her house.

d Circle the correct word.

1 It took the jury two weeks to reach their **punishment** / **verdict** of "Not guilty."
2 A man has been **committed** / **arrested** in connection with the robbery at the bank yesterday.
3 The victim's husband has been **charged** / **caught** with the murder of his wife.
4 The criminal will appear in **court** / **trial** next week.
5 Police are **investigating** / **questioning** the kidnapping of a millionaire's son in Los Angeles.
6 The judge **acquitted** / **sentenced** the accused woman because there was no evidence.
7 A **jury** / **witness** saw the burglary and reported it to the police.
8 People who **make** / **commit** crimes should be punished.

Study Link **Student Book p.149** *Vocabulary Bank*

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter *u*

a Which words have the same vowel sound? Complete the chart with the words from the list.

accuse fraud kill murder secure ~~smuggling~~

punishment	burglarize	manslaughter
smuggling		

community	jury	guilty

b Practice saying the words in **a**.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

3 READING

a Read the article quickly and answer the questions.

1 Who is Sid the shoplifter?
2 What does he usually take?

Sid
the shoplifter

Sid is a shoplifter, and he always steals the same thing from the same store. 1 ☐ He is a seagull that has a taste for a particular brand of chips. The bird committed his first crime a few months ago in a local convenience store. He walked in through the door and made off with the chips before employees could react. 2 ☐ Store clerk Jane Draper told us that she didn't believe the seagull had been taking the chips until she saw it with her own eyes. Apparently the seagull waits until there are no customers in the store and the door is open. 3 ☐ He always takes the same type of chips from the shelf, goes back outside, and rips the package open. Other birds often join him to share in the feast.

A spokesperson from the local wildlife park said that he had never heard of birds shoplifting before. 4 ☐ When he saw the package in the store, the seagull must have taken advantage of the situation to go inside and steal it.

Sid was given his name by the people in the area, who have become very fond of him. 5 ☐ Seagulls are not usually very popular with people, as they can make a mess, but Jane says that Sid is different because he's so unusual.

b Read the article again and complete it with the missing sentences.

A When Jane is out of sight behind the cash register, the seagull walks in and raids the store.
B But Sid is no ordinary thief.
C He suggested that perhaps the seagull had first tried the chips one day on the street.
D Some of the locals even go into the store to pay for the chips.
E Since then he has become a regular and visits the store almost daily.

c Match the highlighted words in the text and in **b** above to the correct definition.

1 stole something and left quickly with it
made off with
2 a person who is chosen to speak for an organization _____
3 a large special meal _____
4 a person who goes to a particular store very often _____
5 made full (and sometimes unfair) use of _____
6 tears quickly or suddenly _____
7 liking a person or thing _____
8 the name of a product made by a particular company _____

4 GRAMMAR passive (all forms), *it is said that …*, *he is thought to …*, etc

a **Check what you know.** Review the rules. Then do **b**.

■ the passive: *be* + past participle

A lot of movies **are shot** on location.
My car **is being repaired** today.
Kill Bill **was directed by** Tarantino.
She died when the movie **was being made**.
My bike **has been stolen**.
You'**ll be picked up** at the airport.
This bill has **to be paid** tomorrow.

- We often use the passive when it's not clear or important who does an action, e.g.:

My bike has been stolen.
(= Somebody stole my bike. I don't know who.)

- If you want to say who did the action, use *by* (e.g., *by a thief*).
- You can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.

b Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in parentheses.

As a police officer, I was very upset when my motorcycle 1 *was taken* (take) from outside my house last month. When I found out that over 20 motorcycles 2 _____ (steal) in my area in the previous six months, I promised myself that the thief would 3 _____ (catch) and punished. All the victims of the thefts 4 _____ (question) and all the motorcycle dealers in the area 5 _____ (visit) by myself and other officers. Our investigations came to an end late last night when we identified the criminal… as my next-door neighbor!

He 6 _____ (just arrest), and right now he 7 _____ (hold) at the local police station. His case 8 _____ (try) in the courthouse next month, and we all expect him to be found guilty. He might 9 _____ (give) only a short prison sentence, but the best thing is that no more motorcycles 10 _____ (steal) in my area in the near future.

c **New grammar.** Rewrite the sentences.

1 It is said that the smugglers have made the trip several times.

The smugglers *are said to have made the trip several times*.

2 People think that the mugger carries a selection of different knives.

It is *thought that the mugger carries a selection of different knives*.

3 They know that the drug dealer is a local man.

The drug dealer _____.

4 The blackmailer is understood to be a coworker of the victim.

It is _____.

5 It is reported that the president's wife has been kidnapped.

The president's wife _____.

6 People expect the woman to be acquitted.

The woman _____.

7 They say the police are investigating the theft of a painting by Picasso.

It is _____.

8 The terrorists are thought to be in hiding somewhere in the mountains.

It is _____.

9 It is reported that an art gallery has been damaged by vandals.

An art gallery _____.

10 The suspect is known to be dangerous.

It is _____.

Study Link **Student Book p.136** *Grammar Bank 3A*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
antiques *(noun)*	/æn'tiks/	
burglar alarm *(noun)*	/'bərglər ə'lɑrm/	
humiliation *(noun)*	/hyuˌmɪli'eɪʃn/	
justice *(noun)*	/'dʒʌstəs/	
kitten *(noun)*	/'kɪtn/	
magician *(noun)*	/mə'dʒɪʃn/	
victim *(noun)*	/'vɪktəm/	
tough *(adj)*	/tʌf/	
interrogate *(verb)*	/ɪn'tɛrəgeɪt/	
in a trance	/ɪn ə træns/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to three people talking about different crimes and match the speaker (1–3) to each sentence.**

A The victim went to the police. ___

B The victim was hurt during the incident. ___

C The victim didn't lose much because he / she had learned to take precautions. ___

D The victim refused to give the thief what he wanted. ___

E He / She recovered one of the stolen belongings. ___

F He / She has been a victim of the same crime more than once. ___

b **Listen again with the audioscript on page 75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link **MultiROM**

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/4

Only when the last tree has died, and the last river has been polluted, and the last fish has been caught, will we realize that we can't eat money.

Cree Indian saying

3 B Stormy weather

1 READING

a Read the article and decide what it is mainly about.

A The impact of cheap flights on the environment.
B How discount airlines are helping save the planet.
C The ways in which airlines can cut their costs.

b Read the article again and choose a, b, or c.

1 Environmental groups want governments
   a to close down discount airlines.
   b to stop the increase in air travel.
   c to increase airfares.
2 Aircraft emissions will be the main source of greenhouse gases
   a by 2020.
   b by 2030.
   c by 2050.
3 Airlines will have to buy permits
   a to pay for the fuel they use.
   b to be able to enter a European airport.
   c to compensate for the dangerous gases their aircraft emit.
4 In the opinion of the representative from a major airline
   a the estimate of aircraft emissions for 2050 is exaggerated.
   b people should be allowed to choose how to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide.
   c ground transportation is a greater source of CO_2 emissions than air travel.
5 The European Parliament wants to introduce a program to cover
   a all flights using an airport in an EU country.
   b all international flights worldwide.
   c only flights from one European country to another.

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

CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON

Who isn't tempted by ads for cheap flights by discount airlines? It seems like the ideal solution to broaden your horizons and go out to see something of the world. But now governments are becoming increasingly concerned about the impact of air travel on the environment, and politicians are under pressure from environmental groups to stop the growth in discount flights.

Air travel is the fastest-growing source of greenhouse gases, and flights are on course to double by 2020 and triple by 2030. Emissions from aircraft, principally carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and water vapor, contribute in part to the effect of global warming. If aviation continues expanding at the same rate as it has in previous years, it will become the main source of CO_2 emissions by the middle of the century.

Plans to halt the increase in air travel include introducing a tax on jet fuel, selling permits to airlines to cover their output of carbon dioxide, and stopping the expansion of existing airports. Airline companies will be forced to raise their prices to cover these costs, making air travel much more expensive for passengers. It looks like the days of a cheap weekend getaway in the Caribbean could be over.

In response to these proposals, airlines insist that the impact of aviation on the environment is not sufficiently understood to justify introducing such drastic measures. A representative from the environmental affairs department of one major airline admitted that air travel could account for nearly half of the total CO_2 emissions by 2050 but alleged that the proposals would limit society's choice on how the gases should be reduced. He said that society might prefer to continue to allow flights to grow and reduce emissions elsewhere, such as in power generators or ground transportation.

The European Parliament is currently debating the environmental impact of air travel, and politicians are drawing up plans for a program to cover all flights arriving at or departing from all airports in the European Union. However, the program is likely to be limited in the early years to flights within Europe in order to avoid legal challenges from the United States and other countries.

As the years go by, it is becoming clear that it is not only governments who will be paying the price of reducing global warming. In the future, individuals will be encouraged to either stay at home or contribute to the bill.

2 VOCABULARY weather

a Circle the odd one out.

1 below zero (scorching) chilly freezing
2 mild showers pouring drizzling
3 warm boiling scorching damp
4 gale-force cool breeze wind
5 mist fog smog lightning
6 blizzard hurricane hot flood

b Complete the sentences with an appropriate word.

1 We're having a *heat wave*. It's not usually so hot at this time of year.
2 If you're traveling in Asia, it's best to avoid the m_____ season.
3 It rained so hard that there were serious f_____ in low-lying areas.
4 The h_____ was completely unexpected, and the balls of ice nearly broke our greenhouse!
5 Hundreds of trees fell down during the h_____, and several houses were destroyed.
6 The government is encouraging everyone to save water because of the d_____.

c Match each adjective to a noun.

1 strong	a skies
2 low	b periods
3 clear	c rain
4 dry	d fog
5 heavy	e temperatures
6 thick	f sunshine
7 icy	g roads
8 bright	h winds

Study Link Student Book p.150 *Vocabulary Bank*

3 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Which words have the same vowel sound? Complete the chart with the words from the list.

~~drizzling~~ drought gale heat wave
below zero thunder lightning pouring

chilly	breeze	showers	scorching
drizzling			

hailstorm	soaked	flood	bright

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link Student Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

4 GRAMMAR future perfect and future continuous

a Check what you know. Review the rules. Then do b.

■ future forms

be going to + base form
future plans and intentions

My sister **is going to adopt** a child.
Are you **going to buy** a new car?
I'm not going to go to Canada next week.

predictions

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

- Use *going to* (NOT *will / won't*) when you have already decided to do something.
- With the verb *go* you can leave out the infinitive.
  I'm not going (to go) to Canada.

present continuous *be* + verb + *-ing*
future arrangements

We'**re getting** married in October.
They'**re meeting** at 10:00.
She's **leaving** on Friday.

- You can usually use present continuous or *going to* for future plans / arrangements.
  – *going to* shows that you have made a decision.
  We're going to get married next summer.

– Present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.
We're getting married on July 12th. (i.e., we've reserved a hall for the ceremony)

will + base form

I'll **have** the steak.	(instant decision)
I **won't tell** anybody where you are.	(promise)
I'll **carry** that bag for you.	(offer)
You'll **love** the movie!	(prediction)

- Use *will / won't* (NOT the simple present) for instant decisions, promises, and offers.
- Use *will* or *going to* for predictions.

b Circle the correct form(s).

1 If this hot weather continues, forecasters say **we're having / we will have / we're going to have** a drought.
2 I've decided that in the future **I'm going to take / I'll take / I take** the train instead of my car to the office.
3 Keith **is having / will have / is going to have** a video conference with the chief executive later on today.
4 A I don't know how to download this document.
B **I'll help / I'm going to help / I'm helping** you.
5 Anna has decided **she's going to leave / she will leave / she's leaving** her job to go back to college.
6 We're **going to go / will go / 're going** away next weekend. We rented a country cottage for two nights.

c **New grammar.** Complete the sentences with the future perfect or future continuous form of the verb in parentheses.

1 By the end of this month, we'*ll have moved* (move) to our new house, so you can come and stay after that.
2 At this time tomorrow my parents _____ (fly) over the Pacific on their way to China!
3 It's been raining all day, but hopefully it _____ (stop) by tomorrow. We were planning to have a picnic.
4 Hopefully you _____ (read) the book I lent you by the next time we see each other.
5 If the game starts at 7:00 p.m., we _____ (play) until at least 8:45.
6 I can't meet you for lunch tomorrow because I think I _____ (work). I have so much to do I'll just have a sandwich at my desk.
7 Within a year, they _____ (build) the new road, and we'll be able to get to work much quicker.
8 If everything goes according to plan, we _____ (spend) the holidays in Mexico this year.

Study Link **Student Book p.136** *Grammar Bank 3B*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
canal *(noun)*	/kə'næl/	
chaos *(noun)*	/'keɪɑs/	
climate change *(noun)*	/'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	
CO_2 emissions *(noun)*	/si oʊ tu ɪ'mɪʃnz/	
fan *(noun)*	/fæn/	
trash can *(noun)*	/træʃ kæn/	
sea level *(noun)*	/'si ˌlɛvl/	
crazy *(adj)*	/'kreɪzi/	
organic (food) *(adj)*	/ɔr'gænɪk/	
recycle *(verb)*	/ri'saɪkl/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to a conversation between two people about climate change. Check (✓) the correct sentence.**

1 Paul and Judith are both very worried about climate change.
2 Paul is very worried, but Judith takes it less seriously.
3 Judith is very worried, but Paul doesn't take it seriously at all.

b **Listen again and decide if the following opinions are expressed by Paul (P) or Judith (J).**

Who …

1 feels very positive about the unusual weather? ___
2 mentions the government's action to reduce the number of flights? ___
3 thinks that the government is taking the wrong action to reduce CO_2 emissions? ___
4 thinks that individuals can help reduce global warming? ___
5 says that everyone should try to save water and energy? ___
6 suggests that they could change their usual vacation habits? ___
7 admits his / her attitude may be wrong? ___

c **Listen again with the audioscript on page 75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link **MultiROM**

3 C Taking a risk

I believe that one of life's greatest risks is never daring to risk.
Oprah Winfrey, American TV personality

1 READING

a Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

A You might think that the whole point of an extreme sport is that it is dangerous. Although this is important, it isn't only danger that these sportspeople are seeking. They also find these sports incredibly exhilarating and, in fact, it's this element – the combination of fear and enjoyment – that provides the real thrill. In the case of an extreme sportsperson, fear becomes pleasure.

B In today's world, where actual predators and natural dangers seldom exist, this response can eventually cause stress and feelings of anxiety. In addition, any decisions we make in a risky situation can actually be influenced by the effect adrenaline has on the body. For some people adrenaline can have long-term negative effects, but others can actually get addicted to it and the feeling it gives. These people are often referred to as "adrenaline addicts" or "adrenaline junkies."

C Adrenaline is the hormone that prepares our bodies to react in times of stress or danger. When a person perceives a situation as dangerous, adrenaline is released into the bloodstream in order to increase blood flow and heart rate. Blood is rapidly supplied to the parts of the body needed most, like the legs and the pupils of the eyes. At the same time, the supply is reduced to areas of less importance, like the skin and stomach.

D Evidence of this phenomenon can be found in the ever-growing world of extreme sports. There is now a wide range of sports designed to give these adrenaline junkies the thrill they need. Ever more strange sports are emerging – from the more usual (such as skydiving or snowboarding) to the incredibly dangerous. Examples of these include base jumping (when people parachute off buildings or cliffs), ice climbing, and cave diving.

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

1 Adrenaline is a drug injected by extreme sportsmen and sportswomen. *F*
2 The effects of adrenaline can vary from person to person. ___
3 The adrenaline response is a necessary part of life. ___
4 The success of extreme sports shows that adrenaline addicts exist. ___
5 The least important feature of extreme sports is the element of danger involved. ___
6 Extreme sportspeople enjoy feeling scared. ___

c Match the highlighted words to the correct definition.

1 animals that kill and eat other animals *predators*
2 an event in nature that may not be fully understood ___
3 appearing from somewhere ___
4 one important or typical part of something ___
5 the round black holes in the middle of your eyes ___
6 a sudden strong feeling of excitement ___

2 VOCABULARY expressions with *take*

Complete the sentences with an appropriate word.

1 My girlfriend is very sensible. She doesn't like taking *risks*.
2 Katie is always campaigning for women's rights. She takes gender equality very s_____.
3 I'm looking forward to my vacation so I can take it e_____ for a change.
4 Some politicians try to take c_____ for other people's accomplishments.
5 My mother takes c_____ of herself and still looks great.
6 You don't have to finish this today. There's no hurry. You can take your t_____.
7 When I was little, I used to take p_____ in dance contests.
8 Let's take a_____ of the beautiful weather and have a picnic.

3 MINI GRAMMAR *likely* and *probably*

Rewrite the sentences with *likely* or *probably*.

1 Our team isn't likely to win the game.
Our team *probably won't win the game*.

2 Josh will probably be going out this evening.
Josh *is likely to be going out this evening*.

3 My boyfriend isn't likely to get the job.
My boyfriend _____.

4 We probably won't be here this weekend.
It _____.

5 They'll probably be having dinner when we arrive.
They _____.

6 There's likely to be a drought if it doesn't rain soon.
There _____.

7 Jessica is probably going to fail her driving test.
Jessica _____.

8 It isn't very likely that I'll be taking part in the campaign.
I _____.

4 GRAMMAR conditionals and future time clauses

a **Check what you know.** Review the rules. Then do **b**.

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

first conditional sentences: *if* (or *unless*) + simple present, *will / won't* + base form

If you **don't do** more work, you'll **fail** the exam.
He'll **be** late for work **if** he **doesn't hurry up**.
She won't get into college unless she **gets** good grades.

- Use the present tense (NOT the future) after *if* in first conditional sentences.
- *unless* = if ... not
  I won't go unless she invites me. = I won't go if she doesn't invite me.
- You can also use an imperative instead of the *will* clause, e.g., *Come and see us next week if you have time.*

future time clauses

As soon as you **get** your exam results, **call** me.
We'll **have** dinner when your father **gets** home.
I **won't go** to bed until you **come** home.
I'll **have** lunch before I **leave**.
After I **finish** college, I'll probably **take** a year off and travel.

- Use the present tense (NOT the future) after *when, as soon as, until, before*, and *after* to talk about the future.
- *as soon as* = at the moment when
  I'll call you as soon as I arrive.

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

1 If you *commit* (commit) a crime, you'll be punished.
2 If that guy _____ (ask) for my phone number again, I'll tell him I'm not interested.
3 I _____ (go) and see the doctor tomorrow if I don't feel better.
4 You _____ (not lose) weight until you stop eating so much.
5 We _____ (call) an ambulance if you think his leg is broken.
6 You'll regret it if you _____ (not take) advantage of this opportunity.
7 The jury _____ (not give) their verdict until they all agree.
8 If fuel prices go up, discount airlines _____ (go) out of business.

c **New grammar.** Circle the correct answer.

1 Don't leave the medicine on the table **if** / **in case** the children open it.
2 Let's stop the car **unless** / **until** it stops raining.
3 You'll have plenty of time to travel **when** / **if** your children grow up.
4 **If** / **In case** there isn't enough evidence, the man will be acquitted.
5 Please return to your seats **until** / **as soon as** the "fasten seat belt" sign is turned on.
6 Let's go to the duty-free store **before** / **after** our flight leaves.
7 I'll change clothes **until** / **after** I have dinner.
8 You'll get soaked **if** / **unless** you go out now.

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

1 If there will be a blizzard tomorrow, we won't be able to leave the house.
✗ *If there is a blizzard tomorrow, we won't be able to leave the house.*

2 I'm staying in tonight unless my friends call me.
✓ _____

3 Don't take the tablets until you will have your lunch.
_____

4 I call you as soon as I get to my hotel this evening.
_____

5 Bring your swimsuit in case you'll want to go for a swim.

_____

6 I'll have dinner later, after I've finished in the garage.

_____

7 You can't watch TV until you finish your homework.

_____

8 My boyfriend will call me as soon as he will land.

_____

9 Are you changing clothes before you will go out?

_____

10 People won't be allowed to fill their swimming pools if the drought continue.

_____

Study Link **Student Book p.136** *Grammar Bank 3C*

5 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm

a Underline the stressed words.

1 Please take me seriously.
2 They took advantage of me.
3 I hope you'll take care of yourself.
4 She never takes notice of speed limits.
5 Take it easy for a few days.
6 He didn't take part in the game.

b Practice saying the sentences in **a**.

Phrasal verbs in context

Complete the phrasal verbs from File 3 with the correct particle.

through down out (x2) on

1 Just keep _____ working and tell me when you're finished.
2 Kerry went _____ a really hard time after the divorce.
3 Watch _____! There's a car coming.
4 The man got _____ of his car and walked into the bank.
5 He's been unemployed since the factory closed _____.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
catastrophe *(noun)*	/kə'tæstrəfi/	
hazard *(noun)*	/'hæzərd/	
playground *(noun)*	/'pleɪgraʊnd/	
threat *(noun)*	/θrɛt/	
drown *(verb)*	/draʊn/	
scare *(verb)*	/skɛr/	
sue *(verb)*	/su/	
instead *(adv)*	/ɪn'stɛd/	
whereas *(conj)*	/wɛr'æz/	
according to *(prep)*	/ə'kɔrdɪŋ tə/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to part of a radio program about bungee jumping and complete the sentences. You sometimes have to write more than one word.**

1 The first bungee jumpers were discovered on the island of Vanuatu, which is in the _____.
2 Young men called "land divers" used to jump off platforms with vines tied to _____.
3 In 1979 Chris Baker and three friends jumped off the Clifton Suspension Bridge in the city of _____, using a rope called a "bungee."
4 Immediately after the team jumped, they _____ by police.
5 However, people kept on making bungee jumps, especially in _____.
6 Many people made jumps from the Golden Gate _____ in San Francisco.
7 Some of the jumps were sponsored by _____ television.
8 Fatalities sometimes occur when people use a bungee that is _____.
9 Calculations and fittings should be _____-checked before each jump.

b **Listen again with the audioscript on page 76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link **MultiROM**

3 High risk?

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the dialogues with a word from the list.

degree kind long picked sudden way

1 A Do you want to go jogging with me tomorrow morning?
B Yes, OK, as _____ as it's not too early.
2 A Why did you give up gymnastics?
B All of a _____ I realized I didn't want to do it any more.
3 A That movie was really strange.
B It was, but I _____ of liked it.
4 A How did you manage to come down the mountain in the dark?
B Well, James led the _____ with a flashlight, and the rest of us just followed him.
5 A Do you enjoy your job?
B To a _____, but I find it very stressful, too.
6 A How did you learn to speak Portuguese so fluently?
B I just_____ it up when I was living in Brazil.

2 ON THE STREET

Complete the missing words.

1 Have you ever f_____ up on that job advertisement? Have you sent them your résumé?
2 Is Jane planning to get i_____ politics?
3 Can you s_____ yourself working for a big company?
4 High-risk sports just aren't f_____ me. I'm too nervous.

3 READING

a Read the article about free running in Thailand. Complete it with the missing sentences.

A Some people just do it for fitness, and some see it as a sport.
B But it never made me want to stop.
C Another man nearby leaps from one wall to another over a meter away.
D They regard strength and stamina as the main skills necessary together with a knowledge of where your body's center of gravity is.
E There are so many alternative ways to move.

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

The man coming toward us runs lightly along the path before jumping over a bench and landing easily on the other side. [1] ☐ They are two of the members of Thailand's first (and only) active free running collective comprising Anshul, Shayan, Dhruv, Arun, and Gee. The group was founded by Anshul after he had seen free runners on the documentary *Jump Britain* and then again in real life on a visit to the US.

Anshul's group operates in Bangkok, which, like many cities in the West, has been built up to such an extent that going from A to B has become a challenge. Free running gives people like Anshul the motivation to meet this challenge by traveling around in a different and innovative way. As Anshul says, "It's like, if you're walking on a sidewalk, anyone can use it, but this is breaking free. [2] ☐ You can use a wall or anything."

Free running attracts followers for many different reasons. "Some people think it's a martial art. [3] ☐ Some people want to make it into a contest, while others want to keep it as a philosophy because they don't see why someone's move should be better than someone else's," explains Anshul.

The most important element of free running is safety and, like their western counterparts, Anshul and his friends are careful to teach people the basics first. Injuries are still possible, however, and group member Shayan remembers the effect an ankle injury had on him. "When I got injured," he says, "I couldn't do the same move for three or four months because I had the fear in the back of my head. [4] ☐"

The group's advice to anyone interested in free running is that they should train hard and do as much research as possible. [5] ☐ As Shayan warns before going back to his routine, "You don't want to be standing on a building and fall off."

4 A

Adventure is just bad planning.

Explorer Roald Amundsen, first person to reach the South Pole

Would you get out alive?

1 READING

a Read the story quickly to find out how Ricky Mcgee survived for three months in the Australian Outback.

Man comes back from the dead

When 35-year-old Australian Ricky Mcgee set out in his car to drive the 4,800 kilometers from Brisbane to Port Hedland to start a new job, he knew the trip would not be short. However, he did not expect to spend three months of his life alone in one of the harshest areas of Western Australia before he encountered civilization again.

According to Mr. Mcgee, he stopped when he saw three men on the side of the road and gave one of the men a lift. The last thing he remembers of the trip was driving up the road, feeling a little dizzy and confused. His next memory is waking up facedown in a hole covered with rocks and earth. What woke him was the noise of four wild dogs scratching at the rocks to try and get at him.

Mcgee believes that he was drugged and dumped by his passengers, and one fact that supports his claim is that his car has never been found. After losing his vehicle, Mr. Mcgee says he walked for ten days, regularly fainting from heat exhaustion through a region virtually uninhabited, where temperatures rose daily to over 40°C. Eventually he found a small stream and built a shelter of branches there. He says he would go out just before dark and gather snakes, lizards, and frogs to eat.

When he finally did emerge from the bush after 90 days surviving under these conditions, it is hardly surprising that his appearance scared the life out of the first person who saw him, cattle-station manager Mark Clifford. Clifford says Mr. Mcgee looked like a "walking skeleton" when he saw him, a description that is not far from the truth considering that the 1.9-meter man weighed in at 45 kilograms, having lost 59 kilograms during his absence.

At first, police and hospital staff refused to believe Mr. Mcgee's story, but Les Notarus, medical director of the Royal Darwin Hospital, says that his condition fit perfectly that of a man who had spent weeks in the outback. Dr. Notarus said that Mr. Mcgee was very deeply suntanned, and his body weight was extremely low for such a tall man. His story that he had been driving to Port Hedland to assume a new position has been verified, and when he recovers, Mr. Mcgee may be interested to hear that the position remains vacant.

b Read the story again and choose a, b, or c.

1 Ricky Mcgee
   a knew the trip would take some time.
   b planned to take a three-month break.
   c took three months to drive to Port Hedland.

2 Mr. Mcgee says he woke up
   a because some animals were trying to rescue him.
   b because some animals were trying to attack him.
   c because he was covered with earth and rocks.

3 Mr. Mcgee believes that the men he picked up
   a were well-known thieves.
   b had always planned to murder him.
   c gave him something to make him confused.

4 The person who first saw Mr. Mcgee walking out of the bush
   a was pleased to see him.
   b was absolutely terrified.
   c did not believe his story.

5 Mr. Mcgee's claim about the new job in Port Hedland is
   a a lie.
   b probably true.
   c definitely true.

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

2 VOCABULARY feelings

a How are these people feeling? Complete the puzzle to discover the hidden feeling.

1 She just heard her boyfriend had a car accident.
2 I'm studying abroad, and I miss my family.
3 Oliver doesn't have any friends.
4 It's pouring rain, and my brother just gave me a lift home.
5 We have a test tomorrow.
6 You weren't offered the job after you went for an interview.
7 Someone told you your new hairstyle looked awful.
8 Your friend tells you she passed her driving test.

b Replace the underlined words with an appropriate adjective from the list.

~~delighted~~ devastated exhausted furious
miserable stunned terrified thrilled

1 Julie was extremely happy when she won the crossword contest. *delighted*
2 We were incredibly tired, so we decided not to go out. _____
3 They were extremely scared when they heard the hurricane warning. _____
4 The thief was very unhappy spending ten years in jail. _____
5 She was so surprised she couldn't react when she heard about the terrorist attack. _____
6 My brother was really angry when his new car was stolen. _____
7 He was extremely upset and shocked when his wife left him. _____
8 We are very excited to be going on a world cruise. _____

c Complete the idioms.

1 Harriet was *scared* to death when she saw a mugger coming toward her.
2 The bus company is _____ and tired of replacing buses that have been vandalized.
3 My sister was feeling kind of _____ after she lost her job.
4 He was _____ out after taking part in the marathon.
5 We couldn't believe our _____ when we saw the price of gas. It had nearly doubled!
6 Alan was jumping for _____ when he got his promotion.

Study Link **Student Book p.151** *Vocabulary Bank*

3 GRAMMAR unreal conditionals

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

1 Our boss was more popular if he didn't take himself so seriously. ✗ *Our boss would be more popular*
2 If you had eaten lunch, you wouldn't be so hungry now. _____
3 You hadn't have sprained your ankle if you'd been looking where you were going. _____
4 If you moved to Brazil, I'd have really missed you. _____
5 The police would have caught the burglar if they would have arrived earlier. _____
6 The criminal would have gone to prison if there had been more evidence. _____
7 We wouldn't have come to Bangkok if we knew it was the monsoon season. _____
8 My sister wouldn't have a cough if she wouldn't smoke so much. _____

b Write third conditional sentences.

1 If / he / not leave footprints / the police / not catch / him
If he hadn't left footprints, the police wouldn't have caught him.

2 We / make / a snowman / if / the snow / not melt

_____

3 I / not go for a swim / if / I / know / the water was so cold

_____

4 If / we / start / earlier / we / arrive by now

_____

5 If / they / not be / so desperate / they / not hijack / the plane

_____

6 You / not get / so sunburned / if / you / use / more sunscreen

_____

7 They / regret it / if / they / not buy / the house

_____

8 They / not understand / the movie / if / they / not read / the book first

_____

Study Link **Student Book p.138** *Grammar Bank 4A*

4 PRONUNCIATION *-ed* endings; word stress

a Write the adjectives in the correct column according to the pronunciation of *-ed*.

~~astonished~~ delighted depressed devastated
offended amazed relieved shocked thrilled

t	d	/ɪd/
astonished		

b Underline the stressed syllable.

1 confused
2 grateful
3 disappointed
4 furious
5 homesick
6 exhausted
7 terrified
8 desperate

c Practice saying the words in **a** and **b**.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
evacuation *(noun)*	/ɪˌvækyuˈeɪʃn/	
explosion *(noun)*	/ɪkˈsploʊʒn/	
jungle *(noun)*	/ˈjʒʌŋgl/	
raft *(noun)*	/ræft/	
survivor *(noun)*	/sərˈvaɪvər/	
paralyzed *(adj)*	/ˈpærəlaɪzd/	
collide with *(verb)*	/kəˈlaɪd wɪθ/	
react *(verb)*	/riˈækt/	
shake *(verb)*	/ʃeɪk/	
catch fire	/kætʃ ˈfaɪər/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to a firefighter giving a talk on house fires at a community center and complete the notes. You sometimes have to write more than one word.**

HOUSE FIRES

Fires usually break out when people [1] _____

PRECAUTIONS

Install [2] _____ and make an escape plan

Don't smoke in [3] _____

Put [4] _____ where children can't get them

Don't leave cooking food unattended, especially [5] _____

IF THERE IS A FIRE

If you get trapped in your home, [6] _____ all the doors

Put [7] _____ or clothing under the doors

Hold a damp cloth over your [8] _____ to protect your lungs

If you try to escape, it is best to crawl because the nearer you are to the floor, the [9] _____ the air is

Get out as soon as possible; don't try to save [10] _____

b **Listen again with the audioscript on page 76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link **MultiROM**

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/4

4 B How I trained my husband

Men may have invented fire, but women discovered how to play with it.
Sarah Jessica Parker, American actress

1 GRAMMAR past modals

a **Check what you know.** Review the rules for modals used for deduction about the present. Then do **b**.

■ ***must, might, may, can't* (deduction)**

when you are sure something is true: ***must***

> They **must** be out. There aren't any lights on.
> She **must** have a lot of money. She drives a Porsche.

when you think something is possibly true: ***may / might***

> His phone is turned off. He **might** be on the plane now.
> She **might not** like that skirt. It's not her style.
> She's not at home. She **may** be working.
> He hasn't written. He **may not** have my address.

when you are sure something is impossible / not true: ***can't***

> He **can't** be sick. I just saw him at the gym.
> They **can't** be Italian. They're speaking to each other in Spanish.

- We often use *must, may / might* and, *can't* to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- In this context the opposite of *must* is *can't*, NOT *must not*.

b Circle the correct answer.

1 You (must) / might be relieved that you found your credit card!
2 Jane **must / can't** be cold. She's shivering. Give her a towel.
3 Make sure you carry your cell phone in a safe place or someone **might / can't** steal it.
4 Her husband **can't / must** be the murderer. He was abroad when she was killed.
5 That suitcase **might / can't** be yours. Your suitcase is a darker green.
6 I often sneeze when I'm near a cat. I **might / can't** be allergic to them.
7 Be careful! The floor **might / can't** be slippery because it's just been cleaned.
8 That sweater **must / might** be really warm. It's made of wool.

c **New grammar.** Rewrite the sentences using *must have, might have*, or *couldn't have*.

1 I'm sure the burglar got in through an open window.
The burglar *must have gotten in through an open window*.
2 Maybe you left your bag on your seat in the restaurant.
You _____.
3 I'm sure my wife didn't take my keys. She never does that.
My wife _____.
4 Maybe our neighbors went on vacation. There are no lights on in the house.
Our neighbors _____.
5 I'm sure the mayor didn't accept the bribe. He's a very honest man.
The mayor _____.
6 Maybe the thieves sold the stolen goods.
The thieves _____.
7 I'm sure my girlfriend was at home last night. She was studying for an exam.
My girlfriend _____.
8 I'm sure I didn't borrow any money from you. I never forget things like that.
I _____.

d Comment on the actions using *should have* or *shouldn't have* and the words in parentheses.

1 A Someone stole my MP3 player.
B You *shouldn't have left it on your desk*.
(leave it on your desk)
2 A I'm disappointed with my exam results.
B I'm sorry, but you _____.
(study more)
3 A I'm exhausted, and it's only Monday morning!
B You _____ on the weekend.
(do so much)
4 A My sister got a huge fine for speeding.
B She _____. (drive so fast)
5 A Sarah's new dress doesn't fit her very well.
B I agree. She _____. (buy it)
6 A I feel kind of embarrassed in my jeans – we aren't wearing the right clothes.
B I know. We _____.
(get dressed up)

Study Link Student Book p.138 *Grammar Bank 4B*

2 READING

a Read the text quickly and match the titles to the paragraphs.

A Can women read maps?
B Do men lack empathy?
C Can men multitask?
D Do women gossip more than men?

The battle of the sexes

Two volunteers, Jenny Row (female) and Christopher Black (male), agreed to take part in four experiments for a radio program to find out if the typical male and female stereotypes are actually true. Here's what happened.

1

THE TEST: Jenny and Christopher were given a number of tasks to do in a set time. They had to cook a steak, make a cup of coffee, put a list of ten words in alphabetical order, answer two phone calls, send a text message, and do some mental arithmetic.

THE RESULT: Christopher was better because he did one thing at a time. Jenny tried to do everything at once and made a mistake with her math.

2

THE TEST: Jenny and Christopher had to navigate from one place to another in a town they didn't know.

THE RESULT: Jenny took twice as long as Christopher to get there. Psychologists say that men and women navigate in different ways. Men plan their route globally, whereas women navigate in relation to where they are at any one time. Jenny wasted a lot of time on the test consulting the map from different angles – turning it around so that it was in the same direction as she was.

3

THE TEST: Jenny and Christopher were recorded talking to a friend for 15 minutes. Afterward, their conversations were analyzed by a psychologist.

THE RESULT: While Jenny and her friend thought they had gossiped for about three minutes total, Christopher and his friend thought that they hadn't gossiped at all. The result, however, was a surprise. The psychologist calculated that they had both, in fact, spent about eight minutes gossiping – just over half of the phone conversation. They had also talked about very similar things.

4

THE TEST: Jenny and Christopher took turns being in a moderately stressful situation while the other observed, noting any changes in the other one's feelings. What they noticed about each other was then compared with what they said they were feeling during the test.

THE RESULT: The psychologist said the results were equal. Although traditionally women are thought to be more able to identify and talk about feelings, men are becoming more understanding, and this change will continue to happen.

b Read the text again and mark the statements T (true), F (false), or DS (doesn't say).

1 Christopher was able to do several things at once. *F*
2 Jenny completed the first task successfully. ___
3 Christopher reached his destination in under an hour. ___
4 Jenny considered different routes for her trip across town. ___
5 Both Jenny and Christopher spent a lot of time gossiping. ___
6 Christopher never gossips. ___
7 They had plenty of time for the final task. ___

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

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a Underline the stressed words.

1 He might have broken a bone.
2 You couldn't have seen a ghost.
3 They may have left by now.
4 We should have made a reservation.
5 I must have fallen asleep.
6 She shouldn't have called the police.

b Practice saying the sentences in a.

4 VOCABULARY verbs often confused

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

1 If it keeps on raining this afternoon, I expect the game to be canceled. ✓

2 My brother remembered me about my grandmother's birthday. _____

3 My boyfriend was stolen yesterday. They took his phone and his wallet. _____

4 Marta often starts work before the sun rises. _____

5 I don't believe people who say they never discuss with their spouses. _____

6 You seem like your mother. Your face is the same shape. _____

7 Remember to turn the lights off before you leave. _____

8 Have you listened about the floods in South America? _____

9 I don't really matter if we stay home tonight. _____

10 Tim hopes to get the job, but he doesn't know if he did well at the interview. _____

5 MINI GRAMMAR *would rather, had better*

Complete the sentences with no more than five words including the word in **bold**.

1 You should discuss the problem with the manager. **had**
You *had better discuss the problem* with the manager.

2 I'd prefer to sit by the window. **rather**
_____ by the window.

3 It's very late, so I don't think we should call them now. **not**
It's very late, so _____ them now.

4 She shouldn't eat anything today because she's been sick. **better**
She _____ anything today because she's been sick.

5 What do you want to do, stay in or go out? **rather**
What _____, stay in or go out?

6 I don't really want to go out tonight, if you don't mind. **not**
_____ go out tonight, if you don't mind.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
behavior *(noun)*	/bɪ'heɪvyər/	
mat *(noun)*	/mæt/	
reward *(noun)*	/rɪ'wɔrd/	
technique *(noun)*	/tɛk'nik/	
tense *(adj)*	/tɛns/	
ignore *(verb)*	/ɪg'nɔr/	
nag *(verb)*	/næg/	
pile *(verb)*	/paɪl/	
provoke *(verb)*	/prə'voʊk/	
lose your temper	/luz yər 'tɛmpər/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to three people talking about arguments they have had. Which speaker …**

A was accused of doing something they hadn't done? ___

B accused somebody else of doing something they hadn't really done? ___

C had an argument because a friend insulted someone? ___

b **Listen again. Which speaker(s) stayed friends with the person they had argued with?**

c **Listen again with the audioscript on page 76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link MultiROM

We all live on the other side of our appearances. Our faces belong more to others than they do to ourselves.
Andrew Gormley, American actor

4C Let your body do the talking

1 GRAMMAR verbs of the senses

a Complete the sentences with *like*, *as if*, or nothing (–).

1 Your skin feels ___–___ dry. You need to use some cream.
2 Ken's sweating. He looks _____ he's been running.
3 We'd better take out the trash. The kitchen smells _____ terrible.
4 I'm not sure what's in this curry, but it tastes _____ beef.
5 I think this bag is real leather. It feels _____ leather anyway.
6 It sounds _____ Rebecca finally got up. I can hear her moving around.
7 That dress looks _____ really good on you.
8 This spaghetti tastes _____ you used sugar instead of salt.

b Complete the sentences with a verb of the senses + *like* or *as if* where necessary.

1 A lot of singers today *sound* exactly the same.
2 This soup _____ horrible – it's really salty.
3 Your boyfriend _____ an athlete – he's tall and well built.
4 You _____ you're wearing my perfume!
5 What's that noise? It _____ thunder.
6 My skin _____ much softer since I've been using a new face cream.
7 Are you sure this meat is duck? I've just tried it, and it _____ chicken.
8 Martha _____ really scruffy. She hasn't combed her hair, and her clothes are dirty.

Study Link Student Book p.138 *Grammar Bank 4C*

2 VOCABULARY the body

a Complete the puzzle to find the hidden body part.

b Circle the correct answer.

1 My boyfriend **eats** / **bites** his nails when he's nervous.
2 You must be tired because you can't stop **scratching** / **yawning**.
3 Ming entered the room and **shook** / **winked** hands with the interviewer.
4 She **waved** / **frowned** at me from the other side of the street to get my attention.
5 Paula **clapped** / **combed** her hair and put on her jacket to go out.
6 Keith **shrugged** / **folded** his shoulders when he didn't know the answer to the question.
7 When you have a cold, you spend most of your time **blowing** / **chewing** your nose.
8 I hate it when people **stare** / **raise** at me when I am on a bus or on the subway.

c Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong idioms.

1 I always manage to put my leg in my mouth when my girlfriend is with her friends. ✗ *put my foot in my mouth*

2 If you don't learn those equations by head, you'll fail the test. _____

3 Why don't you talk about your illness and get it off your brain? _____

4 Rita has butterflies in her stomach because she's starting her new job on Monday. _____

5 Don't take it personally. Jon is pulling your hair. _____

6 He's starting to get cold feet about the diving expedition. _____

7 That song is really starting to annoy me now. I can't get it out of my ears. _____

8 Her name is on the tip of my finger, but I can't remember it right now. _____

Study Link **Student Book p.152** *Vocabulary Bank*

3 PRONUNCIATION *gh*

a Circle the word in each group where *gh* is pronounced /f/.

1 lightning (cough) thigh
2 rough although tight
3 caught bright laugh
4 delighted enough flight
5 frightened thorough tough

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

4 READING

a Read the article once and find out what Mary Ann Sieghart's problem is.

Who are you again?

Mary Ann Sieghart is one of the millions of people who suffer from prosopagnosis – an inability to recognize people's faces out of context. She describes how it affects her life and the strategies she has devised to cope with it.

1 I'm moving along the row toward my seat at the theater when I see a smiling woman clearly heading for the seat next to me. Do I know her? In a neutral venue like a theater I have no idea if she is a coworker, a fellow parent at my children's school, a politician, or a friend. So I smile back and hope desperately that a few moments of conversation will give me a clue to her identity. Sure enough, it does. I soon realize she is the managing editor of the newspaper I work for. She sits in the office right next to mine, and I see her most days of the week.

2 I can remember reading adventure stories as a child in which someone would describe the criminal to the police and thinking that I wouldn't know where to start. I consoled myself that I would get better at it as I got older. Sadly, I never did.

3 I rely strongly on hair, glasses, voice, and clothes, which means I can fail to recognize a friend if they have had a haircut, grown a beard, or started wearing glasses. I often find myself spending an hour and a half having lunch with a new acquaintance, trying furiously to imprint his features on my memory. Yet chances are the next time I bump into him, I won't know who he is.

4 I used to think I must be lazy or thoughtless or uninterested in other people. Now that I have taken part in a research study, I know that my problem is caused by a neurological failure and not by bad manners. All I have to do now is explain this to the hundreds of people I offend every year by failing to recognize them. Do you think they'll believe me?

b Match the sentences to the correct paragraph.

A Like many prosopagnosics, though, I have developed ways of coping.

B I have had this problem all my life.

C The consolation is that I have at last discovered that the problem is not my fault.

D Here's a classic example.

c Match the highlighted words to the correct definition.

1 a piece of information that helps you solve a problem *a clue*

2 not thinking about what the result of your actions will be _____

3 to deal successfully with a difficult situation _____

4 made somebody feel better when they were unhappy _____

5 a person that you know but who is not a close friend _____

6 a place where people meet for an organized event _____

7 to meet somebody by chance _____

8 plans you use in order to achieve something _____

d Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

1 I had no idea I was going to *bump into* an old friend when I was walking to work today.

2 Working mothers sometimes find it difficult _____ working and bringing up a child.

3 It was really _____ of you not to call and tell me you were going to be late.

4 The _____ for the concert is the football stadium.

5 If you won't tell me what my present is, can you just give me _____ ?

6 She's trying out different _____ for dealing with her teenage son.

7 I _____ her after her cat was run over.

8 He's only an _____ of mine, not a close friend.

Phrasal verbs in context

Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from File 4.

calm get hold point tell

1 When I gave the teacher my homework, he _____ out a few mistakes.

2 We _____ off the bus at the wrong stop, and we had to walk a long way.

3 I'd better not get home late again – my father will _____ me off.

4 You'd better _____ on to me – the steps are very icy.

5 _____ down! There's no reason to get so angry about it.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
body language *(noun)*	/ˈbɑdi ˌlæŋgwɪdʒ/	
gesture *(noun)*	/ˈdʒɛstʃər/	
bitter *(adj)*	/ˈbɪtər/	
rough *(adj)*	/rʌf/	
smooth *(adj)*	/smuð/	
sour *(adj)*	/ˈsaʊər/	
fidget *(verb)*	/ˈfɪdʒət/	
rub *(verb)*	/rʌb/	
stroke *(verb)*	/stroʊk/	
tap *(verb)*	/tæp/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to Jerry and Emma talking about a newspaper article about a new study. What is the study about? Do Jerry and Emma think it's true?**

b **Listen again and complete the missing information.**

1 The study measured the _____ of the women's _____.

2 The researchers then showed the women photos of _____ young men.

3 The women had to choose the men they found particularly _____.

4 The photos only showed the men's _____, _____, and _____.

5 Women who had _____ _____ with their fathers chose men with similar facial features.

6 Gwyneth Paltrow and Stella McCartney married men who _____ their fathers.

c **Listen again with the audioscript on page 77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link MultiROM

4 Stage and screen

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the missing words.

1 A Why was your basketball game canceled?
  B The referee didn't s_____ up.
2 A What d_____ does it make whether you wear one shirt or the other?
  B I want to look good tonight. Kate's going to be at the party.
3 A Why did you turn off my CD?
  B Because you've played it o_____ and over again today, and I'm sick of it!
4 A How did the rehearsal go?
  B Not too bad. I forgot my lines at one p_____, but nobody noticed.
5 A I don't know how to apologize to Tom.
  B Just say you're sorry and t_____ it. It's not difficult!
6 A Does Hamlet die at the end of the play?
  B I have no idea. I'm really ignorant, as far as theater g_____.

2 ON THE STREET

Complete the sentences with a word from the list. Then match them to sentences A–E.

first grow up made up meant well

1 When I _____, I want to be an astronaut. ☐
2 I don't believe him. I think he _____ that silly excuse. ☐
3 Carlos is good with children. He was _____ to be a teacher. ☐
4 The dictionary is available on a CD-ROM as _____ as online. ☐
5 At _____, I didn't think I would like my new job. ☐

A All the kids in the class like him.
B Which one would you prefer to use?
C I want to be the first person to land on Mars.
D It took a while to get used to it.
E He's always inventing stories.

3 READING

a Read the article. Find two possible disadvantages of watching a play at the Globe Theatre.

b Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 When is the ticket office open?
2 Was the theater built on the site of Shakespeare's original theater?
3 Are there performances every day of the year?
4 Are all the tickets the same price?
5 Can you sit in the Yard?
6 Can you visit the theater without seeing a play?
7 How can you buy a ticket?
8 What happens if it rains?

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

A visit to Shakespeare's Globe Theatre

The Globe Theatre is situated on the banks of the River Thames, about 200 meters from the original site of Shakespeare's 1599 building. It is a faithful reconstruction of the open-air playhouse where Shakespeare worked, and for which he wrote many of his greatest plays, such as *Hamlet, Othello,* and *King Lear.* Due to the fact that the theater is open to the sky, the season is limited to only six months of the year, running from April to October. However, guided tours of the theater are held all year round, and the neighboring exhibition center is also open to visitors.

The theater itself is circular in shape, and the seated areas are in the lower, middle, and upper galleries. In addition to the seated galleries, there is an area in front of the stage called the Yard, where visitors can stand and watch the play. All seats are priced according to visibility, so the best seats are in the middle of each of the three galleries and cost around $70. Ticket holders should be aware that the roof and all the gallery seats are held up by pillars, so that from no seat is there a perfect view of the stage. There are 700 standing-room tickets available for each performance priced at around $10, but visitors are reminded that under no circumstances are they allowed to sit in this area.

Ticket sales for each season begin in February. Tickets may be purchased in person or by telephone at the theater ticket office or online via the ticket agency Seetickets. The ticket office is open from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. from Monday to Saturday. Before attending a performance at the Globe, visitors need to bear certain things in mind. As it is a sixteenth-century replica, the theater does not boast any of the comforts of modern-day life, and performances continue whatever the weather. Ticket holders should come prepared for heat or cold, rain or shine, although umbrellas are not permitted. Inexpensive raincoats can be purchased from the Globe shop by those who are unlucky enough to be caught in a downpour in the Yard.

5 A The psychology of music

There are only two types of music – good and bad.
Duke Ellington, American jazz musician

1 GRAMMAR gerund and infinitives

a **Check what you know.** Review the rules. Then do b.

■ gerunds and infinitives

Use the gerund (verb + *-ing*)

1 after prepositions and phrasal verbs.

> I'm very good **at remembering** names.
> She **gave up smoking**.

2 as the subject of a sentence.

> **Eating out** is inexpensive here.

3 after some verbs, e.g., *enjoy, suggest, don't mind.*

> I **don't mind getting up** early.

Common verbs that take the gerund include: *avoid, consider, enjoy, feel like, finish, mind, practice, quit, stop, suggest* and phrasal verbs, e.g., *give up, go on*, etc.

Use the infinitive

1 after adjectives.

> My house is **easy to find**.

2 to express a reason or purpose.

> He's saving money **to buy** a new car.

3 after some verbs, e.g., *hope, learn, want.*

> She's never **learned to drive**.

Common verbs that take the infinitive include: *(can't) afford, agree, arrange, claim, decide, demand, deserve, expect, hope, learn, mean, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, want, would like.*

Use the base form

1 after most modal and auxiliary verbs.

> I **can't drive**. We **should hurry**.

2 after *make* and *let.*

> My parents didn't **let** me **go** out last night.
> She always **makes** me **laugh**.

- Gerunds and infinitives form the negative with *not*, e.g., *not to be, not being.*
- More verbs take the infinitive than the gerund.
- Some verbs can take either the gerund or infinitive with little or no difference in meaning, e.g., *begin, continue, prefer, start.*
- Some verbs can take the gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning, e.g., *forget, need, try.*

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

1 *Skiing* is my favorite sport. (ski)
2 My husband doesn't mind _____ the housework. (do)
3 It's impossible _____ in this heat. (sleep)
4 Our teacher makes us _____ our homework. (check)
5 Tom's doctor suggested _____ a specialist about his back. (see)
6 Let's not go by train. It's easier _____. (drive)
7 My girlfriend is very possessive. She doesn't let me _____ with my friends anymore. (go out)
8 _____ alone in a strange country can be a fascinating experience. (travel)
9 Kim expects _____ the test results by Friday. (receive)
10 We're leaving early, so we would like _____ our bill now. (pay)

c **New grammar.** Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from the list.

buy call climb ~~find~~ iron read send spend

1 My sister is trying *to find* a new job. She doesn't get along with her boss.
2 Do you remember _____ the apple tree in the backyard when we were children?
3 We need _____ a plumber because the shower is broken.
4 Laura forgot _____ her mother an e-mail.
5 I remembered _____ the milk, but I forgot to buy bread!
6 If you can't sleep at night, try _____ a book in bed. It will help you relax.
7 That shirt needs _____ if you want to wear it tonight.
8 I'll never forget _____ a romantic week in Paris on our honeymoon.

Study Link **Student Book p.140** *Grammar Bank 5A*

2 READING

a Read the article quickly and answer the questions.

1 What danger does the article refer to?
2 Who is affected by the problem?

The hidden dangers of rock music

Pete Townshend, the legendary guitarist of the band The Who, has confessed on his website that he is suffering from a musician's nightmare: he is deaf. His hearing loss has meant that he has been unable to complete recording sessions for a new The Who album. Townshend describes his hearing trouble as "terrible" and gives the reason for his deafness as the rock music he has helped to invent and promote.

Although the volume at the group's explosive concerts in the 1960s was excessive, Townshend does not think this is the main cause of his hearing loss. Instead, he blames the earsplitting sounds emitted through studio headphones during years of recording. Although he can still hear speech, Townshend has to take a 36-hour break between recording sessions to allow his ears to recover. This is what is delaying the release of The Who's first studio album in over 25 years and plans for a world tour.

Musicians are particularly vulnerable to hearing loss. Singer Phil Collins has suffered a 60 percent hearing loss and rapper Foxy Brown underwent an operation to restore her hearing after going almost totally deaf in her twenties.

However, it is not only the music makers who need to take care. Townshend has also issued a warning to users of MP3 players that they should turn the volume down. Doctors say that noise-induced hearing loss is caused when the delicate hair nerves of the ear suffer trauma from loud sound vibrations for long periods of time. Users of portable music players are advised to limit listening to one hour a day and keep the volume down, but research has found that four out of ten young adults listen for longer.

Some consolation for musicians with hearing problems is that the German composer Beethoven continued writing music even after he went deaf. Unfortunately for Pete Townshend, it's playing music that he is most worried about. "Music is my life. You can write it when you're deaf, but you can't hear it or perform it."

Adapted from a newspaper

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

1 Townshend had to stop recording the new The Who album. *T*
2 He thinks the cause of his deafness is the high volume of music in his concerts. ___
3 Townshend cannot hear conversations. ___
4 Phil Collins is also partially deaf. ___
5 Townshend warns music lovers not to use MP3 players. ___
6 Doctors say that MP3 players should only be used for one hour a day. ___
7 Beethoven composed music even though he was deaf. ___
8 Townshend worries more about writing music than performing. ___

c Underline five words you don't know. Try to guess the meaning; then check with your dictionary.

3 PRONUNCIATION *ch* and *y*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

tʃ	**ch**eerful **ch**arged **ch**orus **ch**illy
k	psy**ch**ic cat**ch**y **ch**oir head**ach**e
tʃ	**ch**aos **ch**est **ch**eck-in **ch**angeable
ʃ	ma**ch**ine **ch**allenge **ch**auffeur **ch**ampagne

b Write the words. They all contain *-y*.

1 /ˈsɪmfəni/ *symphony*
2 /ˈlɪrɪks/ ___
3 /ˈrɪðəm/ ___
4 /ˈlaɪfstaɪl/ ___
5 /ˈkʌntri/ ___
6 /saɪˈkaɪətrɪst/ ___

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

4 VOCABULARY music

a Order the letters to make musical instruments.

1 lolec *cello*
2 oiivnl _____
3 sbsa rtgiau _____
4 sudmr _____
5 xepsnahoo _____
6 roaykdbe _____
7 npoia _____
8 leftu _____

b Complete the sentences with words from the list.

choir composer conductor DJ lead singer
orchestra singer-songwriters ~~soprano~~

1 It's important for a *soprano* to be able to hit all the high notes.
2 Tchaikovsky is my favorite _____. He wrote such wonderful symphonies.
3 Bono is the _____ of the group U2.
4 That _____ plays terrible music. Find another radio station.
5 One of the most famous _____ of all time is Bob Dylan.
6 The school _____ has played in lots of concerts – the musicians are all really talented.
7 All the singers in the _____ wore white robes.
8 The _____ told the violinists to play a little more loudly.

c Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1 The song in that commercial is really *catchy*. I can't stop singing it.
2 I can't stand my sister's new boyfriend. He's always _____ his own horn.
3 The manager wants to talk to us about our mistake, so let's go and face the _____.
4 My son has a very good _____ for music. He only needs to hear a song once, and then he can play it on the piano.
5 If you play me the _____ of that song, I might remember the words.
6 I can't understand the lyrics of this song at all. They are totally _____.
7 This piece of music is so _____. It always brings tears to my eyes.
8 I find this band's music really _____. All their songs sound the same, and they put me to sleep.

Study Link **Student Book p.153** *Vocabulary Bank*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
lecture *(noun)*	/ˈlɛktʃər/	
complex *(adj)*	/ˈkəmˈplɛks/	
conventional *(adj)*	/kənˈvɛnʃənl/	
curious *(adj)*	/ˈkyʊriəs/	
(high-) pitched *(adj)*	/haɪ pɪtʃd/	
affect *(verb)*	/əˈfɛkt/	
exploit *(verb)*	/ˈɛksplɔɪt/	
commit suicide	/kəˈmɪt ˈsuəsaɪd/	
compared with	/kəmˈpɛrd wɪð/	
tend to	/tɛnd tə/	

LISTENING

a Listen to three people talking about music that has made an impression on them. Which speaker(s) (1–3) ...

A doesn't enjoy hearing a particular song? ___
B describes the atmosphere in a concert hall? ___
C talks about the influence a particular group had? ___
D talk positively about a particular song? ___ and ___
E mentions a famous guitarist? ___
F performed a song badly once? ___

b Listen again with the audioscript on page 77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/4

5 B Counting sheep

Dreaming permits each and every one of us to be quietly and safely insane every night of our lives.
William Dement, sleep expert

1 GRAMMAR *used to, be used to, get used to*

a Circle the correct answer.

1 Before my sister had children, she used to **sleep** / **sleeping** for eight hours every night.
2 When we moved to Singapore from Taipei, we weren't used to **drive** / **driving** on the left.
3 Chris got divorced last year but quickly got used to **live** / **living** alone.
4 When Lucy was little, she didn't use to **eat** / **eating** vegetables at all.
5 My parents are slowly getting used to **be** / **being** retired.
6 My new job is exhausting. I'm not used to **get up** / **getting up** so early.
7 Did you use to **play** / **playing** a musical instrument in school?
8 Living in a foreign country seems strange at first, but you **get used** / **get used to** it in no time.

b Rewrite the sentences using a form of *used to*, *get used to*, or *be used to*.

1 Marco wasn't usually so assertive in the past.
Marco *didn't use to be* so assertive.
2 Has working at night become more familiar now?
Have you _____ at night?
3 I don't usually have breakfast so early.
I'm _____ breakfast so early.
4 Chloe wore her sister's clothes when she was a child.
Chloe _____ her sister's clothes when she was a child.
5 We have adapted to living in the country very quickly.
We have _____ in the country very quickly.
6 She often takes care of people, so I'm sure she will make an excellent nurse.
She is _____ people, so I'm sure she will make an excellent nurse.
7 They still don't know how to use the new system – they keep making mistakes.
They haven't _____ the new system yet.
8 I couldn't sleep because I didn't normally sleep on a sofa.
I couldn't sleep because I wasn't _____ on a sofa.

Study Link **Student Book p.140** *Grammar Bank 5B*

2 PRONUNCIATION linking words, sounds

a Mark the linked words.

1 I used to use blankets, but now I have a comforter.
2 I'm not used to taking a nap after lunch.
3 We quickly got used to living in our new house.
4 I didn't use to have problems getting to sleep.
5 Ben is used to working at night, so he doesn't feel tired.
6 She couldn't get used to living alone.

b Write the words.

1 /yɔn/ *yawn*
2 /ˈpɪloʊ/ _____
3 /ˈdʒɛt lægd/ _____
4 /ʃits/ _____
5 /snɔr/ _____
6 /ˈnaɪtmɛr/ _____

c Practice saying the sentences in a and words in b.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

3 READING

a Read the article quickly and answer the questions.

1 What was the object of the reality show?

2 Why were there complaints about the show?

b Read the article again. Complete it with the missing sentences.

A The first of these was a relaxing massage in the early hours of the morning.

B The TV company insists that the contestants' welfare was carefully considered throughout the program.

C On the third day one of the participants asked to leave the contest voluntarily.

D Every time one of the three fell asleep, the jackpot went down.

E The last one to fall asleep would claim the prize.

c Match the highlighted words and phrases to the correct definition.

1 experiences of hearing or seeing things that aren't really there *hallucinations*

2 treated in an unfair way for the advantage of others _____

3 difficult _____

4 experienced something difficult or painful _____

5 people, companies, or teams that compete with others _____

6 removed (from a competition) _____

7 being examined _____

8 a person or group of people who check things are being done properly _____

What will they think of next?

The latest reality show to come under scrutiny by media watchdog Ofcom is the sleep deprivation game *Shattered*, where ten contestants endured extreme sleep deprivation to compete for a potential prize pool of $200,000.

The object of the game was to see who could stay awake for the seven days the TV show lasted. 1 [ ] Each day the contestant who coped the worst was eliminated, leaving three contestants to participate in the final competition on the last day.

During the show the contestants faced some tough challenges designed to make them fall asleep. 2 [ ] Others included listening to a bedtime story, watching paint dry, counting sheep, and hugging a giant teddy bear for an hour.

In the final contest, the three remaining contestants were told to go to bed in a darkened room. 3 [ ] The eventual winner, a nineteen-year-old trainee police officer, took 90 minutes longer to go to sleep than her rivals and was declared the winner on live television without knowing she had won.

Psychologists have criticized the program and accused its makers of putting contestants' health at risk. During the course of the show, contestants complained of hallucinations, exhaustion, and paranoia. 4 [ ] After over 75 hours in the Sleep Lab, she decided that she had had enough, and after extensive talks with the production team, she decided to go home.

5 [ ] A spokesperson from the show denied accusations that they had exploited participants and endangered their health. He maintained that they had gone to great lengths to protect the health and safety of the contestants at all times.

4 VOCABULARY sleep

a Complete the sentences with a word connected to sleep.

1 My grandmother takes *sleeping pills* to help her sleep.
2 I never o_____ because I always set my a_____ clock before I go to bed.
3 Do you ever remember your d_____ when you wake up in the morning?
4 I was feeling s_____, so I went to bed.
5 We were cold in bed, so we opened the closet to look for a b_____.
6 It's impossible to wake Matt up. He sleeps like a l_____.
7 Alex never drinks coffee after dinner because it k_____ him a_____.

b Match the words to the definitions.

~~comforter~~ fall asleep insomnia siesta set yawn

1 a thick cover filled with feathers or other soft material that you sleep under *comforter*
2 a short sleep, usually after lunch, especially in hot countries _____
3 the condition of being unable to sleep _____
4 you do this to an alarm clock _____
5 you do this when you go to bed and close your eyes _____
6 to open your mouth wide and breathe deeply because you are tired _____

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
crane *(noun)*	/kreɪn/	
debt *(noun)*	/dɛt/	
fire department *(noun)*	/ˈfaɪər dɪˈpɑrtmənt/	
lack (of) *(noun)*	/læk əv/	
ladder *(noun)*	/ˈlædər/	
deprived *(adj)*	/dɪˈpraɪvd/	
crawl *(verb)*	/krɔl/	
sleepwalk *(verb)*	/ˈslipwɔk/	
tempt *(verb)*	/tɛmpt/	
stay in touch	/steɪ ɪn tʌtʃ/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a radio program about sleep therapy and answer the questions.

1 What is Yelo?
2 What kind of people go there?

b Listen again and complete the notes on sleep therapy.

Sleep therapy: a response to the results of research on sleep:
People who don't get enough sleep are less [1] _____
at work and are more likely to take [2] _____ *days off.*

Yelo sleep spas:
You lie in a hexagonal sleep pod with a very comfortable [3] _____ *reclining chair and a* [4] _____.
The lighting is really [5] _____.
Lights that imitate a [6] _____ *wake you up.*
A session lasts between [7] _____ *and* _____ *minutes.*
The price starts at [8] $_____.
A nap-plus-massage session takes [9] _____ *minutes and costs* [10] $_____.

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

5 C Breaking news

A newspaper is a device unable to discriminate between a bicycle accident and the collapse of civilization.
George Bernard Shaw, Irish author

1 GRAMMAR reporting verbs

a Check what you know. Review the rules. Then do b.

■ reported speech: statements and questions

direct speech	reported speech
"**I like** shopping."	She said (that) **she liked** shopping.
"**I'm** going **tomorrow**."	He told her (that) **he was** going **the next day**.
"**I'll** always love **you**."	He said (that) **he would** always love **me**.
"**I passed** the exam!"	She told him (that) **she had passed** the exam.
"**I've** forgotten **my** keys."	He said (that) **he had** forgotten **his** keys.
"**Are you** married?"	She asked him if / whether **he was** married.
"What's **your** name?"	I asked him what **his** name **was**.
"Where **do you live**?"	They asked me where **I lived**.

- Tenses usually change like this:
  present > past; ***will* > *would***; **simple past / present perfect > past perfect**
- Some modal verbs change, e.g., ***can* > *could***, ***may* > *might***, ***must* > *had to***. Other modal verbs stay the same, e.g., *could*, *might*, *should*, etc.
- If you report what someone said on a different day or in a different place, some time and place words can change, e.g., ***tomorrow* > *the next day***, ***here* > *there***, ***this* > *that***, etc.
  "I'll meet you here tomorrow." >
  He said he'd meet me there the next day.
- When a question begins with a verb (not a question word), add *if* (or *whether*).
  "Do you want a drink?" >
  *He asked me **if / whether** I wanted a drink.*
- In reported questions you also have to change the word order to subject + verb, and not use *do / did*.

! **Be careful – After *said* don't use a person or an object pronoun:**
He said he was tired or *He told me he was tired* NOT ~~*He said me*~~ ...

reported speech: commands and requests

direct speech	reported speech
"**Go** away."	She told him **to go** away.
"**Don't worry**."	The doctor told me **not to worry**.
"**Can you help** me?"	I asked the salesperson **to help** me.

- To report an imperative or request, use *told* or *asked* + person + infinitive.
- To report a negative imperative, use a negative infinitive, e.g., *not to do*.

b Write the sentences in reported speech.

1 "I'm leaving on Wednesday."
He said that _____.
2 "I've never been to Japan."
She told him that _____.
3 "The play won't start on time."
They told me that _____.
4 "Where's the bus station?"
He asked me _____.
5 "Did you do the homework?"
The teacher asked us _____.
6 "What time does the show start?"
The woman asked me _____.
7 "Don't tell anybody."
Anna told me _____.
8 "Can you close the window?"
The old man asked me _____.

c **New grammar.** Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.

1 My brother refused coming with me to the party.
✗ refused to come
2 Jane promised give me back the book the next day. _____
3 The man denied mugging the old lady.
_____
4 My boyfriend encouraged me going to Canada to improve my English. _____
5 The tour guide recommended to visit the Metropolitan Museum. _____
6 The teacher threatened giving the students extra homework if they didn't stop talking.
_____
7 My sister persuaded me not to go to the party.
_____
8 The police accused him of not tell them the truth. _____

d Report the direct speech using the reporting verb in **bold**.

1 "Don't forget to sign the documents," my boss told me. **remind**
My boss *reminded me to sign* the documents.

2 "I really don't think you should leave your job," Jack's friend told him. **advise**
Jack's friend _____ his job.

3 "Why don't we go for a walk?" said Katie. **suggest**
Katie _____ for a walk.

4 "Why don't I make lunch?" her husband said. **offer**
Her husband _____ lunch.

5 "Don't park on this street," the man said to us. "The sign says 'no parking'." **warn**
The man _____ on that street.

6 "I'm sorry I was so rude," I said. **apologize**
I _____ so rude.

7 "Would you like to stay for dinner?" Julia's friend asked her. **invite**
Julia's friend _____ for dinner.

8 "I'm going with you to the doctor," Jane said to me. **insist**
Jane _____ to the doctor with me.

Study Link **Student Book p.140** *Grammar Bank 5C*

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress, sounds

a Underline the stressed syllable.

1 admit
2 convince
3 offer
4 insist
5 promise
6 remind
7 deny
8 threaten

b Write the reporting verbs.

1 /səg'dʒɛst/ *suggest*
2 /rɪ'fyuz/ _____
3 /əd'vaɪz/ _____
4 /ɪn'vaɪt/ _____
5 /pər'sweɪd/ _____
6 /ə'kyuz/ _____
7 /rɪ'grɛt/ _____
8 /ə'gri/ _____

c Practice saying the words in **a** and **b**.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

3 VOCABULARY the media

a Complete the sentences with jobs in the media.

1 The p*aparazzi* were waiting outside the restaurant to photograph the princess.
2 I'm surprised none of the c_____ liked the movie; I thought it was great!
3 The news a_____ was very embarrassed when he couldn't pronounce the politician's name.
4 The sports c_____ got very excited when the first goal was scored.
5 My brother is a r_____ for *The Times*.
6 The newspaper e_____ decided not to print the reporter's story because it was too politically sensitive.
7 Some of the p_____ photographers on that newspaper have taken award-winning pictures.
8 Laura works from home as a f_____ j_____.

b Match the sentences to the sections of a newspaper.

1 It's a good week to organize your finances. ☐
2 There will be heavy rain all day and gale-force winds. ☐
3 For Sale. Sony Vaio laptop computer. Like new. ☐
4 Clues across. ☐
5 Johnny Depp was excellent in his role as Jack Sparrow. ☐
6 Murderer arrested in city park. ☐

a classified ads
b horoscope
c front page
d weather forecast
e crossword puzzle
f review

c Complete the headlines with a word from the list.

~~axed~~ back ban hit quit quiz spat wed

1 **News anchor** *axed* **after** _____ **over dress code.**
2 **Singer to** _____ **Brazilian model.**
3 **Coach to** _____ **after revelations about personal life.**
4 POLICE _____ WIFE AFTER MAN DISAPPEARS.
5 Hollywood stars _____ presidential candidate.
6 **Stock market** _____ **by new company scandal.**
7 **School officials to** _____ **sugary snacks.**

Study Link **Student Book p.154** *Vocabulary Bank*

4 MINI GRAMMAR *as*

Match the sentence halves.

1 I overslept this morning ☐
2 I'm not as assertive ☐
3 My brother works as ☐
4 As we were boarding the plane, ☐
5 As the reviews were bad, ☐
6 Today is just as hot ☐
7 On the picnic we used a sheet as ☐
8 As the actors came back on stage, ☐

a the audience started to clap.
b as yesterday.
c a tablecloth.
d we didn't go and see the movie.
e as my sister.
f as I hadn't set my alarm.
g an educational psychologist.
h I dropped my passport.

Phrasal verbs in context

Complete the phrasal verbs from File 5 with the correct particle.

down (x2) on up (x2)

1 I'm not ready yet. You go on ahead, and I'll catch _____ with you later.
2 I need to get more exercise. I'm putting _____ weight!
3 Can I fill _____ your glass? It's almost empty.
4 If you have a headache, why don't you lie _____ on the sofa for half an hour?
5 Be careful you don't fall _____. The sidewalk is very slippery.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
celebrity *(noun)*	/sə'lɛbrəti/	
debate *(noun, verb)*	/dɪ'beɪt/	
downside *(noun)*	/'daʊnsaɪd/	
performance *(noun)*	/pər'fɔrməns/	
shed *(noun)*	/ʃɛd/	
spokesperson *(noun)*	/'spoʊkspərsn/	
spectacular *(adj)*	/spɛc'tækyələr/	
shoot *(verb)*	/ʃut/	
bound to	/baʊnd tə/	
make a living	/meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	

LISTENING

a Listen to the news program and write the day of the week each story is from.

1 A "hero" who made an embarrassing mistake _____
2 A recycler needs rescuing _____
3 Millionaire for a day! _____

b Listen again and choose a, b, or c.

1 The woman got stuck in the bin because
a her bag was too heavy.
b she climbed into it.
c she was trying to rescue her child.

2 The bank teller made a mistake because
a he counted the money incorrectly.
b he put too many zeros in the space.
c he wrote the wrong number in the space.

3 The mail carrier hit the muggers with
a something he was carrying.
b his hands.
c the woman's bag.

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

5 Music festivals

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

Circle the correct option.

1 **A** How long have you been playing the guitar?
B Well, I started **time / way** back in 1980, when I was a kid.

2 **A** Why are you going into town if you're not going to buy anything?
B I just like walking **around / away** and looking in the store windows.

3 **A** So, did you get all the answers right?
B Yes, I did! Nobody knew the answer to the last question, **except / even** me!

4 **A** What happens when the pilot of an airplane takes a break?
B Usually the copilot **goes / takes** over.

5 **A** Who was that woman you were talking to?
B She said she knew me from somewhere, and it turned **off / out** we went to the same school 30 years ago!

6 **A** Did you enjoy the play?
B Not really. **I mean / I say**, the acting was terrible.

2 ON THE STREET

Complete the sentences with an expression from the list.

a lot of fun a ton of hang out laid-back

1 I can't go out this weekend. One of our teachers gave us _____ homework for next week.
2 I love going to heavy metal concerts. They're always _____.
3 Jen is very relaxed and _____ – not at all stressed.
4 In my free time I like to _____ with my friends.

3 READING

a Read the article about the Coachella Festival and find out what you can do there.

b Read the article again and answer the questions.
1 Where is the festival held?
2 How do people get there?
3 How long does it last?
4 What kind of musicians usually perform there?
5 What kind of accommodations are there?
6 How many people come?
7 How long has it been taking place?
8 How much do tickets cost?

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

The Coachella Valley Music and Arts Festival

The Coachella Festival is one of the biggest and most exciting music events in North America. A three-day festival held annually during the last weekend of April, Coachella draws some 60,000 music enthusiasts each day to the California desert near Palm Springs. Visitors are from diverse backgrounds: people of all ages, nationalities, lifestyles, and musical taste. And then, of course, there's the music.

Some of the most famous artists in the world have played at past festivals, for example, Prince, Kanye West, Amy Winehouse, Coldplay, Rage Against the Machine, The Verve, and Red Hot Chili Peppers. Several outdoor stages and huge tents provide venues for music and dance events. In addition to the headliners, new bands get the chance to play their first major gig. The festival is known for showcasing not only famous performers, but also "indie" bands, that is, independent groups that aren't attached to one music recording company and are often found on the Internet, rather than radio. In all, some 120 bands and solo acts perform over the long weekend. As one fan remarked, "It's incredible how many bands appear in the three days. You couldn't see that many in a year!"

The first festival took place in 1999 as an experiment in the desert, with tickets going for $65 and free bottled water provided. No camping was allowed on the grounds, and a major complaint was the blistering daytime heat. After the festival's organizers lost money the first year, the festival wasn't even held again for another two years. Thereafter, the event started to gather steam and has now become wildly successful, attracting quality artists and sell-out crowds.

Some people come for only a day, but on-site camping on a lush green field is now available for those who stay over. Thousands of people pitch tents or put out sleeping bags for a fee of $55 per person for the weekend. Amenities include a general store, shower trucks, an ATM, a karaoke lounge, and a cyber cafe. For those who can afford luxury accommodations, "VIP camping" is offered for $4,000, with air-conditioned, candlelit tents! While most people arrive by car, some campers take the free "Coachella Express" train from Los Angeles, complete with DJs to make the ride more enjoyable.

Admission costs $269 for a three-day pass or $90 for one day, though single-day tickets tend to sell out. Tickets can be purchased in advance online and at various outlets, or at the box office if the festival isn't already sold out. International visitors are advised to print out their tickets bought online. Children under 5 are admitted for free, but campers must be over 18, and camping fees are extra.

Coachella has more than just music, with dance, interactive art displays, and even circus performers. Join in the fun and you'll have the time of your life!

Today's public figures can no longer write their own speeches or books, and there is some evidence that they can't read them either.

Gore Vidal, American author

6 A Speaking to the world

1 READING

a Read the text quickly and match each topic to the correct paragraph.

1 The stars of the show ☐
2 The continued success of the series ☐
3 The content of the program ☐
4 The public's reaction to the series ☐
5 The opening words of each program ☐

SPACE... the final frontier

A These are the first words of the introduction to one of television's most popular space series ever: *Star Trek*. Set in the 23rd century, *Star Trek* follows the adventures of the starship Enterprise and her crew, led by Captain James T. Kirk and his First Officer, Mr. Spock. The introduction goes on to state the purpose of the starship's voyage:

Its five-year mission: to explore strange new worlds, to seek out new life and new civilizations, to boldly go where no man has gone before.

B Created by Gene Roddenberry, the original *Star Trek* series was broadcast from September 1966 to June 1969. At first, the show was not successful, and it was canceled by the network after its third season. However, during reruns of the series, a cult following developed and fan clubs were set up worldwide. Fans coined the term "Trekkers" to describe themselves, and an entire subculture grew up around the show.

C In the *Star Trek* universe, mankind developed spaceships that could travel faster than light. Late in the 21st century, humans joined with other species in the galaxy to form the United Federation of Planets. *Star Trek* stories usually depicted the adventures of humans and alien beings who served in the Federation's Starfleet. Surprisingly, the show also reflected a number of cultural issues of the period in which it was made, including racism, human rights, gender bias, and the role of technology.

D The three main characters were Kirk, Spock, and McCoy, and in many of the stories the three men clashed. Kirk had a passionate and often aggressive character, Spock was coolly logical, and McCoy was sarcastic but always compassionate. McCoy and Spock hardly ever agreed on the solution to a problem, and their frequent arguments became very popular with viewers. The original actors, who had been largely unknown before the show, became celebrities, but after the episodes were broadcast, they found themselves typecast because of their roles.

E Since the first series of 80 episodes, now referred to as "The Original Series," five more series of *Star Trek* spinoffs have been broadcast and eleven feature films have been made. Despite a shaky start, *Star Trek* has become one of the longest-running and most profitable TV series ever shown on television, and phrases such as "Beam me up, Scotty" (transport me back to the ship, i.e., get me out of here) have entered the English language.

b Read the text again and choose a, b, or c.

1 The mission of the Starship Enterprise in the series *Star Trek* was
   a to protect the Earth.
   b to explore space.
   c to colonize new planets.

2 During the first series of *Star Trek*
   a fans became known as "Trekkers."
   b a large number of fan clubs were set up.
   c the show had low audience ratings.

3 One of the unusual things about *Star Trek* is that
   a the spaceships were very unsophisticated.
   b it looked at some real-life problems.
   c the humans and aliens relate to one another.

4 The three main characters in *Star Trek*
   a tended to agree with each other.
   b didn't get along at all.
   c often argued.

5 There have been … series of *Star Trek* in total.
   a six
   b five
   c eleven

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

2 GRAMMAR articles

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

1 Javier can't still be at the work. It's really late.
   ✗ *at work* _____

2 I'm exhausted; I'm going to the bed.
   _____

3 As soon as we realized we'd been robbed, we went right to the police station.
   _____

4 I never had a pet; my mother didn't like the animals. _____

5 The MP3 player I gave my sister for her birthday doesn't work. _____

6 The women tend to be more open about their feelings than the men. _____

7 The next week we're going to go ice skating.
   _____

8 Laura bought new motorcycle yesterday.
   _____

b Complete the sentences with *a*, *the*, or no article (–).

1 They just built *a* new elementary school in my neighborhood.
2 My grandfather is in _____ hospital having an operation.
3 There's _____ beautiful church in the center of my village.
4 Haimei goes to the gym while her children are in _____ school.
5 My brother is in _____ college. He's studying architecture.
6 The defendant was found guilty and sent to _____ prison.
7 My sister teaches at _____ high school that we both went to.
8 _____ prison is about 20 miles outside the city.

c Complete the sentences with *the* or no article (–).

1 The toy industry in _____ China is the biggest in the world.
2 There are 50 states in _____ US.
3 _____ I-15 freeway was closed yesterday because of the floods.
4 _____ Balboa Park is one of the largest green spaces in San Diego.
5 Edmund Hillary was the first person to climb _____ Mount Everest.
6 _____ Lake Victoria is the largest lake in _____ Africa.
7 _____ Panama Canal connects _____ Atlantic Ocean to _____ Pacific Ocean.
8 _____ Cayman Islands are located in _____ Caribbean Sea.

Study Link **Student Book p.142** *Grammar Bank 6A*

3 PRONUNCIATION /ðə/ or /ði/

a Check (✓) the correct pronunciation of *the*.

	/ðə/	/ði/
1 I like to have coffee in **the** morning.	✓	
2 **The** accident happened last night.		
3 We turn **the** clocks back next weekend.		
4 **The** uniform my sister wears to school is awful.		
5 Have you ever been to **the** US?		
6 **The** end of that movie was really sad.		

b Practice saying the sentences in **a**.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

4 VOCABULARY collocation: word pairs

a Complete the phrases.

1 My children always hide under the table when there's thunder and *lightning*.
2 I enjoy the peace and _____ of the countryside when we go for a walk.
3 Rachel always has bread and _____ with her meals.
4 We stayed in a bed and _____ when we visited Maine.
5 It takes a long time for children to learn to use a knife and _____ correctly.
6 I suppose I'll have to go to the dentist sooner or _____.
7 Nathan has more or _____ finished his homework, so he's going to take a break.
8 It's all or _____ with Sue; she either calls every day or you don't hear from her for weeks.

b Complete the word pair idioms.

1 The message in that ad comes through loud and *clear*.
2 Unfortunately, Julie's brother is down and _____, somewhere in San Francisco.
3 She left her husband because there wasn't any give and _____ in their marriage.
4 My life has its ups and _____, but in general I'm pretty happy.
5 The streets of the city were extremely dangerous because of the lack of law and _____.
6 We arrived safe and _____ after a three-day trip through the mountains.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
astronaut *(noun)*	/ˈæstrənɔt/	
mankind *(noun)*	/ˌmænˈkaɪnd/	
quote *(noun)*	/kwoʊt/	
spacecraft *(noun)*	/ˈspeɪskræft/	
speech *(noun)*	/spitʃ/	
ancient *(adj)*	/ˈeɪnʃənt/	
global *(adj)*	/ˈgloʊbl/	
punctual *(adj)*	/ˈpʌnktʃuəl/	
vindicate *(verb)*	/ˈvɪndəkeɪt/	
beforehand *(adv)*	/bɪˈfɔrhænd/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a space historian talking about the life of Yuri Gagarin. What was he famous for? What happened to him in the end?

b Listen again and complete the notes. You sometimes have to write more than one word.

Yuri Gagarin

Gagarin was born in a small [1] _____ *in Russia called Klushino.*

He worked as a [2] _____ *in the Soviet Air Force.*

The Soviets chose Gagarin and [3] _____ *other cosmonauts for their space program.*

Yuri's main strengths were his "bright mind and [4] _____*."*

The flight took place on April 12, [5] _____*. Yuri was* [6] _____ *years old at the time.*

He took [7] _____ *minutes to complete the flight. He had to eject from the spacecraft at an altitude of* [8] _____*.*

After the flight Yuri became a worldwide [9] _____ *and visited many countries. He also became deputy training* [10] _____ *of cosmonauts.*

In March 1968 Yuri was [11] _____ *during a routine training flight.*

He is [12] _____ *in the walls of the Kremlin in Red Square.*

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

6 B Bright lights, big city

A great city is that which has the greatest men and women.
Walt Whitman, American poet

1 READING

a Read the text and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

b Read the text again and mark the sentences T (true), F (false), or DS (doesn't say).

1 Clive spent a year and a half in the south of France. *T*
2 Clive earned $250,000 a year. ___
3 He didn't have enough money to stay in France. ___
4 He enjoyed the peace and quiet in France. ___
5 When he split up with his girlfriend, Clive started looking for a new job. ___
6 He didn't have to apply for his new job in London. ___
7 Clive bought his apartment in London. ___
8 He is very happy living and working in London. ___

c Look at the highlighted phrasal verbs and verb phrases. What do you think they mean? Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words.

1 Do you think you and your boyfriend will *split up* if you go abroad and he stays here?
2 My father _____ all sports when he started having back pain.
3 We _____ the chance to see U2 in concert because we were away on vacation at the time.
4 My brother isn't very responsible with money. He often _____ his monthly salary in just two weeks.
5 There are lots of things _____ this weekend – concerts, plays, movies, sporting events.
6 When Emily's company asked for volunteers to open an office in Mexico, she _____.
7 I _____ about my boss when she started listening to our complaints.
8 The chairperson always _____ the decisions made in a meeting before it ends.

Everyone makes mistakes

A He now lives in a one-bedroom apartment just off Sloane Street in the very heart of London. He can step out of his door right into the city. He still visits his house in France on weekends, but he is much happier in his new life. His London job is not as stressful as his Manhattan job was, but he describes it as "fantastic fun." He sums up his decision to go back to work in the following words: "I just wanted the challenge again."

B Second, he found it hard to get used to the pace of life. He had been used to life in the big city in a corporate environment with three or four things going on all the time. In France, with nothing to do in the evenings, he found himself going to bed at 9:00 p.m. every night, which eventually became tedious. He started feeling that he might be missing out on something.

C At the age of 40, Clive Cooke decided to give up his high-pressure job in Manhattan and retire to the south of France. He sold his house for $250,000, loaded all his furniture onto a ship, and moved to a village between Cannes and Nice with his girlfriend at the time. Yet 18 months later he was back in the big city and working again, this time in London, taking another management position. So, what went wrong? What made Clive change his mind?

D Finally, Clive split up with his girlfriend. They found that spending 24 hours together with nothing more to do than sunbathing by the pool was very different from the stimulating life they had led in Manhattan. And being alone with no one to talk to in a beautiful house in the countryside was not the retirement Clive had planned. So when he received a call from a colleague offering him the job in London, he jumped at the chance.

E The first problem was a financial one. Clive could not believe how fast his money disappeared when he did not have a regular salary. In the end, he went through about three times more than he had planned, and he realized he would have to sit down and budget his money better if he wanted it to last.

2 VOCABULARY cities and towns

a Match a word in list A to a word in list B to make words connected to cities and towns.

A ~~financial~~ cable pedestrian concert
old baseball bicycle taxi

B car hall ~~district~~ stadium
mall stand town lane

1 *financial district* 5 _____
2 _____ 6 _____
3 _____ 7 _____
4 _____ 8 _____

b Complete the puzzle.

1 the noun from *poor*
2 a long line of cars that moves very slowly or doesn't move at all
3 when the air is dirty and dangerous
4 people who live by asking others for money
5 areas of the city where living conditions are very bad
6 a situation where too many people live in one place
7 people who sleep on the street because they have nowhere to live
8 places of interest visited by tourists

c Complete the adjectives to describe a city.

1 In a *cosmopolitan* city, you can find people from many different cultures.
2 Many families are leaving the area because it's become so r_____-_____.
3 There are a lot of factories where I live, so the town is fairly i_____.
4 My parents are from a very p_____ town where the people are rather narrow-minded.
5 Rio is a v_____ city with an exciting nightlife.
6 Bangalore is now a very p_____ city because of all the traffic emissions.

Study Link Student Book p.155 *Vocabulary Bank*

3 PRONUNCIATION multisyllable words

a Circle the word with different word stress.

1 cathedral (courthouse) historic pollution
2 provincial gallery synagogue neighborhood
3 entertainment isolation overcrowded majority
4 pedestrian adolescent community industrial
5 outskirts suburbs statue perform

b Practice saying the words in **a**.

4 GRAMMAR uncountable, plural, and collective nouns

a Circle the correct answer.

1 I need **a new jeans** / (**a new pair of jeans.**)
2 My grandmother suffers from **bad health / a bad health.**
3 We bought **a new furniture / some new furniture** for the living room.
4 Can you please give me **some advice / an advice?**
5 I'd like **a toast / some toast**, please.
6 We lost **a luggage / a piece of luggage** on the way back from Singapore.
7 You need to get **a new clothes / some new clothes** for the summer.
8 My girlfriend gave me **a pajamas / a pair of pajamas** for my birthday.

b Complete the sentences with *is* or *are*.

1 The traffic *is* terrible during rush hour downtown.
2 My clothes _____ absolutely soaked. I got caught in a thunderstorm.
3 The new research into sleep patterns _____ fascinating.
4 Do you think my belongings _____ safe in the hotel room?
5 The outskirts of the town _____ pretty run-down and depressing.
6 The good news _____ that we're getting married in the spring!
7 Politics _____ really fascinating – especially for politicians!
8 The cabin crew _____ ready for takeoff.
9 My family _____ fairly large. I have four brothers and sisters.
10 John's climbing equipment _____ very heavy. I can hardly pick it up.

Study Link **Student Book p.142** *Grammar Bank 6B*

5 MINI GRAMMAR *have something done*

Rewrite the sentences with *have something done*.

1 Someone painted my brother's house.
My brother *had his house painted* _____.
2 Someone is going to fix my jacket.
I'm _____.
3 Someone cuts my boyfriend's hair every month.
My boyfriend _____ every month.
4 A mechanic has just repaired my car.
I _____.
5 Someone will clean my carpets in the spring.
I'll _____ in the spring.
6 Some workers are building a wall around my neighbor's backyard.
My neighbors are _____ around their backyard.
7 Someone cleans Mr. Park's apartment once a week.
Mr. Park _____ once a week.
8 A company is remodeling our kitchen.
We are _____.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
adolescent *(noun)*	/ˌædəˈlɛsnt/	
conveniences *(noun)*	/kənˈvinyənsɪz/	
(happy/sad) ending *(n)*	/ˈɛndɪŋ/	
ocean *(noun)*	/ˈoʊʃn/	
sunset *(noun)*	/ˈsʌnsɛt/	
ashamed *(adj)*	/əˈʃeɪmd/	
simple *(adj)*	/ˈsɪmpl/	
explore *(verb)*	/ɪkˈsplɔr/	
share *(verb)*	/ʃɛr/	
the vast majority	/ðə væst məˈdʒɔrəti/	

LISTENING

a Listen to three people talking about their favorite big cities. Match the cities to the speakers.

A Buenos Aires, Argentina ☐ Speaker 1
B Vancouver, Canada ☐ Speaker 2
C Kyoto, Japan ☐ Speaker 3

b Listen again and match the cities above (A–C) to their main features.

1 its history and culture ___
2 its natural beauty ___
3 its buildings ___
4 its music ___
5 its lifestyle ___
6 its European "feel" ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link **MultiROM**

6 C Eureka!

The most exciting phrase to hear in science, the one that heralds new discoveries, is not "Eureka!" but "That's funny ..."
Isaac Asimov, American science fiction writer

1 GRAMMAR quantifiers: *all / every*, etc.

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

1 I took all groceries into the kitchen, OK? ✗ *all the groceries*
2 Everybody were very friendly. _____
3 All went wrong at my job interview. _____
4 On Wednesday I worked all day. _____
5 All the men love cars. It's universal! _____
6 We go swimming every morning during the week. _____
7 The most people enjoy going on vacation. _____
8 Every rooms in this hotel has a great view. _____

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

1 A Can I have a cookie?
B I'm sorry, I don't have *any*.
2 A What did you buy?
B Nothing. There were _____ shoes I liked or that I could afford.
3 A How much homework have you done?
B _____. I don't feel like it right now.
4 A I feel like having an omelette for dinner.
B Uh-oh. There aren't _____ eggs.
5 A Do you like any of these sofas?
B No, _____ of them. I think they're all horrible.
6 A How about a sandwich?
B There's _____ bread. Do you want me to go and get some?
7 A When can you come?
B _____ day you like. I'm free all week.

c Complete the sentences with *both, either, neither,* or *nor*.

1 *Both* my brother and my sister have children.
2 _____ my boss nor my coworkers laughed at my joke.
3 We'd like to go to _____ Cancun or Acapulco for our vacation this year.
4 Neither my boyfriend _____ I liked the movie.
5 _____ my daughters are in college.
6 I can't decide between the two paintings. I like _____ of them.
7 _____ of my brothers wanted to go, so I went alone.

Study Link **Student Book p.142** *Grammar Bank 6C*

2 READING

a Read the article quickly. What two functions does Rob Law's invention have?

Dragons' Den reject celebrates huge sales of "worthless" invention

Less than a year ago the judges on the reality show Dragons' Den rejected his invention. Now inventor Rob Law is having the last laugh after a product considered "worthless" on a TV program for young entrepreneurs has proven a huge commercial hit.

Mr. Law, 29, spent 11 years – and about $34,000 of his own money – refining his design for a rolling suitcase that doubles as a child's ride-on toy. The plastic Trunki suitcase is designed to allow youngsters aged three to six to take their own bag on trips – and to sit on it when they are tired. But when Mr. Law appeared on Dragons' Den last September, he was given a hard time by the famously unfriendly panel of investors.

Businessman Theo Paphitis ridiculed the product after he managed to pull off one of the straps. Businesswoman Deborah Meaden declared bluntly that there was no market for the suitcase. And the notoriously brusque telecommunications tycoon Peter Jones declared: "I meet people like you all the time – you think you have something. I tell you, you don't." The panel declined Mr. Law's offer to give up ten percent of his new company in return for a $200,000 investment – an offer that valued the company at $2 million.

Rob Law and his Trunki suitcase

However, it now appears that the experts were wrong. After a succession of positive press reviews, Mr. Law has sold 85,000 of his Trunki suitcases. It is marketed in 22 countries via a network of distributors. Selling for $50, it has been a hit at several retail stores. Mr. Law said: "When I went on the program, I was full of confidence that I was going to get the investment I needed. But they were rude and obnoxious and just focused on the strap, which was actually something that was easily fixed. I was terrified that by appearing on the program I may have ruined my company before it had even started. But afterward we had lots of hits on the website from people who said they thought it was a brilliant idea. Now I am absolutely delighted to have proven the Dragons wrong. It just goes to show you should never give up."

Mr. Law also revealed that during filming he managed to sell two of the suitcases to Australian panelist Richard Farleigh, who wanted to invest $200,000 in return for half of the company. But Mr. Law rejected the deal. He declined to say exactly how much the company – which is 100 percent owned by him – is now worth but said that it was more than $2 million. ■

Adapted from a newspaper

b Read the text again and choose a, b, or c.

1 The Dragons' Den judges
   a thought Rob Law's invention was funny.
   b didn't like his invention.
   c thought his invention would be a commercial success.

2 Peter Jones thought that
   a he had met Rob before.
   b other people had a similar idea.
   c Rob didn't have a very good idea.

3 Rob wanted the judges
   a to give him $200,000 for a ten percent share of his company.
   b to give him $2 million for his company.
   c to buy $200,000 worth of suitcases.

4 Rob felt that the judges
   a could have fixed the strap on his suitcase.
   b only looked at one feature of his suitcase.
   c ruined his company.

5 One of the judges
   a invested in the company.
   b bought half the company.
   c bought his product.

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

3 VOCABULARY science

a Complete the sentences with a word from the same family as the words in **bold**.

1 I always knew that I wanted to be a *scientist*. **science**
2 Factories manufacturing plastics produce a lot of _____ waste. **chemistry**
3 My daughter's best subject in school is _____. **biologist**
4 One of the most controversial issues of our time is _____ engineering. **gene**
5 _____ is a mystery to me. I failed every test I ever took. **physicist**
6 Sam works as a _____ for a large mining company. **geology**

b Match each verb to an appropriate noun.

1 do	a a machine
2 make	b a theory
3 prove	c an experiment
4 invent	d research
5 develop	e a discovery
6 do	f a drug

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb phrase from exercise **b** above.

1 Scientists have been trying for years to *develop a drug* that will cure the common cold.
2 A company has _____ that can prepare and cook meals for you.
3 Researchers _____ an important _____ completely by accident last month.
4 The students _____ in their chemistry class, but it went horribly wrong!
5 Many scientists have tried to _____ Einstein's _____ of relativity.
6 Many scientists have _____ into why we are living longer.

4 PRONUNCIATION changing stress

a Look at the words. Is the stress on the same syllable? Put a check (✓) in the correct column. Use your dictionary to help you.

	same syllable	different syllable
1 photograph / photography		✓
2 discover / discovery		
3 scientist / scientific		
4 chemist / chemistry		
5 geology / geologist		
6 invent / invention		
7 biology / biological		
8 experiment / experimental		

b Practice saying the words in **a**.

Phrasal verbs in context

Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from File 6.

come crash hurry run think

1 Scientists try to _____ up ways of making our lives easier.
2 I'm very sorry. I can't see you tonight. Something urgent has _____ up.
3 The motorcyclist was going so fast he nearly _____ me over.
4 The car went off the road and _____ into a tree.
5 We'll have to _____ through the last points at this meeting as we don't have much time.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
desert *(noun)*	/ˈdɛzərt/	
genius *(noun)*	/ˈdʒinyəs/	
illusion *(noun)*	/ɪˈluʒn/	
lens *(noun)*	/lɛnz/	
search *(noun, verb)*	/sərtʃ/	
substance *(noun)*	/ˈsʌbstəns/	
bizarre *(adj)*	/bɪˈzɑr/	
blind *(adj)*	/blaɪnd/	
toxic *(adj)*	/ˈtɑksɪk/	
vanish *(verb)*	/ˈvænɪʃ/	

LISTENING

a **Listen to two people talking about these inventions, which never became popular. Number the pictures in the order they are mentioned.**

b **Listen again with the audioscript on page 78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.**

Study Link MultiROM

6 Great cities

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the dialogues with a word from the list.

guess question story way work

1 **A** How did your job interview go?
B To make a long _____ short, they offered me the job.
2 **A** You really know your _____ around.
B I should – I've lived in this town all my life.
3 **A** What's the best thing about living in this city?
B Without _____, it's the exciting nightlife.
4 **A** Do you still like your job?
B It didn't _____ out, so I quit and found a new one.
5 **A** Do you know how old Jon is?
B I would _____ he's in his fifties.

2 ON THE STREET

Complete the missing words.

1 **A** Do you ever watch reality shows on TV?
B Yeah, I watch them all the t_____.
2 **A** Have you had lunch yet?
B No, I haven't eaten anything at a_____ today.
3 **A** Did you get any autographs at the music festival?
B I tried, but I didn't get a c_____.
4 **A** Who's your favorite celebrity?
B That w_____ have to be Bono. I think he's great!
5 **A** I thought the concert was pretty n_____. Did you?
B Totally! I loved it.

3 READING

a Read the article and find out what a Segway is.

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

1 Tourists often visit Budapest just for a couple of days. ___
2 Budapest is sometimes compared to another European city. ___
3 Segways can be used on the main roads and on the sidewalk. ___
4 To make the Segway move, a rider has to press a button. ___
5 Tourists on a City Segway Tour are shown the sights by a guide. ___
6 The price of a Segway tour includes entrance to the main museums of the city. ___
7 Tours are canceled if it rains. ___
8 At the start of a tour, riders have time to learn how to ride a Segway. ___

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

The Segway Tour of Budapest

With its fascinating history, incredible architecture, and rich cultural heritage, Budapest is one of today's top weekend destinations in Europe. Known as the "Paris of Central Europe," it offers plenty to see and do in the two parts of the city that are separated by the majestic Danube River. What better way to see the sights than to take a City Segway Tour and glide around on your own personal vehicle?

A Segway is a self-balancing personal transportation device designed for use in a pedestrian environment. It travels on two wheels and is guided by gyroscopes that respond to the body's movements. The rider stands on a small platform between the two wheels holding on to handlebars at waist height. It takes a while to get used to a Segway's movement, but once you do, it's a safe and comfortable way of getting around.

On a Segway tour of Budapest, visitors are taken to visit many of the key sights, including St. Stephen's Basilica, the Hungarian State Opera House, and the famous Chain Bridge over the Danube. During the tour the guide gives historical and current information about the city and tells fascinating stories that contribute to an unforgettable experience. Although visitors do not enter any of the city's numerous museums, the tour is an ideal way to find out where the most important places are.

Tours operate in all weather, and in case of rain, ponchos are available for anyone that needs them. Tours run every day of the year at 10:00 a.m. and from April to October at 6:30 p.m. too. One tour lasts between two and a half and three hours, including a 30-minute orientation session in the park for riders to get used to their Segway. Anyone over the age of 12 can join except for pregnant women, and a helmet must be worn at all times. The price is 55 euros and reservations can be made online.

Glossary
glide around to move smoothly without making an effort
gyroscope a wheel inside a frame that doesn't change position when the wheel moves
handlebars the metal bar you hold when you are riding a bicycle (or a Segway)
poncho a type of coat with no sleeves and one hole for your head

I have often wished I had time to cultivate modesty... But I am too busy thinking about myself.
Edith Sitwell, twentieth-century English biographer, critic, novelist, and poet

7 A I wish you wouldn't ...!

1 GRAMMAR *wish* + simple past and *would / could*

a Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verb in parentheses.

1 The weather is awful. I wish it *would stop* raining. (stop)
2 I'm too short to be a model. I wish I _____ taller. (be)
3 Living in the country is so boring. I wish I _____ in a big city. (live)
4 You always leave the bathroom in a mess. I wish you _____ your wet towels. (hang up)
5 My sister is really annoying. I wish she _____ my clothes without asking. (not borrow)
6 Public transportation is terrible where I live. I wish I _____ a car. (have)
7 I'd really like to move to a bigger house. I wish I _____ to buy one. (can afford)
8 I'm fed up with my husband. I wish he _____ every basketball game that's on TV. (not watch)

b Write sentences with *wish* + simple past or *wish* + *would*.

1 I didn't get the job because **I can't speak Chinese.**
I wish I *could speak Chinese*.
2 I'm fed up with **my brother using my computer.**
I wish he _____.
3 I'm really angry. **You never help with the housework.**
I wish you _____.
4 Today is Sunday, and **I have to go to work tomorrow.**
I wish I _____.
5 My parents are driving me nuts! **They call me every day.**
I wish they _____.
6 I'm always broke because **I don't earn much money.**
I wish I _____.
7 I rarely see my boyfriend because **he works on weekends.**
I wish he _____.
8 My boss really annoys me. **She shouts all the time.**
I wish she _____.

Study Link **Student Book p.144** *Grammar Bank 7A*

2 VOCABULARY *-ed / -ing* adjectives and related verbs

a Circle the correct answer.

1 Matt's a really bad loser. He always gets extremely **frustrated / frustrating** when he doesn't win.
2 My mother has a very **stressed / stressful** job, so she often comes home in a bad mood.
3 Laura has been **terrified / terrifying** of dogs since she was bitten by one as a child.
4 I was not **amused / amusing** when the children started shooting their water pistols at me.
5 The most **tired / tiring** part of my day is taking the train to and from work.
6 We were completely **exhausted / exhausting** after we finished painting the living room.
7 Dylan always closes his eyes when a movie gets too **scared / scary**.
8 These dark winter days are very **depressed / depressing**.

b Complete the sentences with an adjective made from the verb in **bold**.

1 It was so *embarrassing* yesterday when I called your boyfriend by the wrong name. **embarrass**
2 Sophie was really _____ when she found out her husband had lost his job. **shock**
3 The service at the hotel was very _____ – everything was just perfect. **impress**
4 People who talk loudly into their cell phones are _____. **irritate**
5 Jet skiing is an _____ sport. **excite**
6 I was very _____ when I couldn't find my passport, but it finally turned up. **worry**
7 What a _____ surprise! We weren't expecting you to visit so soon. **delight**
8 Ethan was so _____ when he failed his driving test. **disappoint**

3 READING

a Read the article and match a heading to each paragraph.

1 The things that get on women's nerves
2 Hiding the truth
3 The nature of the research
4 Bad habits provoke allergic reactions
5 Men's complaints about women

b Match the highlighted words and expressions to the correct definition.

1 provoke a feeling *spark a reaction*
2 easier to understand or more obvious _____
3 important difficulties that are hidden _____
4 made them feel annoyed _____
5 advice you give many times to stop someone from worrying _____
6 in addition to _____
7 cause a couple to break up _____
8 experience something many times _____

c Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 What did the study find?
Bad habits can be enough to wreck a relationship.
2 What makes a mild irritation become a social allergy?
3 Why is the reaction to a repeated minor irritation like an allergic reaction?
4 Which one of the women's bad habits comes from being unsure about how they look?
5 Which two of the men's bad habits involve housework?
6 What happens less frequently with happier couples?

Marriage wreckers

A Bad habits, like forgetting to change the toilet paper roll or taking a long time shopping, may seem nothing more than minor irritations. However, according to a study into Social Allergies in Romantic Relationships carried out at Louisville University, Kentucky, they can be enough to wreck a relationship. The study looked at the causes leading to the breakdown of 160 relationships as well as examining the links between irritating habits and relationship success or failure in a further 274 individuals.

B Michael Cunningham, who led the research, said that when constantly repeated, minor irritations can spark a reaction similar to an allergic one. "The first experience is likely to produce a small negative reaction, but repeated contact increases sensitivity," he said. "Wet towels on the bathroom floor cause mild irritation. But the reaction gets stronger each time it happens. Through repeated exposure it may produce a social allergy – a reaction of hypersensitive annoyance or disgust."

C The study found women's bad habits included lateness, excessive talking, taking too much luggage on trips, and demanding constant reassurance about clothing. Men also mentioned that women got on their nerves when they were being possessive, critical, or bossy.

D Many of the habits stated by women about men were more straightforward. Besides their refusal to clean the bathroom or make the bed, women were irritated generally by scruffy clothes, rude behavior, and drunkenness.

E Researchers said that in cases where there were underlying problems in a relationship, arguments over minor incidents were more frequent than with happier couples. This is because it is much easier to argue about a person's irritating habits than to discuss the reasons why a relationship is failing.

Adapted from a newspaper

4 GRAMMAR *wish* + past perfect

Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of a verb from the list.

~~wear~~ not eat get not lend
set not spend take not watch

1 I'm cold. I wish I *had worn* a sweater.
2 I feel sick. I wish I _____ that seafood last night.
3 I'm going to be late. I wish I _____ my alarm earlier.
4 I'm broke. I wish I _____ all my money.
5 I'm really disappointed. I wish I _____ the job.
6 Jenny can't sleep. I wish she _____ that horror movie.
7 I'm exhausted. I wish I _____ the bus home instead of walking.
8 I'm furious with my son. I wish I _____ him my car.

Study Link Student Book p.144 *Grammar Bank 7A*

5 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Write the words.

1 /dɪ'laɪtfl/ *delightful*
2 /ə'nɔɪd/ _____
3 /'wərid/ _____
4 /frʌ'streɪtɪd/ _____
5 /strɛst/ _____
6 /ə'myuzɪŋ/ _____
7 /'θrɪlɪŋ/ _____
8 /ə'fɛndɪd/ _____

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link Student Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

6 VOCABULARY expressions with *go*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of an expression from the list.

go back on go far ~~go off~~ go on go over
go with go without go wrong

1 Everyone left the building when the fire alarm *went off*.
2 Your daughter works very hard. I'm sure she'll _____.
3 I bought a red handbag to _____ my red shoes for the wedding.
4 There is no way most children today could _____ TV for a week.
5 My sister promised she'd babysit while we went out, but then she _____ her promise.
6 Something has _____ with our dishwasher. It's really annoying!
7 They're _____ the plans to see what went wrong.
8 Something strange is _____ outside the bank.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
challenge *(noun)*	/'tʃæləndʒ/	
regret *(noun, verb)*	/rɪ'grɛt/	
waste *(noun)*	/weɪst/	
gentle *(adj)*	/'dʒɛntəl/	
gorgeous *(adj)*	/'gɔrdʒəs/	
witty *(adj)*	/'wɪti/	
appreciate *(verb)*	/ə'priʃieɪt/	
drive you crazy/nuts	/draɪv yu 'kreɪzi / nʌts/	
get on your nerves	/gɛt ɑn yər nərvz/	
make up your mind	/meɪk ʌp yər maɪnd/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a couple, Max and Ella, discussing the characteristics of different members of their families. Write M (Max's mother) or F (Max's father). There are two adjectives that you don't need to use.

Who is ...?

unwell ☐
stubborn ☐
critical ☐
selfish ☐
insincere ☐
helpful ☐

b Listen again with the audioscript on page 79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

7 B

If I had asked my customers what they wanted, they would have said a faster horse.
Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor Company

A test of honesty

1 READING

a Read the article quickly and put a check (✓) next to the best summary.

1 Companies have stopped using celebrities in advertising because of the cost. ☐
2 Celebrities involved in advertising campaigns are often overworked. ☐
3 Consumers are buying fewer products advertised by celebrities. ☐

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

1 The debate in New York advertising circles is about which celebrities to use in future campaigns. *F*
2 Advertisers who don't want to use celebrities anymore think the general public is bored with celebrities. ___
3 Hollywood stars used to avoid appearing in advertisements because they wanted to preserve their image as movie stars. ___
4 In the 1980s, the general public had seen too many celebrity images. ___
5 The Chanel advertisement cost more to make than any previous advertisement. ___
6 Uma Thurman has never done advertisements for luggage. ___
7 T-Mobile now uses ordinary people for its advertisements. ___
8 Consumers are still very interested in the stars. ___

c Look at the highlighted words in the text. Use any prefixes or suffixes to help you figure out what part of speech they are (nouns, adjectives, etc.) and try to guess their meaning from the context. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

Celebrity fatigue – *the advertising disease?*

A debate is raging among advertising agencies in New York on the effectiveness of using celebrities in advertising campaigns. Those in favor insist on the tremendous benefit celebrities bring to a company; those against fear that consumers are suffering from overexposure to the stars, known in the field as "celebrity fatigue."

The use of celebrities in advertising is hardly new – Judy Garland and Joan Crawford were signed up by the cosmetics company Max Factor in the 1930s and 1940s. For a long time after that, celebrities avoided appearing in commercials to maintain the mystery surrounding their stardom. That all changed when advertisers started offering big money to Hollywood stars in the 1980s and 1990s in response to the public's insatiable appetite for celebrity images.

Gwyneth Paltrow was signed by Estée Lauder, and Charlize Theron became a spokeswoman for Christian Dior. Nicole Kidman starred in what is reputedly the most expensive TV advertisement in history: a two-minute ad for Chanel No 5 perfume costing a reported $43 million dollars. Catherine Zeta-Jones became the US face of the phone giant T-Mobile.

However, there is increasing evidence that the tide is turning on the celebrity age. Louis Vuitton, the luxury luggage manufacturer, has returned to professional models after using actresses such as Jennifer Lopez and Uma Thurman. T-Mobile has switched to a new campaign featuring anonymous "men on the street" instead of renewing Zeta-Jones's contract. It appears that the stars are losing their selling power.

"Years ago, having a celebrity in your ad would make it more classy," says Robert Thompson of Syracuse University. "Now there's something cheesy about it... There are so many celebrities on so many magazines all the time." It is clear that consumers are becoming increasingly resistant to celebrity marketers, whose chief commodity has lost its novelty value. The stars no longer have the status of icons, and consumers are losing interest in them. Perhaps the Hollywood actors and actresses of the 1950s and 1960s were right after all.

Adapted from a newspaper

2 VOCABULARY business and advertising

a Complete the text with the correct form of a verb from the list.

become expand export import
launch market ~~set up~~ take over

A friend of mine, Anne, was lucky enough to inherit a farm when she finished college, and so she decided to 1 *set up* her own organic food business. The company 2 _____ its products under the name of Bioplus, and one of the most successful products it makes is granola. Not all of the ingredients come from the farm, as Anne 3 _____ the nuts and dried fruit from South America. These she mixes with her own cereal products to make the granola. Nationally, her granola sells well, but she also 4 _____ it to Asian countries like Japan and Singapore.

The company is 5 _____ rapidly, and Anne is always looking for new ideas for products. Right now she's preparing to 6 _____ a new cereal bar the company has been testing. Anne is very realistic and knows she will never 7 _____ the market leader in the field, but neither does she want one of the big cereal giants like Kelloggs or Nestlé to 8 _____ her company.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make* or *do*.

1 It's hard to *make* money out of producing CDs these days.
2 A company usually _____ extensive market research before launching a new product.
3 The CEO _____ the decision to close the factory yesterday.
4 Our company has been _____ business with China for years.
5 If we _____ a profit again next year, we may be able to open another branch.
6 The firm is going to _____ a fairly large investment in new equipment.
7 The assistant manager is _____ the manager's job while he's away on vacation.
8 Last month we _____ a deal with a local company to distribute our products.

c Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

2 She works for a large … company with offices in Asia and South America.
4 … calling is the most irritating marketing strategy.
6 My bank is going to open a new … in my neighborhood.
7 It's expensive to … a product on television.
8 Many countries have to … oil from abroad.

Clues down ↓

1 If my … doesn't stop talking to me, I'll never get any work done.
3 The new company … cost a lot to design.
4 The lawyer accompanied her … to the courthouse.
5 Sheraton is a well-known hotel … .

Study Link **Student Book p.156** *Vocabulary Bank*

3 PRONUNCIATION changing stress in nouns and verbs

a Write the word, then write N (noun) or V (verb).

1 /ˈprɛznt/ *present N*
2 /kənˈvərt/ _____
3 /ˈprɑdʒɛkt/ _____
4 /ˈprɑdus/ _____
5 /ˈprɑgrɛs/ _____
6 /rɪˈdʒɛkt/ _____
7 /rɪˈkɔrd/ _____
8 /əbˈdʒɛkt/ _____

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link **Student Book p.158** *Sound Bank*

4 MINI GRAMMAR *whatever, whenever,* etc.

Complete the dialogues using *whatever, whichever, whoever, whenever, however,* or *wherever.*

1 A Where do you want to go on vacation this year?
B *Wherever* you want. It's up to you.
2 A Do you want tea or coffee?
B It doesn't matter to me. _____ is easiest.

3 A What do you want for your birthday?
B Nothing special. I'll be happy with _____ I get.

4 A How often does your boyfriend go to the gym?
B He goes _____ he can.

5 A Who's coming to your party?
B _____ wants to come will be welcome!

6 A I don't know how to do this kind of exercise.
B You can do it _____ you want.

5 GRAMMAR clauses of contrast and purpose

a Circle the correct answer.

1 (Although) / **Despite** she's the head of the department, she is very friendly with the staff.
2 The account manager called his client **for / to** arrange a meeting.
3 The company is expanding **even though / in spite of** there is a recession.
4 The company fired several people **in order to / so that** cut costs.
5 The secretary stayed at her desk **to not / so as not to** miss an important phone call.
6 Everybody laughed at my boss's speech **in spite of / even though** his terrible jokes.
7 The staff members in my department are happy **despite / although** working long hours.
8 She closed the door of her office **so as to / so that** nobody could hear her conversation.

b Use the word or phrase in **bold** to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1 Although he's the CEO, he goes to work by bike. **despite**
He goes to work by bike, *despite being the CEO* _____.

2 Although they don't do any marketing, their products sell well. **in spite of**
Their products sell well _____.

3 They reduced their prices so as to sell more products. **so that**
They reduced their prices _____.

4 I have to leave work by six o'clock so that I don't miss my train. **so as**
I have to leave work by six o'clock _____.

5 Despite the fact that I was late, my boss wasn't angry. **although**
My boss wasn't angry, _____.

Study Link Student Book p.144 *Grammar Bank 7B*

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
bagel *(noun)*	/ˈbeɪgl/	
brand *(noun)*	/brænd/	
guy *(noun)*	/gaɪ/	
leftovers *(noun)*	/ˈleftˌoʊvərz/	
workout *(noun)*	/ˈwərkaʊt/	
available *(adj)*	/əˈveɪləbl/	
scarce *(adj)*	/skɛrs/	
analyze *(verb)*	/ˈænəlaɪz/	
subscribe *(verb)*	/səbˈskraɪb/	
to be fooled	/tə bi fuld/	

LISTENING

a Listen to three speakers talking about TV commercials. Write the type of product in the commercial they describe.

Speaker 1 _____
Speaker 2 _____
Speaker 3 _____

b Listen again. Which speaker …

A enjoyed the humorous dialogue in the commercial? ___
B especially liked the way the music fit with the images? ___
C didn't realize that the action was real, not a special effect? ___
D only remembers commercials if there is a song? ___
E found out more information about a particular commercial? ___
F enjoyed the commercial because of the celebrity in it? ___

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

A synonym is a word you use when you can't spell the word you first thought of.
Burt Bacharach, American songwriter

7C Tingo

1 GRAMMAR relative clauses

a **Check what you know.** Review the rules. Then do b.

■ relative clauses

defining relative clauses (giving essential information)

Julia is the woman **who / that** works with me.
It's a book **that / which** tells you how to relax.
That's the house **where** I was born.
That's the boy **whose** father is an artist.
He's the man (**who / that**) I met on the plane.

- Relative clauses give important information about a person, place, or thing.
- Use the relative pronouns *who* for people, *that* or *which* for things / animals, and *where* for places. Use *whose* to show possession.
- You can use *that* instead of *who*.
- *Who*, *that*, and *which* can be omitted when the verbs in the main clause and the relative clause have a different subject, e.g., *He's the man I met on the plane.* (The subject of *met* is *I*, so it's not necessary to use *who*.)

b Circle the correct relative pronoun. Sometimes both are possible. In which sentence can you leave out the relative pronoun?

1 She's the woman (**who**) / **which** came into the office yesterday.
2 That's the magazine **that / which** was lying on my desk this morning.
3 He's the man **whose / who** wife speaks five languages.
4 I'm the only one here **whose / who** is concerned about the environment.
5 The house **where / which** I lived as a child is no longer there.
6 This is the book **whose / that** I told you about.
7 Jane is my friend **who / that** got married last year.

c **New grammar.** Rewrite the sentences to make them more informal. Omit the relative pronoun wherever possible.

1 The plate from which you're eating was my grandmother's.
The plate *you're eating from was my grandmother's* _____.
2 The company for which I work is an advertising agency.
The company _____.
3 The woman to whom I was speaking is my boss.
The woman _____.
4 One of the people with whom I work is a part-time model.
One of the people _____.
5 The house in which they live is nearly a hundred years old.
The house _____.
6 Her boyfriend is the only person to whom she can turn.
Her boyfriend _____.

d Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*. Can you also use *that* in any of the sentences?

1 The heat wave, *which* lasted a week, has finally ended.
2 My boyfriend, _____ I've known for a month, is a model.
3 We can't come to your party, _____ is a shame.
4 My friend wasn't hurt in the crash, _____ was a relief.
5 His mom, _____ is Korean, just moved back to Seoul.
6 We haven't seen my cousin in months, _____ is unusual.
7 My house, _____ I bought last year, is in the suburbs.

Study Link **Student Book p.144** *Grammar Bank 7C*

2 READING

a Read the article. Complete it with the missing sentences.

A He suggests they should make an effort to speak like everybody else to appear less arrogant and more open to doing business.
B It should not, he insists, be used as a vehicle of culture.
C In his books *Don't Speak English*, *Parlez Globish* and *Découvrez le Globish*, Jean Paul Nerrière advocates the use of Globish as the common language of international communication.
D Now his globalized version of English is so common, he says, that Americans, Britons, and other English speakers should learn it, too.
E Other features include short sentences, an absence of idiomatic expressions, and extensive hand gestures to get the point across.

■ Globish: the new international language? ■

A French author and ex-vice president of IBM has come up with a new reduced form of English to help non-English speakers get by when they are abroad. 1 ☐

Globish involves a vocabulary limited to 1,500 words. 2 ☐ It is not aimed at cultural eloquence, Mr. Nerrière points out, but at "linguistic efficiency, always, everywhere, with everyone."

Mr. Nerrière originally started his investigations into Globish in an effort to help other French men and women sitting in business meetings held in English. He advised them to content themselves with Globish instead of trying to master the intricacies of formal English. 3 ☐

Mr. Nerrière says that native speakers of English tend to stand out as strange in international business meetings. This is due to their refusal to use the elementary English adopted by colleagues from other countries. 4 ☐ He warns that commercial ventures could depend upon the mastery of Globish: "If you lose a contract to a rival because you're speaking an English that no one except another Anglophone understands, then you've got a problem."

Quick to dispel fears that Globish will mean the end of other languages, Mr. Nerrière recommends that it should only be used in international exchanges. 5 ☐ In other words, he believes we should keep on learning languages to read the great literary works of Molière, Shakespeare, and Cervantes. He claims, however, that the best language to talk about the price of steel in China is Globish.

b Check (✓) the true sentences about Globish.

1 It was invented by a Frenchman. ☐
2 It has a large vocabulary. ☐
3 The sentences are very short. ☐
4 It uses a lot of idioms and phrasal verbs. ☐
5 It relies heavily on body language. ☐
6 It is useful for communication in business. ☐
7 It is not intended for writing novels. ☐
8 It should be used in place of all other languages. ☐

c Look at the highlighted verbs and expressions. What do you think they mean? Check your dictionary.

3 VOCABULARY prefixes

a Use a prefix from list A and a word from list B to complete the sentences.

A auto ~~ex~~ mis micro under post over semi

B ~~husband~~ spell graduate finals biography wave cooked sleep

1 I still get along well with my *ex-husband*, even though we broke up five years ago.
2 Matt sent back his chicken because it was _____. It was almost raw.
3 You can read all about the actor's life in his _____.
4 I was thrilled when my son reached the _____ of the tennis tournament.
5 My sister got her _____ degree at Harvard University.
6 Lots of English words are very easy to _____.
7 I very rarely _____ – only when I'm really tired or stayed up late the night before.
8 She usually cooks her meals in a _____ oven.

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

1 The risk of having a heart attack is greater if you are stressed, *overworked*, and you smoke. **work**
2 My boyfriend is very _____. He never wants to go to parties or go out with my friends. **social**
3 My mom sometimes buys _____ meals if she gets home late from work. **cook**
4 My dictionary is a _____ one. There are translations for all the words. **lingual**
5 Unfortunately, I _____ the directions and I went to the wrong office. **understand**
6 My sister is much better at _____ than I am – she can do three or four things at the same time! **task**

4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the primary stress in these words. Which words have the primary stress on the prefix?

1 overpaid
2 antibiotics
3 postimpressionist
4 ex-smoker
5 monosyllable
6 redecorate
7 autograph
8 mispronounce

b Practice saying the words in a.

Phrasal verbs in context

Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from File 7.

end go pick take

1 I can't stop now. I'm on my way to the school to _____ up the children.
2 Why don't you _____ up yoga? It would help you relax.
3 What's _____ on here? Why is everybody looking out the window?
4 I always wanted to be a doctor, but I _____ up as an accountant!

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
cab *(noun)*	/kæb/	
cape *(noun)*	/keɪp/	
plastic surgery *(noun)*	/ˈplæstɪk ˈsərdʒəri/	
slang *(noun)*	/slæŋ/	
tile *(noun)*	/taɪl/	
genuine *(adj)*	/ˈdʒɛnyuən/	
capture *(verb)*	/ˈkæptʃər/	
flee *(verb)*	/fli/	
leave a tip	/liv ə tɪp/	
on the spot	/ɑn ðə spɑt/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a radio program and write down at least two advantages of Esperanto compared to other languages that the speaker mentions.

b Listen again and complete the notes. You sometimes have to write more than one word.

Esperanto

Spoken today by 1 _____ people.
Developed at the end of the 2 _____ by L.L. Zamenhof. He thought that a common language would help avoid conflict and prevent 3 _____. He thought that existing languages were 4 _____ for people to learn. He proposed a new language where everyone would be 5 _____.
Esperanto has five vowels and 6 _____ consonants with a phonetic 7 _____ system and logical grammar rules. For an English speaker, Esperanto is 8 _____ easier to learn than Russian.
In 1911 there were plans to replace 9 _____ with Esperanto.
It is spoken as a second language in 10 _____ countries.
Esperanto is in the school curriculum in China, Hungary, and 11 _____.
In some British schools Esperanto is being used experimentally to help students learn 12 _____.

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

7 Words

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the dialogues with a word from the list.

attention keep number time right wrong

1 **A** I need some copies fast.
B OK, I'll make them _____ away.
2 **A** Do I need to use the relative pronoun in this sentence?
B No, you can _____ it out.
3 **A** Why are there so many empty seats on the plane?
B A _____ of people missed the flight because of the traffic.
4 **A** If you don't like Tom, why did you go out with him?
B It seemed like a good idea at the _____.
5 **A** Are you paying _____ to what I'm saying?
B I'm sorry. I was thinking about something else.
6 **A** I think the TV is broken.
B There's nothing _____ with it. Try plugging it in.

2 ON THE STREET

Complete the missing words.

1 That store sells stationery and s_____ like that.
2 The employees are frustrated because the manager didn't g_____ with their idea.
3 I think his job has something to d_____ with computers.
4 The last sentence in your report doesn't make s_____.
5 Our products are sold w_____, not just in this country.

3 READING

a Read the article and write two words for each category that have recently come into the language.

1 Internet criminals _____ _____
2 blogging _____ _____
3 health _____ _____
4 the environment _____ _____

b Read the article again and complete the definitions with a word from **a**.

1 A _____ shows that there is going to be an ecological disaster.
2 Someone does a _____ to make their blog look more modern and attractive.
3 You must be careful never to disclose your bank account information to _____.
4 A person who is obsessed with having a suntan all year round suffers from _____.
5 A _____ is an extinct Chinese dolphin.
6 A person who is obsessed with practicing yoga to stay fit suffers from _____.
7 If you suspect a group of _____ has accessed your computer, call the cybercops.
8 He wrote a blog for two months or so, but then he got _____ and gave up.

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

■ How words change with the times

Every year that passes presents us with new ideas, experiences, and inventions for which no name has previously existed. However, the gap is soon filled, and a name is allocated to the new concept. Words are a language's response to circumstances, and nowhere can this be seen more clearly than in the field of technology.

First we had *Internet*, then we had words like *download* and *online*. Now, however, an increasing amount of *e-fraud* is committed over the Internet and a number of words have been coined. Apart from the *cybercops* out looking for *cybercriminals*, a number of more specific terms are used to define the bad guys. *Crackers* (a cross between *computers* and *hackers*) are people who break into a computer system for illegal purposes, whereas *scammers* try to trick people into disclosing their bank account information. (A *scam* means a trick.) These are just a few of the multitude of new words in the world of e-crime.

Continuing on the theme of computing, the success of the *blog* has meant that a number of blog-related terms have entered the language. First, there's *blogfade* to illustrate how people may lose interest in their blog so that it disappears. At some point, bloggers will have to change and update the style of their blog in the form of a *blogover*. *Blogover* comes from the word *makeover*, which means to update your image.

But it is not only in the world of Information Technology (IT) that new words are being coined. In the current debate on healthy eating and body weight, one of the chief concerns is obviously the illness anorexia. The suffix *-rexia* has given rise to a number of new concepts related to appearance and the desire to be slim. The term *tanorexia* is used for an obsession with maintaining a suntan all year round, usually by using a tanning bed, while *yogarexia* is an obsession with practicing yoga in order to stay fit.

Another area of strong debate is that of the future of the planet. One of the most serious effects of climate change is the number of species becoming extinct. A *baiji* is a Chinese freshwater dolphin that has now died out, and, because of the publicity surrounding this word, has recently entered the English language, though five years ago nobody would have known what it was. And finally, something whose poor state of health is an indicator of imminent eco-disaster, for example glaciers or a species, has become known as a "climate canary." This is because in the past, canaries were used in mines to detect the presence of dangerous gases. ■

Listening Audioscripts

1 A

Dialogue 1

Interviewer Sue, can you tell us how you met your boyfriend?

Sue Yes, I met Kevin on the Internet. I sent my profile to one of those Internet dating services just for a laugh, you know, and I got an e-mail right back from a guy in San Diego who said he wanted to meet me. He was a psychologist, as it happens.

Interviewer So, where was your first date?

Sue The first time we met face-to-face was in San Diego. I drove down along the coast from Los Angeles, where I live, and we had lunch in a cafe by the beach. We got along really well that day, and we've never looked back since then. It is a little hard, though, having a long distance relationship, but we do manage to see each other most weekends.

Dialogue 2

Interviewer John, where did you meet your girlfriend?

John Well, my brother Dan introduced me to Rachel because he was going out with Rachel's best friend, Sarah, at the time. When Dan and Sarah split up, Rachel and I stayed together. We've been together for nearly six months now.

Interviewer Where was your first date?

John Our first date wasn't very private, because we went out with my brother and Sarah. The four of us went to the movies together, but someone stole Rachel's bag when we were leaving the theater, and so we spent the rest of the evening in the police station! Our second date was much better – we went out to dinner, just the two of us, and we had a really good time. We just took it from there.

1 B

Presenter On today's program we have historian Harriet Thorpe with us to talk about superstitions. Harriet, where do superstitions come from?

Harriet Well, the definition of a superstition is "an irrational belief." We have to go back hundreds of years to find an explanation for their existence, and sometimes the reason behind a superstition is even more bizarre than the superstition itself. Take the case of the black cat, for example. Most people know that it's supposed to be a sign of bad luck if a black cat walks in front of you, but they probably can't tell you why. Well, the reason is that in the Middle Ages black cats became associated with witches, and they were said to possess evil spirits. So obviously people thought that if a black cat crossed your path this was not very good news at all.

Presenter So the black cat superstition has been with us for a long time?

Harriet Yes, but not as long as the idea that we shouldn't walk under ladders. Apart from the practical reasons for not doing this – obviously somebody might drop some paint on your head while you are walking underneath – there is a more mysterious explanation that goes right back to ancient Egypt. The shape of a triangle was sacred to the Egyptians, and it was considered very bad luck to, as it were, break the "power" of this shape. People believed that if you walked under a ladder, the power of the triangle would break and you would lose your protection against bad luck.

Presenter Are there any superstitions about good luck?

Harriet Yes, there are. You know how people often touch wood or knock on wood when they're talking about something they hope will or won't happen in the future?

Presenter Yes, in fact, I often do it myself.

Harriet Well, in the Middle Ages people used to knock on trees to call the good spirits to protect them against misfortune. So that's where that superstition comes from.

Presenter We've just got time for one more.

Harriet Well, I'd say that the most common superstition concerning good luck is the habit we have of saying, "Bless you" when someone sneezes. Again this dates back to the Middle Ages when the plague – which was a terrible infectious disease – was sweeping through Europe. Most people who caught the plague died, and one of the first symptoms was sneezing. When sufferers began sneezing violently, it was considered a sign that they might be going to die, and so the pope passed a law requiring people to bless the person who was sneezing.

Presenter Well, this has been fascinating. Thank you very much, Harriet.

Harriet My pleasure.

1 C

Speaker 1 The only time I've had to use first aid was on a skiing trip in Colorado. I'd gone with a few friends, and we were having a great time until disaster struck. One of my more adventurous friends was skiing down one of those slopes that's really only for experts, and he suddenly lost control and crashed into a tree. So we skied over to him as quickly as possible and found him in a lot of pain, and his leg was at a really strange angle. The only thing we could do was to put snow around his leg to stop the pain and call the emergency services to take him to the hospital for an X-ray. In fact, his leg was broken in three places.

Speaker 2 A few years ago, I remember I was playing soccer with some friends in the park, and I suddenly got a terrible nosebleed. The blood was just dripping from my nose. I tried stuffing my nose with tissues, but it didn't make any difference. One of my friends told me to press ice on my face, but of course we didn't have any ice there. Then another friend told me to pinch the soft part of my nose just under the bridge and eventually it would stop. I didn't really believe him, but I tried it and it worked!

Speaker 3 I've never given first aid, but I have received it. I was at our annual company conference, and we'd been standing up for about half an hour when I started feeling very hot and dizzy. I took off my jacket, but it didn't help. Suddenly everything went black, and the next thing I knew I was lying on the floor surrounded by worried faces looking at me. Then my coworkers helped me sit on a chair, and they put my legs up on another chair. After a while I started to feel a little better, and then I went outside for some fresh air. The whole thing was terribly embarrassing, and everyone kept on asking me if I was all right for the rest of the day.

2 A

Although Spain is a big country with strong regional differences, I think there are certain characteristics that can be applied to the majority of Spaniards. For example, people from Spain are generally very lively and friendly. We love meeting friends either to eat or just to have a drink – any excuse to get out of the house is welcome. I think Spaniards are also extremely hardworking. People who think that the Spanish work shorter hours and have a siesta every day may be surprised to know that the reality is very different.

On the negative side, Spaniards can be a little bit unreliable. They are often late and a little too easygoing. For many people, appearances are really important, and people will often judge you by how you dress or how much money you seem to have. Also, Spaniards are sometimes suspicious of foreign customs. This is probably because we are so proud of our country and culture, especially our cuisine, and we won't consider other ways of doing things.

Personally, I think I'm a lively, sociable person, and I must admit I *am* often late if I'm meeting friends, but at the same time I'm very reliable at work and I certainly work hard. So in that sense I suppose I am fairly typical.

2 B

Amelia Earhart first saw a plane at a fair when she was 11 years old, but apparently it didn't attract her attention at all. However, a few years later she went to a flying exhibition in Toronto with a friend. She and her friend were standing in a field, and when the pilot of one of the planes saw the two girls, he flew really close to them to try and scare them. But Amelia wasn't frightened, and in fact, from that moment on, she knew that she wanted to fly.

But it wasn't easy for her. First, she had to work hard doing temporary jobs in order to pay for flying lessons. Her instructor was another pioneer woman pilot, named Anita Snook. Six months later Amelia had saved enough money to buy her own plane, which was bright yellow and which she nicknamed "The Canary." Finally, after two and a half years of classes, she was awarded her pilot's license.

Amelia's dream was always to fly solo across the Atlantic. She had already flown across the Atlantic once before, but she didn't enjoy it, as she was only a passenger. This experience made her even more determined to make the flight herself, and finally in 1932 she became the first woman to do it. She then started planning a flight around the world. Her first attempt had to be abandoned because the plane was damaged. Then Amelia and her copilot set off again from Miami on June 1, 1937. It looked as if they were going to make it, but when they had only 7,000 kilometers to go, contact with the plane was lost. Neither Amelia, nor her copilot, nor the plane was ever found.

2 C

Brian So, Kate, what's the best book you've ever read?

Kate It's never easy to say what the best book is, but definitely one of the most shocking books I've read recently was Lionel Shriver's *We Need to Talk About Kevin*. It's about a couple who have a little boy, and he turns out to be an awful child, every parent's worst nightmare. In fact, at the end of the book, he's in a special home for dangerous children. I won't tell you exactly what he did because it would spoil the whole story, but the end is more shocking than you can possibly imagine as you're reading the book. Another interesting thing is that everything is written from the point of view of the mother, and you're not always sure whether to believe her or not. It's a great book – I'd definitely recommend it.

Brian How about you, Sarah?

Sarah One of my favorite books is Isabel Allende's *Daughter of Fortune*. It's about a baby girl who is adopted by a wealthy British family in Chile during the mid-1800s. The girl, Eliza, has an adventurous spirit, and when she's old enough, she hides on a sailing ship and runs away from Chile to California during the gold rush days. The characters in the book come from different cultures – Chile, the United States, China, and Britain – and end up in California, where some are drawn together and others clash. I love novels that teach you something, and this story is not only about the lives of fictional characters, but also about true events that happened in several different countries during that era. It's a great book from a wonderfully imaginative author.

Brian Janet?

Janet Well, I think my favorite book is Tracy Chevalier's first novel, *Girl with a Pearl Earring*. It's about a girl named Greta who goes to serve in the house of the great painter Vermeer. The story is full of the rich colors and deep emotions typical of an artist's studio. I liked the book much more than the movie, I must say, even though the photography was absolutely fantastic.

3 A

Speaker 1 This happened to a friend of mine. It was pretty late, about half past eleven, and he was walking home from work, and he went through a park. This guy came up to him and told him to give him all his money, which he did. Then the guy asked him for his cell phone, but my friend refused to give it to him, so the guy pulled out a knife and stabbed him with it. By the time my friend got to the hospital, he was bleeding very heavily, and later the doctors told him he'd been really lucky. It just goes to show that it's better not to try to be brave if something like that happens to you.

Speaker 2 I don't know why, but I always seem to have my wallet stolen when I'm abroad. I guess it's because I'm speaking English, and I probably look like a tourist, or something. The last time I was in the center of Barcelona in a very touristy street called the Ramblas, but luckily I wasn't carrying much in my wallet, just a few coins. I've gotten so used to it now that I always take my personal documents out of my wallet and leave them in the hotel. That way, if I'm robbed, I only lose a little bit of money.

Speaker 3 I did something really stupid once. I was traveling home by train and I was really tired, and I fell asleep. Unfortunately, I left my bag with all my things in it on the floor, and I didn't notice when someone took it. I realized what had happened when I woke up, and as soon as the train arrived in the station, I went straight to the police. Amazingly, the police found my bag, but of course my purse, my cell phone, and my MP3 player were all missing. I can't believe I was so stupid!

3 B

Paul Gee, the weather's great today, isn't it? Can you remember us ever having a barbecue in the backyard in the winter?

Judith Yeah, it's nice to feel warm for a change instead of sitting in front of the fire all winter, but it's kind of worrisome, too. I mean, it's a sign of climate change, isn't it?

Paul Oh, you don't believe all that nonsense do you? Not even the scientists can agree about it.

Judith Yes, I do believe it because it's true. Even some governments are starting to do something about it.
Paul Like what?
Judith Well, for one thing, they're trying to limit CO_2 emissions from planes by reducing the number of flights each year.
Paul And how are they going to do that? By raising the prices, I suppose?
Judith Well, yes, I suppose airfares will go up, but I do think it's important that something is being done to solve the problem.
Paul Well, I don't see why I should stop taking trips abroad. Maybe they should be looking at reducing the number of cars on the road, or reducing emissions from factories and big industry. But, of course, that's not in their interest, is it? The government doesn't get much money from discount airlines, so that's why they're blaming them for everything.
Judith I know what you mean. But still, global warming is a serious problem. I think we all have to do our part to prevent it. You can't just sit back and expect the government to deal with it.
Paul So, what do you think we should do? Sell our cars and bike to work?
Judith Well, that's certainly one possibility. I think everyone should be trying to save energy and water and just generally be a little more aware of the problems we're facing. The fact is that in the future millions of people will lose their homes and others will die if global warming continues. We could try to fly less this year and take vacations closer to home, instead.
Paul OK, OK, Judith, I get it. Maybe we should do something. But meanwhile let's just enjoy our barbecue outdoors. Can you pass me another burger, please?

3 C

Presenter And I'd like to welcome Andy Evans, the Director of Extreme Sports, to the program today. Andy, your specialty is bungee jumping, isn't it?
Andy Yes, it is.
Presenter Can you tell us something about bungee jumping. Whose idea was it?
Andy Well, bungee jumping has been around for centuries, but it wasn't discovered in the West until relatively recently. It originated in the South Pacific island of Vanuatu, where young men known as "land divers" used to perform the ritual of jumping from tall wooden platforms with vines tied to their ankles.
Presenter And when did "land diving" actually become a sport?
Andy Well, the first modern bungee jump happened in Bristol, in the UK. A man named Chris Baker used a kind of elastic rope to make a bungee – that's the name of the rope. Baker was one of four members of the Dangerous Sports Club who made a jump from the Clifton Suspension Bridge on April 1, 1979. They were arrested almost immediately afterward, but people continued jumping off bridges, especially in the United States – for example, people made bungee jumps from the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. In fact, some of these jumps were sponsored by American television, and so this brought the concept of bungee jumping to the public eye, and then of course lots of people wanted to try it themselves.
Presenter How dangerous is bungee jumping? I mean, have people been killed while they were bungee jumping?
Andy Actually, there have been relatively few fatalities considering the number of successful jumps that have taken place. By far, the most important thing is to make sure the bungee – the rubber rope – is the right length. The most common cause of death is using a bungee that's too long, but in most cases the calculations and fittings are double-checked before each jump.
Presenter How does it actually feel doing a bungee jump?
Andy Well, many people say they love the feeling of falling so fast, but personally the part I really like best is when the bungee reaches its full extent and then you fly back upwards again. You just can't beat that feeling of flying back up after you've nearly hit the ground.
Presenter Well, thank you very much, Andy.
Andy My pleasure.

4 A

OK, if I can have your attention, please. Good morning, everybody. My name is Sam, I'm a firefighter, and I'm here today to give you some tips on how to prevent house fires. I'll also be telling you the best way of getting out of a fire, if you ever happen to be trapped in one.

Most fires in the home happen while people are sleeping. One of the most important steps you can take to protect your family is to install a smoke alarm on each floor of your house. Once you have your smoke alarms installed and working, you should make an escape plan with your family to make sure everyone knows how to get out. Of course, there are other precautions you can take. The most common causes of fatal fires in the home are smoking products, so it's best to avoid smoking in the bedroom. It's also important to keep matches and lighters out of reach of children, preferably in a locked drawer. Never leave food that's cooking on the stove unattended, especially hot oil if you're frying.

In addition to preventing fires in the home, you also need to know what to do if a fire *does* break out. If you get trapped in your home by smoke or flames, close all doors, and stuff towels or clothing under the doors to keep smoke out. Cover your nose and mouth with a damp cloth to protect your lungs. If you have to escape though a smoky area, remember that cleaner air is always nearer the floor, so you'll need to crawl out on all fours. Finally, and very importantly, if a fire breaks out, do *not* try to rescue pets or possessions. There isn't time to do this – you have to get out as soon as possible. Once you *have* gotten out, do *not* go back in for any reason. Firefighters have a better chance of rescuing people who are trapped than you do.

OK, any questions?

4 B

Speaker 1 I think one of the most stupid arguments I've ever had was over a pen. Looking back, I can't believe I got angry for such a ridiculous reason, but at the time I suppose it must have been important to me. I can remember being totally fed up that I was always buying nice new pens and they kept on disappearing. So when I saw a coworker in my office using a pen exactly like the one I'd just bought, but which I couldn't find, I accused her of taking mine. She got really angry and said I was accusing her of stealing, and we had a terrible argument. We've never really spoken to each other since then, unless it's absolutely necessary for work, even though I have apologized. And of course a couple of days after we had our argument, I found my pen in one of my drawers. I felt so stupid...

Speaker 2 You know, people are right when they say you should never get involved in your children's arguments. I lost a very good friend because our children had a fight one time in the swimming pool. They must have been about five at the time, and her son was trying to pull my son underwater. Eventually, my son got fed up and turned around and scratched her son really badly on his chest. My friend was really angry, and she told me my son wasn't normal. That made me furious, and I said some awful things about *her* son, and that was the last time we spoke to each other. The end of a good friendship.

Speaker 3 The only time I've been involved in an argument that got out of hand was when I was about 12. A school friend accused me of copying her homework, which I hadn't. And she made this accusation in front of the whole class. I was so angry I felt like hitting her, but fortunately I managed to control myself, and I just left the classroom until I calmed down. Later, she came to find me to apologize, and I really felt relieved. I guess we must have forgiven each other fairly quickly, because we kept on walking to school together.

4 C

Emma Jerry, have you seen this study about women marrying people who look like their fathers?

Jerry No, I haven't. What does it say?

Emma Well, it says that a lot of women look for a boyfriend or husband with a similar face to their fathers, but only if they had a really good relationship with their father when the woman was a child.

Jerry Yeah? And how did they find that out?

Emma Well, it says here that what they did first was measure the faces of the women's fathers, and then they asked the women to look at photos of 15 young men and choose the ones they found particularly attractive.

Jerry But surely the men in the photos would have been much younger than their fathers?

Emma Yes, of course they were. But the women could only see their eyes, nose, and mouth – so it wasn't so easy to tell their ages.

Jerry Hmm. What happened then?

Emma Then the scientists compared the measurements of the fathers' faces to the measurements of the men's faces that the women found attractive. They discovered that women who had good relationships with their fathers chose men whose nose, eyes, and eyebrows were very similar to their fathers'.

Jerry Really?

Emma Yes. It says that Gwyneth Paltrow, the actress, and Stella McCartney, Paul McCartney's daughter, both had an excellent relationship with their fathers when they were children, and they both married men who look like their fathers.

Jerry I'm not completely convinced by this theory. I mean, I don't look anything like your dad, do I? Did you have a good relationship with him when you were a child?

Emma Yes, very good.

Jerry Well, there you are. So the theory doesn't work for you.

Emma Or maybe I just didn't meet anyone who looked like my dad!

5 A

Speaker 1 I think the best band of all time was Nirvana, though they weren't around for very long. I mean, they were huge in the early 90s, but then they broke up in 1994 when the lead singer, Kurt Cobain, died. But even though they weren't together for long, their music is still very popular today. I read an article in the newspaper the other day that said their single *Smells Like Teen Spirit* is considered by music critics to be one of the greatest rock songs of all time, and people still vote for it as their favorite single. And I think people will always remember Nirvana because they really started the "grunge" movement, and that had a huge effect on rock music all over the world.

Speaker 2 Whenever I hear the theme song to the movie *Titanic, My Heart Will Go On* sung by Celine Dion, it always puts me in a really bad mood. When I was a kid, in the school orchestra, we were planning a special concert, and I'd just learned to play the tune on the flute. Anyway, I volunteered to play it in the concert, but unfortunately I got incredibly nervous when I went out on stage in front of all the parents, and I played it really, really badly. Now, every time I hear that song, I just remember how embarrassed I felt.

Speaker 3 I'll never forget the first time I saw a band play live. I was in college at the time and The Who actually came to play on our campus. The atmosphere was electric and the hall was absolutely packed. I was standing right at the front, not far from Pete Townshend, the guitarist. They played some great songs, and the crowd went wild during *My Generation*. It was amazing! I enjoyed it so much that I didn't want it to end.

5 B

Presenter Hello and welcome to today's program. We're going to look at a surprising new trend – sleep therapy. Journalist Nick Parker has been investigating. Nick, what exactly is sleep therapy?

Nick Scientists who have been studying sleep have found that people who don't get enough sleep are less efficient at work and more likely to take sick days off. So sleep therapy is something that has evolved to help people who are sleep deprived by offering them the opportunity to get some extra rest. The places that are offering sleep therapy are mainly spas, and in many big cities worldwide they've opened special "sleep spas." These are places where stressed business executives can take a nap whenever they need one. There is a very well-known sleep spa chain in New York called Yelo, and more sleep spas are opening all the time.

Presenter So what happens when you go to a sleep spa?

Nick Well, in Yelo you're taken to a private little space called a pod. The pod is hexagonal, I mean, it has six sides, and it contains a very comfortable leather reclining chair and a blanket, and the lighting is really soft, to encourage you to relax. So you can take a comfortable nap in total privacy, and when you wake up, special lights simulate a sunrise.

Presenter How long do people usually spend in these sleep spas?

Nick Well, a session lasts at least 20 minutes, but of course you can book more time if you think you need it. But you're encouraged to spend no more than 40 minutes napping or you'd probably wake up feeling groggy.

Presenter Is it expensive? Do you know how much a session costs?

Nick It starts at $15 for a 20-minute nap, and goes up to $28 for 40 minutes. You can also arrange to have a massage combined with a nap, so what's called a "nap plus" gets you a 10-minute massage and a 20-minute nap.

Presenter And how much is the nap plus massage?

Nick That costs $40 for the 30 minutes in total.

Presenter I see. Well, thanks Nick, for this eye-opening report… or should I say "eye-closing"?
Nick My pleasure.

5 C

And now it's time for your best news stories of the week.

Monday's story. A woman went to the supermarket, and she had a bag of old clothes to throw in the recycling bin. But after she'd thrown them in, she decided that she'd made a mistake and wanted to keep them. When she tried to rescue the items, she got stuck in the bin with only her legs visible from outside. Luckily, someone saw her and called the fire department, who came and rescued her. So there's a lesson there: think before you throw things into a recycling bin.

Tuesday's story. A bank teller accidentally gave a customer nearly two million dollars on Tuesday when he made a mistake with her deposit. When Jenny Woollvin went to her local bank to deposit a fifty-dollar check into her account, she decided to check her balance at the same time. To her surprise, she found she was a millionaire! When the teller was filling out the form to pay in the 50 dollars, he accidentally put part of her account number into the space where the amount goes – so he had given her $1,761,000. Unfortunately for Jenny, the error was discovered, and the money instantly disappeared.

Our next story happened on Wednesday. A mail carrier saw two men mugging a woman and ran to her defense. He managed to hit one of the muggers with his heavy mailbag – but then he discovered that, in fact, they were actors who were filming a scene for a TV series. A network spokesperson said that no one was hurt. Thursday's story…

6 A

It was the Russians, and not the Americans, who won the space race in the 1960s by sending the first person into space. And that man was Yuri Gagarin.

Yuri was born on March 9, 1934 in a small village called Klushino. As a child, Yuri was intelligent and hardworking. He started taking flying lessons while he was in college, and everyone soon realized that flying came to him naturally. In 1955, he joined the Soviet Air Force, and he was given a special position as a test pilot – that is, he had to fly new and experimental aircraft.

In 1960, Yuri Gagarin was chosen with 19 other cosmonauts for the Soviet space program. He had to go through a very tough and difficult training period when he took part in a series of experiments to test how strong he was physically and mentally. Yuri got top marks from the instructors. They said that they admired his "bright mind and quick reactions."

He was told that he had been chosen as the pilot of the proposed space flight only three days before it actually happened. Then on April 12, 1961 at 9:07 Moscow time, 27-year-old Gagarin left the Earth in the Soviet spaceship Vostok 1. He took exactly 108 minutes to complete his trip, which was a complete success. When he returned to Earth, Gagarin had to eject from the capsule at an altitude of approximately seven kilometers in order to land safely.

After the flight, Gagarin became an instant worldwide celebrity, and he traveled all over the world giving talks and conferences. He became deputy training director at the cosmonaut facility that had trained him, and he also decided to requalify as a fighter pilot with the Air Force. However, tragically in March 1968 during a routine training flight, the plane he was piloting crashed for some unknown reason, and both Gagarin and his instructor were killed. Since his death, Gagarin seems to have been forgotten by everyone – but not by the Russians. In his home country several streets have been named after him, and he is buried in the walls of the Kremlin in Red Square.

6 B

Speaker 1 My favorite city is part of an island country in the Asian Pacific. It was the capital for more than a thousand years and is well known for its historical importance and cultural treasures, which put it in a class with Cairo, Athens, and Beijing as a living museum. The city is famous for its palaces and castles and for its beautiful shrines and temples, such as Kinkaku-ji, or the Golden Pavilion, which is literally covered in gold and looks like a glittering jewel box. Speaking of which, some consider this city to be the jewel of the country.

Speaker 2 The most beautiful city I've ever visited is on the Pacific coast of Canada. It's surrounded by water on three sides and has the Coast Mountain Range on the other. There's a large island opposite the city where Canadians often go on vacation. It also has the largest urban park in North America, called Stanley Park, which has a zoo, a marine science center, and famous gardens containing native trees. It's known as one of the cities in the world with the highest quality of life.

Speaker 3 My favorite city is the capital of a South American country. It's on the banks of the Rio de la Plata, and it's famous for being the birthplace of the tango. It's one of the world's busiest ports, and the residents often refer to themselves as Porteños. The main square is called the Plaza de Mayo, and one of this city's streets, the Avenida 9 de Julio, is said to be the widest boulevard in the world. Although it's not in Europe, it actually feels very European – some parts of it remind me of Paris and other parts of Italy; in fact, one of the districts is called Palermo Viejo, like the capital of Sicily.

6 C

Man Say, have you seen these inventions?
Woman No. Let me see them.
Man They're really funny.
Woman Oh, yeah. Oh, look, that one's useful, don't you think?
Man Yeah, it's always too hot when you take it out of the saucepan.
Woman Yes, and you can't take the top off right away. I think that could be handy. I'd like to have one.
Man Oh, and look at these.
Woman What are they?
Man Oh, there's a light on each one to help you see when you get up during the night!
Woman Oh, I think they're great! You wouldn't have to wake everyone up anymore.
Man How about this one?
Woman What's that? Do you think it keeps it cold?
Man Yes, it looks like that's what it's for. To keep it cold when you go on a picnic.
Woman It could be useful, I suppose. Oh! Look at this one! How silly!
Man You mean you never get it all over your face?
Woman No, I don't, as a matter of fact. I never wear the stuff! But I know it can be hard to put on sometimes.
Man What's that box for?
Woman I don't know. What are they doing?

Man I know! Those are onions! It's to keep you from crying when you chop them up. What a good idea!
Woman It can't possibly work, though. I find the best thing is to open the window and get a little fresh air.
Man Yes, I suppose so. Look at the last one!
Woman Oh, that's ridiculous! How on earth can he ride it?
Man I have no idea! I can't figure out how the wheel goes around.
Woman No. Good point. I really can't see how it would work.
Man They're a lot of fun, though.
Woman Yeah, they're absolutely fantastic! I love them.

7 A

Max So, tell me, what annoys you about my family?
Ella Are you really sure you want to talk about this?
Max Yes, why not? What's the problem? They're not that bad, are they?
Ella No, of course not, but I guess my perspective is different from yours.
Max Oh, come on! I'd really like to know what you think.
Ella Well, all right.
Max What about my mom?
Ella Well, I think she's really nice…
Max But…
Ella But she drives me crazy when I'm cooking. I mean, if she wants to help, that's great, but I wish she wouldn't keep complaining that I don't have any sharp knives, or anything. I'm very happy with my house and the way it looks, so I wish she wouldn't criticize all the time!
Max Well, I don't think she's that bad, I mean, I think she just wants to help…
Ella Yes, and I'm grateful for her help, but not for her comments, OK? That's just how I feel, all right?
Max OK. What about Dad?
Ella Well, I'd say he's not really interested in anyone else. I mean, if he's happy, then that's fine, but if he's not, well, everyone else has to make sure that he's all right.
Max I don't think that's very fair. You know that he's not well. And he gets tired quickly and…
Ella You asked me to tell you what I think, so I'm telling you, OK? I just don't think it's right that we all have to make a fuss over your dad when there are other people to think about. I mean, there are the kids to worry about, too. OK, it's your turn now.
Max What?
Ella To tell me about my family.
Max Well, after what you said, I don't know where to start! Well, really, your mother can be utterly unbearable when…

7 B

Speaker 1 Oh, I don't pay much attention to commercials. I only remember them if I recognize the songs. One that I do remember, though, was a jeans commercial from years ago. It showed a sophisticated-looking young woman returning home to her planet from a trip to Earth, where she'd bought these jeans. The best thing about it was the soundtrack, which was the number-one hit *Spaceman*, by Babylon Zoo, I think. That song was perfect because it speeded up and slowed down in different places, so it sounded kind of futuristic, just like the images in the commercial.

Speaker 2 I think commercials are only worth watching if there's actually something good to see in them. My favorite was one with George Clooney for a coffee brand. In the commercial he walks into a kind of coffee shop where you can make yourself a coffee – and while he's making his coffee, he overhears an ambiguous conversation between two young women who are drinking their coffee. The conversation could be about him, or it could be about the coffee. He hears things like "dark," "strong," "mysterious," "with an intense body." Finally, he goes up to them and asks if they are talking about the coffee, and they say, "Yes." I love it!

Speaker 3 My favorite commercial has got to be the one where that car climbs up a ski jump. I honestly thought it was a trick, until one of my friends told me that the car actually did that in real life. Apparently, the ski jump is in Finland, and when I looked on the Internet to check it out, I discovered that the new commercial is a remake of a previous one made in 1986. It's really impressive, though, and I think it caught a lot of people's attention when it came out.

7 C

Presenter Today our guest is linguist Nicole Harper, who's going to tell us a little bit about the forgotten language of Esperanto. Nicole, whatever happened to Esperanto? Does anyone speak it nowadays?
Nicole Well, yes they do, as a matter of fact. There are an estimated 1.6 million speakers of Esperanto in the world today.
Presenter That's amazing. So tell us something about the history of the language.
Nicole Well, it was developed at the end of the nineteenth century by a Polish doctor named Ludovic Lazarus Zamenhof. His idea was that people of different countries could communicate in a common language. He thought this would help avoid conflict between nations and prevent wars.
Presenter But why invent a new language? Why not convert one of the existing ones?
Nicole Well, Zamenhof thought that the major languages of the day – French, German, Russian, and English – were too difficult for people to learn. He also believed that a native speaker would always have the advantage in a discussion with *non*-native speakers. So that's why he proposed a *new* language, where everyone would be equal. That language was Esperanto.
Presenter So, Esperanto is easier to learn than other languages?
Nicole Yes, much easier. It's an artificial language made up of five vowels and 23 consonants, with a phonetic spelling system, logical grammar rules, and regular verb endings. Experts say that for an English speaker, Esperanto is five times easier to learn than French or Spanish, ten times easier than Russian, and twenty times easier than Chinese or Arabic.
Presenter It sounds perfect! So what happened? Why aren't we all speaking Esperanto?
Nicole Well, in the beginning Esperanto was fairly successful, especially in Central and Eastern Europe, and in the old Soviet Union. There was even talk of replacing Chinese with Esperanto after the 1911 revolution in China, but of course that never happened.
Presenter So, who uses Esperanto today?
Nicole Well, it's still spoken as a second language in about 90 countries of the world. It's in the school curriculum in China, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and it's also being taught experimentally in some British schools as a way of helping students learn other languages.
Presenter Thank you, Nicole, for talking to us today.

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lesson	track	lesson	track
1A	2	4A	11
1B	3	4B	12
1C	4	4C	13
2A	5	5A	14
2B	6	5B	15
2C	7	5C	16
3A	8	6A	17
3B	9	6B	18
3C	10	6C	19
		7A	20
		7B	21
		7C	22