

# 3

SECOND EDITION

# American ENGLISH FILE

## Workbook



موسسه زبان دهخدا  
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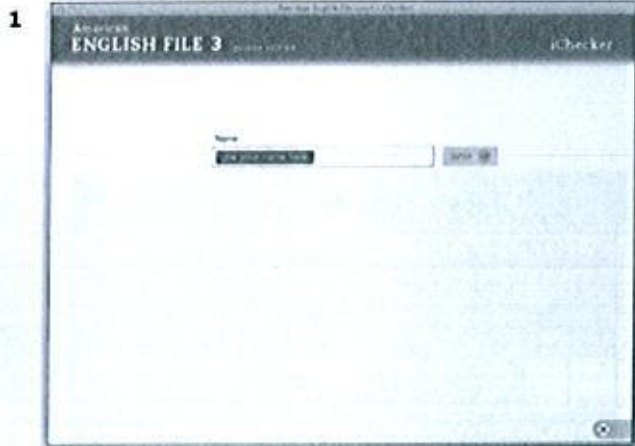
## STUDY LINK SELF-ASSESSMENT CD-ROM

### Powerful listening and interactive assessment CD-ROM

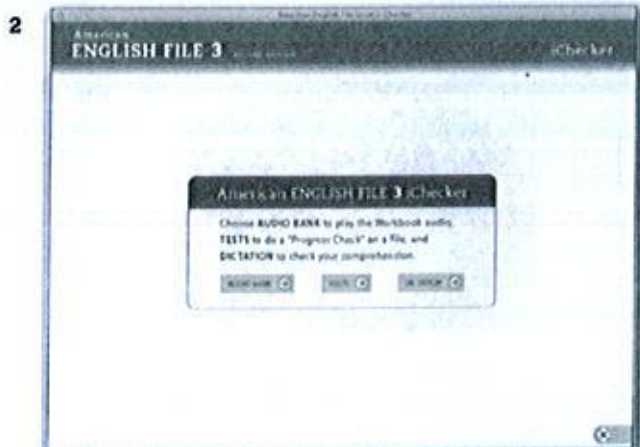
Your iChecker disc on the inside back cover of this Workbook includes:

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

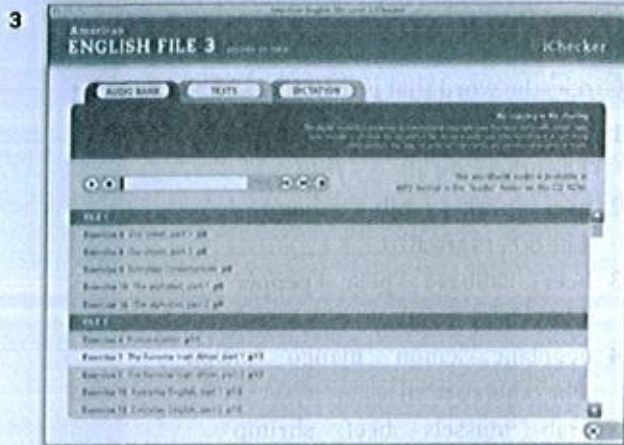
**Audio:** When you see this symbol , go to the iChecker disc in the back of this Workbook. Load the disc in your computer.



Type your name and press "ENTER."

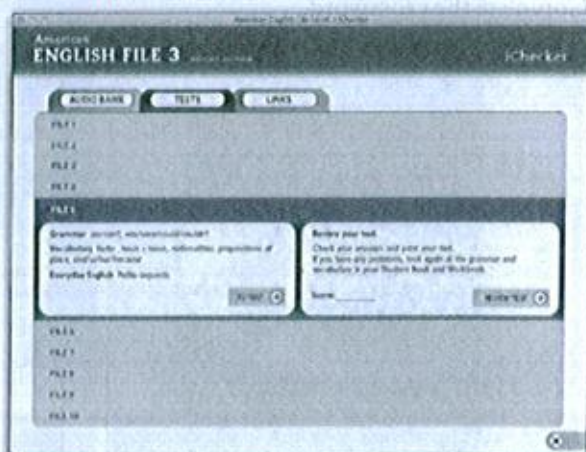


Choose "AUDIO BANK."

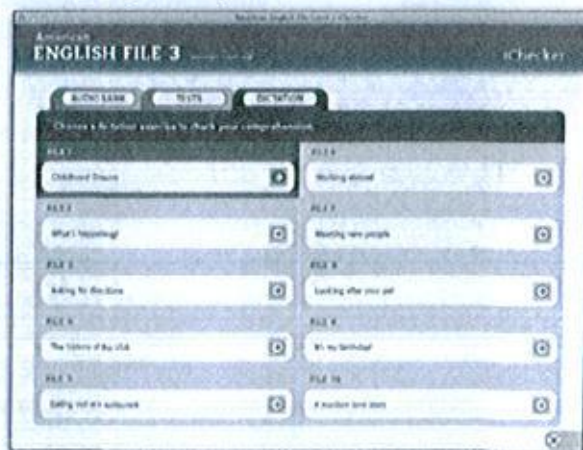


Click on the exercise for the File. Then use the media player to listen.

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



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



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



The two biggest best-sellers in any bookstore are the cookbooks and the diet books. The cookbooks tell you how to prepare the food and the diet books tell you how not to eat any of it.

Andy Rooney, US humorist

# 1A Mood food

## 1 VOCABULARY food and cooking

a Circle the word that is different. Explain why.

1 beans grapes peach raspberry

The others are all fruit.

2 beef pork lamb salmon

The others are all \_\_\_\_\_.

3 beet cabbage pear pepper

The others are all \_\_\_\_\_.

4 eggplant lemon mango melon

The others are all \_\_\_\_\_.

5 crab mussels beef shrimp

The others are all \_\_\_\_\_.

6 cabbage cherry zucchini cucumber

The others are all \_\_\_\_\_.

c Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

canned fresh frozen low-fat raw spicy take-out

1 Canned tomatoes usually last for about two years.

2 I don't feel like cooking. Let's get \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner.

3 Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ peas in the freezer?

4 I'm don't really like \_\_\_\_\_ fish, so I never eat sushi.

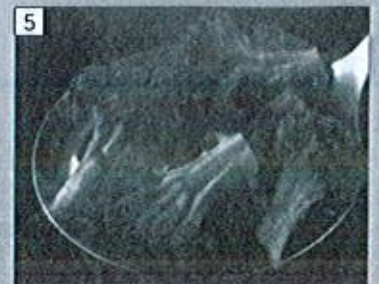
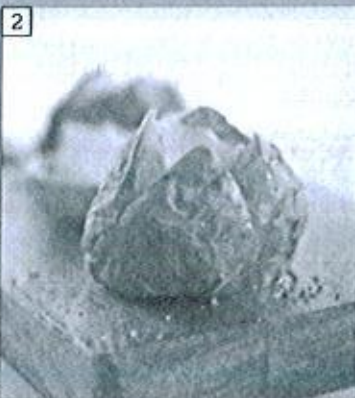
5 Hannah's on a diet, so she bought some \_\_\_\_\_ yogurt to have for dessert.

6 They eat a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ food in Mexico.

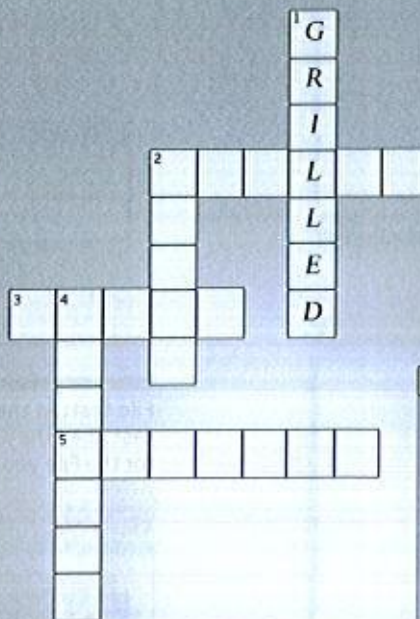
7 We buy \_\_\_\_\_ bread from the bakery every morning.

b Complete the crossword.

Clues down ↓



Clues across →













## 2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Write the words in the chart.

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

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

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

### Pronouncing difficult words

c Write the words.

- 1 /bɔɪld/ boiled
- 2 /'kæbɪdʒ/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 /'spɑ:si/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 /'rəʊstɪd/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 /'greɪps/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 /'frʊt/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 /beɪkt/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 /'melən/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 /zu'kɪni/ \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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



## 4 READING

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

- A Can I eat apples?
- B How can I prevent serious illnesses?
- C How should I start the day?
- D Do I really need to eat five a day?



### The truth about healthy eating

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

1 C

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

2 \_\_\_\_\_

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

3 \_\_\_\_\_

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

4 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

## 5 LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again and answer the questions.

Which caller...?

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- carbohydrates /kɑr'boʊ'hɑdreɪts/
- protein /'prəʊtɪn/
- awake /ə'weɪk/
- oily /'ɔɪli/
- powerful /'paʊərfʊl/
- relaxed /rɪ'læksɪd/
- sleepy /'sliːpi/
- stressful /'stresfʊl/
- beneficial /bɛnə'fɪʃl/
- ready-made food /'redi meɪd 'fud/



# 1B Family life

## 1 GRAMMAR future forms

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

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

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



1

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



2

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



3

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



4

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



5

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



## 2 each other

Rewrite the sentences with *each other*.

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

## 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a  Listen and complete the sentences.

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

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

## 4 VOCABULARY family, adjectives of personality

a Complete the sentences with a family word.

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

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

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

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

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

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



## 5 READING

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

### Extreme family ties

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



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

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

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

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

- b Read the article again. Choose the correct answers according to the information given.

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

## 6 LISTENING

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

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

boarding school /'bɔ:diŋ skul/	sick /sɪk/
childhood /'tʃaɪldhɒd/	value /'vælju:/
gang /gæŋ/	fight /faɪt/
gathering /'gæðərɪŋ/	aware of /ə'weɪ əv/
rivalry /'raɪvəlri/	no wonder /nəʊ 'wʌndə/

**iChecker TESTS FILE 1**



# Practical English Meeting the parents

## 1 REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

Complete the dialogues.

- 1 Ben Oh, <sup>1</sup>no! I don't <sup>2</sup>b\_\_\_\_\_ it!  
 Charlotte What's wrong!  
 Ben I didn't tell my mom that you don't eat meat  
 Charlotte You're <sup>3</sup>k\_\_\_\_\_  
 Ben No, I'm not. Never <sup>4</sup>m\_\_\_\_\_. I'll tell her now.  
 Mom! Charlotte's a vegetarian.  
 Mom <sup>5</sup>R\_\_\_\_\_  
 Charlotte Yes, but it isn't a problem.  
 Mom What a <sup>6</sup>p\_\_\_\_\_! I made a meat lasagna. But there's plenty of salad.  
 Charlotte That's fine. Thanks, Mrs. Lord.
- 2 Steve We have something to tell you. We found a house that we like.  
 Jill <sup>7</sup>H\_\_\_\_\_ fantastic!  
 Steve And it isn't too expensive.  
 Jill That's great <sup>8</sup>n\_\_\_\_\_. Could I see it some time?  
 Steve <sup>9</sup>W\_\_\_\_\_ a great ideal I'll call and make an appointment.

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

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

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

## 3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions.

In which place...?

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

### Jazz in New York

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



#### Barbès

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

#### 55 Bar

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

#### Smalls

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

#### Café Carlyle

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

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



# 2A Spend or save?

## 1 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the sentences with the correct verb in parentheses.

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

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

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

c Complete the advertisement with the words in the box.

ATM bank account bills coin loan  
mortgage salary taxes



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

### OUR ACCOUNT SERVICES

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

### OUR FINANCING SERVICES

Do you need to borrow money for a car, a vacation, or a new laptop? We'll give you a <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of up to \$10,000 for whatever you want to buy. And how about a new house? We can give you a <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at one of the lowest interest rates on the market.

### OUR EXTRA SERVICES

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






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






## 2 PRONUNCIATION the letter o

a Circle the word with a different sound.

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

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

## 3 GRAMMAR present perfect and simple past

a Circle the correct answer.

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

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

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

## 4 READING

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

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

# The man who quit money

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

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

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

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

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







b Read the chapter again and choose the correct answers.

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

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

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

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

## 5 LISTENING

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

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

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

**Speaker 1**

- |                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1 He doesn't earn much money.  | <u>F</u> |
| 2 He saves most of his salary. | —        |

**Speaker 2**

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

**Speaker 3**

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

**Speaker 4**

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

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



# 2B Changing lives

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

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

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

for	since
_____	2005
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

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

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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

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



## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

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

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

## 3 READING

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

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

Which organization...?

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

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

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

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

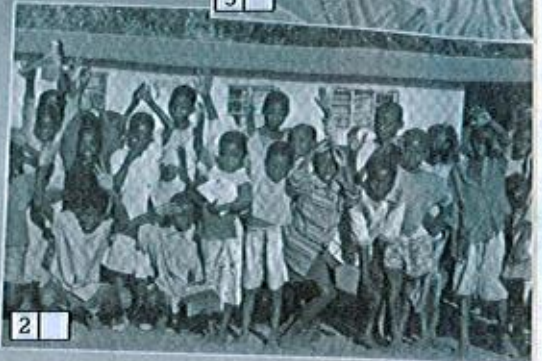
## Do you want to be a volunteer?



3



1



2

### A The Book Bus

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

### B The Great Orangutan Project

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

### C Construction in Peru

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



## 4 VOCABULARY strong adjectives

a Complete the adjective for each picture.



1 She's absolutely freezing.



2 It's delicious!



3 They're really excited.



4 He's humble.



5 It's absolutely enormous.



6 They're fortunate.

b Complete the sentences with a strong adjective.

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

## 5 LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- What did J.D. Lewis use to do?  
He used to be an actor.
- How old are the children?  
They are 10, 12 and 15 years old.
- How much is the trip going to cost?  
It's going to cost \$10,000.
- What's the name of his organization?  
It's called 'The World is My Classroom'.
- What did they do in Thailand?  
They visited a temple and saw a traditional dance.
- How did they help the children in Rwanda?  
They gave them school supplies and books.
- Who did they help in Kenya?  
They helped a young girl who was blind.
- What does J. D. Lewis hope his organization will do in the future?  
He hopes to visit more countries and help more children.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 70.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

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

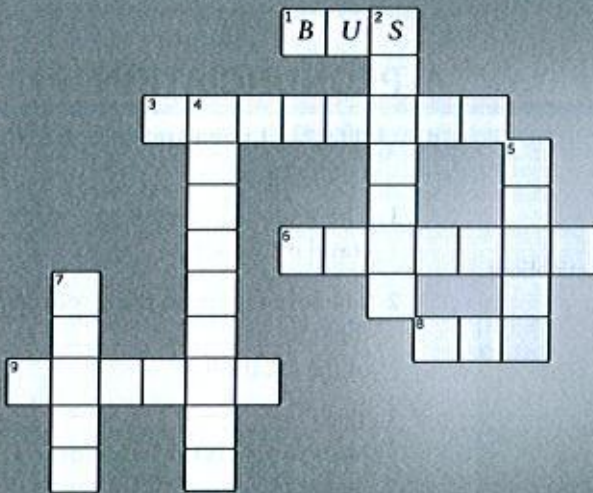
**iChecker** TESTS FILE 2



# 3A Race across Florida

## 1 VOCABULARY transportation

a Complete the crossword.



### Clues across →

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

### Clues down ↓

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

b Complete the compound nouns with one word.

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

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

a Circle the word with a different sound.

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

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





### 3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives




a Complete the sentences with one word.

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

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

#### Where to go?

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

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

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

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

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

### 4 PRONUNCIATION linking

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

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

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



## 5 READING

- a Read the article once. Which is the oldest form of transportation?

### Unusual ways of getting around



#### Bamboo trains

This is the best way to see rural Cambodia. A bamboo train, or *nori* as the locals call it, is a bamboo platform on wheels that travels along tracks. It's powered by an engine, and it can reach a speed of 25 miles per hour. Passengers sit on a grass mat on the *nori*. *Noris* may not be as comfortable as conventional trains, but they're certainly a lot cheaper. Pick up a *nori* from Battambang Station, but remember to agree on a price before you get on.

#### Totora reed boats

These boats have been around for centuries. They are made from the reeds that grow on the banks of Lake Titicaca, one of the largest lakes in South America.



As well as making boats from totora reeds, the local people use them to make their houses, which they build on floating islands. Totora reed boats are still used for hunting and fishing, but today some of the local people transport people across the lake in them. Traveling on a reed boat among the floating islands of the lake is a must for visitors to Peru.

#### Jeepney

A jeepney is the most common form of public transportation in the Philippines. They are made out of the jeeps left on the islands by the American army at the end of World War II. People gave the jeeps a roof, put in two long seats on either side and painted them, turning them into small buses. Jeepneys have open windows instead of air conditioning. They're often packed with passengers and there are no bus stops – the driver just slows down to let the passengers jump on and off.



#### Dog sleds

Dog sledding is a unique experience because it's something you can't do in many other parts of the world. It was once the only way to get around in the snow of Alaska, but now its use is limited to winter sports and tourism. The best time to try it is from January to March – in the summer there isn't enough snow, so the dogs pull sleds on wheels. The ride can be a little bumpy because the sled sometimes goes over stones and the dogs bark a lot. All the same, it's an opportunity not to be missed.



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

- 1 *Noris* are a good way to see Cambodian cities. E
- 2 The train fare is not always the same. —
- 3 Totora reed boats are made from special plants. —
- 4 Today the boats are only used to carry tourists. —
- 5 Jeepneys are used by the military to transport soldiers. —
- 6 There are usually a lot of people in jeepneys. —
- 7 Most people in Alaska don't travel by dog sled anymore. —
- 8 Dog sleds are a very relaxing way to travel. —

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

## 6 LISTENING

- a **Checker** Listen to the experiences of five speakers who were doing dangerous things while they were driving. Match the speakers with the things they were doing.

- |           |   |                                       |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Speaker 1 | E | A Putting on makeup                   |
| Speaker 2 | — | B Listening to his/her favorite music |
| Speaker 3 | — | C Writing a text message              |
| Speaker 4 | — | D Setting or adjusting a GPS          |
| Speaker 5 | — | E Talking on a cell phone             |

- b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Speaker 1's car crash into? A van
- 2 How far had Speaker 2 driven past Denver before she realized her mistake? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where did Speaker 3 end up? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who did Speaker 4 almost hit? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What color was the traffic light when the accident happened to Speaker 5? \_\_\_\_\_

- c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 70.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- adjust (GPS) /ə'dʒʌst/
- reach /ri:tʃ/
- be ahead of /bi ə'hed əv/
- crash (into) /kræʃ/
- get stuck (in a traffic jam) /get 'stʌk/
- get worse /get 'wɜ:s/
- turn red /tɜ:n 'red/
- turn around /tɜ:n ə'raʊnd/
- do your hair /du jə: heɪ/
- put on makeup /pʊt ɒn 'meɪkʌp/



# 3B Stereotypes – or are they?

## 1 GRAMMAR articles: a / an, the, no article

a Circle the correct answers.

- I think girls / the girls are better at learning languages / the languages than boys / the boy
- Did you lock door / the door when you left house / the house this morning?
- My sister works for Japanese / a Japanese company. She's engineer / an engineer.
- I don't usually like fish / the fish, but salmon / the salmon we had last night was delicious
- We go to movies / the movies once a week / the week.
- Don't worry! It's not the end / end of the world / world.
- Do you think women / the women are more sensitive than men / the men?
- What beautiful / a beautiful day! Let's have lunch / a lunch on the patio.

b Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong phrases.



- That's pretty dress – the color suits you.    
 a pretty dress
- He's hoping to visit his parents the next weekend.
- The money doesn't make people happy.
- My grandfather left school when he was 14.
- They go to the dentist about twice the year.
- Have you watched DVD that I lent you?
- That was one of the best meals I've ever had.
- What noisy child! Where are his parents?
- Alex is studying to become doctor.
- I love the cats, but my boyfriend doesn't like them.
- Her husband sits in front of the TV all day.
- She always gets to the work at five-thirty.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/, sentence stress, /ðə/ or /ði/?

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

- I'd like to   speak   to the   manager  .
- I put the                      on the                     .
- are we going to                      tonight?
- Could you                      the                      for a minute?
- She needs to see a                      about her                     .
- We want to                      for a                      tomorrow.

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

c iChecker Listen and repeat the phrases. Pay attention to the pronunciation of *the*.

- The conversation was about the woman next door.
- The university invited a guest to speak at the meeting.
- I sometimes go to the theater in the evening.
- We took the elevator instead of walking up the stairs.
- The office gave me all the information I needed.
- The gray skirt is nice, but I prefer the black one.



### 3 READING

- a Read the article once and put the headings in the correct place.
- A Men are better navigators than women
  - B Women talk more than men
  - C Men don't see colors as well as women

# Stereotypes

## supported by science

1 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

2 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

3 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

- b Read the article again. Choose the right answers.

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

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

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

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



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

a Circle the correct prepositions.

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

b Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

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

#### 5 WHEN ARE PREPOSITIONS STRESSED?

a iChecker Listen and complete the dialogues.

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

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

#### 6 LISTENING

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

- 1 Nick  2 Eve  3 Frank  4 Martina



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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

#### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- claim (vb) /kleɪm/  
 reduce /rɪ'dʌs/  
 almost /ə'lmoʊst/  
 slightly /slɑːtli/  
 whereas /weɪ'ræz/  
 according to /ə'kɔːdɪŋ tu/  
 in fact /ɪn 'fækt/  
 range from /'reɪndʒ frɒm/  
 tend to /tend tə/  
 be skeptical of /bi 'skeptɪkl əv/

iChecker TESTS FILE 3



# Practical English A difficult celebrity

## 1 GIVING OPINIONS

Complete the dialogue.

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

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

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

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

## 3 READING

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

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

### NEW YORK TAXIS

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### New York taxi fares.

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

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



# 4A Failure and success

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

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

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

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

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

**Name:** Tyler Ruiz  
**Date of Birth:** 09/22/1980

### Education

Degree in French with Marketing (2003)  
Master's in Business Administration (2006)  
Started Ph.D. in Business (2009) – incomplete

### Work Experience

Trainer and Operator with Texas Instruments, London  
Assistant then Marketing Manager, Texas Instruments, Dallas, USA  
Managing Director, AHH Marketing Services Ltd., Hong Kong

### Other Skills

IT skills – advanced.  
Course in web design 1999.

### Languages

French (fluent) Chinese (basic) certificate 2008  
I hope to start Russian classes next January.

### Hobbies and Interests

Watersports, especially sailing and windsurfing



## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

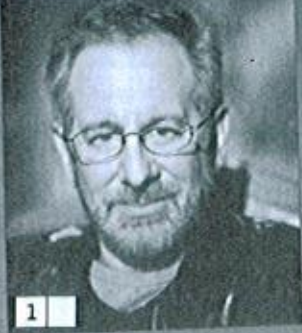
- 1 She **can** sing very well.
- 2 I've **never** been able to ski.
- 3 Can you **read** a map?
- 4 You **won't** be able to go out tomorrow.
- 5 He **hasn't** been able to walk very fast since he **hurt** his leg.
- 6 They **aren't** able to come tonight.



### 3 READING

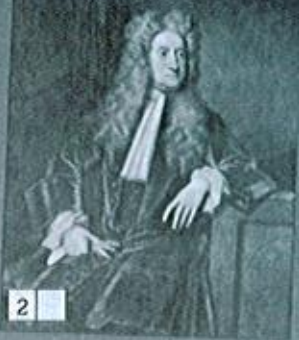
a Read the article once and match paragraphs A–D with photos 1–4.

Steven Spielberg



1

Isaac Newton



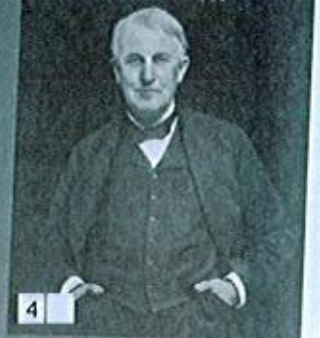
2

Bill Gates



3

Thomas Edison



4

## Failure: the first step toward success

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



#### 4 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives

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

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

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

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

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

#### Reflexive pronouns

d Complete the sentences with the correct word.

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

#### 5 LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again and complete the table.

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

#### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

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



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

## 4B Modern manners?

### 1 VOCABULARY phone language

Complete the sentences.

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

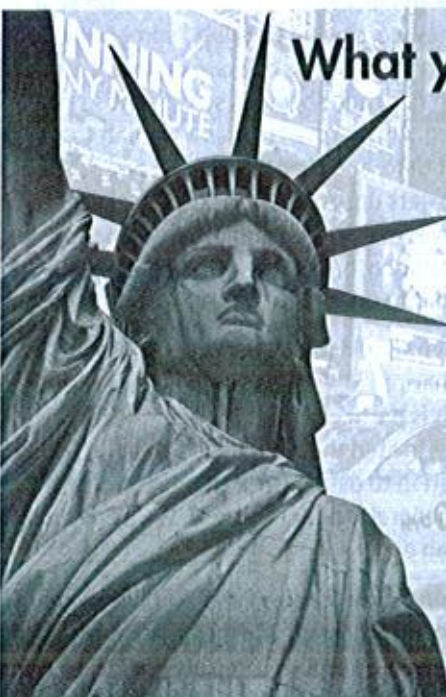
### 2 GRAMMAR modals of obligation: *must, have to, should*

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

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

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

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

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



### 3 PRONUNCIATION

silent consonants, linking

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4 READING

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

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



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## first?

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

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

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

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

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



b Read the article again and choose the right answer.

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

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

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

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

## 5 LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again and choose the right answers.

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

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



# 5A Sports superstitions





## 1 GRAMMAR past tenses

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

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

## 2 PRONUNCIATION /ɔr/, /ər/

a Circle the word with a different sound.

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

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

## 3 READING

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

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

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

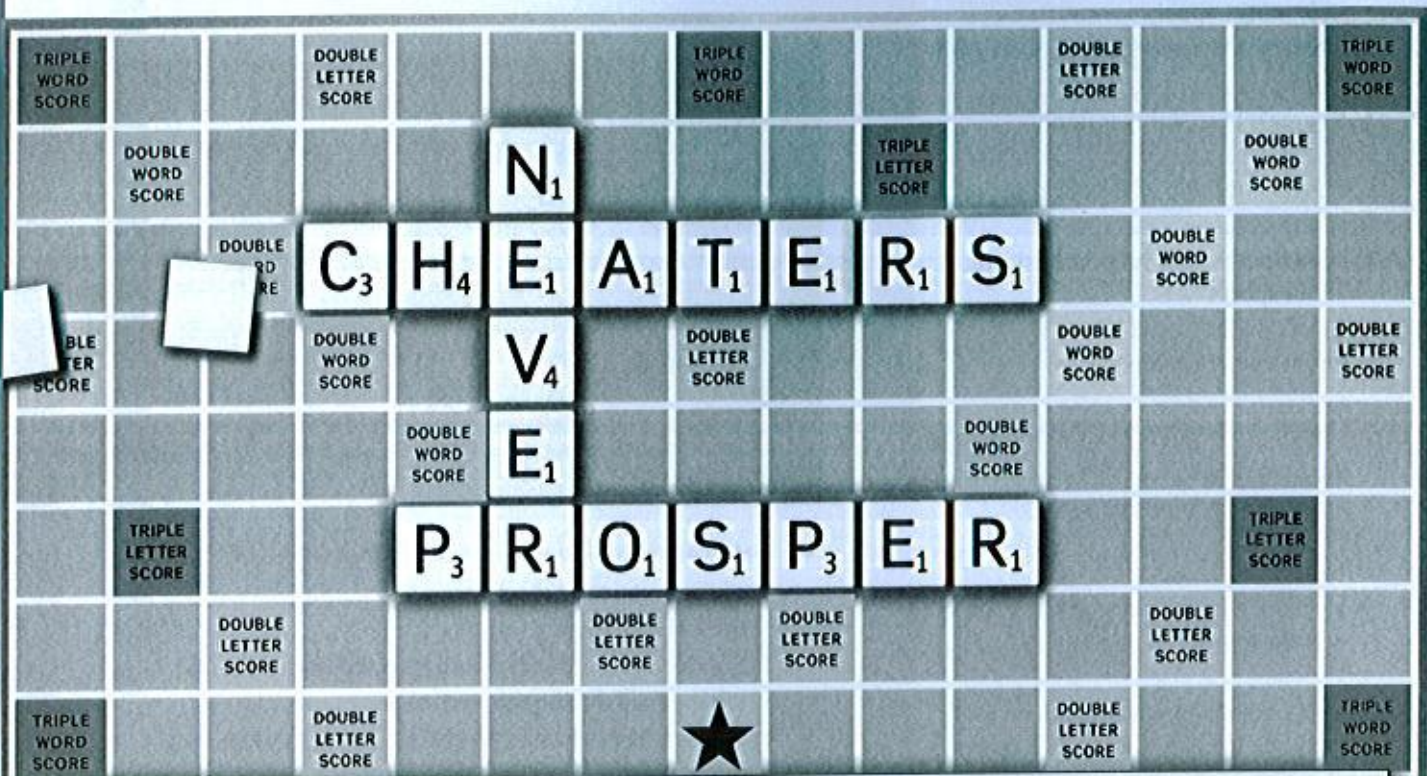
- According to the article, people usually learn not to cheat when they are young children. **F**
- Blank tiles can be used when players don't have the right letter. \_\_\_\_\_
- The boy was one of the best players in the tournament. \_\_\_\_\_
- The previous day, the boy had beaten Arthur Moore. \_\_\_\_\_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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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



## 4 VOCABULARY sports

a Read the definitions and write the words.

- 1 an area of water that swimmers use  
swimming pool
- 2 the person who controls a soccer game  
referee
- 3 an area where skiing is done  
slopes
- 4 to hit something with your foot  
kick
- 5 somebody who is very enthusiastic about sports  
fan
- 6 an area where golf is played  
course
- 7 exercise to become healthy and strong  
gymnastics in sports
- 8 an area of ground where people play soccer  
field
- 9 a person who trains people to compete in certain sports  
coach
- 10 a large structure, usually with no roof, where people can sit and watch sports  
stadium

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

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

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

## 5 LISTENING

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



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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 72.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- fate /feɪt/
- rituals /ˈrɪtʃuəlz/
- superstition /sʊpəˈstɪʃn/
- bounce /baʊns/
- cheat /tʃiːt/
- reveal /rɪˈviːl/
- sweat /swet/
- a lucky charm /ə ˈlʌki tʃɑːm/
- result in /rɪˈzʌlt ɪn/
- tie your shoelaces /taɪ jər ˈʃuːleɪsɪz/



# 5B Love at Exit 19

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

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

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

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





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

## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress; the letter s

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Did you \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ to my \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

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

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

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

## 3 VOCABULARY relationships

a Complete the sentences with the people in the box.

classmates close friend colleague couple  
ex fiancé roommate wife

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



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

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

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



## 4 READING

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

### Your friends in numbers



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

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

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

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

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



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b Read the article again and choose the best answer.

1 Most people in the Cornell University study had spoken about something important with...

- a one person.
- b two people.
- c more than two people.

2 The news published by Facebook is different from the results in the Cornell study because...

- a the people are different ages.
- b the studies are from different years.
- c the relationships aren't the same.

3 According to a previous study, people had \_\_\_\_\_ close friends in the past.

- a more
- b the same number of
- c fewer

4 The number of people with no close friends is \_\_\_\_\_ it was in the past.

- a higher than
- b the same as
- c lower than

5 The results of the Cornell study show that Americans today are \_\_\_\_\_ they used to be.

- a more sociable than
- b as sociable as
- c less sociable than

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

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

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

## 5 LISTENING

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

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

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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 72.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

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

**iChecker TESTS FILE 5**



# Practical English Old friends

## 1 PERMISSION AND REQUESTS

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

do join pass meet take visit

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

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

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

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

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

## 3 READING

### Getting around the US



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

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

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

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

a Read the text and answer the questions.

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

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



# 6A Shot on location

## 1 VOCABULARY movies

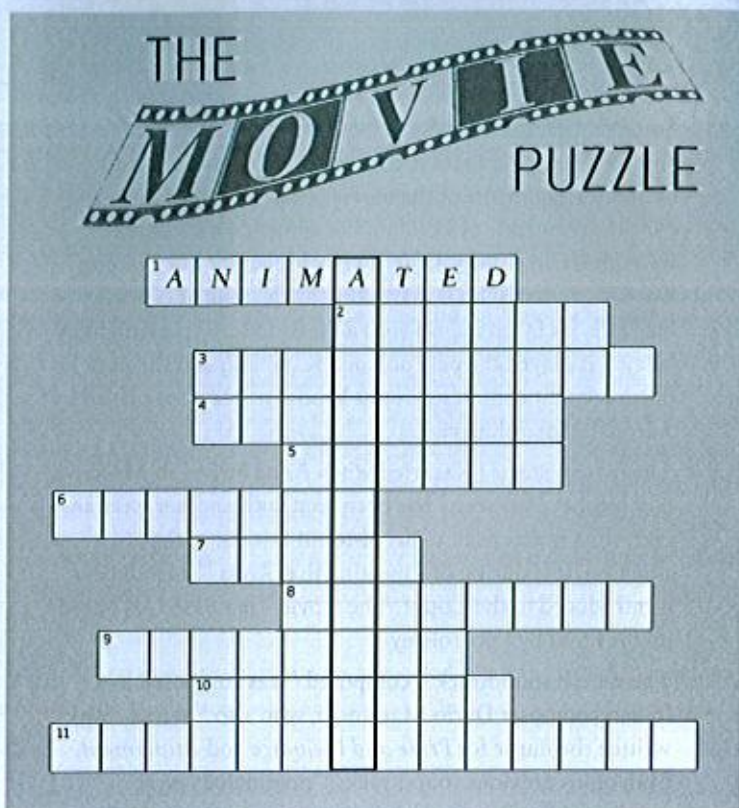
a Read the clues. Complete the puzzle on the right to find the hidden kind of movie.

- 1 A movie where images are drawn is an *animated* movie.
- 2 A funny movie is a c\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A movie based on real events in the past is a h\_\_\_\_\_ movie.
- 4 A movie with an exciting plot is a th\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 A scary movie is a h\_\_\_\_\_ movie.
- 6 A movie about cowboys is a w\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A movie with a serious story is a dr\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 A funny movie about people falling in love is a r\_\_\_\_\_ comedy.
- 9 A movie about wars and battles is a w\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 A movie where the cast sings and dances is a m\_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 A movie about imaginary events in the future is a sc\_\_\_\_\_ -f\_\_\_\_\_ movie.

Hidden kind of movie: \_\_\_\_\_

b Complete the sentences.

- 1 The *star* of the movie was a famous British actress.
- 2 I didn't understand the movie because the pl\_\_\_\_\_ was very complicated.
- 3 The actor accepted the part as soon as he read the sc\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Some members of the au\_\_\_\_\_ were crying at the end of the movie.
- 5 Most critics gave the movie an excellent r\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 They only had to shoot the sc\_\_\_\_\_ once.
- 7 We don't speak French, so we saw the French movie with English s\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 You'll have to wait for the s\_\_\_\_\_ to find out what happens next.
- 9 My favorite s\_\_\_\_\_ is the music from *The Artist*.
- 10 The best thing about the movie was the sp\_\_\_\_\_ of\_\_\_\_\_. They looked very realistic.
- 11 The director is looking for ex\_\_\_\_\_ to appear in the crowd scenes.
- 12 The c\_\_\_\_\_ was a mixture of American and British actors.



## 2 GRAMMAR passive (all tenses)

a Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. Use the tense in parentheses.

direct dub invite play release shoot show write

- 1 The movie is directed by Kathryn Bigelow. (simple present)
- 2 The part of Spider-Man \_\_\_\_\_ by Andrew Garfield. (simple past)
- 3 It was very windy while the scene \_\_\_\_\_ . (past continuous)
- 4 The sequel \_\_\_\_\_ next year. (future, will)
- 5 Some of the extras \_\_\_\_\_ to the movie premiere. (future, going to)
- 6 The musical \_\_\_\_\_ in movie theaters all over the country. (present continuous)
- 7 The drama \_\_\_\_\_ into five other languages. (present perfect)
- 8 The script \_\_\_\_\_ by the author of the book. (simple past)



b Circle the correct form, active or passive.



## Anna Karenina

*Anna Karenina* is a movie that <sup>1</sup>directed / **was directed** by Joe Wright. Most of the movie <sup>2</sup>shot / was shot in an old theater outside of London, but some scenes <sup>3</sup>filmed / were filmed in Russia. It <sup>4</sup>tells / is told the story of a young Russian woman who is married to a government official, but <sup>5</sup>falls / is fallen in love with an aristocrat. Keira Knightley <sup>6</sup>plays / is played the part of Anna Karenina, and the part of her romantic interest, Count Vronsky, <sup>7</sup>plays / is played by Aaron Taylor-Johnson.

The movie <sup>8</sup>starts / is started when Anna arrives in Moscow. Her brother <sup>9</sup>has seen / has been seen with another woman, and Anna must speak to her sister-in-law about the situation. It is during this meeting that Anna <sup>10</sup>introduces / is introduced to the Count. The movie <sup>11</sup>has based / is based on the novel by Leo Tolstoy.

The superb soundtrack <sup>12</sup>composed / was composed by Italian composer Dario Marianelli, who also <sup>13</sup>wrote / was written the music for *Pride and Prejudice* and *Atonement*. Both of his previous soundtracks <sup>14</sup>nominated / were nominated for Oscars, and *Atonement* won an Oscar.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

- The **movie** is **based** on a **true story**.
- These **scenes** will be **shot** on **location**.
- The **actor** has been **nominated** for an **Oscar**.
- The **script** was **written** by the **author** of the **novel**.
- The **sequel** is **going** to be **released** **next week**.
- The **costumes** are **being made** by **hand**.

b Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 au di ence         | 6 hor r or mo vie |
| 2 hi stor cal mo vie | 7 re view         |
| 3 co me dy           | 8 se quel         |
| 4 di rec tor         | 9 sound track     |
| 5 dra ma             | 10 sub ti tles    |

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

### 4 READING

- a Read the text once. Check (✓) where you think it comes from.
- |                       |                          |                          |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 an online newspaper | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 a website for tourists | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 a travel blog       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 a movie program        | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## On location at Knebworth House

Knebworth House is famous worldwide for the major **open-air** rock concerts that have been held on its grounds since 1979. Knebworth is in the southeast England, and the Lytton family have lived there for over 500 years. The house itself is one of the oldest **stately homes** in the UK. It is also one of the most popular locations for the world's filmmakers.

Not surprisingly, the Gothic architecture of the house appealed to American movie director Tim Burton when he saw it. He was in the UK shooting a **new version** of the movie *Batman Returns* at the time. He thought that the façade of the building would be as perfect as the exterior of Wayne Manor, the home of Batman. But the inside of Wayne Manor was actually shot at another house in the same area – Hatfield House.

The inside of Knebworth House has also been used in many movies. An important scene from the 2010 Oscar-winning movie *The King's Speech* was shot in the **ballroom**. This movie was made by the British director Tom Hooper. It starred Colin Firth as the young King George VI of England, who had a **speech impediment**. The ballroom was the **venue** for a party that was held by his brother Edward. In a corner of the room, Edward tells George that he is planning to marry divorced American woman, Wallis Simpson, something that makes it impossible for him to be King of England. It is George who becomes King instead.

And, of course, like many other historic buildings in the UK, Knebworth has made an appearance in the Harry Potter movie series. In the fourth movie of the series, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, a holiday dance is held in Hogwarts School. Before the dancing starts, there is a scene where one of Harry's friends appears in a beautiful long dress. The staircase that she descends while her friends look on in amazement is, in fact, the one in Knebworth House.

These are just a few of the famous scenes filmed at Knebworth House. To discover more, why not visit Knebworth yourself? The house is only 27 miles from London, and is easy to get to by car or by train. Knebworth House is a must for all movie lovers visiting the UK.





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

- 1 Knebworth is a favorite destination for music lovers. **T**
- 2 The house isn't occupied anymore. **—**
- 3 Many movies have been made at Knebworth. **—**
- 4 Tim Burton used the outside of the house in one of his movies. **—**
- 5 You can see the outside of the house in *The King's Speech*. **—**
- 6 George VI makes an important announcement to all his guests at Knebworth. **—**
- 7 Harry Potter walks down the staircase in Knebworth in one of the movies. **—**
- 8 Knebworth House is not far from London. **—**

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

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

- 1 My sister didn't really like the **new version** of *Pride and Prejudice*. She prefers the old one.
- 2 Palaces often have a \_\_\_\_\_ where people come for a formal dance or party.
- 3 Nowadays, you can visit \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK to see how very rich families lived in the past.
- 4 In the summer, I love going to \_\_\_\_\_ concerts. It's more fun than going to an indoor concert.
- 5 A hotel near a beach is a popular \_\_\_\_\_ for weddings.
- 6 A person with a \_\_\_\_\_ can find it very hard to speak in public.



## 5 LISTENING

a **(Checker)** Listen to a tour guide talking to a group before she takes them on the TV and Movie Walking Tour of Central Park in New York City. Number the places in the order she mentions them.

- |                  |                                     |              |                          |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a a carousel     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e a hotel    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b a bridge       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f a lake     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c a memorial     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g a fountain | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d a skating rink | <input type="checkbox"/>            |              |                          |

b Listen again and correct any mistakes in the sentences. Check (✓) the sentences that are correct.

- 1 The tour will last for three hours.  
two hours
- 2 The Gapstow Bridge is made of wood.
- 3 The Plaza Hotel was featured in *The Great Gatsby*.
- 4 There is one skating rink in Central Park.
- 5 The Carousel has 47 wooden horses to ride on.
- 6 The Boathouse Restaurant is next to the smallest lake in Central Park.
- 7 The Bow Bridge was used as a location in the TV show *Glee*.
- 8 The last time sheep were in the Sheep Meadow was 1943.

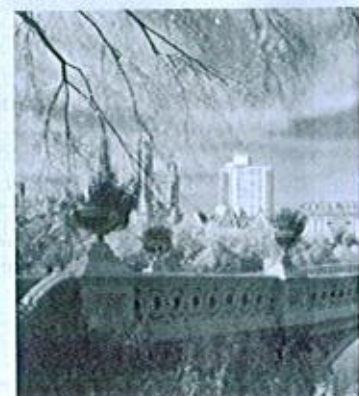
c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 73.



Wollman Skating Rink



the Carousel



Bow Bridge

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

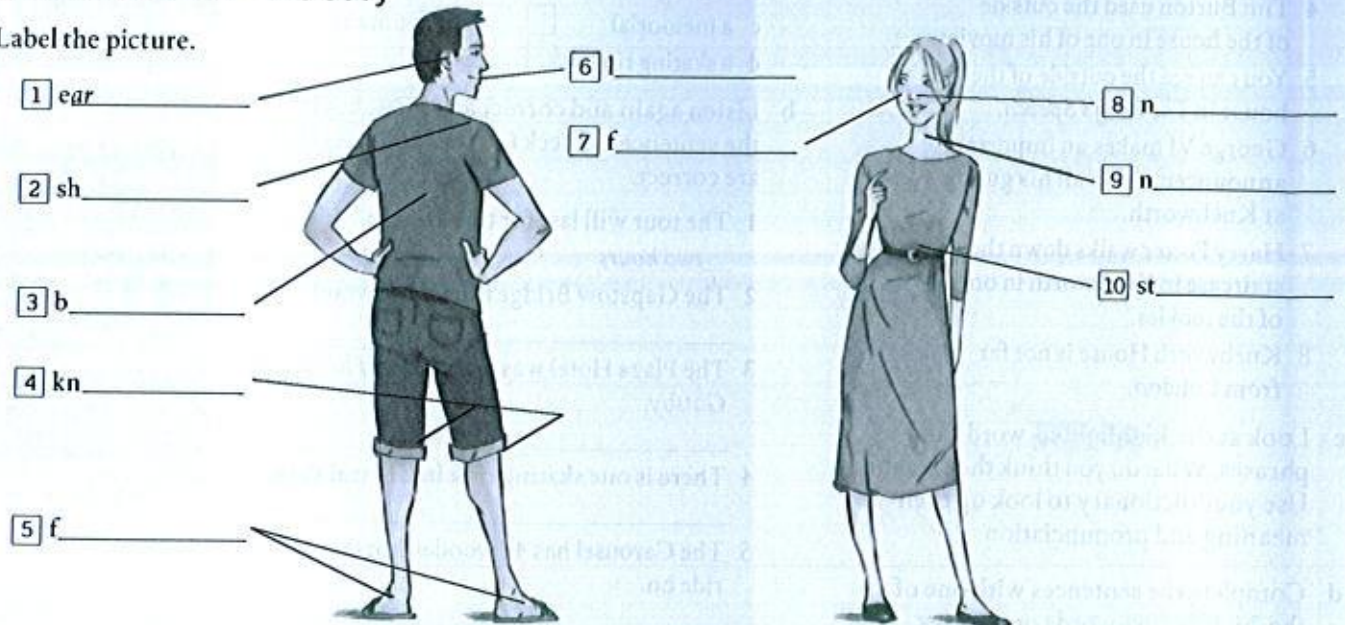
- alley /'æli/
- aristocratic /ə'ristəkrætɪk/
- gangsters /'gæŋstəz/
- servants /'sɜ:vənts/
- tomb /tʊm/
- fictional /'fɪkʃənl/
- spectacular /spek'tækjələr/
- currently /'kərəntli/
- on the edge of /ɒn ði 'edʒ əv/



# 6B Judging by appearances

## 1 VOCABULARY the body

a Label the picture.








b Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

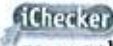
bite clap kick nod point smell smile stare  
taste touch throw whistle

- It's rude to stare at people. It can make them feel uncomfortable.
- You'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ the ball harder to score a goal.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the door – I just painted it.
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the soup? I think it might need more salt.
- I can \_\_\_\_\_ something burning. Did you turn off the oven?
- When you're introduced to someone, you should \_\_\_\_\_, say hello, and shake hands.
- We often \_\_\_\_\_ our heads when we agree with someone or understand what they said.
- Did the audience \_\_\_\_\_ much at the end of the concert?
- Lisa doesn't like dogs because she thinks they'll \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- I often \_\_\_\_\_ a tune when I'm in the shower.
- Don't drop your potato chip bag on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_ it in the trash.
- When I'm abroad, it's sometimes easier to \_\_\_\_\_ at something I want in a store.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a Circle the word with the different sound.

1  bike	bite smile height <u>weight</u>
2  train	face great eyes taste
3  phone	nose tongue throw toes
4  owl	sound crowd mouth shoulders
5  boy	point enjoy noise outgoing

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



### 3 GRAMMAR modals of deduction: *might*, *can't*, *must*

a Circle the correct answers.



1 That woman can't / *must* be the new manager. Our new manager is a man.



2 You *must* / *can't* be tired. You had a long trip.



3 They *must* / *can't* have much money. They never go out.



4 Don't buy Oliver a book. He *might not* / *must not* like the same kind of things as you.



5 Paula *can't* / *might* be injured. That's her best time ever for a marathon.



6 Your neighbor *must* / *might not* have a good job. Those cars are really expensive!

b Complete the sentences with *must*, *might*, *might not*, or *can't*.

- 1 He lived in Argentina for five years so he must speak Spanish well!
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ be very busy at work. You're always on Facebook!
- 3 I'm not sure, but Jenna \_\_\_\_\_ be on vacation. She didn't come to work today.
- 4 Mark passed all his final exams. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ be very proud.
- 5 Do you really think the US will win tonight? You \_\_\_\_\_ be serious! They have no chance!
- 6 Lucy wasn't feeling well this afternoon, so she \_\_\_\_\_ come to the party tonight. She said she would let us know later today.
- 7 I thought our neighbor was away for the weekend, but she \_\_\_\_\_ be - I just saw her in her yard.
- 8 It's very cold this evening and there are a lot of clouds. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ snow.

### 4 LISTENING

a **Checker** Listen to a radio program about the history of beauty. Check (✓) the three periods in history that the guest talks about.

- 1 ancient Greece
- 2 the Egyptians
- 3 the seventeenth century
- 4 the Middle Ages
- 5 the Romans
- 6 the nineteenth century

#### Glossary

*lead* = a soft, heavy, gray metal

*powder* = a dry substance in the form of very small grains

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

- 1 Women and men wore makeup in ancient Egypt. T
- 2 The Egyptians only wore black and white makeup. —
- 3 Egyptian men wore makeup to protect their skin from the sun. —
- 4 The Greeks thought that brown hair was the most beautiful. —
- 5 Greek women used a substance that was dangerous in their makeup. —
- 6 Beauty was very important to Roman people. —
- 7 Roman women put their makeup on themselves. —

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 73.



موسسه زبان دهخدا  
dekhodaedu.com



## 5 READING

a Read the article once. What is the writer's opinion of Photoshopping?

- 1 Publishers should be able to use it as much as they want to.
- 2 Publishers should be able to use it a little.
- 3 Publishers shouldn't be able to use it at all.

b Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 According to the article, publishers use Photoshopping to make people look...
    - (a) as good as possible.
    - b as interesting as possible.
    - c as thin as possible.
  - 2 The article says that Photoshopped images have a bad effect on...
    - a girls of all ages.
    - b young teenagers.
    - c all kinds of people.
  - 3 The new program gives a rating of 1 to an image with...
    - a no Photoshopping.
    - b a little Photoshopping.
    - c a lot of Photoshopping.
  - 4 People complained about the Rachel Weisz ad because...
    - a it made her look a lot younger than she is.
    - b it showed the actress as she really is.
    - c it used an image of a different actress.
  - 5 The people who will benefit most from the new tool are...
    - a advertisers.
    - b consumers.
    - c publishers.
- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
- d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.
- 1 Our neighbors are relying on us to water their plants while they're away.
  - 2 Animal rights groups want experiments on animals to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 We're \_\_\_\_\_ our vacation plans so that we arrive on Thursday instead of Saturday.
  - 4 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ how to download this program.
  - 5 In general, the older you get, the more \_\_\_\_\_ you have in your skin.
  - 6 In most countries, movies are given a \_\_\_\_\_ to show which age group they are suitable for.

### Photoshopping: how much is too much?



Today, it is normal for magazines to show pictures of models and celebrities that have been "Photoshopped." This means that the original photos have been changed on a computer using Photoshop® software to make them look better. The beautiful people in the photographs have perfect skin, no fat on their stomachs, and no **wrinkles** on their faces. They look so perfect and beautiful that what we see can't be real. But some publishers and advertisers insist that Photoshopping is necessary so that celebrities and models always look their best.

On the other hand, health organizations have warned that digitally **altering** photographs may be dangerous. They say Photoshopped images are not realistic, and may have a negative effect on people.

Psychologists agree with the health organizations. They say some people try so hard to look like the pictures in magazines that they get sick. In some cases, they want to be as thin as the models and so they stop eating enough. When they realize that it is impossible to look so good, they get depressed. This doesn't only happen to young girls, but it can happen to people of all ages. So what can be done to keep everybody happy? Two researchers at Dartmouth University in New Hampshire, think they have found the answer.

Professor Hany Farid and Doctor Eric Klee have developed a computer program that can detect how much Photoshopping has been used on an image. Their software gives a **rating** from 1 to 5 to the image – 1 for a few changes, and 5 for a lot of changes. Farid and Klee's idea is that publishers include the rating next to the image. That way, consumers will be able to **figure out** how realistic the image is.

News of Farid and Klee's system has come out at the same time as people have started criticizing the use of Photoshopping. They say that some advertisers are going too far with it. Recently, the actress Rachel Weisz appeared in an ad for an anti-aging beauty cream. In the ad, Ms. Weisz looked like a teenager – in fact, she's in her early forties. There were a lot of complaints about the image and the ad was eventually **banned**. Farid and Klee's system could solve two problems at the same time. First, it would serve as a kind of health warning for consumers, and second, it may stop advertisers from **relying** on Photoshopping so much.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

stage /steɪdʒ/	go viral /ɡoʊ 'vaɪrəl/
achieve /ə'tʃi:v/	grow up /ɡroʊ 'ʌp/
dye (hair) /daɪ/	take seriously /teɪk 'sɪəriəsli/
judge (vb) /dʒʌdʒ/	vitaly important /'vaɪtli ɪm'pɔ:rtnt/
carefree /'keəfri/	set an example /set ən ɪg'zæmpl/

**TESTS** FILE 6



# 7A Extraordinary school for boys

## 1 VOCABULARY education

a Complete the sentences with the correct word.

### In the US

- 1 A school for children aged from about two to five is a preschool.
- 2 A school for children aged from five to 10 is an e\_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 3 A school for children aged from 11 to 13 is a m\_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 4 A school for children aged from 13 to 18 is a h\_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 5 The class children are in is called a gr\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The school year is divided into two s\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Students have to apply to a c\_\_\_\_\_ before they can study there.

### In the UK




- 8 A school for children aged from about two to five is a n\_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 9 A school for children aged from five to 11 is a pr\_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 10 A school for children aged from 11 to 18 is a s\_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 11 The person in charge of the school is the h\_\_\_\_\_ teacher.
- 12 The school year is divided into three t\_\_\_\_\_.
- 13 A school where children study, eat, and sleep is a b\_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 14 A person who goes on to study higher education usually studies at a u\_\_\_\_\_.

b Complete the sentences.

- 1 My friend was sick so she didn't take the exam.
- 2 Some of the students in that class b\_\_\_\_\_ very badly.
- 3 If you ch\_\_\_\_\_ on the exam, the teacher won't grade it.
- 4 A boy was s\_\_\_\_\_ for stealing money from other students.
- 5 You'll f\_\_\_\_\_ your classes if you don't work harder.
- 6 I'm taking my driver's test tomorrow. I hope I p\_\_\_\_\_!
- 7 I have exams next week, so I'm going to s\_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.
- 8 The students were p\_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher for being noisy in class.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION the letter u

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  boot	2  up	3  bull	4 /yu/
<u>lunch</u> fruit scooter true	couple mussels pull tongue	cut full push put	cute musical subtitles uniform

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

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

a Match the sentence halves.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Joe's parents will be furious         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 As soon as I get my driver's license, | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 I'm sure we'll feel more relaxed      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 You'll have to go to a new school     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 He won't pass his test                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 Nina won't look for a job             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 I'll buy the book                     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 If I don't feel well,                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

- a unless he studies more.
- b after we go on vacation.
- c ~~if he fails his exam again.~~
- d before classes start.
- e I'm going to buy a car.
- f when your family moves to a new house.
- g I'll stay in bed.
- h until her daughter starts school.



b Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

if until when after unless before

- 1 They won't have to wear a uniform when they go to high school.
  - 2 I won't leave early \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher gives me permission.
  - 3 Ella will be disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't get good test scores.
  - 4 I'll take a long vacation \_\_\_\_\_ classes end.
  - 5 The teacher won't start the class \_\_\_\_\_ all the students are quiet.
  - 6 I'll talk to my teachers \_\_\_\_\_ I choose which colleges to apply to.
- c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present or future (*will / won't*).
- 1 I'll do do my homework as soon as I get home. (do, get)
  - 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ late unless we \_\_\_\_\_. (be, hurry up)
  - 3 My friends \_\_\_\_\_ a going-away party before they \_\_\_\_\_ to Korea. (have, go)
  - 4 The bus \_\_\_\_\_ for you if you \_\_\_\_\_ on time. (not wait, not be)
  - 5 If the teacher \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_ the exam. (not come, not take)
  - 6 James \_\_\_\_\_ home until he \_\_\_\_\_ a job. (not leave, find)
  - 7 Alice \_\_\_\_\_ buy a car unless her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her the money. (not be able to, lend)
  - 8 As soon as my boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ his test scores, he \_\_\_\_\_ me. (get, call)
  - 9 She \_\_\_\_\_ kindergarten until she \_\_\_\_\_ five years old. (not start, be)
  - 10 You \_\_\_\_\_ better if you \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (play, practice)

## 4 READING

a Read the article once. What do South Korean students do in a *hagwon*?

- |                |                          |              |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 sleep        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 study      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 meet friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 have lunch | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### When is it time to stop studying?



It's 10 p.m. and six government employees are out checking the streets of Seoul, South Korea. But these are not police officers looking for teenagers who are behaving badly. Their mission is to find children who are still studying. And stop them.

Education in South Korea is very competitive. The aim of almost every schoolchild is to get into one of the country's top universities. Only the students with the best grades get a place. The school day starts at 8 a.m. and students finish studying somewhere between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. at night. This is because many go to private academies called *hagwon* after school. Around 74 percent of all students attend a *hagwon* after their regular classes finish. A year's course costs, on average, \$2,600 per student. In Seoul, there are more private tutors than schoolteachers, and the most popular ones make millions of dollars a year from online and in-person classes. Most parents rely on private tutoring to get their children into a university.

With so much time spent in the classroom, all that students in South Korean high schools do is study and sleep. Some of them are so exhausted that they cannot stay awake the next day at school. It is a common sight to see a teacher explaining the lesson while a third of the students are asleep on their desks. The teachers don't seem to mind. There are even special pillows for sale that fit over the arms of the chairs to make sleeping in class more comfortable. Ironically, the students spend class time sleeping so that they can stay up late studying that night.

The South Korean government has been aware of the faults in the system for some time, but now they have passed some reforms. Today, schoolteachers have to meet certain standards or take additional training courses.

However, the biggest challenge for the government is the *hagwons*. *Hagwons* have been banned from having classes after 10 p.m., which is why there are street patrols looking for children who are studying after that time. If they find any in class, the owner of the *hagwon* is punished and the students are sent home. It's a strange world, where some children have to be told to stop studying while others are reluctant to start.





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

- 1 The street patrol in Seoul is looking for criminals. F
- 2 Most students in South Korea want to go to a university. —
- 3 All private tutors in South Korea are paid well. —
- 4 Schoolteachers are used to students who sleep in class. —
- 5 The government is doing nothing to improve the education system. —
- 6 Every academy must close before 9 p.m. —
- 7 Students are punished if they are found in a *hagwon*. —

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

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

- 1 It's a real challenge for teachers to get all their students to pass their exams.
- 2 Jon hurt his neck, so he shouldn't use two                      in bed.
- 3 It's very                      to get into some universities. You need excellent grades.
- 4 My children are                      to go outside when it's cold.
- 5 People using laptops on the bus is a                      these days.
- 6 Mary needed extra help with math and history, so she has private                      to help her with these subjects.

## 5 LISTENING

**a** **Checker** Listen to a radio program about a new TV series. Which word describes the methods used by the teacher in the series?

- 1 unusual
- 2 traditional
- 3 old-fashioned

**b** Listen again and correct the mistakes.

1 The series is a **drama**.

reality show

2 The students are **sixteen**.

3 A boy says he'll **burn** a car.

4 The teacher used to be a **soldier**.

5 He teaches **math** at a high school.

6 The students have to say a **number** in the game.

7 The students read Shakespeare to some **dogs**.

8 The punctuation lesson is in a **classroom**.

9 Some of the students think the teacher is **crazy**.

10 The next episode is the following **Friday**.

**c** Listen again with the audioscript on p.74.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

a prodigy /ə 'prɒdədʒi/

determined (to do something) /dɪ'tɜːmænd/

resent (somebody) /rɪ'zent/

take up (tennis) /'teɪk ʌp/

required /rɪ'kwaɪərd/

forbidden /fə'bɪdn/

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/

prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/

cause controversy /kɔːz 'kɒntrəvɜːsi/

push (somebody) too hard /pʊʃ tu 'hɑːd/





# 7B Ideal home

## 1 GRAMMAR second conditional

a Match the sentence halves.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 If we had the time,                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I would like my apartment more              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 Luke would be able to get a job in Tokyo    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 If my sister didn't work so hard,           | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 If we bought a bigger house in the suburbs, | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 If they could live anywhere they wanted to, | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 We'd have more privacy                      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 I wouldn't want to live in New York City,   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

- a she could spend more time with her children.  
b they'd move to California.  
c if he could speak better Japanese.  
d ~~we'd do the housework ourselves.~~  
e if we didn't have to share an apartment.  
f unless I earned a lot of money.  
g if it were on the top floor.  
h we'd be able to have a dog.

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

- If I had more time, I'd paint my room myself. (have, paint)
- Lucy's room \_\_\_\_\_ better organized if she \_\_\_\_\_ it more often. (be, clean)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my car to work if I \_\_\_\_\_ a parking space. (not take, not have)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your job if you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money? (keep, win)
- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ his mother every day if he \_\_\_\_\_ a girlfriend. (not call, have)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ so often if our stove \_\_\_\_\_ broken. (not eat out, not be)
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ a big argument with my neighbors because of a problem, I \_\_\_\_\_ away. (have, not move)
- If our house \_\_\_\_\_ so small, you \_\_\_\_\_ all stay the night. (not be, can)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ if you \_\_\_\_\_ your alarm? (wake up, not set)
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ another bathroom, there \_\_\_\_\_ a line for the shower. (have, not be)

## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

- If I exercised more, I'd be a lot healthier.
- I'd \_\_\_\_\_ my own \_\_\_\_\_ if I had a garden.
- Would you \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ if you had enough money?
- If it were my house, I \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen bigger.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ so hard if I didn't have pay so much rent.

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

c Match the words with the same sounds.

- |            |       |            |
|------------|-------|------------|
| 1 cosy     | _____ | a suburb   |
| 2 ceiling  | _____ | b kitchen  |
| 3 town     | _____ | c walkway  |
| 4 country  | _____ | d shower   |
| 5 spacious | _____ | e ground   |
| 6 balcony  | _____ | f basement |

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

## 3 VOCABULARY houses

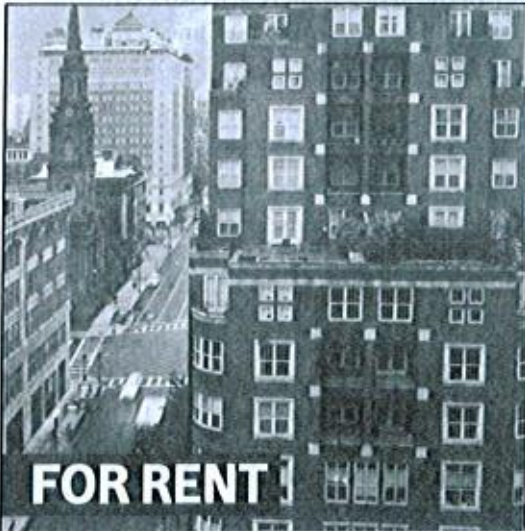
a Complete the sentences with *in* or *on* and a phrase from the box.

the fourth floor    the outskirts    a suburb  
the West Coast    the woods

- We're looking at apartments outside of the city. We want to live in a suburb.
- Sara bought a small cabin \_\_\_\_\_ because she loves looking at the birds and trees.
- Here's your key. Your room is \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'd love to live by the ocean, maybe \_\_\_\_\_.
- Chris lives \_\_\_\_\_ of the city, so he has to commute downtown every day.



b Complete the ads.



This <sup>1</sup>modern apartment is on the <sup>2</sup>t\_\_\_\_\_ fl\_\_\_\_\_ of a building with magnificent views of the Charles River. It has three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large <sup>3</sup>sp\_\_\_\_\_ kitchen. The living room has a <sup>4</sup>w\_\_\_\_\_ fl\_\_\_\_\_ and there is carpet in all the bedrooms. There is a large <sup>5</sup>b\_\_\_\_\_ outside the living room with space for a table, chairs, and plants. There is a garage in the <sup>6</sup>b\_\_\_\_\_ with room for two cars.



This old-fashioned <sup>7</sup>c\_\_\_\_\_ is situated on a quiet mountain road. It has a kitchen, living room, and two small, but <sup>8</sup>c\_\_\_\_\_ bedrooms. All the rooms have low <sup>9</sup>c\_\_\_\_\_, and the walls are made of <sup>10</sup>l\_\_\_\_\_. There is a <sup>11</sup>f\_\_\_\_\_ in the living room, but the house also has central heat. There is a small <sup>12</sup>d\_\_\_\_\_ on the side of the house with a pretty view of the mountains. Several beautiful stone <sup>13</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ lead to the front <sup>14</sup>e\_\_\_\_\_ of the house.



#### 4 LISTENING

a **(iChecker)** Listen to a guide giving a tour of Elvis Presley's home, Graceland. Number the places and parts of the house in the order you hear about them.

- |                  |                                     |               |                          |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a TV room        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e dining room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b music room     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f basement    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c living room    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g the walls   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d the front door | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |               |                          |

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- When was the house built?  
In the early twentieth century.
- How long did Elvis Presley live in Graceland?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When did he get married?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many children did he have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many TVs did Elvis Presley have in the TV room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- At what time did Elvis Presley usually wake up?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Other than eating meals, what did Elvis Presley like to do in the dining room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- On what floor did Elvis Presley's parents have a room?  
\_\_\_\_\_

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 74.



## 5 READING

a Read the article once and choose the best title for it.

- 1 Top tips on buying a new house
- 2 Finding out where you really live
- 3 The most interesting houses to visit in London

1 **D**

Are you interested in the history of your house? If you are, then you might want to get in touch with a house historian. A house historian's job is to find out what has happened to a particular house in the past. They try to discover who built the house, who has lived in the building since it was built, and what was on the site of the building before. Their research can uncover all kinds of interesting information.

2 **—**

We spoke to house historian Tracy Collins, who told us some of her stories. One of the houses she had to **research** was an apartment at 200 Oxford Street in London. She discovered that the author George Orwell had once stayed with the owners of the apartment. He had slept in the smallest bedroom in the apartment, which was very dark. Later, when he wrote his novel *1984*, he used the room as the inspiration for the famous Room 101. On another occasion, she was **looking into** the story of an apartment building in Orchard Court, also in London. She found out that the apartment had been used by spies during the World War II. First of all, the spies were invited to the building for a job interview. If they were successful, they took a training course. After the course, they returned to the apartment for their **instructions**. Then, they were sent on a mission. But Tracy's third story is even more dramatic. When she was investigating a house in another part of London, she discovered that a murder had happened there!



3 **—**

However, house historians do not only focus on one particular house. They also find out about the area where the house was built. Some areas are completely different now than they were in the past. One example is an area in Central London called Belgravia. Today, it is one of the richest neighborhoods in the world, but in the early nineteenth century, it was a poorer area. People used to go there during the day to **hang** their laundry or to collect plants for food. At night, many people would avoid the area because it was full of criminals.

4 **—**

If you can't afford to pay a professional to research the history of your house, you can try to research the past yourself. The best place to start is to find all the official documents belonging to your house. These should give you some idea of who the **previous** owners were. After that, you should go to the office that has the official documents of your area. Some of these **go back** hundreds of years! You may not find out anything particularly interesting about your house, but you'll definitely to enjoy the search.

b Match the headings with the paragraphs in the article. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use.

- A What was there before?
- B How much do house historians charge?
- C How can you do it yourself?
- ~~D What does a house historian do?~~
- E What do you need to become a house historian?
- F What has one house historian discovered?

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

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

- 1 The police are looking into a robbery at the school.
- 2 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ my family history.
- 3 Some of the houses in this town \_\_\_\_\_ to the seventeenth century.
- 4 I didn't paint my living room. It was done by the \_\_\_\_\_ owner of the house.
- 5 When the washing machine finishes, can you \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes to dry, please?
- 6 You should always read the \_\_\_\_\_ before you try to build a bookcase.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/
- property /'prɒpərti/
- tower /'taʊə/
- hang (a picture) /hæŋ/
- overlook (sth) /'oʊvə'lʊk/
- remain /rɪ'meɪn/
- settle (in a village) /'setl/
- plain /pleɪn/
- peace and quiet /pi:s ən 'kwɑ:tət/
- turn into /tɜ:n 'ɪntə/

**iChecker TESTS FILE 7**



# Boys' night out

## 1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

could Let's great going about go  
don't feel

Jess I'm hungry. Where should we <sup>1</sup> go for lunch?

Phil I think there's a burger place near here.  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ go there.

Jess Phil, you know I don't eat meat.

Phil Oops! Sorry, I forgot. How about <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
to that Italian place you like?

Jess Aren't you on a diet?

Phil Well, yes. But we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ order a  
salad.

Jess No, thanks. I don't <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ like a  
salad today. Why <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ we try  
that new sushi restaurant?

Phil I'd rather not. I'm not crazy about raw fish.

Jess Well, what <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ having some  
Chinese? I know a really good place.

Phil That's a <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ idea. Where is it?

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

Ellie Joe?

Joe Hi, Ellie.

Ellie It's Mom's birthday, and you're late. Where are  
you, <sup>1</sup> anyway ?

Joe That's <sup>2</sup> w \_\_\_\_\_ I'm calling. I'm not going  
to <sup>3</sup> m \_\_\_\_\_ it for dinner.

Ellie Why not?

Joe I'm at my sister's house. She's <sup>4</sup> o \_\_\_\_\_  
to Miami tomorrow to start her new job and I  
wanted to say goodbye.

Ellie But why tonight? It's <sup>5</sup> n \_\_\_\_\_ that I don't  
think you should say goodbye, but couldn't you  
do it tomorrow?

Joe Not really. I wanted to have a <sup>6</sup> w \_\_\_\_\_  
with her about something before she left.

Ellie Mom's going to be upset.

Joe Sorry, Ellie. It won't <sup>7</sup> h \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
I'll call you tomorrow.

## 3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions.

1 Where can you get a map of New York?

From the Visitor Information Center.

2 How much is a seven-day MetroCard? \_\_\_\_\_

3 What is the best time to visit the Empire State Building?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 How many islands do you visit on the Statue of Liberty tour?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 What time does the bike tour around Central Park leave?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 What day can you visit MoMA in the evening? \_\_\_\_\_

### What to do in New York

To explore New York, you'll need a map and a MetroCard. Maps are available at the Visitor Information Center and you can buy a MetroCard at any of the subway stations. A seven-day pass costs \$30, and you can use it on the subways and city buses. Below are some places you might like to visit.

#### Empire State Building

Take an elevator to the 86th floor to get the best views of the city. Come at 8:30 a.m. to avoid the crowds, or try visiting during lunch and dinner hours from Monday to Wednesday when it's quieter. An adult ticket is \$25, or you can get an express pass for \$50. Buy your ticket online to reduce your time standing in line.

#### Statue of Liberty

This famous New York landmark is only accessible by ferry. You should get your tickets in advance either online, by phone, or in person at the ferry departure points. An adult ticket costs \$24 and includes a tour of Liberty Island and a visit to the Immigration Museum on Ellis Island.

#### Central Park

Central Park is very big, so the best way to see it is by bike. It costs \$20 to rent one for two hours and ride around the park on your own, or you can book a tour, which costs about \$47 per person. The tour leaves daily at 9 a.m.

#### MoMA

MoMA is the most influential museum of modern art in the world, so it's definitely worth a visit. There are famous works by Picasso, Kandinsky, Andy Warhol, and many, many more. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. (8 p.m. on Fridays) and tickets are \$25 for adults.

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



# 8A Sell and tell

## 1 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the sentences.

- 1 We always book our flights online.
- 2 We spent all day checking out the different stores at the m\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Are you sure that jacket f\_\_\_\_\_ you?
- 4 My sister buys all her clothes at an ou\_\_\_\_\_ st\_\_\_\_\_ because it's cheaper.
- 5 There was a line at the b\_\_\_\_\_ st\_\_\_\_\_ because all the novels were half price.
- 6 That's a beautiful shirt. Why don't you t\_\_\_\_\_ it o\_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 They went to the ph\_\_\_\_\_ to buy some aspirin.
- 8 That store is having a s\_\_\_\_\_. All winter coats are 20% off.
- 9 I wouldn't buy that dress, if I were you. It doesn't s\_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 10 The sports section is on the top floor of the d\_\_\_\_\_ st\_\_\_\_\_.

### making nouns from verbs

b Complete the text with the noun form of the verbs in parentheses.

A month ago, I bought a video game online for my son's birthday. They sent me an order confirmation saying that <sup>1</sup> delivery (deliver) would take about ten days. Two weeks later I began to worry. The seller had received my <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pay), but the video game had not arrived. So I decided to make a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (complain). I sent an email to the seller with a copy of the order confirmation as an <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (attach). I received a <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (respond) immediately saying that the seller would look into the incident. After that, I heard nothing for three days, so I sent another email demanding an <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (explain). This time I had more <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) and the seller said he would send another copy of the game. If I don't receive it before my son's birthday, I'm going to ask for <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (compensate).

## 2 GRAMMAR reported speech: sentences and questions

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

- 1 Matt said yesterday that he will (would) come shopping.
- 2 We asked the salesperson how much it was / was it.
- 3 My sister said me / told me that she had spent all her money at the sale.
- 4 I asked Lucy where she bought / did she buy her clothes.
- 5 You told me that you may / might go shopping on Saturday.
- 6 My brother asked me if I can / if I could lend him some money to buy a new video game.
- 7 Kate said that she had to / must go to the supermarket.
- 8 I asked my sister whether / that the dress suited me, and she said I looked great!
- 9 Carolina asked me what I wanted / did I want from the mall.
- 10 Nick said that he couldn't pay me back, because he has forgotten / had forgotten his wallet.

b Change the direct speech into reported sentences and questions.

- 1 I haven't been to the sale yet.
- 2 I hate buying clothes.
- 3 How much did you pay for your jacket?
- 4 I'll check the price online.
- 5 Where's the shoe department?
- 6 Does the shirt fit you?

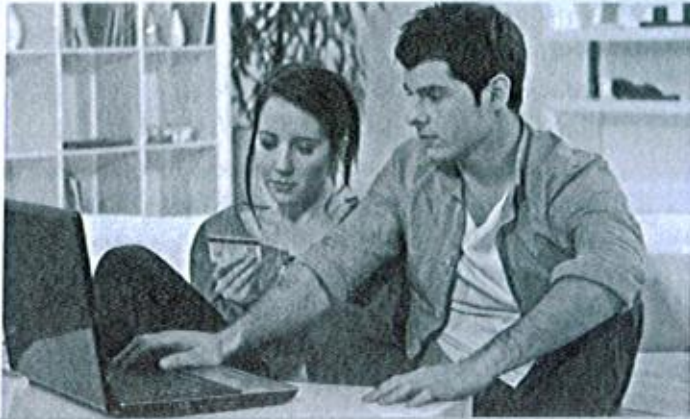
- 1 Jackie said (that) she hadn't been to the sale yet.
- 2 My boyfriend told me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 They asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 You said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I asked her \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The salesperson asked me \_\_\_\_\_.



### 3 READING

a Read the article once and match the headings with the paragraphs.

- A Check out the company you are buying from
- B Keep copies of all documents
- C Check the terms and conditions of the seller
- D Check your computer before and after buying online
- E Always use a credit card
- F Be security-conscious



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

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

- 1 I don't understand people who stand in line all night just to buy the most **up-to-date** smartphones.
- 2 You should change your passwords frequently so that \_\_\_\_\_ can't get into your computer.
- 3 I put a \_\_\_\_\_ on the garage door to protect my car.
- 4 My friend said she would meet me outside the movie theater, but she didn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ of Facebook, and my boss read my messages.
- 6 Some people don't bother with a \_\_\_\_\_ these days – they only have a smartphone.

## Top tips for safe online shopping

US shoppers spent \$202 billion buying items online in 2011. Experts predict that our spending will increase to \$327 billion by 2016. Read on to find out how you can protect yourself when you are shopping online.

### 1 E

When you buy things on the Internet, there is always a chance that something may go wrong. The product could be broken when you get it, or it might not **turn up** at all. If this happens, your credit card will offer you the best protection. Some credit cards allow you to dispute a purchase, meaning the credit card company will stop payment on a **purchase** until the matter is resolved. This is why a credit card is the best way to pay.

### 2 —

Make sure that your device, for example your laptop or tablet, is safe to use at all times. It should be protected by **up-to-date** antivirus software, and you should also install a personal firewall, which will stop **hackers** from attacking your system. Make sure that your firewall is turned on before you start shopping, and when you finish be sure to **log out** of the system, especially if you share your computer with other people.

### 3 —

Take a minute to look at the website before you buy anything. Check that the company has a geographical address as well as a **landline** telephone number, and write down these details. It is generally better to use sellers that you know about or ones that have been recommended to you.

### 4 —

Somewhere on the seller's website, there should be a list of all your rights (for example, what to do if you have a problem with the item you bought, or if it hasn't arrived). Make sure you read this before you decide to shop there. If you can't find the list, you should probably choose a different website.

### 5 —

A special icon on your screen will tell you if the website you are using is safe. The icon is in the shape of a **padlock**, and you can find it on the browser bar at the top or bottom of the screen. Another indication of a safe website is its address. The address should begin with "https" and not "http" – the s stands for secure.

### 6 —

The final stage of online shopping is the order confirmation. This is proof that you have bought a product from this company, and it contains the special reference number for your order. You should always print this information and keep it somewhere safe – you might need it if there is a problem.



#### 4 PRONUNCIATION the letters ai

a **Circle** the word where *ai* is pronounced differently.

- |            |          |             |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 bargain  | villain  | <b>paid</b> |
| 2 certain  | complain | rain        |
| 3 painting | said     | wait        |
| 4 airline  | fair     | raise       |
| 5 captain  | plain    | email       |
| 6 brain    | hair     | stairs      |

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

#### 5 LISTENING

a **Checker** Listen to a conversation about a complaint. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where was Sam flying to when he had a problem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many emails did Sam send to the Airline?  
\_\_\_\_\_



b Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Sam usually pays for Preferred Access because...
    - a he's always late for flights.
    - b he hates waiting in line.**
    - c he's really scared of flying.
    - d he likes sitting by the window.
  - 2 Sam's problem at the airport was...
    - a there wasn't any space left for baggage.
    - b he'd forgotten to take his passport.
    - c he didn't get the service he'd paid for.
    - d there was a long line at the check-in desk.
  - 3 In Sam's first email...
    - a he complained about the airline staff.
    - b he said the airline should stop Preferred Access.
    - c he asked the airline for a small amount of money.
    - d he told the airline he would never fly with them again.
  - 4 The man who replied to the first email...
    - a didn't offer to give Sam any money.
    - b took a long time to write back.
    - c said he would send Sam a check for \$20.
    - d didn't believe Sam's story.
  - 5 The result of Sam's complaint was that...
    - a the airline gave him two free flights.
    - b he got exactly what he asked for.
    - c he will never use the airline again.
    - d the airline gave him more than he asked for.
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 74.

#### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hesitate /'hezəteɪt/

refund (vb) /rɪ'fʌnd/

slip (vb) /slɪp/

spoil /spɔɪl/

swear /swɛr/

faulty /'fɔlti/

a satisfied customer /ə sətɪsfaɪd 'kʌstəmər/

make (sth) clear /meɪk klɪr/

get into an argument /get 'ɪntu ən 'ɔrgjəmənt/

waste your time /weɪst jər taɪm/



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# 8B What's the right job for you?

## 1 VOCABULARY work

a Complete the text with a word from the box.

applied downsized self-employed overtime promoted  
resign retire set shifts training



**M**y father's first job was in a small local company. He had to work a lot of <sup>1</sup> overtime, which he really hated. One day, he decided to <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from the job. He <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for a new job with a multinational company. At first, he worked <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a factory. Then, he was <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to supervisor. Later, he was <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because business was bad. After that, my dad took a <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ course in business management, and he <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up his own business. He really enjoyed being <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_—he was his own boss so he could make all the rules! He didn't <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ until he was 65 years old. This photo shows the party they gave him on his last day.

b Complete the sentences with a noun form of the word in bold.

- 1 A musician plays **music** for a living.
- 2 They're looking for a \_\_\_\_\_ to **translate** some documents into Chinese.
- 3 The company **employs** over 200 people – 150 of whom have full-time \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Hanna studied **pharmacy** because she wanted to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 When we **retire**, we'd like to spend our \_\_\_\_\_ with our grandchildren.
- 6 They're going to **promote** someone, but we don't know who's going to get the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Ken got a **law degree** because he wanted to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 My son is studying **science** because he wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 My colleague tried to **resign**, but our boss wouldn't accept his \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 I **applied** for the job, but I sent in the \_\_\_\_\_ too late.
- 11 A \_\_\_\_\_ has to get up early to take care of his farm.
- 12 He wasn't **qualified** for the job, because he didn't have the right \_\_\_\_\_.

c Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 My niece is still in school, but she has a part-time job on Friday nights and Saturdays.
- 2 Oliver is \_\_\_\_\_ his third year of college, but he hopes to get a \_\_\_\_\_ job for the summer. He'll work until the end of August.
- 3 My boyfriend works \_\_\_\_\_ a multinational company. He's \_\_\_\_\_ charge \_\_\_\_\_ human resources.
- 4 Dan got a Ph.D when he was \_\_\_\_\_ college. Now, he's very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Teresa has a \_\_\_\_\_ job. She works from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day. Her job is \_\_\_\_\_, so she hopes to stay there until she retires.
- 6 My cousin didn't use to have a job, so he was \_\_\_\_\_. Now he's \_\_\_\_\_ and he really enjoys working for himself.



## 2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 a <u>pp</u> ly | 9 pro mo tion   |
| 2 down size      | 10 qual ify     |
| 3 em ploy ment   | 11 re sign      |
| 4 far mer        | 12 re tire      |
| 5 law yer        | 13 sala ry      |
| 6 o ver time     | 14 tem po ra ry |
| 7 mu si cian     | 15 un em ployed |
| 8 per ma nent    |                 |

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

## 3 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Circle the correct answer.

- She's going to practice giving / to give her presentation.
  - My colleague isn't very good at making / to make decisions.
  - Did they promise paying / to pay you on time?
  - The government is trying to make it easier for companies firing / to fire employees.
  - My brother regrets not going / not to go to college.
  - Can you remember having / to have your first job interview?
  - He really enjoys working / to work on a team.
  - Don't forget signing / to sign the application form.
- b Correct any mistakes in the **highlighted** verbs. Check (✓) if the sentence is correct.
- It isn't easy **finding** a good job these days.  
\_\_\_\_\_ to find \_\_\_\_\_
  - My brother has decided **to resign** from his job.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - I'd like **getting** a job abroad, preferably in Canada.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - She spent three months **to take** a training course.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - They'll have to increase the salary **to attract** the right applicants.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - He gave up **to play** basketball when he went to college.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - The interviewer asked me **to wait** in the reception area.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Fill out** an application form can take a long time.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- c Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive form of the verbs in parentheses.
- I forgot to tell my boss I was going to the doctor's. (tell)
  - My girlfriend told me \_\_\_\_\_ her outside the movie theater. (meet)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ heavy weights can give you back problems. (lift)
  - It's always difficult \_\_\_\_\_ good seats if we don't get to the theater early. (find)
  - They're afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ fired. (get)
  - Why don't you try \_\_\_\_\_ to a smaller company? (apply)
  - My colleague doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ me with my problems. (help)
  - I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ a lower salary. (accept)

## 4 READING

- a Read the article once. Which job / jobs require a special qualification?

### Do something different and get a super salary!

Would you like your friends to be impressed by your job? Do you want to earn a better salary? Here are some of the strangest jobs around that pay over \$100,000 per year.

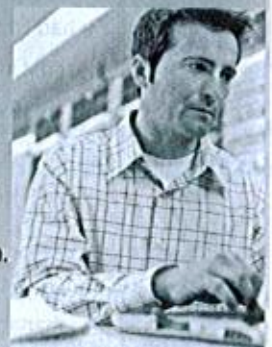
#### A Ethical hacker

##### What they do

A hacker doesn't usually have permission to enter a company's computer system. But an ethical hacker is actually employed by a company to take care of the system. Ethical hackers have to protect a company's IT network from real hackers. Their job is to stop professional criminals from entering the company's system to steal confidential information.

##### How to get a job

After getting a degree in IT, you have to work in computers for a few years until you have enough experience in programming. After that, you need to get a special qualification called the Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) certificate, which lets you work as an ethical hacker. Salaries start between \$50,000 and \$100,000, depending on your experience and where you work.





## B Golf-ball diver

### What they do

Not all of the golf balls on a golf course **end up** in the hole on the green. In fact, golfers hit a surprisingly high number of them into the lake. Golf-ball divers do exactly what the job title suggests: they dive into the lake to collect the balls. Professional divers only work during the day. They have to wear special diving equipment, as well as a pair of thick **waterproof** gloves to keep their hands from getting cold.

### How to get a job

To be a golf-ball diver, you need an advanced certificate in scuba diving. Once you have the right qualifications, you can choose to work for a company or to **work for yourself**. If you work for a company, the company will organize your schedule for you, whereas if you're self-employed, you have to contact the golf courses yourself. Golf-ball divers are paid between seven and 12 cents per ball, and on an average day, they can collect about 4,000 balls. If you work from 7 a.m. to noon four days a week, you can earn up to \$100,000 per year.



## C Forensic dentist

### What they do

Forensic dentists spend most of their time identifying dead bodies. When a body is found, the dentist looks at the teeth and checks the records of other dentists to try and discover who the person was. If they don't find any information to match the dead person's teeth, the forensic dentist has to build up a profile about them. This profile contains information such as the person's sex, age, height, weight, and diet. Forensic dentists often work closely with the police and they sometimes have to **give evidence** in court.

### How to get a job

First, you need to get a degree in dentistry and after that, you can take a **postgraduate course** to become a forensic dentist. You have to work in a laboratory for many years until you are promoted to department head. The starting salary is between \$69,000 to \$146,000 per year, but forensic dentists who go to court can earn up to \$180,000.

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

In which profession does the employee...?

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1 work outside                                      | <b>B</b> |
| 2 try to stop a crime                               | —        |
| 3 take part in criminal investigations              | —        |
| 4 need two degrees                                  | —        |
| 5 get paid depending on the results of a day's work | —        |
| 6 do something that could be illegal                | —        |

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

## 5 LISTENING

- a **Checker** Listen to five speakers talking about their first job. Check (✓) the speakers who enjoyed their jobs and put an X if they didn't enjoy them.

- |           |                                     |           |                          |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Speaker 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Speaker 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speaker 2 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Speaker 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speaker 3 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |           |                          |

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

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1 Speaker 1 was downsized after three years.              | <b>F</b> |
| 2 Speaker 2 went abroad when he was a student.            | —        |
| 3 Speaker 3 didn't earn any money doing the job.          | —        |
| 4 Speaker 4 got along well with his colleagues.           | —        |
| 5 Speaker 5 wasn't wearing the right clothes for the job. | —        |

- c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 75.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- entrepreneurs /ˌɒntrəprə'nɔːz/
- a product /ə 'prɒdʌkt/
- be successful /bi sək'sesfəl/
- impressive /ɪm'presɪv/
- profitable /'prɒfɪtəbl/
- to make it /tə 'meɪk ɪt/
- make a presentation /meɪk ə prezn'teɪʃn/
- reject somebody's idea /rɪ'dʒekt aɪdɪə/
- share the profits /ʃeə ðə 'prɒfɪts/

**Checker TESTS FILE 8**



# 9A Lucky encounters

## 1 GRAMMAR third conditional

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- If you'd told me you weren't hungry, I wouldn't have made any dinner. (make)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ on time if the train hadn't broken down. (arrive)
- If he \_\_\_\_\_ his keys, he wouldn't have gone back home. (not forget)
- You would have seen my message if you \_\_\_\_\_ your cell phone. (check)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the flight if the plane hadn't been delayed. (miss)
- If you'd concentrated on what you were doing, you \_\_\_\_\_ so many mistakes. (not make)
- If I'd known it was going to snow, I \_\_\_\_\_ a coat. (wear)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ Joe if we'd known you didn't like him. (not invite)

b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- I got to the restaurant late because I went to the wrong place first.  
If I hadn't gone to the wrong place first, I wouldn't have gotten to the restaurant late.
- They called us because they had a problem.  
They wouldn't have called us \_\_\_\_\_.
- Helen didn't have the right qualifications so she didn't get the job.  
If Helen had had the right qualifications, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Alex wasn't very careful with his glasses, so he broke them.  
If Alex had been more careful with his glasses, \_\_\_\_\_.
- You got lost because you didn't follow my directions.  
You wouldn't have gotten lost \_\_\_\_\_.
- We didn't play tennis this afternoon because it was windy.  
If it hadn't been so windy this afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

- We'd have gotten to the movie theater on time if we'd taken a taxi.
- If you'd \_\_\_\_\_ me about the \_\_\_\_\_, I'd have gone.
- She would have bought the coat if it \_\_\_\_\_ been so \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I'd \_\_\_\_\_ you were \_\_\_\_\_, I wouldn't have called.
- If they \_\_\_\_\_ so badly in the second half, they would have won the game.
- The flight would have been cheaper if we'd \_\_\_\_\_ last \_\_\_\_\_.

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

## 3 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

a Complete the chart with the two adjective forms of each noun in the box.

care comfort fortune luck patience

	+	-
adjective ending in -able	1 <u>comfortable</u>	2 <u>uncomfortable</u>
adjective ending in -ate	3 _____	4 _____
adjective ending in -ful / -less	5 _____	6 _____
adjective ending in -ient	7 _____	8 _____
adjective ending in -y	9 _____	10 _____



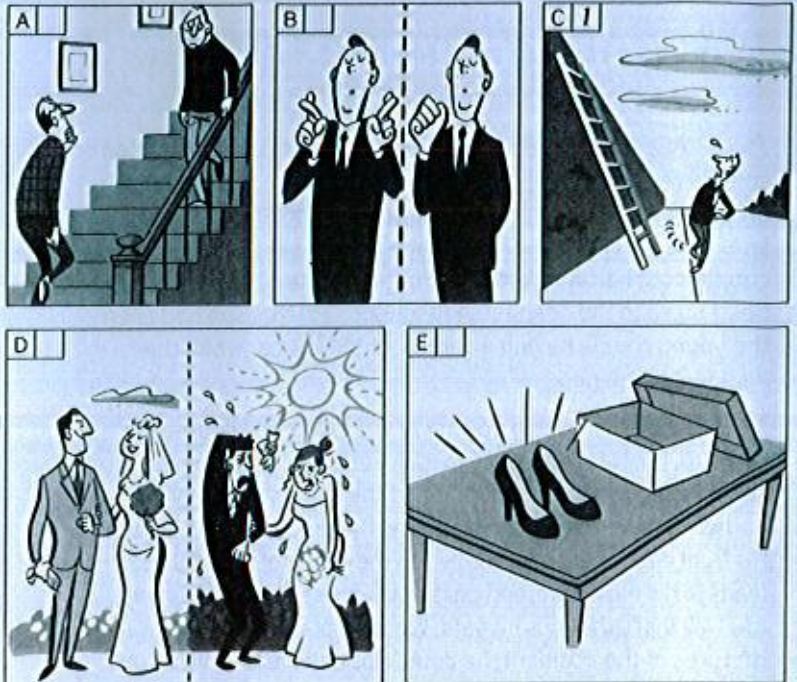
- b Complete the text with the correct adjective or adverb of the nouns in parentheses.



An American teenager made a <sup>1</sup> careless (care) mistake yesterday when he forgot to check a river for alligators before going swimming. Kaleb Langdale found himself in the <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (comfort) position of sharing the water with an alligator, which started to attack him. He was <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (luck) enough to escape the first attack and he began to swim to the bank, where his friends were <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (desperation) waiting for him. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fortune), the ten-foot animal attacked again, and this time it held on to Kaleb's arm. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (luck), Kaleb managed to get away, but he lost his right arm in the process. Kaleb is now resting <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (comfort) in the hospital, despite his horrific injuries. He recommends that anybody who goes swimming in the Caloosahatchee River in Florida check the water <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (care) before jumping in.

#### 4 LISTENING

- a **Checker** Listen to five speakers talking about superstitions. Match the speakers with the pictures.



- b Listen again and match the speakers with the sentences below.

Speaker 1	Speaker 4
<u>b</u>	_____
Speaker 2	Speaker 5
_____	_____
Speaker 3	_____

- a He / She was frustrated by this superstition.  
 b He / She does something dangerous because of a superstition.  
 c He / She says that this superstition used to be a kind of self-defense.  
 d He / She does something to make something good happen.  
 e He / She says this superstition is associated with death.

- c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 75.



## 5 READING

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

# A lucky escape



**A** After he had seen the pictures of the crash, Mr. Hamilton called emergency services. The police came immediately and an ambulance arrived on the scene soon after. A spokesperson from the ambulance service said that the couple both had minor injuries, but only one of them had been taken to the hospital. A neighbor said that she had seen the young couple having an argument in the car when the accident happened.

**B** Instead of going downstairs to talk to the couple in his yard, Mr. Hamilton went to look at the pictures on his security cameras. He had installed the cameras a few years earlier to deter people from stealing the potted plants outside his front door. The Hamiltons live on the corner of a road that leads to the main road, and passersby can easily step over the low wall that surrounds his yard. When he played back the pictures of the accident, he could not believe his eyes.

**C** An elderly couple from Central England, had a shock last night after they had gone to bed. Seventy-five-year old Howard Hamilton and his wife were just falling asleep when they heard a big bang in their front yard. They both jumped straight out of bed to look out the window and see what had happened. What they saw was a badly damaged car lying in their front yard. Next to the car there was a young couple hugging each other. Once Mr. Hamilton realized that nobody had been hurt, he decided to go and find out what had caused the accident.

**D** Apparently, this is the fourth time that a car has driven through the wall of Mr. Hamilton's yard. This is because drivers often go around the corner too fast, and lose control of their vehicles. Mr. Hamilton's sister Joyce, who lives next door, said that it had been lucky that nobody had been walking on the sidewalk. She said that she didn't know what would have happened if there had been somebody there. Regarding the number of accidents that have happened on the corner, she said, "We're getting used to it."

**E** On the recording, he saw that the girlfriend had been driving the car. He watched her turn the corner and lose control of the car. The car crashed right through the wall of his yard and came to a stop in the middle of the lawn. But the most dramatic thing is what had happened to her boyfriend. Before the crash, the sunroof of the car had been open. When the car hit the wall, Mr. Hamilton saw the boyfriend fly out of the sunroof and land heavily on the lawn. Miraculously, he was not hurt. Instead, he got up, and went to find his girlfriend. She didn't seem to be badly injured either – she appeared to be wearing her seat belt when the accident happened.

- b Read the article in the correct order and answer the questions.
- 1 When did Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton hear the accident happen?  
They heard it after they had gone to bed.
  - 2 What did they see when they looked out their bedroom window?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 Why had Mr. Hamilton installed security cameras in his yard?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 Why did the car crash through the wall of Mr. Hamilton's yard?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 What happened to the boyfriend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 What happened to the couple when emergency services arrived?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 7 What did a neighbor say about the couple in the accident?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 8 Why are there so many accidents on that corner?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

- 1 I had a shock last night when the phone rang at midnight.
- 2 You should always call \_\_\_\_\_ if there is a fire in your house.
- 3 The library is just \_\_\_\_\_ from my house.
- 4 Rachel fell off her bike yesterday, but luckily she only had \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 If you drive fast, it's easy to \_\_\_\_\_ of the car and crash.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ described what happened to the police.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/	upset (adj) /ʌp'set/
stranger (noun) /'streɪndʒə/	feel lonely /fi:l 'lʊnli/
hitchhike /'hɪtʃhaɪk/	get to the (top)
miss (the connection) /mɪs/	/'get tə ðə/
pour (gas into a car) /pɔ:/	in order to (do something)
shiver /'ʃɪvə/	/ɪn 'ɔ:də tə/



# 9B Too much information!

## 1 GRAMMAR quantifiers

a Circle the correct form.

- 1 A lot of / A lot people send text messages on the train.
- 2 There wasn't no / any bread left in the store by the time I got there.
- 3 Most of my friends spend too many / too much time on social networking sites.
- 4 This bag isn't enough big / big enough to put all my books in.
- 5 I like my coffee with just a little / a few hot milk.
- 6 I think people eat too quickly / too much quickly these days.
- 7 There were lot / lots of people waiting at the bus stop.
- 8 There's no / any time to stop for lunch. We'll just have to have a sandwich.
- 9 There were very little / very few tickets left for the concert.
- 10 There aren't enough hours / hours enough in the day to do everything.



b Complete each pair of sentences so that they have the same meaning. Sometimes more than one expression is possible.



- 1 There aren't enough chairs.  
There are too few chairs.



- 4 He has \_\_\_\_\_ video games.  
There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ shelves.



- 2 He can't afford it. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
He can't afford it. It's \_\_\_\_\_ for him.



- 5 There's \_\_\_\_\_ gas in the tank.  
There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ gas in the tank.



- 3 We only had \_\_\_\_\_ sleep last night.  
We didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ sleep last night.







- 6 She buys very \_\_\_\_\_ books these days.  
She doesn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ books these days.



## 2 PRONUNCIATION -ough and -augh

a Circle the word with a different sound.

 aw	 u	 aw	 aw
ou ou	ou ou ou	ou au ou	au lau au

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

## 3 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the phrasal verbs in the box. Replace the words in **bold** with a pronoun.

plug in   ~~switch on~~   turn up   turn down  
switch off

1 I wanted to listen to the radio so

I switched it on.

2 The **music** was too loud so

3 When I found my adaptor,

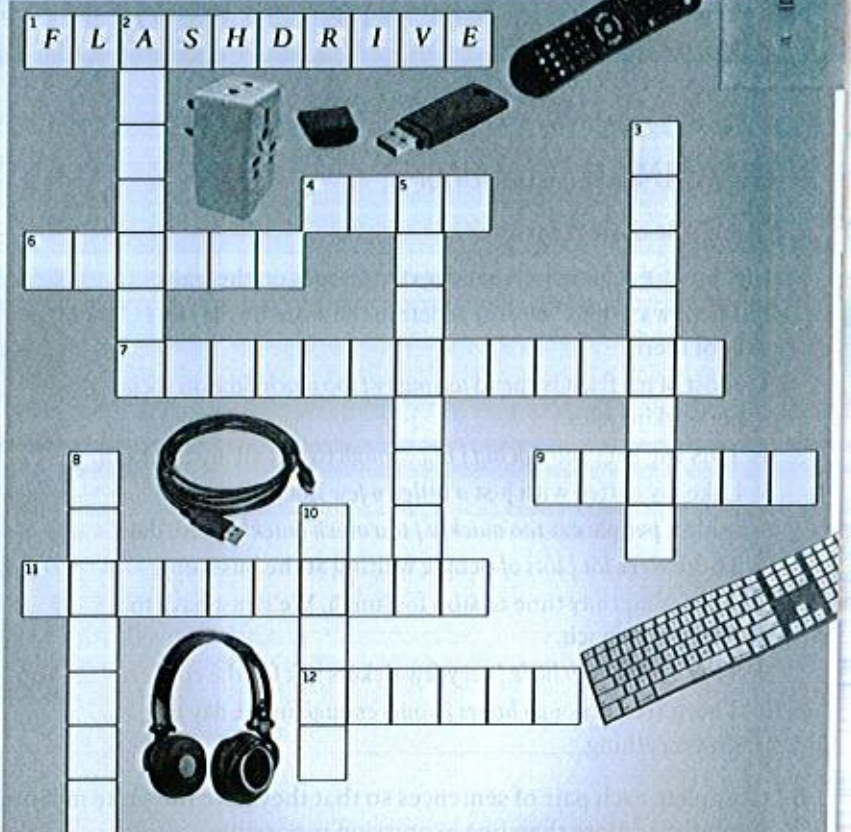
I \_\_\_\_\_.

4 I **couldn't** hear my MP3 player so

5 There wasn't anything on TV so

electronic devices

b Complete the crossword.

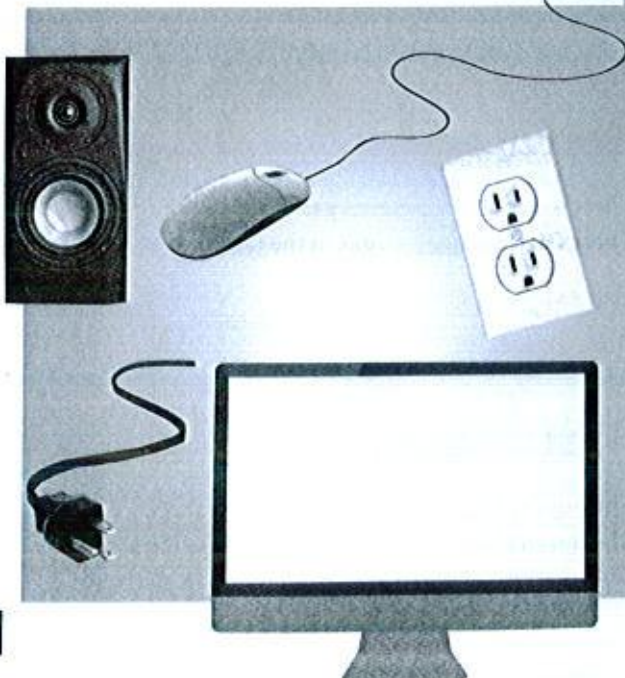


Clues across →

- 1 A small device that can be used to store data and to move it from one computer to another.
- 4 A plastic object with two or three metal pins that connects electrical equipment to the electricity supply.
- 6 The place on a wall where electrical equipment can be connected to the electricity supply.
- 7 A piece of equipment for controlling something from a distance.
- 9 The lighted surface of a computer where the information appears.
- 11 A piece of equipment worn over the ears that makes it possible to listen to music without other people hearing it.
- 12 A small button that you press up and down in order to turn on electricity.

Clues down ↓

- 2 A device for connecting pieces of electrical equipment that were not designed to be fitted together.
- 3 The set of keys on a computer.
- 5 The piece of equipment for connecting other pieces of equipment to a computer.
- 8 A part of an electrical device that the sound comes out of.
- 10 A piece of equipment connected to a computer for moving around the screen and entering commands without touching the keys.

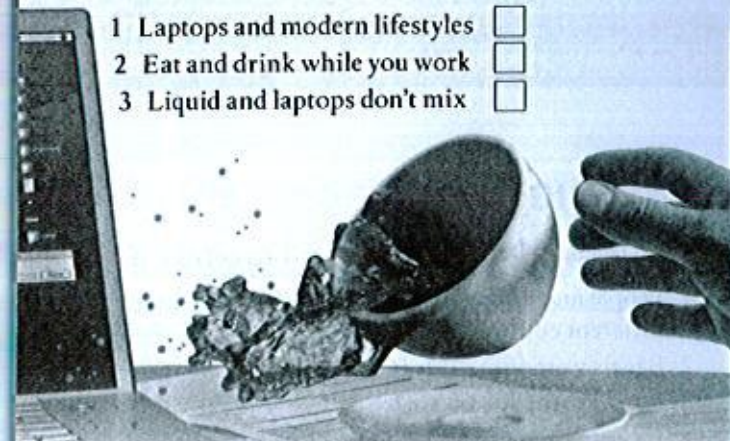




## 4 READING

a Read the article once and choose the best heading.

- 1 Laptops and modern lifestyles
- 2 Eat and drink while you work
- 3 Liquid and laptops don't mix



**H**ave you ever dropped a drink on your laptop? If you have, you'll remember the panic when you thought that your machine would never work again. If you haven't, it may well happen to you in the future. **Spilling** drinks on a laptop is a common occurrence. Just in case it does happen, here are some basic tips that tell you what you should do.

The effect of the drink on your laptop depends on what it is. Water and green tea generally cause the least **damage**. The worst drinks to spill are those that contain milk and sugar, such as hot drinks like coffee and tea, and soft drinks like soda or lemonade.

What happens to your laptop also depends on what you do immediately after the spill. The first thing you should do is **unplug the machine** and take the battery out. This will hopefully stop any electrical damage. Then, you should **turn it upside down** and stop the liquid from getting to the motherboard. This is where some of the most important parts of the computer are, and if it gets wet, your laptop may be damaged permanently.

The next step is to clean up as much of the liquid as quickly as possible. If you don't have a cloth to do this, use some tissues instead. Try to touch the keyboard lightly instead of **wiping** it with the tissue.

If you spilled a lot of liquid, you'll have to work harder to save your machine. Put it near a window or somewhere with cold air, and shake it gently to get the liquid out. It might help if you take off the bottom of the case so that you can take out the hard drive. If you do this, remember not to touch any of the electronics. When you have done as much as you can, leave the laptop somewhere warm to dry. This will take at least a day. Do not use a hair dryer because this will make the machine dirty.

When you think the laptop is dry, turn it back on to see if it works. If you only spilled a little clean water, you might be lucky and the machine may turn on right away. However, you'll probably have problems if the drink was a large, milky coffee with lots of sugar in it. If your laptop still doesn't work, look at the keyboard and try **taking it apart** to clean it better. However, if you've gone this far, it's probably time to think about getting some help. You can either take the laptop to be repaired, or buy a new one. And in the future, remember to drink your coffee at someone else's desk!

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

- 1 Not many people spill drinks on their laptops. *E*
- 2 Green tea causes less damage than coffee with milk. *—*
- 3 You shouldn't move your laptop after a spill. *—*
- 4 You should only use a cloth. *—*
- 5 You can try taking out the hard drive of the machine. *—*
- 6 You should use a hair dryer to dry the electronics. *—*
- 7 A little water doesn't usually cause much damage. *—*
- 8 The advice in the article only works for laptops that haven't had a lot of liquid spilled on them. *—*

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

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a conversation at the reception desk of a hotel. What does the guest want to know?

b Listen again and complete the notes.

Name	<sup>1</sup> <u>Barry Gray</u>	Type of Wi-Fi chosen
Room Number	<sup>2</sup> _____	<sup>6</sup> _____
Standard	<sup>3</sup> _____ per day	Start time
Advanced	<sup>4</sup> _____ per minute	<sup>7</sup> _____
Maximum	<sup>5</sup> _____ per day	End time
		<sup>8</sup> _____

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- hits (on a website) /'hɪts/
- willpower /'wɪlpaʊə/
- multitask /'mʌltɪtæsk/
- relevant /'rɛləvənt/
- be productive /bi prə'dʌktɪv/
- feel anxious /fɪl 'æŋkʃəs/
- common sense /kəmən 'sens/
- electronic device /ɪlek'trɒnɪk dɪ'vaɪs/
- from time to time /frəm taɪm tə 'taɪm/
- information overload /ɪnfər'meɪʃn ɔvə'ləʊd/

**iChecker** TESTS FILE 9





# Practical English Unexpected events

## 1 INDIRECT QUESTIONS

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

**Ticket agent** Can I help you?  
**Max** Yes. I'd like to know **what time is the next bus to Boston**.  
 1 what time the next bus to Boston is  
**Ticket agent** Well, the next bus leaves at 10 a.m.  
**Max** Great. Could you tell me **how much costs a one-way ticket?**  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Ticket agent** Sure. A one-way ticket to Boston costs \$35.95. Can you tell me **do you have a Student Advantage Card?**  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Max** Yes, here it is.  
**Ticket agent** Then you get a 20% discount on your ticket. That means it'll cost you \$28.75.  
**Max** Great! Here's my credit card.  
**Ticket agent** OK. And here's your ticket and your cards.  
**Max** Thanks. Can you tell me **if I need to change buses?**  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Ticket agent** No, you don't. The bus goes straight through.  
**Max** And do you know **what time does it arrive?**  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Ticket agent** Yes, it gets in at 2:20 p.m.  
**Max** Thanks a lot.

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases in the box.

either I guess It's obvious Of course Stop it! What if

A 1 Stop it! You keep yawning. Everyone will think you're bored.  
 B Oh, sorry. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I'm a little tired.  
 A 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you're tired. You had a long day.  
 B Well, I did get up at six o'clock this morning.  
 A Oh, come on. Let's go. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you aren't enjoying the party.  
 B I'm sorry. I think I need to go to bed.  
 A I know. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ we go home and do something fun tomorrow?  
 B That sounds like a great idea. And I promise I won't yawn all day. 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A Perfect!

## 3 READING

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

- 1 People made bread in the shape of bagels in many different cultures. T
- 2 Bagels were first made in Austria. —
- 3 They were made by Jewish bakers. —
- 4 Bagels first came to the US in 1900. —
- 5 They became popular all over America in the 1960s. —
- 6 New inventions were used to sell bagels across America. —
- 7 One of the reasons bagels are popular is because they stay fresh longer than bread. —

## A Short History of the Bagel

The bagel is known around the world as a typically New York type of food. But it has a surprising and unusual history that goes back many years.

The basic idea of a bread roll with a hole is centuries old. In Roman times, soldiers ate hard bread called *buccellatum*, and in China there is similar-shaped traditional bread called *girde*. The ancient Egyptians ate a bagel-like snack, too, and there are even more examples from around the Mediterranean area.

But it was in Poland that today's bagel really began. According to legend, it was the product of the 1683 Battle of Vienna. The Polish king, Jan Sobieski, had saved Austria from the Turkish invaders. To celebrate, the Jewish bakers of Kraków made a roll in the shape of the king's stirrup – the metal objects you put your feet in when you ride a horse – and called it a "buegel" (from the German word for stirrup). There is, however, no evidence to show whether this was true or not, but the story still remains today.

It is unclear when the first bagels made their way to the United States, but by 1900, there were 20 bakeries that sold bagels on the Lower East Side of New York. What is also certain is that immigrants from Eastern Europe, with their cravings for the foods of the old country, sparked the New York bagel craze.

It was the 1950s that were the real turning point. As Jewish people began to move to other parts of New York, they started to share their traditional food with the rest of the city. Bagels were mentioned in a popular cookbook of the time, and demand started to grow across America. To meet this demand, a baker named Murray Lender began to use recent inventions like the freezer and plastic packaging to distribute freshly made bagels across America. Soon, Lender's bagels were available in almost every supermarket, and today they are part of a typical American diet and available all over the world.

But why has the bagel endured through all this time? Possibly because of its heroic legend, but also because it has the advantage of lasting longer than freshly baked bread. If it gets slightly stale, it can be dunked in hot liquid to soften it. So it lasts long, can be eaten in many ways, and of course tastes delicious.

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



I don't think that I want to meet any of the icons. I don't think that anybody can quite live up to your expectations.

Jane Horrocks, English actress

# 10A Modern icons

## 1 GRAMMAR relative clauses: defining and non-defining

a Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun. Where two answers are possible, write both pronouns. There is one sentence where you can leave out the relative pronoun.

- Espoo is the city in Finland where Nokia is based.
- Apple is the company which / that makes the iPad.
- Melinda Gates is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ husband founded Microsoft.
- The thing \_\_\_\_\_ my son wants most for his birthday is a tablet computer.
- Lee Byung-chull was the man \_\_\_\_\_ founded Samsung.
- Minato, is the district in Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_ Sony has its headquarters.
- Alexander Graham Bell is the man \_\_\_\_\_ invented the telephone.

b Cross out the extra word in each of the sentences.

- Why don't you stay in the hotel where we stayed ~~there~~ last year?
- He's the actor who he played the role of Sherlock Holmes.
- Those are the students who they won first prize.
- I'll go to the supermarket that it has the best offers.
- She's the woman whose her daughter went to the same school as me.
- What's the name of the store where we bought the USB cable there?
- That's the computer that it isn't working.

c Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun and the phrases in the box. You will need to leave out one of the words in each of the phrases.

he has appeared in several James Bond movies  
her voice will never be forgotten  
his wife is the singer Beyoncé  
Native Americans protected themselves  
from hot temperatures there

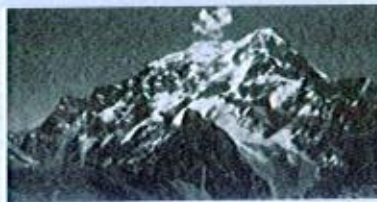
she is a human rights leader  
it is in the Andes  
the Mona Lisa can be seen there  
it was opened in China in 2011



1 Daniel Craig, who has appeared in several James Bond movies, was born in Chester.



2 The Louvre, \_\_\_\_\_, is in the center of Paris.



3 Aconcagua, \_\_\_\_\_, is the highest mountain in South America.



4 Selena, \_\_\_\_\_, died in 1995.



5 Jiaozhou Bay Bridge, \_\_\_\_\_, is the longest bridge in the world.



6 Aung San Suu Kyi, \_\_\_\_\_, was under house arrest for 15 years.



7 Jay-Z, \_\_\_\_\_, is one of the most successful rappers of all time.



8 The Cliff Palace, \_\_\_\_\_, is in the US.







**b** Read the interview again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who doesn't Usain Bolt mind racing?  
Children.
- 2 Which member of his family does he admire the most?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What did he enjoy doing when he was a child?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What doesn't he like doing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What isn't he very good at?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What does he like most about his house?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What is he afraid of?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Which singer does he like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 What happened when he went to the movies last year?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 What does he worry about?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

**d** Complete the sentences with the **highlighted** words.

- 1 We have a house rule that the person who cooks doesn't have to wash the dishes.
- 2 My car is making a \_\_\_\_\_ noise – I have no idea what it is, but it doesn't sound good.
- 3 I told my sister to \_\_\_\_\_  
– she'll never have a big house on the beach.
- 4 Miles Davis is a \_\_\_\_\_ of jazz music.
- 5 American colleges often give \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to celebrities who didn't study there, but who have done work for charities or have inspired students.

## 5 LISTENING

**a** **Checker** Listen to a radio program about a new exhibition at the Science Museum. Check (✓) the two inventions mentioned in the program and label the two pictures you check.



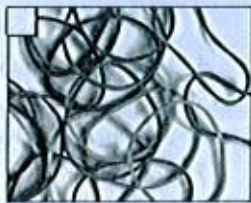
1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_

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

- 1 The exhibition shows very special things that we don't often use. F
- 2 Napoleon Bonaparte had a problem feeding all his soldiers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A French soldier won the competition. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The first design was made of metal. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 A later design killed a number of people. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 In the past, people bought a big box of leaves to make tea with. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Thomas Sullivan sold the small bags of tea to his customers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 He told his customers not to open the tea bags. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Tea bags were really invented by some of his customers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 The exhibition closes on Sunday, July 25th. \_\_\_\_\_

**c** Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

icon /'aɪkən/

logo /'lɒɡoʊ/

silhouette /sɪlu'et/

incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/

manufacture /mænyʊ'fæktʃə/

be adopted /bi ə'dɒptəd/

drop out (from school) /drɒp 'aʊt/

found a company /faʊnd ə 'kʌmpəni/

a worldwide (Internet) sensation /ə wɜ:ld'waɪd sen'seɪʃn/





# 10B Two crime stories

## 1 VOCABULARY crime

Complete the text.



<sup>1</sup> Detectives \_\_\_\_\_ are investigating a  
<sup>2</sup> m \_\_\_\_\_ in Millbrook.  
 The <sup>3</sup> v \_\_\_\_\_ is a 26-year-old  
 man whose body was found last  
 night next to a quiet, back road. No  
<sup>4</sup> ev \_\_\_\_\_ was found at the  
 scene and police are appealing to  
<sup>5</sup> w \_\_\_\_\_ who saw the man  
 yesterday to help them with their  
 investigation. They believe that the  
<sup>6</sup> m \_\_\_\_\_ was someone  
 known to the man. The main  
<sup>7</sup> s \_\_\_\_\_ are the man's  
 roommate, his girlfriend, and a  
 neighbor. These people are currently  
 being interviewed by the police in an  
 attempt to <sup>8</sup> s \_\_\_\_\_ the crime.  
 A police spokesperson said that they  
 had a theory, but so far, they had  
 been unable to <sup>9</sup> pr \_\_\_\_\_  
 who had committed the crime.

## 2 GRAMMAR tag questions

a Circle the correct answers.

- You live in Seattle, don't you / aren't you?
- But you weren't born in Seattle, weren't you / were you?
- You moved to Seattle when you were ten, weren't you / didn't you?
- That means you've been living here for twenty years, haven't you / have you?
- But you're moving to Los Angeles next week, won't you / aren't you?
- Your brother lives in Los Angeles, doesn't he / isn't he?
- You've been in prison before, aren't you / haven't you?
- I guess you'd like to call your lawyer now, don't you / wouldn't you?

b Complete the tag questions.

- Adam's living with his parents now, isn't he ?
- You don't like animals, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- It isn't difficult, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- He drives a van, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- They left yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Kathy hasn't been home for over a week, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- I'm late, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- You'll see him tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ ?




## 3 PRONUNCIATION intonation in tag questions

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

- You called her last night, didn't you?
- He's older than you, isn't he?
- They aren't coming, are they?
- You'd like to visit Paris, wouldn't you?
- She'll be late, won't she?
- I can't dance very well, can I?

b Write the words in the box in the correct columns.

brutal suspect hurt murder prove truth discover suddenly weren't

1	 bird	2	 boot	3	 up
	murder				

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



## 4 READING

- a Read part 1 of an extract from a novel once. Where does Hannay first think Scudder is from?

England   
Norway   
the US   
Greece

### *The Thirty-Nine Steps*

#### Introduction:

*Richard Hannay, the narrator, has just returned to London from Africa. A mysterious man called Franklin Scudder appears outside his flat one night, and tells Hannay about a group of people he met who are trying to push Europe towards a war. He believes only the Greek Prime Minister, Constantine Karolides, can stop the war. Karolides will be in London soon, and Scudder believes there is a plan to kill him then. Scudder believes he can stop this plan, but only if people think he is dead...*

#### Part 1

I was beginning to like this strange little man. I gave him another drink and asked him why he thought he was now in danger himself.

He took a large mouthful. "I came to London by a strange route – through Paris, Hamburg, Norway, and Scotland. I changed my name in every country, and when I got to London, I thought I was safe. There's a man watching this building and last night somebody put a card under my door. On it was the name of the man I fear most in the world.

"So I decided I had to 'die.' Then they would stop looking for me. I got a dead body – it's easy to get one in London, if you know how – and I had the body brought to my flat in a large suitcase. The body was the right age, but the face was different from mine. I dressed it in my clothes and shot it in the face with my own gun. My servant will find me when he arrives in the morning and he'll call the police. I've left a lot of empty bottles in my



room. The police will think I drank too much and then killed myself." He paused. "I watched from the window until I saw you come home, and then came down the stairs to meet you."

It was the strangest of stories. However, in my experience, the most extraordinary stories are often the true ones. And if the man just wanted to get into my flat and murder me, why didn't he tell a simpler story? "Right," I said. "I'll trust you for tonight. I'll lock you in this room and keep the key. Just one word, Mr. Scudder. I believe you're honest, but if you're not, I should warn you that I certainly know how to use a gun."

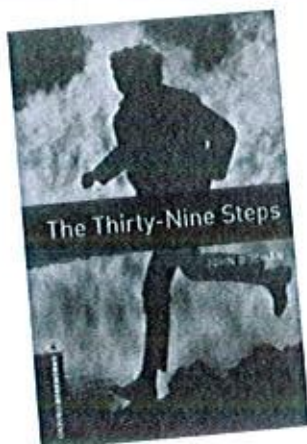
"Certainly," he answered, jumping up. "I'm afraid I don't know your name, sir, but I would like to thank you. And could I use your bathroom?"

When I saw him next, half an hour later, I didn't recognize him at first. Only the bright eyes were the same. His beard was gone, and his hair was completely different. He walked like a soldier, and he was wearing glasses. And he no longer spoke like an American.

"Mr. Scudder –" I cried.

"Not Mr. Scudder," he answered. "Captain Theophilus Digby of the British Army. Please do remember that."

I made him a bed in my study, and went to bed myself, happier than I had been for the past month. Interesting things did happen sometimes, even in London.



Extract from Oxford Bookworms Library:  
*The Thirty-Nine Steps* by John Buchanan, retold by Nick Bullard  
© Oxford University Press 2007.



- b Read the extract again and choose the best answers.
- The man took a strange route to London because...
    - he wanted to see all the sights.
    - he got lost on the way.
    - he didn't want anybody to find him.
  - The person who sent him a card last night is...
    - a friend.
    - an enemy.
    - a colleague.
  - The man is pretending to be dead because...
    - he wants people to stop looking for him.
    - he owes someone a lot of money.
    - he doesn't want to talk to the police.
  - The narrator, Hannay, trusts the man because...
    - he knows him very well.
    - his story is so complicated.
    - he doesn't look like a murderer.
  - When the man went to the bathroom, he...
    - took a bath.
    - combed his hair.
    - put on a disguise.
  - The man spent the night...
    - in Hannay's apartment.
    - in a hotel.
    - in his own apartment.
  - The man changes his name to a...
    - French name.
    - British name.
    - German name.
  - Hannay now thinks that...
    - nothing exciting happens in London.
    - it's always interesting in London.
    - something exciting can happen in London.

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



## 5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to Part 2 of the extract. What happens to Mr. Scudder?
- b Listen again and mark the answers T (true) or F (false).
- The narrator told his servant who Scudder really was the next morning. F
  - Mr. Scudder's plan to pretend to commit suicide worked. —
  - Mr. Scudder was calm and relaxed all the time he was in Hannay's apartment. —
  - He gave Hannay more details about the plot to kill Karolides. —
  - Apart from Karolides, he mentioned one other person. —
  - The study light was on when the narrator got home. —
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alibi /æləˈbi/

case /keɪs/

court /kɔːt/

the defense /ðə dɪˈfens/

the dock (of a court) /ðə dɒk/

the prosecution /ðə prəˈsɪʃən/

trial /ˈtraɪəl/

plead (guilty / innocent) /plɪd/

swear (e.g., on the bible) /swɛr/

be acquitted /bi əˈkwɪtəd/



# Listening

1A))

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1B))

**Terry** I'm exhausted!

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

**Terry** Neither have I.

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

**Terry** Do you think so?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Jane** That sounds good.

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

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

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

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

**Terry** I guess so.

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

**Terry** True.

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

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

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

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

**Jane** I agree.

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

**Jane** Yes, they will.

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

**Jane** Fine.

2A))

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

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

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

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



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

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

2 B))

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a long way from the major cities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 A))

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**3 B))**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

over the kitchen, Frank?

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

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

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

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

**4 A))**

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

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

**Speaker 3:** I was 14, and I was on an exchange visit with my school in

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

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

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

**4 B))**

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

**Ruth** Thank you.

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



in Thailand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very interesting, Ruth Dempsey,

thank you for joining us.

My pleasure.

And we'll be right back after a check of the headlines.

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

Hello, everybody.

So who was involved in the scandal, Tom?

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

And what exactly happened?

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

Why would they do that?

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

Got it. So when did the cheating happen?

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

Why was this a problem?

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

How did they do that?

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

So who lost the match?

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

What about the other two teams?

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

Which teams were these again? Indonesia and another South Korean pair.

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

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

And what about the competition? Did it stop there?

No, it continued without the disqualified players.

And who won the gold medal in the end?

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

Tom, thanks for joining us.

My pleasure.

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

Hello.

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

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



This makes up 38% of the attraction. But the most important thing of all is body language. This contributes to a massive 55% of the attraction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Mary** You're welcome.

6A))

**Tour guide** Hello, and welcome to the TV and Movie Walking Tour

of Central Park in New York City. My name's Stacy Clinton, and I'm going to be your guide today. I hope you are all wearing comfortable shoes because the tour lasts for two hours. We'll end at Columbus Circle at around two o'clock.

We're going to start at Gapstow Bridge – a stone bridge originally built in 1874. From the bridge you have an amazing view of the Plaza Hotel. Does anyone know which movies the Plaza Hotel has been featured in? No? Well, you can see this famous hotel in *The Great Gatsby* and *Almost Famous* just to name two. So that's where we're going to go first. Then we're going to go to the Wollman Skating Rink—one of two rinks in the park. This skating rink was opened to the public in 1858, well over 150 years ago! You might recognize the rink from the movies *Home Alone 2* and *Love Story*.

After the rink, we'll walk to one of the most well-known attractions in Central Park—the Carousel. This carousel has 57 colorful wooden horses for children and adults to ride on, and it's only three dollars a ride! The original carousel was built in 1871. This one isn't the original, but it is beautiful. Maybe that's why director Mel Brooks chose to include it in his movie, *The Producers*.

As we walk toward the middle of the park, we'll pass by the Promenade and Bethesda Fountain where movies such as *The Avengers*, *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, and *Enchanted* shot scenes. Farther north, we'll take a look at the largest lake in Central Park and we'll visit the Boathouse Restaurant, which was featured in the movie *When Harry Met Sally*. Next, we'll visit the Bow Bridge—a graceful cast-iron bridge, which is considered one of the most romantic spots in New York City. Movie directors must agree because the bridge has been featured in *Spider-man 3*, on the TV show *Glee* and in one of the greatest love stories of all time—*The Way We Were*.

At this point, we'll visit Strawberry Fields, an area of the park dedicated to John Lennon and his music. We'll look at the beautiful memorial mosaic with the word "imagine" in the middle designed to honor Lennon's memory. Of course, this area of the park was also used for a scene in the movie *Little Manhattan*.

Finally, we'll walk to the Sheep

Meadow. Don't worry—there haven't been any sheep in this meadow since 1934. However, we will see people sunbathing or relaxing in this 15-acre open area. This location was used in scenes for *Wall Street* and *The Fisher King*.

As we walk to our final destination, Columbus Circle, we'll pass by Tavern on the Green, once a famous restaurant in New York City and also used as a location for the popular movie *Ghostbusters*. And finally, we'll end up at Columbus Circle where scenes for *Taxi Driver* and *Borat* were shot. OK, so let's get going and head to our first stop, Gapstow Bridge...

6B))

**Host** Hello, and welcome to today's program. Have you ever wondered how women made themselves look beautiful in the past? Our beauty expert Olivia Johnson is with us today, and she's going to tell us all about beauty through the ages. Olivia, where are you going to start?

**Olivia** Well, I'm going to start with the Egyptians, but it wasn't only women who used cosmetics at this time. Both Egyptian men and women loved their cosmetics – we know that from the paintings and the powders they left behind. The women wore a powder on their faces to make their skin lighter, and they painted a big black line around their eyes to make them look bigger. Men put a cream made of fat and oil and other substances on their face to protect it from the sun – a very early version of sunscreen. Egyptian kings and queens also put colorful powders around their eyes. Their favorite color was green, which they got from a mineral called malachite.

**Host** How interesting! Who are you going to tell us about next?

**Olivia** OK! Let's move on to the ancient Greeks. Cosmetics were an important part of their life, too. The ancient Greek idea of beauty was very pale skin, blonde hair, and natural makeup. For them, pale skin was a sign of beauty and wealth. The women used a powder made out of a metal called lead to make their faces look lighter.

**Host** You mean lead? The lead that used to be in the pipes carrying the water in our houses?

**Olivia** That's right.

**Host** But lead is poisonous!

**Olivia** Yes, it is, and the ancient Greeks



knew lead was poisonous, but it was so important for them to be beautiful that they used it on their face, and of course, it made them sick.

**Host** I can't believe they used lead on their faces! Anyway, who's next on the list?

**Olivia** The Romans. They were absolutely obsessed with beauty. A Roman philosopher once wrote, "A woman without paint is like food without salt," so it's clear that they really believed that women should wear a lot of makeup. The Romans believed that pink on the cheeks was a sign of good health, but they did not apply the makeup themselves. Instead, they used their servants to put on their creams and powders.

**Host** So, the servants were like modern makeup artists, then?

**Olivia** Yes, I guess you could say that.

**Host** I think I prefer putting on my own makeup. Olivia Johnson, thank you for joining us.

**Olivia** My pleasure.

**(7A))**

**Host** And now for a review of last night's TV shows. The highlight for me was a new series called *The Unteachables*. It's a kind of reality show that tries to find out if it's really true that there are students who can't be taught. Last night, we were introduced to the students. There are 16 of them altogether, and they're all 14 years old. They've all been suspended from schools at least once, and their teachers think they're impossible to teach. Watching the students on last night's show, it isn't hard to see why. We see the group during their introductory weekend at the study camp when they meet each other for the first time. At one point, one of the boys warns that he might set the building on fire. You couldn't imagine how their teacher was going to teach them.

And that's where 40-year old Philip Beadle comes in. Beadle used to be a rock musician, but he gave up music at the age of 32 to become a teacher. Since then, he has had a very successful career in education. His greatest achievement was when he worked at a high school where there were a lot of problems. He worked really hard, and his students got the best test scores in English that the school had ever seen – all of his students passed their exams, half of them with the highest score. But

let me get back to the show.

In Beadle's first class, he manages to help the students learn to trust him by playing a game with the children. In the game, Beadle and the students point at each other and say an insult. This might not seem very educational, but Beadle had the attention of all the students, and everybody was joining in. And that was the point of the game.

You might think that Beadle's teaching methods are pretty unusual, and you'd be right. At one point on last night's show, he took the students out into the country. They found a field with cows in it, and he made them read poems and plays by Shakespeare to the cows! Remember that these are children who refuse to read in front of other people in a classroom. In another scene, they are in a different field, learning about punctuation. Beadle teaches this by going around to different students and shouting the names of the types of punctuation. So, for example he shouts "question mark," then "huh!" and at the same time moves his body into a shape like a question mark. The students learn by copying him, and it looks like a lot of fun. By the end of the first episode, the students are starting to accept their new teacher. Some of them even say he's "all right."

I really enjoyed *The Unteachables* and I really want to know what happens next. If you're fascinated by the experiment like I am, you'll watch the next episode at the same time next Wednesday. Personally, I can't wait!

**(7B))**

**Guide:** Ladies and gentlemen, can I have your attention, please? Thank you and welcome to Graceland, the home of music star Elvis Presley. We start our tour here, at the front door of this impressive home. This is the perfect place to look closely at the outside of the house. It was built in the early part of the twentieth century, in a style that was popular at the time. The outside walls of the house are made of stone and wood, and the house has two floors as well as a basement. This house was Elvis's home from 1957 until 1977 when he died, which means he spent most of his adulthood here. He got married in 1967 and his wife, Priscilla, came to live with him here after they got married. Their only daughter Lisa Marie was born here. So

you see, this house played an extremely important role in Elvis's life. Now, as you're walking through the house, I'd like you to pay special attention to how different rooms are decorated. One room is decorated to look like a jungle with green rugs, plants of all kinds, and animal-print decorations. Another room, the TV room, was one of the first "home theaters" in the US. Elvis placed three TVs side-by-side on a wall. On Sundays, he could watch three different football games at the same time! OK, if you'll come this way, we'll start on the first floor, and the first room we're going to visit is the dining room.

Are you all in? Well, this is the dining room where Elvis enjoyed meals with his guests. The large dining room table could seat about 12 people. The beautiful light hanging over the table is made of Italian glass. Elvis didn't usually wake up until four in the afternoon, so the dinner parties didn't start until ten at night! His full-time cooks made old-fashioned Southern food for the dinner parties – and when he wanted a snack, his cooks made him his favorite peanut butter, banana, and bacon sandwiches...which were probably the reason he gained weight as he got older! The dining room was also used by Elvis as a place to play card games with his friends.

Now, we're going to walk across the hall to the living room, and then we'll head to the music room right behind it. Please follow me.

The centerpiece of the living room is a 14-foot-long white leather couch and 10-foot-long coffee table. Quite impressive! The room has a wall covered in mirrors and is decorated in gold, blue, and white. If you look over here, you'll see a pair of stained-glass birds that lead into the music room. It was in this room that Elvis and his friends spent hours together creating and playing music. When you're ready, we'll continue with our tour of the first floor and visit the kitchen and Elvis's parents' room, where his father had a swimming pool installed in his bedroom along with a jukebox next to it!

**(8A))**

**Laura** Hi, Sam! How was your trip to Chicago?

**Sam** It was great, thanks. But the flight back was awful! In fact, I made a complaint to the airline.



**Laura** What was the problem?

**Sam** Well, as you know, some airlines make you wait forever in line before you can board, which I can't stand. It also means that there's always a huge rush to get on the plane and there isn't any place to put your bags. I find all this so annoying that I usually pay for Preferred Access – you know, when you pay extra to get on the plane first. You just get in line when they call the flight, and then they tell the passengers with Preferred Access to come to the front and you get on the plane first.

**Laura** So what went wrong?

**Sam** Well, it was fine on the flight to Chicago. I stood in line, they called the people who had Preferred Access, I boarded the plane, and I got to my seat with no problems. Perfect! But on the flight back from Chicago to New York, I was standing in line at the gate waiting to be called to board first, and nothing happened. I don't know if they forgot about Preferred Access or what, but they didn't call us to the front of the line. That meant I had to board the plane with everyone else – in fact, I was one of the last to get on. As you can imagine, I wasn't very happy.

**Laura** So, what did you do?

**Sam** When I got home, I emailed the airline explaining what had happened. I told them that I had paid for Preferred Access on both of my flights, but I had only received the service on one of them. I asked them, very politely, to give back the money I had paid for the Preferred Access for the return trip. It was about \$20 at the time.

**Laura** Did you get a response?

**Sam** Yes, I did. They were very quick. I sent my email at 5 p.m., and I received a reply the next morning.

**Laura** And did they give you your money back?

**Sam** Well, no, they didn't. I had a very nice message from a man in customer service saying he was concerned about the incident. But he didn't say he would give me my money back.

**Laura** Typical! They never do, do they?

**Sam** Wait a minute – I haven't finished the story yet.

**Laura** Oh. Sorry...go ahead.

**Sam** Well, I sent them a second email. But this time the tone was much stronger and less polite. And it worked! They refunded my Preferred Access AND they gave me money for my return flight from Chicago. I was impressed!

**Laura** That's great!

**(8B))**

**Speaker 1** When I was about 15, I got a part-time job in a supermarket. The job was in the cash office, so I had a lot of responsibility. I had to collect the money from the registers, count it, and put it in the safe for the security people to collect the next morning. I was still in school at the time, so I worked for a couple of hours on a Friday evening and all day on Saturdays. During the holidays I worked more hours because I had more time and there were more customers. The girls in the office were a lot of fun, so the job wasn't at all boring. I worked there for about three years, until I left because I needed more time to study for my final exams at school.

**Speaker 2** I studied Spanish in college and at the end of my first year, I went to Argentina to practice my Spanish. I found a job in a restaurant almost as soon as I arrived. The job was washing dishes, which I thought was going to be easy. Unfortunately, I was wrong. There was a machine in the kitchen that washed the plates and glasses and things like that. But my job was to clean the pots and pans that the chef had used. The saucepans were always completely black and it used to take me hours to get everything clean. I didn't enjoy working there very much, and I was really happy when I had learned enough Spanish so that I could stop working there.

**Speaker 3** I don't know if you can call this a job, but I did get paid for it, even if it was only twenty dollars! When I was a teenager, I used to take care of my cousins when my aunt and uncle wanted to go out. The kids were a lot younger than me, so I had to babysit for them. I didn't do it every weekend, but it was probably about once a month. My uncle used to pick me up at about seven and take me back to their house. I had to bathe the kids, give them their dinner, and play with them for an hour or so before they went to bed. They were no trouble at all to babysit, and I absolutely loved being with them!

**Speaker 4** My dad's a painter, and so the summer after I finished school, I went to help him for a few weeks. At the time, my dad's company had a contract to paint all the exterior doors and windows of some houses in a new development. The weather was great –

not too hot and not too cold, so I didn't really mind it. The work was pretty tiring because I spent most of the day climbing up and down a ladder, but I earned a lot of money that summer. But the best thing was spending some time with my dad and his colleagues – we had a really good time!

**Speaker 5** One of the first jobs I ever had was in a food processing company in San Diego. I was a student at the time, and I needed a temporary job during the holidays. Fortunately, the job was only for two weeks because it was really awful. The worst day was when we were packaging hamburgers. I had to stand on the production line and count the burgers into groups of five. Later, someone farther down the line put the burgers in a box. The problem was that the burgers were frozen and we weren't allowed to wear gloves. This meant that I had to pick up the ice-cold burgers with my hands. I've never had such cold fingers in all my life!

**(9A))**

**Speaker 1** I know a lot of people who are superstitious when they see somebody standing on top of a ladder on the sidewalk and they don't want to walk underneath it. Actually, I'm one of those people! Walking under a ladder is supposed to give you bad luck, so I never do it. Whenever I come across a ladder, I always walk around it – even if I have to walk out into the street. Come to think of it, that's probably worse than walking under the ladder because I could get hit by a car, but there's no way that I would ever walk under the ladder.

**Speaker 2** I don't know if any other countries have this superstition, but where I live, you have to be very careful when you buy a new pair of shoes. Apparently, it's bad luck to put the shoes on your dining room table. This goes back to something that people did in the past when somebody died – in fact, it was the families of miners in the north of England who originally did this. The family always bought new clothes to dress the dead person in, and this included buying new shoes. So, if you leave your new shoes on the table, some people think that this could bring bad luck.

**Speaker 3** In some countries, some people are very superstitious about going up or down stairs. If you're



going down stairs, it's bad luck to pass someone who's coming up the stairs and the same thing happens the other way around. Someone once told me the reason for this. A long time ago, people carried swords so you had to be very careful of the people around you. If somebody passed you on the stairs you couldn't see them because they were behind you. That meant that they could turn around and kill you with their sword without you realizing.

**Speaker 4** When I was planning my wedding a couple of years ago, I had my heart set on a beautiful outdoor spring ceremony in November. Unfortunately, my husband's brother was engaged at the same time, and in Chile it's considered bad luck for two brothers to get married during the same year. Since his brother is the eldest, he got to choose his wedding date first. Of course he chose November. We had to wait until January, in the middle of summer. Our wedding day was one of the hottest days of the year! It was so uncomfortable in my dress and my hair was out of control!

**Speaker 5** In Brazil, if someone has an exam or is going for a job interview, we push our thumb between our first two fingers to wish them luck. I have some German friends who make a similar sign. They wrap the fingers of their right hand around their thumb and say, "I'm holding my thumb for you." And I know that in the US people cross their fingers and say "fingers crossed" when they wish people luck, which is also similar. Maybe they're all connected in some way.

9B))

**Receptionist** Good afternoon. Can I help you?

**Guest** Oh, hello. Yes - I need to ask you about Wi-Fi access in the hotel. I have some work to do while I'm here, so I'm going to need an Internet connection.

**Receptionist** Well, there's a Wi-Fi hotspot in the lobby of the hotel and all of the rooms have Wi-Fi.

**Guest** Great. And how much does it cost?

**Receptionist** It's free in the lobby, but we charge for the Wi-Fi access in the rooms. Are you interested in our standard connection or would you prefer our advanced service?

**Guest** Um, what's the difference?

**Receptionist** The standard service is available for a flat fee of ten dollars

per day. However, it can be a little bit slow because everyone in the hotel uses it. We have a higher-level service for our guests who need a faster and more reliable connection.

**Guest** And how much is that?

**Receptionist** It's 25 cents per minute.

**Guest** That could get pretty expensive if I use it all evening.

**Receptionist** Not really, Sir. The maximum charge is 30 dollars for 24 hours.

**Guest** I see. So how would that work? Would I have to pay 30 dollars today and another 30 dollars tomorrow?

**Receptionist** No. The 24-hour period begins from when you checked in.

**Guest** Great! I'd like the advanced service, then. Oh, and one more question. What do I need to log on to your Wi-Fi?

**Receptionist** Just a moment. Could you give me your name and room number?

**Guest** It's Gray. Barry Gray. I'm in room 302.

**Receptionist** Thank you, Mr. Gray. Here's your Wi-Fi pack, which has the name of the connection...here, and... here's your password. Please try to keep it safe so that nobody else can use it. You checked in at ten after three today, so the connection will last until the same time tomorrow afternoon.

**Guest** Great. Is that all I need?

**Receptionist** Yes, it is.

**Guest** Thanks a lot for your help.

**Receptionist** You're welcome.

10A))

**Host** Welcome back to the show. Now, a new exhibition opens today at the Science Museum, and all of the exhibits are everyday objects that we couldn't live without. Charlotte Heath, who has been to the exhibition, is with us today to tell us more about it. Welcome to the show, Charlotte.

**Charlotte** Thank you.

**Host** So what kinds of objects can you see in the exhibition? Are we talking about modern gadgets like smartphones and tablets here?

**Charlotte** No, no, not at all. This exhibition is all about the little or important things we have in our house and use every day. We use them so much that we probably forgot, or don't even realize, that someone actually invented them.

**Host** Such as?

**Charlotte** Well, a good example is the container we use to keep food in: the

tin can. But I bet you don't know how it was invented.

**Host** No, I don't.

**Charlotte** Well, there's a very interesting story behind it. It was the French leader Napoleon Bonaparte who was responsible for this one. In 1809, he was worried about how to feed all his soldiers when they were away from home, so he organized a competition to try to get ideas for how to solve the problem. The first prize was 12,000 Francs and the competition was won by a French chef who had the idea of using glass jars to store food. A year later, a British manufacturer, Peter Durand, improved the design by using thin sheets of metal to make the container that became what we now call a tin can. The only problem was that he used lead in the can, which as you know is poisonous. Several people died after eating food from his tin cans.

**Host** How unfortunate! Now, Charlotte, do we have time for one more story before the news headlines?

**Charlotte** Sure. I can tell you about the tea bag. In the past, if you wanted to buy tea, you had to buy the leaves in a big box. To make a drink of tea, you would put the leaves in water, and you would often find small pieces of tea leaves at the bottom of your cup. Anyway, in 1908, an American tea salesperson named Thomas Sullivan had the bright idea of putting the tea in very small bags to give to his customers to try. Sullivan thought that customers would take the tea out of the bags in order to try it, but some of the customers didn't. They found it more convenient to put the bag into hot water, without actually opening it. So, tea bags weren't really invented by a company, it was the tea drinkers who came up with the idea!

**Host** What an incredible story! And the Everyday Inventions Exhibition at the Science Museum will run until Sunday, July 25th. Right, Charlotte?

**Charlotte** Yes. The museum is open from ten to six every day, so there's no excuse not to go.

**Host** Thanks for joining us, Charlotte. And now it's time for the news headlines with...

10B))

The next morning when my servant Paddock arrived, I introduced him to Captain Digby. I explained that the



Captain was an important man in the army, but he had been working too hard and needed rest and quiet. Then I went out, leaving them both in the flat. When I returned about lunchtime, the doorman told me that the gentleman in flat 15 had killed himself. I went up to the top floor, had a few words with the police, and was able to report to Scudder that his plan had been successful. The police believed that the dead man was Scudder, and that he had killed himself. Scudder was very pleased.

For the first two days in my flat, he was very calm, and spent all his time reading and smoking, and writing in a little black notebook. But after that he became more restless and nervous. It was not his own danger that he worried about, but the success of his plan to prevent the murder of Karolides. One night he was very serious.

"Listen, Hannay," he said. "I think I must tell you some more about this business. I would hate to get killed without leaving someone else to carry on with my plan."

I didn't listen very carefully. I was interested in Scudder's adventures, but I wasn't very interested in politics. I remember that he said Karolides was only in danger in London. He also mentioned a woman called Julia Czechenyi.

The next evening I had to go out. I was meeting a man I had known in Africa for dinner. When I returned to the flat, I was surprised to see that the study light was out. I wondered if Scudder had gone to bed early. I turned on the light, but there was nobody there. Then I saw something in the corner that made my blood turn cold.

Scudder was lying on his back. There was a long knife through his heart, pinning him to the floor.



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