



Self-Study MultiROM
with Video

American English File

Workbook

3

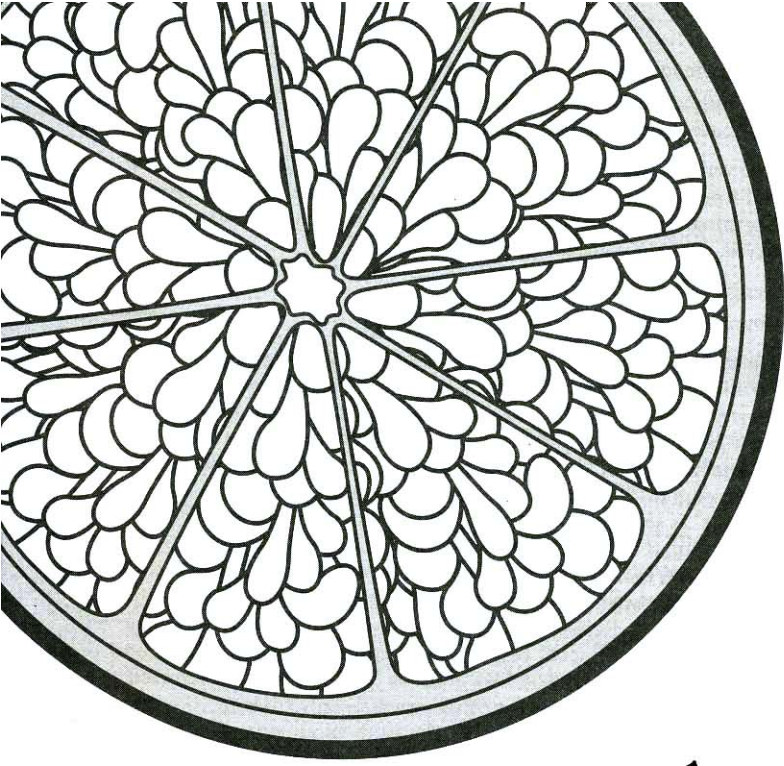
Clive Oxenden

Christina Latham-Koenig

with Tracy Byrne



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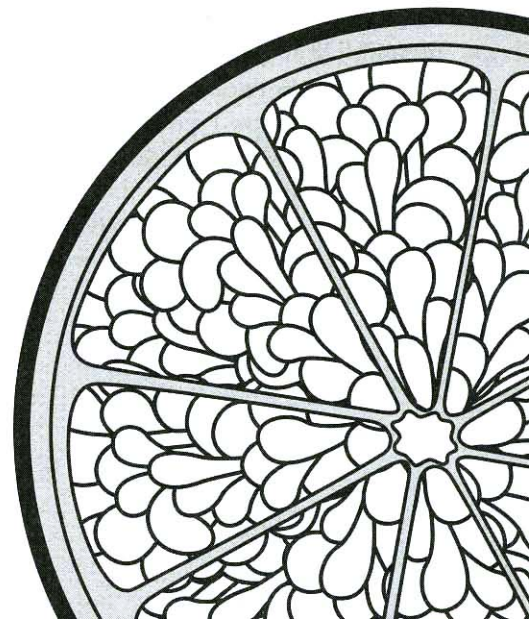
American English File

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Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig
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Food: fuel or pleasure?

1 READING

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

- 1 Americans eat more fruit than any other food. F
- 2 Cocoa drinks are good for your health.
- 3 People are buying more soy drinks.
- 4 People are buying less pasta.
- 5 Nuts are good for you.



Most people **believe** that health is very important and, because of this, many are trying to eat in a healthier way. For example, fruit is now the second-favorite snack in the US, Japan is **currently** promoting cocoa as a healthy **alternative to** soft drinks, and people in the UK are eating less salt and more low-fat margarine and milk. These changes in eating habits are also having an effect on the food market. **Global** sales are increasing for soy drinks and drinkable yogurts more than any other food, and sales of bread,

pasta, and cereals are **growing** much more slowly. People are also becoming more interested in fresh fruit and vegetables, and farmers' markets are **getting** more popular. When they can, people often **opt for** natural goodness, and they're buying more products that are healthy, like fruit, salads, and nuts. They are also buying products that help **protect** the environment, like organic vegetables. So it's clear that things in the food world will never be the same again.

b Match the **highlighted** words to a word with a similar meaning below.

- 1 worldwide global
- 2 think
- 3 now
- 4 becoming
- 5 choose
- 6 a substitute for
- 7 getting bigger
- 8 take care of, keep from danger

c Complete the sentences with the **highlighted** words from the text.

- 1 Many vegetarians eat soy products as an **alternative to** meat.
- 2 Some people that all ready-to-eat meals are unhealthy.
- 3 The number of people buying organic vegetables is in many countries.
- 4 The US government is studying how to encourage people to change their eating habits.
- 5 In the US and Europe, many children are fatter because of their bad diets.
- 6 Many people a change in diet because it makes them feel better.
- 7 A balanced diet can help you from illness.
- 8 Unhealthy eating is not just a problem in the US; it is a problem.

2 GRAMMAR present tenses: simple and continuous; action and non-action verbs

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

- 1 She goes to the gym three times a week. (go)
- 2 He is working at home today. (work)
- 3 Do you usually get up late? (get up)
- 4 They usually have a big meal in the evening. (not have)
- 5 What are you doing tonight? (do)
- 6 I love going out to restaurants. (love)
- 7 I can't play tennis this weekend. I am going to the mountains with my family. (go)
- 8 She buys low-fat products very often. (not buy)
- 9 Could you turn the music down, please?
I am trying to watch TV. (try)
- 10 I feel guilty when I eat chocolate. (feel)

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

- 1 He **doesn't have** a car right now. ✓
- 2 I **am loving** eating out, but it's very expensive.
I love eating out
- 3 Do you **recognize** the man in that photo? It's our old math teacher. _____
- 4 Nowadays people **don't mind** paying more for healthy food. _____
- 5 Can you get the door? I **talk** on the phone.

- 6 I'm sorry, I don't understand. **What does this word meaning?** _____
- 7 You look worried. **What are you thinking about?**

- 8 I'm not sure if we're going skiing this weekend.
It's depending on the weather. _____
- 9 I **think** that people today eat too much unhealthy food.

- 10 She **doesn't come** with us tonight because she's tired.

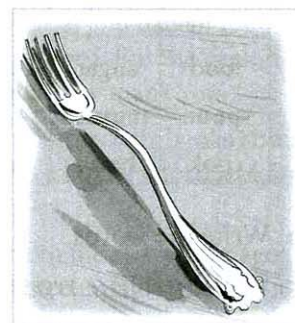
3 VOCABULARY food and restaurants

a Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

homemade meal raw spicy diet chicken
steak takeout meat frozen

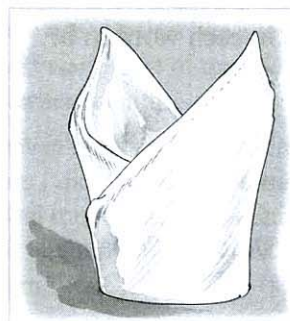
- 1 His diet is terrible. He eats too many sweet things.
- 2 Strict vegetarians don't eat _____ or fish.
- 3 _____ vegetables have more vitamins than cooked vegetables.
- 4 I love _____ food, but I don't have much time to cook.
- 5 She likes her _____ well-done.
- 6 I'm very busy, so I often just buy _____ food and heat it up in the microwave.
- 7 Our biggest _____ of the day is usually lunch.
- 8 She doesn't like Mexican food because it is too _____.
- 9 Our usual Sunday lunch is roast _____.
I especially like the wings.
- 10 We often get _____ on Fridays – either Chinese or Indian food.

b Label the pictures.



1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

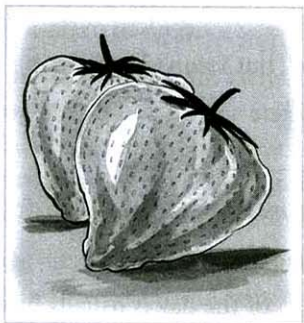
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____







8 _____

Study Link Student Book p.144 Vocabulary Bank

4 PRONUNCIATION /u/ or /ʊ/; silent letters

a Circle the word with a different sound.

			
food	sugar	cookie	good
spoon	mousse	fruit	lettuce
<u>cook</u>	book	juice	would

b Write the words.

- 1 /'vedʒtəblz/ vegetables 4 /hæf/ _____
 2 /'sæmən/ _____ 5 /hoʊl wɪt/ _____
 3 /naɪf/ _____ 6 /'tʃʌklət/ _____

c Cross out the silent letters in each word in b.
Use the phonetics to help you.

1 ~~veg~~xtables

d Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
bowl <i>noun</i>	/boʊl/	
dish <i>noun</i>	/dɪʃ/	
fat <i>noun</i>	/fæt/	
honey <i>noun</i>	/'hʌni/	
serving <i>noun</i>	/'sɜrvɪŋ/	
soup <i>noun</i>	/sup/	
stew <i>noun</i>	/stu/	
whole wheat <i>adjective</i>	/hoʊl wɪt/	
eat out <i>verb</i>	/it aot/	
heat up <i>verb</i>	/hit ʌp/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about whether young people eat better or worse than they did ten years ago. Check (✓) what the man says.

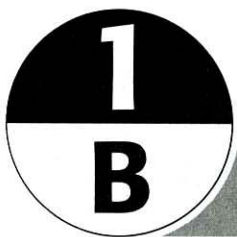
- Young people today eat healthier food than they did ten years ago. ☐
- Young people today eat less healthy food than they did ten years ago. ☐
- Young people today eat the same food that they did ten years ago. ☐

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

- People know more about food now. _____
- People were more worried about their appearance ten years ago. _____
- Young people try not to eat too much fat or too many carbohydrates now. _____
- Young people eat more fruit and vegetables now. _____
- Young people always eat junk food when they go out. _____

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

Study Link MultiROM



If you really want to win, cheat

1 GRAMMAR past tenses

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past (e.g., *I went*), past continuous (e.g., *I was going*), or past perfect (e.g., *I had gone*).

- I was waiting (wait) to play tennis yesterday when my partner _____ (call) me to say that he _____ (not can) come because his car _____ (break down).
- Chicago _____ (beat) Boston yesterday. Boston _____ (win) 44–39 in the first half but Chicago _____ (score) 46 points in the second half to Boston's 39.
- We were late. When we _____ (arrive) everyone _____ (finish) their lunch and they _____ (sit) in the living room having coffee.
- I _____ (run) to the station but the six o'clock train _____ (already / leave). The station _____ (be) empty except for three people who _____ (wait) for the next train.
- It _____ (start) raining when he _____ (walk) to work. He _____ (stop) a taxi because he _____ (not wear) a coat and he _____ (not have) an umbrella.
- They _____ (drive) to the airport when they suddenly _____ (remember) that they _____ (not turn off) the lights.
- I _____ (not recognize) many people at my old school reunion because everyone _____ (change) a lot in 20 years.
- The game _____ (already / start) when we _____ (turn on) the TV. Costa Rica _____ (lose) 1:0 and they _____ (play) very badly.

2 VOCABULARY sports

a Read the definitions and write the words.

- the people who watch a sport spectators
- the person who is the leader of a team c_____
- the person who likes a sport a lot f_____
- what players do before they start playing w_____ up
- if you do a lot of exercise, you will ... get in s_____
- the place where you play tennis tennis c_____
- the person who controls, e.g., a soccer game r_____
- the place where you ski ski sl_____
- what professional athletes have to do every day tr_____
- the place where athletes run running tr_____

b Complete the newspaper report with the correct form of a verb from the list.

play	score	beat	win (x2)	tie
------	-------	------	----------	-----

World Cup News

In yesterday's game, Brazil ¹ beat England. In the first minutes of the game, England's Michael Byrne ² _____ a goal, but by the end of the first half, Brazil had ³ _____ the game 1:1 with a goal by Mateus. Four minutes into the second half, the Brazilians were

⁴ _____ after a goal by Reginaldo. With no more goals by either side, Brazil ⁵ _____ the game with a final score of 2:1. After the game, British goalkeeper Brennan said he had not ⁶ _____ well and apologized to the fans for the loss.

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɔr/ and /ər/; word stress

a Circle the words with the /ɔr/ sound.

shirt move score shorts shout
court knew sport hole warm

b Circle the words with the /ər/ sound.

learn year world first sports girl
goal word worst course

c Write the words in the correct group. Use your dictionary to check.

champion international marathon referee
final celebrity basketball disadvantage
recognition facilities spectators alternative

Stress on 1st syllable	Stress on 2nd syllable	Stress on 3rd syllable
<i>champion</i>		

d Practice saying the words in a, b, and c.

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank

4 READING

a Before you read, can you answer questions 1–3? Read the first paragraph to check.

1 The Olympic Games are

- a 1,000 years old.
- b 2,000 years old.
- c 3,000 years old.

2 The Olympic Games started in

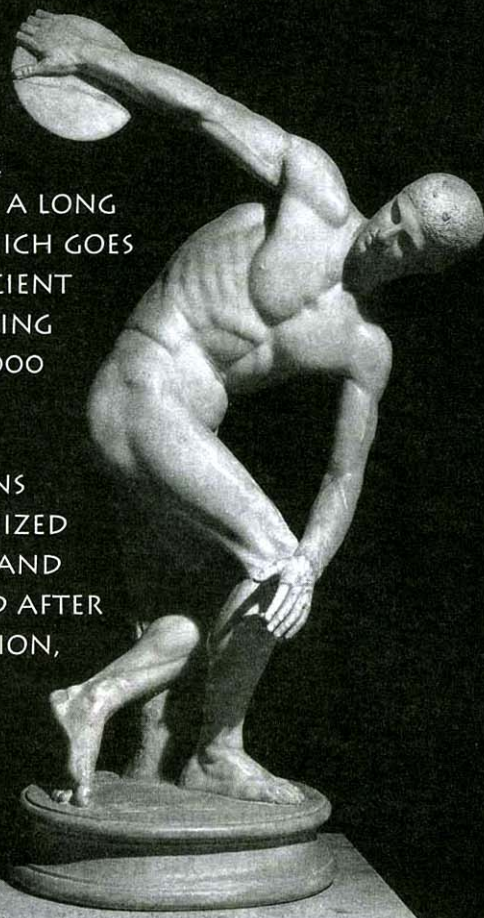
- a Greece. b Italy. c Egypt.

3 The Olympic Games are named after

- a a god. b a place. c a river.

OLYMPIC HISTORY

THE OLYMPIC GAMES HAVE A LONG HISTORY, WHICH GOES BACK TO ANCIENT TIMES, STARTING IN GREECE 3,000 YEARS AGO. SPORTS COMPETITIONS WERE ORGANIZED AT OLYMPIA AND WERE NAMED AFTER THEIR LOCATION, THUS THE NAME OLYMPIC GAMES.



A Olympic athletes had to be male, of Greek nationality, and not slaves. They promised to compete in an honorable way and to follow the rules, but some athletes still cheated. If caught, they had to pay a large fine. This money was used to pay for statues of Zeus, which were placed along the route to the stadium with the name of the athlete who had cheated on the base. To get to the stadium, the athletes had to walk past all the statues.

B Unlike the modern Olympics, which currently includes 35 sports and nearly 400 events, many of which are team sports such as soccer and basketball, the ancient Games only included individual events.

Seven types of events took place in the stadium, including running, discus, javelin, long jump, wrestling, and boxing. There was also chariot racing and horse racing in the hippodrome.

C The Olympic Games became a major sports event, but the Roman Emperor Theodosius I finally decided to ban the Olympic Games in 393 A.D., after more than 1,000 years of existence, because he thought they were a pagan cult. Gradually the site disappeared and was forgotten. However, in the 19th century, archaeological work finally revealed the ruins of Olympia, and today visitors can appreciate Olympia and imagine the past glory of the Games.

b Now read paragraphs A–C and match the **highlighted** words to their meaning.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 races or competitions | <u>events</u> |
| 2 little by little | _____ |
| 3 money you have to pay when you do something illegal | _____ |
| 4 models or figures, usually of a person | _____ |
| 5 very important and/or large | _____ |
| 6 to prohibit something | _____ |
| 7 people who belong to other people and work for no money | _____ |
| 8 a place or location | _____ |
| 9 uncovered | _____ |
| 10 a stadium where horse racing takes place | _____ |

c Check (✓) the sentence that best summarizes each paragraph.

Paragraph A

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 Cheating athletes could not compete in the ancient Games. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Cheating was strictly punished in the ancient Games. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Only a few special people could compete in the ancient Games. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Paragraph B

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 The events were very limited in the ancient Games. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The ancient Games took place in two different places. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 There were fewer events than today and no team sports. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Paragraph C

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 The ancient Games were banned because they were of a bad quality. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 It's difficult now to imagine the glory of the ancient Games. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The ancient Games disappeared but people can visit the ruins today. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
career <i>noun</i>	/kə'riː/	
cheat <i>verb</i>	/tʃiːt/	
crowd <i>noun</i>	/kraʊd/	
jockey <i>noun</i>	/'dʒɔki/	
race <i>noun</i>	/reɪs/	
sword <i>noun</i>	/sɔːd/	
TV commentator <i>noun</i>	/ti'vi 'kəmənˌteɪtər/	
ban <i>verb</i>	/bæn/	
protest <i>verb</i>	/prə'test/	
retire <i>verb</i>	/rɪ'taɪər/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about a time when she cheated on a test. Check (✓) what happened.

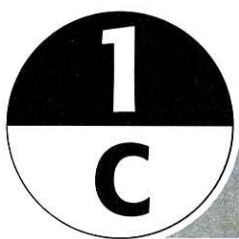
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 She failed the test. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Her friend failed the test. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She and her friend both failed the test. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- Which subject did she hate the most?
- What was the difference between the chemistry teacher and the physics teacher?
- Who was she sitting next to during the test?
- Where did he put his answers?
- What did the teacher do when she saw them?

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

Study Link MultiROM



All happy families are alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.

First line of *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer

We are family

1 VOCABULARY family, personality

a Complete the sentences with a family word.

- 1 Your mother's brother is your uncle.
- 2 Your grandmother's mother is your _____.
- 3 Your uncle's son is your _____.
- 4 A girl who has the same mother as you but a different father is your _____.
- 5 Your husband's (or wife's) brother is your _____.
- 6 Two people who are together are a _____.
- 7 Your husband's (or wife's) mother is your _____.
- 8 Your grandfather's grandfather is your _____.
- 9 Your mother's new husband is your _____.
- 10 A child who doesn't have any brothers or sisters is an _____.

b Write an adjective of personality for each comment.

- 1 "I'm going to beat him even if it's the last thing I do." competitive
- 2 "Take your time – I can wait." _____
- 3 "I don't like working. I prefer to sit and watch TV." _____
- 4 "No problem. You can depend on me." _____
- 5 "I really love seeing my mom and we always give each other a big hug." _____
- 6 "I have a list of all the possible movies we can see, where they're playing, and the time they start." _____
- 7 "Oh great! A party! I love being with my friends." _____
- 8 "I don't want to go to the party. I hate meeting new people." _____
- 9 "I understand exactly how you feel." _____
- 10 "OK, John, go and buy the food. Chris, clean up the room." _____

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| 1 clever | <u>stupid</u> | 5 friendly | _____ |
| 2 honest | _____ | 6 kind | _____ |
| 3 talkative | _____ | 7 patient | _____ |
| 4 generous | _____ | 8 selfish | _____ |

2 HOW WORDS WORK *each other* or reflexive pronouns?

Complete the sentences with *each other* or a reflexive pronoun.

- 1 I cut myself when I was cooking last night.
- 2 My father and I never understand _____.
- 3 We're going to paint it _____. It will be cheaper.
- 4 My sister and her husband aren't speaking to _____.
- 5 He looked at _____ in the mirror as he went in.
- 6 You work too hard, Paul. You never have any time for _____.
- 7 The kids made the cake _____.

3 READING

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

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Chris often spends all day swimming. | <u>F</u> |
| 2 Chris and Kirk don't get along very well. | ___ |
| 3 They both spend a lot of time by the ocean. | ___ |
| 4 This was the first time that Chris had ever been windsurfing. | ___ |
| 5 Chris is going to keep windsurfing. | ___ |
| 6 Kirk often sees his parents. | ___ |
| 7 Kirk got better at drawing during the day. | ___ |
| 8 Kirk wants to repeat the experience. | ___ |

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

Continuing our regular feature of fathers and sons, this week we talk to artist Chris Dennis and his son, Kirk. Last weekend Chris taught Kirk to draw, and Kirk taught his father to windsurf.



My dad spends most of his free time drawing. He goes on long walks and always takes a **sketchbook** with him. I thought it would be interesting to see if I had any of his **talent**!

On the day we went out, we walked along the cliffs above a beach. We each had a sketchbook and we were drawing as we went along. I hadn't done any drawing since I was in elementary school, so it was difficult to start with. Dad was giving me advice all the time, and I did lots of drawings, but I couldn't see any **improvement** by the end! My mom said she liked them, but I think she was just being nice.

I'll definitely go for a walk with Dad again, but I don't think I'll take any drawing **stuff**. I'm never going to be an artist!

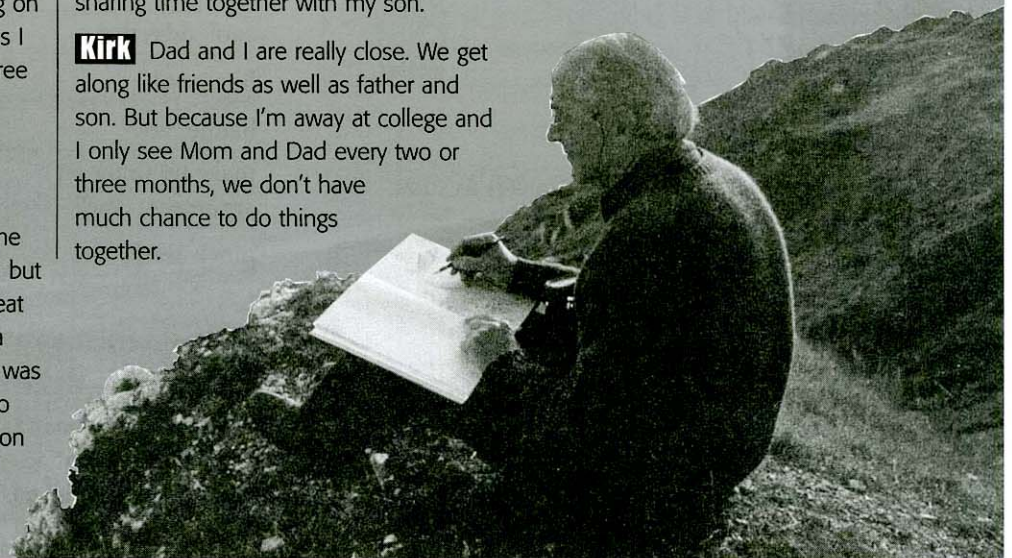
Like father, like son

Chris We're a very close family. There are a lot of similarities between me and Kirk, and we both like being outside. He's much more active than me, of course – but he's 20 and I'm 52, so that's not surprising! I spend a lot of time walking on **the cliffs** by the ocean and sometimes I do 100 drawings in a day. During his free time, Kirk is usually on the water windsurfing, and he can spend all day doing that.

I've never been windsurfing, but I thought it would be good to try it. On the day Kirk took me out, it was fairly warm but the waves were pretty **rough** – not great conditions for a beginner! We went to a beach. I borrowed an old **wetsuit** that was a little small and tight. Kirk swam next to me and showed me how to **balance** on the board, and how to keep the **sail** vertical. It was exhausting!

I really enjoyed the experience, but I won't **take up** windsurfing. My time is too precious for another big hobby. But I was surprised at how much I liked it. The best thing about the weekend, however, was sharing time together with my son.

Kirk Dad and I are really close. We get along like friends as well as father and son. But because I'm away at college and I only see Mom and Dad every two or three months, we don't have much chance to do things together.



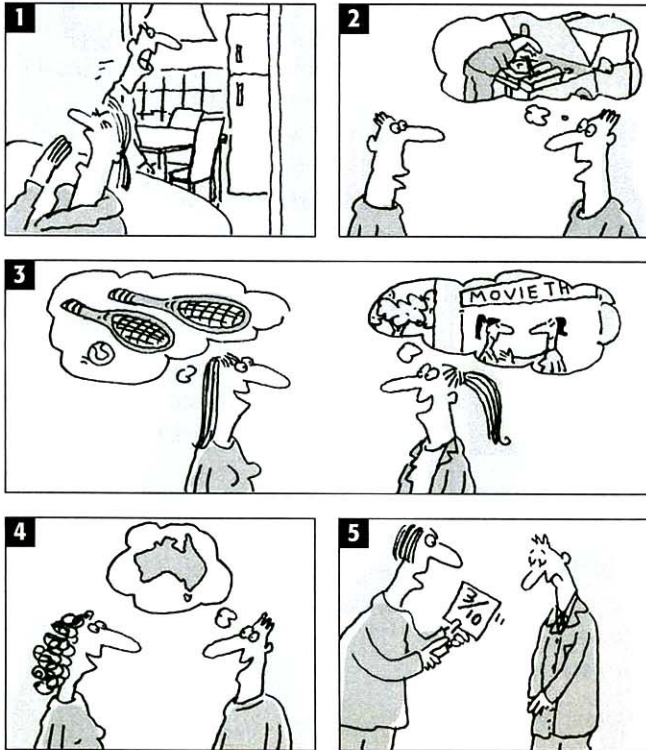
4 GRAMMAR future forms

a Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs.

- 1 I am going to travel around the world after my studies.
travel (a plan)
- 2 I _____ at a friend's house next week because they're painting mine. stay (an arrangement)
- 3 I _____ dinner tomorrow.
make (a promise)
- 4 That looks very heavy. _____ it for you.
I / carry (an offer)

- 5 We _____ some friends after work tonight.
meet (an arrangement)
- 6 I _____ on a diet after Christmas.
go (an intention)
- 7 Look at the traffic! I don't think we _____ on time. arrive (a prediction)
- 8 Hasn't he come yet? I _____ him and see what has happened. call (an instant decision)

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



- 1 A I feel pretty tired this evening.
B Don't worry. I ll make (make) us some dinner and you can get to bed early.
A Thanks. _____ (I / set) the table.
- 2 A Have you heard from the garage yet?
B Oh, I don't think the car _____ (be) ready until Friday, at the earliest.
A _____ (I / call) them and check.
- 3 A Would you like to play tennis with us tonight?
B I can't. I _____ (go) to the movies.
A What a shame. What _____ (you / do) on Friday evening, then?
- 4 A Have you planned your summer vacation yet?
B Yes. We _____ (spend) two weeks touring Australia, although we don't know the exact dates or places yet.
A Wow! That _____ (be) great!
- 5 A Your exam results are terrible. What _____ (you / do) about it?
B I promise I _____ (work) much harder next year.

5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a Underline the stressed syllable in these adjectives.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 outgoing | 5 moody | 8 sociable |
| 2 responsible | 6 impatient | 9 aggressive |
| 3 imaginative | 7 ambitious | 10 disorganized |
| 4 unfriendly | | |

- b Practice saying the words in a.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
age gap <i>noun</i>	/eɪdʒ ɡæp/	
generation <i>noun</i>	/dʒenə'reɪʃn/	
kids <i>noun</i>	/kɪdz/	
shape <i>noun</i>	/ʃeɪp/	
close <i>adjective</i>	/kloʊs/	
cool <i>adjective</i>	/kuːl/	
bite <i>verb</i>	/baɪt/	
blame <i>verb</i>	/bleɪm/	
make up (after an argument) <i>verb</i>	/meɪk ʌp/	
pinch <i>verb</i>	/pɪntʃ/	

LISTENING

- a Listen to a man talking about how position in the family has affected his and his family's personality. Check (✓) the positions he talks about.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 oldest child | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 youngest child | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 middle child | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 only child | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- b Listen again and write the adjectives he uses to describe each person.

himself: not spoiled _____, not s _____, not
i _____, r _____, o _____
his wife: a _____, not l _____,
h _____, c _____, not m _____
his father: r _____, b _____

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

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student Book p.130 Grammar Bank 1C

1 MEETING PEOPLE

Complete the dialogue.

Receptionist Hello, can I ¹ help you?

Eleanor I'm Eleanor Hope, the new sales manager.

Receptionist Ah yes, Mr. Moya's expecting you. Please go in.

Mr. Moya It's ² _____ to see you again,

Eleanor. ³ _____ to Caracas.

Eleanor Thank you, Mr. Moya. It's a great city.

Mr. Moya It certainly is. You've ⁴ _____ Carlos Marín, my assistant, haven't you?

Eleanor Yes. Hi, Carlos.

Mr. Moya And, let me ⁵ _____ you to Katia Vega, our US marketing manager.

Eleanor ⁶ _____ do you do?

Katia How do you do? We've ⁷ _____ a lot about you.

Eleanor All good, I hope!

Mr. Moya And ⁸ _____ is Ana Colón. She's our new graphic designer.

Eleanor Great to ⁹ _____ you, Ana.

Ana It's great to meet you, too. Did you have a good ¹⁰ _____ from Miami?

Eleanor Yes, I did, thank you.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I was wondering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 It won't <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Well, you'll <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Why don't we <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 What a <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 I have <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a take long to find an apartment.
 b to get back to the office.
 c what kind of person the new boss will be.
 d nice restaurant!
 e soon find out.
 f get a coffee?

3 READING

a Read the first paragraph and complete the headings with verbs from the list.

Be Learn Dress Ask Work Take

Tips for your new job



People always remember first impressions. And when you start a new job the impression you make can have a major impact on your future success with the organization. So how can you improve your chances of making a good first impression? Here are some tips.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <u>Be</u> positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 _____ questions <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 _____ appropriately <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 _____ notes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 _____ people's names <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 _____ full days <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Match the sentences to the headings in a.

- a** You probably won't remember everyone's name by the end of the first day, but you should learn the names of every member of your team as soon as possible.
- b** Ask for help or information when you need it. It's always better to ask than to make a mistake and do something wrong.
- c** Try to wear the same sort of clothes as your coworkers. You shouldn't look too dressy or not dressy enough.
- d** Unless you have a photographic memory – and not many of us do – make notes on all the things that you need to understand.
- e** Especially in the first days and weeks of a new job, get to work early and don't leave before your coworkers.
- f** Show your enthusiasm for being part of the organization. Try to look happy, even if you're feeling stressed!



Ka-ching!

1 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

- I don't have any change; can you lend me two dollars? (lend / borrow)
- I _____ my money on that book; it was very boring.
(saved / wasted)
- I can't _____ a new car. I'm broke. (afford / pay)
- The restaurant _____ us too much for our meal. (cost / charged)
- When can you _____ the money I lent you? (owe / pay back)
- She _____ a lot of money in her new job. (earns / wins)
- I need to _____ some money from the bank to buy a new car.
(lend / borrow)
- When my aunt died, I _____ \$5,000. (inherited / invested)

b Complete the advertisement with words from the list.

taxes save mortgages take-out loans salary cost charge

c Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- My sister borrowed \$500 _____ our parents.
- Would you lend money _____ your best friend?
- Whose turn is it to pay _____ coffee?
- I don't spend much money _____ clothes.
- You can pay _____ cash or _____ credit card.

2 READING

a Read the website on page 15 and choose the best word(s) for each space.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1 her | <u>his</u> | their |
| 2 asks | makes | lets |
| 3 each other | another | themselves |
| 4 makes | does | becomes |
| 5 coin | bill | cash |
| 6 have | join | earn |
| 7 afford | pay | buy |
| 8 fill out | fill up | fill |
| 9 month | by month | monthly |
| 10 wait | wait for | waiting |

b Read the website again and check (✓) the best summary.

- If you're a member of TradeSWAPs, you can get paid for your skills. ☐
- If you're a member of TradeSWAPs, you don't have to pay as much for jobs as non-members. ☐
- If you're a member of TradeSWAPs, you can cooperate with other members. ☐

Why **you** should bank with

South & West

OUR ACCOUNT SERVICES

Checking account – open a checking account and get a debit card you can use to
 1 take out cash from our many ATMs or when shopping. And if your company pays your
 2 _____ directly into the account, we don't 3 _____ you anything for the account or for the debit card.

Money Market account – if you want to 4 _____ money, why not use our money market account? The typical interest rate is 5.25% and, if you keep over \$2,000 in the account, it won't 5 _____ you anything.

OUR FINANCING SERVICES


Personal 6 _____ – we can lend you money for that new car, a vacation, computer ... up to a maximum of \$50,000.

7 _____ – do you need to buy or build a house? We can help you finance your new home at one of the lowest interest rates on the market.

OUR EXTRA SERVICES

Do you think you pay too many 8 _____ to the government every month? Why not talk to our specialists. They can help you pay less.

www.tradeswaps.org



What is TradeSWAPs?

Imagine two people, Mark and Laura. Mark is a qualified plumber, and needs to find an accountant to do ¹ his taxes. Laura is a qualified accountant, and wants a new bathroom. The TradeSWAPs website ² _____ them get in touch with ³ _____ and exchange their skills.

How is TradeSWAPs different from just calling a professional?

Money is valuable, and we all need more of it, for vacations or a new car or house. What ⁴ _____ TradeSWAPs different is that it's a "money-free" system for the exchange of skills. There's no need for bank loans, credit cards, or ⁵ _____. It's a win-win situation. Mark gets his taxes done, and Laura gets a new bathroom, and no money changes hands!

Why you should ⁶ _____ TradeSWAPs

We want to make your life easier by giving you access to professional people who want to exchange skills with you. So if you have a job that needs doing, you don't have to wait until you can ⁷ _____ it. You can get it done today!

How to join

Just click here and ⁸ _____ our online form, which asks for your personal details and a list of your professional skills. You'll need to pay a small ⁹ _____ subscription, and you get access to our complete database of fellow professionals. When you need help with anything from remodeling to legal advice, enter your request and ¹⁰ _____ an e-mail. It's as simple as that.

3 GRAMMAR present perfect and simple past

a Circle the correct answer.

- 1 My best friend (inherited) / has inherited a lot of money last month.
- 2 We have used / used the same bank for the last ten years and we don't want to change.
- 3 I took out the loan in 2006. Since then, I made / have made all the payments on time.
- 4 I took / have taken \$100 out of the ATM this morning.
- 5 Have you ever had / Did you ever have any problems with the credit card you're using now?
- 6 I've called / I called the bank yesterday and they are going to give us the loan.
- 7 The company hasn't given / didn't give us a pay raise last year.
- 8 When did she borrow / has she borrowed the money?
- 9 We only parked / have parked the car an hour ago, but they've charged us for two hours!
- 10 I have never owed / never owed money to a bank. I always save up and then pay cash.

b Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

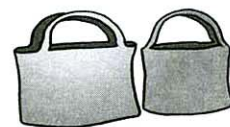
- 1 A How long _____ you _____ your camera? (have)

B Not long. I _____ it about two months ago. (buy)



- 2 A I _____ shopping at the new mall on Saturday. _____ you _____ there yet? (go, be)

B No, I _____ time yet. _____ you _____ anything? (not have, buy)



- 3 A My parents _____ each other for 55 years – since they were eight years old! (know)

B Where _____ they _____? (meet)

A At school. They _____ in the same class. (be)



- 4 A You know those new digital TVs that _____ in yesterday? Well, I _____ two of them since I started work this morning. (come, sell)



- B Wow! You're lucky. I _____ any yet. (not sell)
- 5 A Where _____ you _____ when you first arrived in this city? (live)
- B Well, I _____ in a friend's apartment for a few months, and then I _____ this house. I _____ here for about two years now. (stay, buy, be)

Study Link Student Book p.132 Grammar Bank 2A

4 PRONUNCIATION numbers

a Circle and say the correct number.

- 1 \$23.99 (twenty-three ninety-nine) / twenty-three point nine nine dollars
- 2 $4\frac{1}{4}$ four and a quarter / a fourth
- 3 849 eight hundred forty and nine / eight hundred and forty-nine
- 4 1,500 one thousand five hundred / one thousand and five hundred
- 5 6.73 six point seven three / six point seventy-three
- 6 0.5 oh five / zero point five
- 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$ two halves / two and a half

b Write the numbers in words.

- 1 \$7.50 seven (dollars and) fifty (cents)
- 2 \$999 _____
- 3 14.5 _____
- 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ _____
- 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$ _____
- 6 3,842 _____
- 7 \$2,500,000 _____
- 8 0.7 % _____

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
belongings <i>noun</i>	/bɪ'lɒŋɪnz/	
toothpaste <i>noun</i>	/'tuθpeɪst/	
wealthy <i>adjective</i>	/'welθi/	
give away (money, etc.) <i>verb</i>	/ɡɪv ə'weɪ/	
give up (e.g., smoking) <i>verb</i>	/ɡɪv ʌp/	
own <i>verb</i>	/oʊn/	
set up (e.g., a business) <i>verb</i>	/set ʌp/	
throw away <i>verb</i>	/θrou ə'weɪ/	
turn up (= appear, arrive) <i>verb</i>	/tɜrn ʌp/	
aside from	/ə'saɪd frəm/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man answering some questions about money. Number the questions in the order that the man answers them.

- A Have you bought anything on the Internet recently? What? ☐
- B Have you ever been robbed? What happened? ☐
- C Have you ever lent anyone money? What happened? ☐
- D Have you saved up for something this year? Why (not)? ☐
- E Have you ever lost your wallet / purse? What happened? ☐
- F Have you ever sold anything on the Internet? Why (not)? ☐

b Listen again. What are his answers?

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

Study Link MultiROM

Changing your life

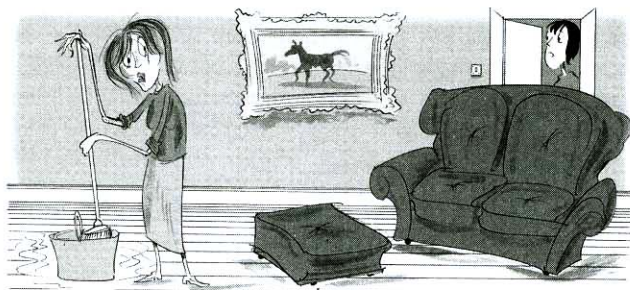
1 GRAMMAR present perfect continuous with for / since

a Write the words and phrases in the correct column.

six years 1992 Friday the last three days
ages a long time New Year's Day I last saw you
months and months he was a child

for	since
<i>six years</i>	

b Complete the dialogues with the present perfect continuous of the verbs in parentheses.



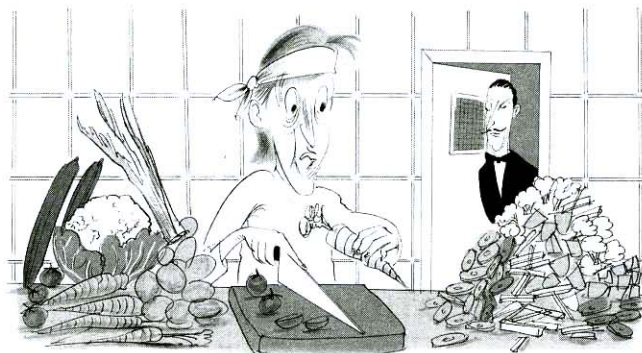
1 A Haven't you finished yet?

B No. I'm exhausted! I _____ (clean) the house for hours!



2 A Have you finished that report?

B Not yet. I _____ (work) on it for three days.



3 A Dinner isn't ready yet.

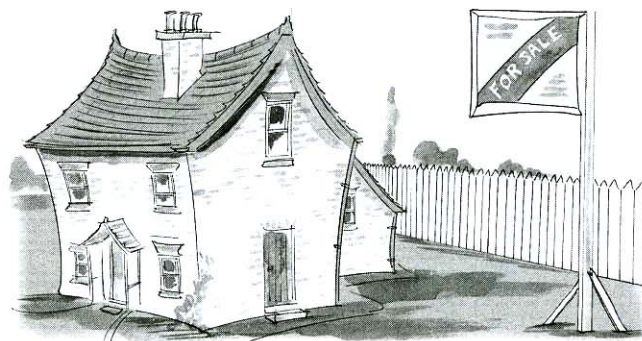
B What _____ (you / do) for the last two hours?

A I _____ (prepare) the vegetables!



4 A He doesn't look very happy.

B No, he _____ (try) to repair his computer all morning.



5 A Why are you moving?

B We _____ (think) of moving for a long time. This house is too small.

c Circle the correct form. If both forms are possible, circle them both.

- 1 How long have you known / been knowing your boyfriend?
- 2 She's gone / been going to the same hairdresser for years.
- 3 They've worked / been working at that bank since 2003.
- 4 He's slept / been sleeping since three o'clock!
- 5 How long have you lived / been living here?
- 6 They've looked / been looking for a new house for ages.
- 7 How long have you had / been having your bike?

Study Link Student Book p.132 Grammar Bank 2B

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm

a Underline the words you would normally stress in each sentence.

- 1 How long has he been teaching here?
- 2 She's been learning Spanish for five years.
- 3 He's been working as a tour guide since he left here.
- 4 They've been traveling around Asia for two months.
- 5 We've been waiting for your call.
- 6 What has she been doing since she moved to Peru?
- 7 I've been cleaning the house all morning.

b Practice saying the sentences in a.

3 READING

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

- 1 Lucy went to Ghana to learn how to play soccer. ☐
- 2 Lucy went to Ghana to help children and get to know the country. ☐
- 3 Lucy went to Ghana because she wants to be a professional soccer coach. ☐

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

- 1 Lucy was worried about being a woman soccer coach. T
- 2 She had problems with discipline. —
- 3 The soccer club she worked with was well equipped. —
- 4 She had plenty of free time during the day. —
- 5 It was too hot to play at noon. —
- 6 She was completely happy with her job. —

c Match the **highlighted** words to the correct definition.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 satisfying | <u>rewarding</u> |
| 2 to sleep for a short time | <u> </u> |
| 3 without shoes or socks | <u> </u> |
| 4 a person who does something without being paid | <u> </u> |
| 5 investigating | <u> </u> |
| 6 incredible, very good | <u> </u> |
| 7 from the country, not the town | <u> </u> |
| 8 the noun from <i>poor</i> | <u> </u> |

MY AFRICAN EXPERIENCE

Lucy Mills writes

After I graduated from college, I wanted to take a year off to do something really special before starting to work. I had a lot of fun **researching** the many different options available. Since I've always played sports, especially soccer, I thought that teaching children in Ghana to play soccer sounded like an **amazing** opportunity.

At first, I thought that a woman soccer coach might not be respected, but when I got to Ghana, I realized that I was wrong. I worked with a soccer club in Nungua, an area in the city of Accra where there is a lot of **poverty**. I coached boys from **rural** families. They were in the under-12, under-14, and under-17 categories. The soccer field was a dusty patch of land, and taxis and goats used to cross the field during the games.

Many of the boys played **barefoot** and without T-shirts, but their passion for the game was amazing. For thousands of Ghanaian children, soccer is their life. Like kids everywhere, they dream of becoming famous players.

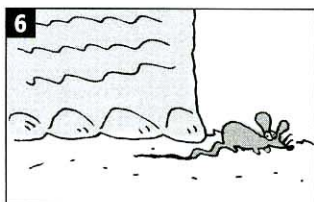
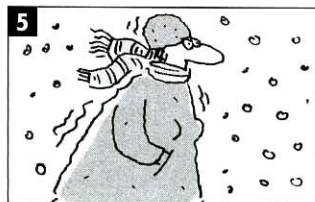
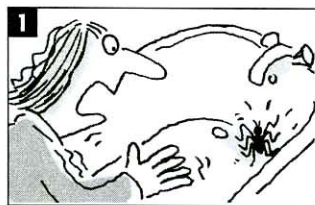
The weather was very hot, so I coached early in the morning and in the evening to avoid the midday sun. During the day, I went home to **take a nap** or read on the balcony. Sometimes I visited the markets or went to the beach.

I loved Ghana because of its beauty and the warmth and friendliness of the people. Being a **volunteer** is sometimes very hard because you get the feeling that what you are doing is not enough. But it is very **rewarding** for both you and the children you meet.



4 VOCABULARY strong adjectives

a Complete the adjective for each picture.



- 1 She's terrified. 4 They're furious.
 2 He's bored. 5 She's fat.
 3 He's sad. 6 It's terrible.

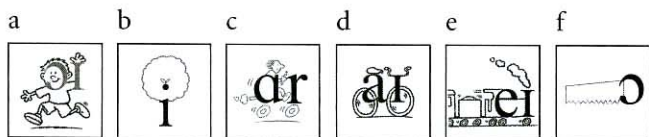
b Complete the sentences with a strong adjective.

- 1 He was an hour late! I'm angry!
 2 A Is Jake's apartment big?
 B Big? It's small! It's 300 square meters.
 3 The weather's been awful all week! It hasn't stopped raining.
 4 I've been working hard all day. I'm tired!
 5 Can I have another cookie? They're delicious.
 6 The movie was amazing! We loved it.

5 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Match the words to the correct sound.

- 1 tiny d 3 great g 5 exhausted h
 2 freezing f 4 boiling b 6 starving s



b Practice saying the words in a.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
apes <i>noun</i>	/eɪps/	
social life <i>noun</i>	/ˈsoʊʃl laɪf/	
tour guide <i>noun</i>	/tʊr gaɪd/	
subway <i>noun</i>	/ˈsʌbweɪ/	
deep <i>adjective</i>	/diːp/	
mistreated <i>adjective</i>	/mɪsˈtriːtɪd/	
trivial <i>adjective</i>	/ˈtrɪviəl/	
apply for (a job) <i>verb</i>	/əˈplɑɪ fər/	
rescue <i>verb</i>	/ˈreskyu/	
take time off <i>verb</i>	/teɪk taɪm ɒf/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about some of the topics in exercise 4 on Student Book page 25. Number the topics in the order she mentions them.

- A a club she's a member of ☐
 B something she's learning to do ☐
 C the kind of car she drives ☐
 D a sport she practices ☐
 E an important possession ☐
 F a friend of hers ☐

b Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Her town is good for cycling because the roads are flat.
 2 She likes cross-country skiing because you don't see many people.
 3 She met her friend from Denver on a mountaineering trip.
 4 Her most important possession is her car.
 5 The Sierra Club gives members information.
 6 The problem with her car is that it is slow.

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

Study Link MultiROM

Race to the sun

1 READING

a Read the text and find the answers.

- Which airline is more expensive, LAB or AeroSur?
- What's the cheapest way to get downtown from the airport?
- What's the best time to travel on a *flota* bus?
- Can you travel intercity on a *micro* bus?
- What are the three disadvantages of traveling by truck?
- Can you get anything to eat on a *tren expreso*?
- Why is *tren rápido* a strange name for this kind of train?

b Look at the **highlighted** words in the text. What do you think they mean? Match them with the correct definition.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 a place where traffic can be stopped by officials | <u>checkpoint</u> |
| 2 go down | _____ |
| 3 before you travel | _____ |
| 4 most important | _____ |
| 5 a thing you can choose | _____ |
| 6 things carried by plane, ship, or train | _____ |
| 7 arranged to happen at a particular time | _____ |
| 8 there for you to use | _____ |

Getting around in Bolivia

How you choose to travel in Bolivia largely depends on how much time and money you have – the more money, the less time you need to spend traveling!

AIR

Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (LAB) has frequent flights between many large cities within the country. A LABPass allows you four flights between the main cities.

You can also fly AeroSur, which has a more frequent service but higher prices. The main air terminal is La Paz El Alto airport. You can get a bus or taxi into the center of La Paz. A taxi will cost about \$6–10, but the bus is only about \$0.50.

BUS

Flotas, the long distance buses, are generally newer, in better condition, and travel the **main** roads. Reserve a ticket **in advance**, and plan to travel by night on the very long routes so that you can sleep. Smaller buses are called *buses*

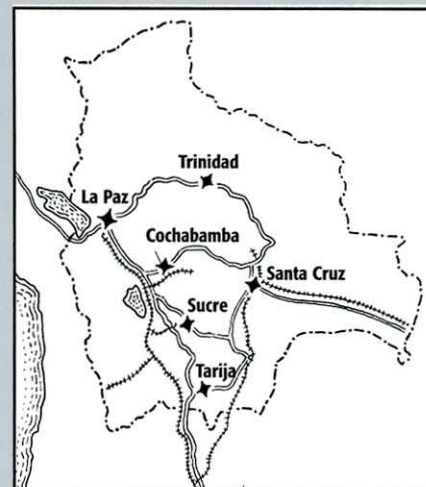
and travel the secondary routes. The smallest buses are *micros*, and they do the local routes.

If you want to travel very cheaply, you can catch a ride on a truck (*camión*), but be prepared for a slow and uncomfortable trip. Some trucks have **scheduled** departures and will accept reservations, but you can also wait for one at police **checkpoints** outside some towns.

Tip! For smaller buses and trucks, dress warmly. The high altitude means that the temperature can **drop** very low at night.

TRAIN

The best train is the *ferrobús*, not always **available**, but it is fast, usually reliable, and comfortable. You can buy tickets up



to a week in advance. Next, the express train, known as *tren expreso*. These have first and second class seats, and a dining car. The third **option** is the *tren rápido* (the fast train), which isn't fast at all as it stops at every station. The fourth train is the *tren mixto* (the mixed train), which carries passengers and **cargo**. Because it is so cheap, if irregular, many of the poorest travelers use this to transport themselves, their luggage, and their animals.

2 HOW WORDS WORK *how long + take*

Complete the sentences and questions with words from the list.

get (x2) take (x2) took (x2)
takes (x2) long (x2)

- In general, the New York subway takes about two or three minutes from one stop to the next.
- How _____ does it _____ to get downtown by car?
- It usually _____ him forty minutes on the bus.
- The train _____ a long time to arrive last Saturday because it was snowing.
- How _____ does it _____ you to _____ home in the evening?
- It _____ me 20 minutes longer to _____ to work yesterday because of the traffic.

3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

- I think tennis is **more exciting as** golf to watch on TV. more exciting than
- In the US, buses are **much more cheap** than the train. _____
- She's wearing **the same skirt than** you. _____
- My mother **drives slower than** my father. _____
- Do Americans work **as harder as** Canadians? _____
- My brother is a little **taller that I am** . _____
- Paulo is **most intelligent** student in my class. _____
- Today is **the hottest day** of the year. _____
- This is **the worse restaurant** I've ever been to. _____
- It was **the more boring** journey I can remember. _____

Vacation Destinations Survey

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

Why would you choose ...

	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	Helsinki (Finland)	Sydney (Australia)
It's exciting.	☀ ☀ ☀	☀	☀ ☀
It's healthy.	☀ ☀	☀ ☀	☀ ☀ ☀
It's cheap.	☀ ☀	☀	☀ ☀
It's safe.	☀	☀ ☀	☀ ☀ ☀
It's easy to get to.	☀ ☀	☀ ☀	☀
It's relaxing.	☀ ☀	☀ ☀	☀ ☀ ☀
It's sunny.	☀ ☀ ☀	☀	☀ ☀
There are a lot of tourists.	☀ ☀ ☀	☀	☀ ☀

b Write sentences with information from the survey.

- Helsinki / exciting / of the three destinations
Helsinki is the least exciting of the three destinations.
- Sydney / healthy / of the three destinations

- Rio de Janeiro / cheap / Helsinki

- Sydney / not / dangerous / Rio de Janeiro

- Helsinki / easy to get to / Rio de Janeiro

- Sydney / relaxing / the three destinations

- Sydney / sunny / Helsinki

- Helsinki / not / have / tourists / Sydney

4 VOCABULARY transportation and travel

Complete the sentences and definitions.

- 1 where you pick up your suitcase after a flight
baggage claim
- 2 where you wait for a train _____
- 3 you get this when you park illegally _____
- 4 At the check-in counter they give you a boarding
_____.
- 5 you need this to travel on a train, bus, or plane

- 6 The speed _____ in cities is often 30 mph in the US.
- 7 what a car needs if it's not electric _____
- 8 the opposite of *take off* _____
- 9 a verb that means "go from one place to another"

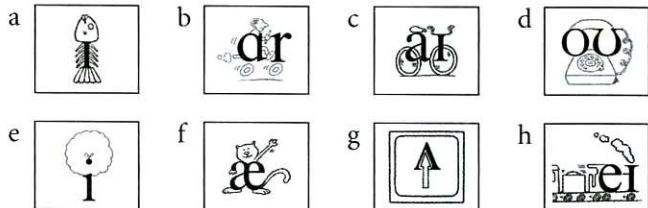
- 10 the place where you board your plane _____
- 11 bags, suitcases, etc. _____
- 12 you can have a window seat or an _____ seat

Study Link Student Book p.148 Vocabulary Bank

5 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Match the words to the correct sound.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cycle, aisle, fine | <input type="checkbox"/> c | 5 public, rush, luggage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 seat, speed, scenery | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 go, slow, road | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 far, park, card | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 plane, gate, take off | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 limit, ticket, trip | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 travel, crash, platform | <input type="checkbox"/> |



b Write the words.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 /flaɪt/ _____ | 4 /traʊk/ _____ |
| 2 /'haɪweɪ/ _____ | 5 /væn/ _____ |
| 3 /'hɛlmət/ _____ | |

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
Exit (sign) <i>noun</i>	/ˈɛksɪt/	
ferry <i>noun</i>	/ˈfɛri/	
scenery <i>noun</i>	/ˈsɪnəri/	
security <i>noun</i>	/səˈkyʊərəti/	
service station <i>noun</i>	/ˈsɜrvəs ˈsteɪʃn/	
tunnel <i>noun</i>	/ˈtʌnl/	
convenient <i>adjective</i>	/kənˈvɪnyənt/	
whole <i>adjective</i>	/hoʊl/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about aspects of dangerous driving. Check (✓) the subjects she talks about.

- 1 The speed limit on highways should be 50 mph. ☐
- 2 Cyclists are as dangerous as car drivers. ☐
- 3 Slow drivers cause as many accidents as fast drivers. ☐
- 4 Drivers shouldn't use any kind of cell phone. ☐
- 5 Traffic radars don't stop speeding. ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is it dangerous to talk on the phone?
- 2 Why is it really dangerous to send text messages?
- 3 How do slow drivers cause accidents?
- 4 What do cyclists often not do?
- 5 Where do some cyclists ride?

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

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES
1 & 2

Complete each sentence with one word.

- 1 Where _____ your sister work?
- 2 When I got home I realized I _____ left my cell phone at work.
- 3 A The phone's ringing.
B I _____ answer it for you.
- 4 _____ you lived here since 2003?
- 5 She's _____ learning Spanish for three years.
- 6 His new movie wasn't as good _____ the last one.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/3

1 REQUESTS AND PERMISSION

- a Complete the requests with the correct form of a verb in the list.

help send call take use work

- 1 Do you think you could work this Saturday? ☒
- 2 Can you _____ me tomorrow? ☐
- 3 Could I _____ your computer this afternoon? Mine's not working. ☐
- 4 Would you mind _____ me an e-mail about that? ☐
- 5 Is it OK if I _____ Friday off? ☐
- 6 Would you mind _____ me with this report? ☐

- b Match the requests and responses.

- a I'm sorry, but we really need you.
- b I'm sorry but I need it. What's wrong with yours?
- c Sure. What time should I call?
- d I'm afraid I can't just now. Maybe Joe can help you.
- e Of course not.
- f Yes, of course. Should I come in at ten o'clock?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A Have you found a job?
B No, I haven't s_____ looking yet.
- 2 A Do you like The Rockets?
B Who? I've never h_____ of them.
- 3 A Can I speak to Miranda, please?
B J_____ a minute. I'll call her.
- 4 A I'm really tired.
B L_____ me get you a cup of tea.
- 5 A H_____ do you like your new job?
B Not too much. But I haven't been there long.


3 READING

www.webwork.org/survey

This week's question

What do you think of office gossip?

A report by the Working Relations Partnership recommends that employers should see gossiping at work as a good thing, not a waste of time. We asked you what you think.



☒ **HELEN** As I understand it, gossiping is just talking about someone behind their back – which can't be good. It divides people.

☐ **AARON** Gossip is great and in my office it travels even quicker than e-mail.

☐ **GREG** Gossip is fine providing it's not about you!

☐ **STEPH** A good social atmosphere is important. However, gossiping can damage people's careers – and there's no way of knowing if it's true or not.

☐ **JOSEPH** In my opinion people are paid to work, not to swap stories.

☐ **LUKE** I am the only man in an office full of women and the constant boring gossip is a real problem. They spend the whole day chatting and I find it hard to concentrate.

- a Read the text about office "gossip" (when people talk about other people and personal things at work). Put a ✓ for the people who say gossip is OK and an ✗ next to the people who say it's bad.
- b Complete these sentences with names from the website.
- 1 Steph says that office gossip can endanger people's careers.
 - 2 _____ thinks that women gossip too much.
 - 3 _____ thinks that gossip can make people separate into groups.
 - 4 _____ says that people shouldn't be paid for chatting to each other.
 - 5 _____ thinks that gossip is a very fast way of communicating information.
 - 6 _____ thinks that gossip isn't a problem as long as you're not the one being talked about.

Modern manners

1 READING

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

- 1 Americans are ruder now than 20 years ago. T
- 2 People are ruder in the country than in cities. —
- 3 Most people said they speak loudly on their cell phones in public places. —
- 4 Many people think that technology is making us ruder. —
- 5 People are more stressed now than years ago. —
- 6 On Amtrak trains there is a car reserved for cell phone users. —

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

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

- 1 A lot of modern technology is designed for individual use, for example MP3 players.
- 2 talking loudly on their cells, some people also interrupt conversations to take a call.
- 3 Cell phones are very useful. , they can also be very annoying.
- 4 We should all improve our manners we all can live together more happily.
- 5 Almost everyone has a cell phone, not everyone uses it every day.

d Underline five other words or phrases. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Changing manners



The fast, high-tech lives of Americans have had a big effect on American society. Bad manners and behavior have become typical in our hurried world, from angry drivers to loud cell phone conversations in public.

Many Americans believe that manners have gotten worse and official figures confirm this. In a recent survey, nearly 70% said that people are ruder than they were 20 or 30 years ago. This is true of both large and small towns, **although** 74% of those living in cities said that people have become ruder, compared with 67% in rural areas. **However**, few people believe that they have bad manners themselves!

For example, only 8% in the questionnaire admit they have ever used their cell phones in public in a loud or annoying way.

Many people blame new technology for our changing

manners. Computers, MP3 players, and cell phones take us away from face-to-face contact, **as well as** being very annoying in public places. "All of these things result in a world with more stress, more chances for people to be rude to each other," said Peter Post, an instructor on business manners.

But what can we do about it? Some people would like to see a rail car reserved for cell phone users **so that** the rest of us can travel in peace and quiet. In fact, one train company, Amtrak, has banned cell phones in one car of some trains, which is called a "Quiet Car."

2 GRAMMAR *must, have to, should* (obligation)

a Circle the correct option. If both are possible, circle them both.

Some useful **TIPS** for tourists in NYC

- 1 If you don't like sore feet, you **must** / **don't have to** bring comfortable shoes to New York. You'll be doing a lot of walking.

- 2 If you get lost, you **must not** / **shouldn't** be afraid to ask for directions. New Yorkers are usually pretty friendly.

- 3 If you want to ask someone a question on the street, you **must** / **should** say "Excuse me" to get their attention.



- 4 If you drive, you **must** / **should** wear a seat belt at all times. It's the law.

- 5 If you have time, you **have to** / **should** take a ride on the Staten Island Ferry. It's free and you get a great view of the city.



- 6 To ride the bus, you **have to** / **should** have a MetroCard or the exact change. The drivers don't handle money.

- 7 New York is a pretty safe city, but use your common sense. For example, you **shouldn't** / **don't have to** walk in certain areas at night.

- 8 Some museums have a "suggested" entrance fee. That means you **must not** / **don't have to** pay the full price, but you **have to** / **should** pay something. It's not free.



- 9 In restaurants the tip is **not** included in the bill, so you **should** / **have to** leave a tip, about fifteen percent, if the service is satisfactory.

- 10 You **must not** / **don't have to** smoke in bars or restaurants. It is prohibited by law.



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

- 1 My mother is a nurse and **she often should work** weekends.

she often has to work

- 2 **You should to take a rest** . You look exhausted.

- 3 In the future, **everyone will must speak** English and Chinese.

- 4 **Do you have to wear** a suit and tie to work?

- 5 **I must stay in bed** yesterday as I didn't feel well.

- 6 **You don't have to park** here. It says "no parking."

- 7 **I didn't have to take a taxi** . Lina took me to the airport.

- 8 **People shouldn't answer** their cell phones when they are talking to someone.

3 VOCABULARY cell phones

Complete the sentences.

- 1 If you want to send a message to someone, you can t ext them.
- 2 When you call somebody and they are already talking, the line is b _____.
- 3 When you finish a phone call, you h _____ up.
- 4 If you want to call someone, you first have to d _____ their number, by pressing some keys.
- 5 The sound your cell phone makes when someone calls you is a r _____ t _____.
- 6 If you call someone and they don't answer, you can c _____ b _____ later.
- 7 You must remember to t _____ o _____ your cell phone when you go into a theater or concert hall.
- 8 If you call someone and their cell phone isn't on, you can leave a m _____ on their v _____ m _____.
- 9 If you use your phone when you are driving, you must use a h _____ -f _____ phone.
- 10 If you want to dial a number quickly, you can use sp _____ dialing.

4 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress, phonetics

a Underline the words that you usually stress in these sentences.

- 1 You must take your passport or other identification when you go to Italy.
- 2 We should call the restaurant to reserve a table.
- 3 You must not park your car on the sidewalk.
- 4 Children shouldn't watch more than two hours of television a day.
- 5 Do you really have to work on Saturday?
- 6 You don't have to be a member to play at this club.
- 7 We had to buy a new car last month.

b Write the words.

- 1 /'mænərz/ manners 4 /'bɪzi/ _____
- 2 /'mʌst/ _____ 5 /sɛl fəʊn/ _____
- 3 /'ʃʊdnt/ _____ 6 /'mesɪdʒ/ _____

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

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
guests <i>noun</i>	/gɛsts/	
crazy <i>adjective</i>	/'kreɪzi/	
disgusting <i>adjective</i>	/dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/	
complain (about sth) <i>verb</i>	/kəm'pleɪn/	
do (sb) a favor <i>verb</i>	/du ə 'feɪvər/	
pour (a drink) <i>verb</i>	/pɔr/	
step on (somebody's foot) <i>verb</i>	/stɛp ɒn/	
swallow <i>verb</i>	/'swaləʊ/	
translate (into) <i>verb</i>	/træns'leɪt/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about using cell phones. What does he think?

- 1 He doesn't mind people who use cell phones in public. ☐
- 2 He hates people who use cell phones in public. ☐

b Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 I think you should _____ from other people when you're talking on a cell phone.
- 2 It doesn't really _____ me, but some people find it very _____.
- 3 As _____ I know, you must not use a cell phone _____ in a car.
- 4 Turning off your cell phone in class is just _____.
- 5 I suppose people _____ it, but it can be very _____ to listen to!

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

Study Link MultiROM

Judging by appearances

1 READING

a Read the text. Match each emoticon to the correct description. Turn the book to the right to see the faces!

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 =:-) <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 :-{} <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 (:-) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 B-) <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 :-){~ <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 :+) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 :-){ <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 &:-) <input type="checkbox"/> | |

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a bald | e wearing glasses |
| b big nose | f with a beard |
| c with a mustache | g straight hair |
| d curly hair | h with a long beard |

b Match the **highlighted** words in the text to the synonyms and descriptions.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1 to substitute | <u>replace</u> |
| 2 put information in a newspaper or on TV to get people to buy something | _____ |
| 3 in place of, in preference to | _____ |
| 4 simple | _____ |
| 5 connected with money | _____ |
| 6 magazines with picture stories | _____ |
| 7 letters, signs, and symbols used in writing | _____ |
| 8 the way that something is done | _____ |

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

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 Emoticons represent human emotions. | <u>T</u> |
| 2 Emoticons should be read from left to right. | _____ |
| 3 You should always draw the nose first. | _____ |
| 4 A newspaper used symbols as faces in the 1950s. | _____ |
| 5 <i>Kaomoji</i> are Japanese comic books. | _____ |
| 6 Asian emoticons are read from right to left. | _____ |
| 7 Some computer programs automatically delete emoticons. | _____ |
| 8 It's not a good idea to use emoticons in more formal messages. | _____ |

Emoticons

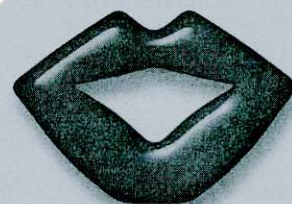
The word **emoticon** comes from a combination of two words: **emotion** and **icon** and it is a sequence of **characters** that is intended to represent a human face and its appearance or emotion.

The **basic** form contains eyes [:], perhaps the nose [-], and the mouth, which can be happy [)] or sad [(]. People also add hair, beards, glasses, etc., depending on the situation. In the West, emoticons are written from left to right, so the hair or eyes are normally first, followed by a nose and then the mouth. If you put your head on one side, towards your left shoulder, you can recognize them more easily.

An early example of using text to represent a face appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune* in 1953 to **advertise** the movie *Lili*: "Today - You'll laugh :) You'll cry :(You'll love <3 *Lili*."

People from East Asia often use a style of emoticons known as **verticons** (vertical + icon) or **kaomoji** in Japanese, which literally means "face letters." You can recognize these emoticons "straight on," i.e., without turning your head to one side. The **style** of these faces is similar to the style in Japanese anime and manga **comic books**.

Nowadays people often use emoticons in e-mail messages, but people shouldn't use emoticons in more formal situations. One reason is because some programs automatically **replace** emoticons with images. For example, one man was discussing a **financial** plan called a 401(k) by e-mail with his boss. He wrote 401(k) in his e-mail, but the software automatically replaced (k) with a pair of lips giving a big kiss, and that's what his boss saw **instead of** 401(k)!



2 HOW WORDS WORK *look* or *look like*?

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

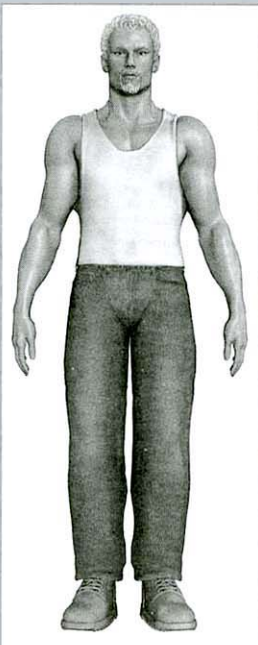
- I **look** my older brother. We're both tall and dark. look like
- This **looks like** a nice hotel. _____
- You **look** happy. Have you had some good news? _____
- He's 35, but he **looks like** older. _____
- That shirt **looks** awful. Take it off! _____
- What's the matter? You **look like** worried. _____

3 VOCABULARY describing people

a Complete the sentences.

- No, I don't think he's 48. He's only in his early forties, around 41 or 42.
- Your hair is over your eyes. You should ask your hairdresser to cut your b_____.
- A What does he l_____ like?
B He's tall, with blond hair, and very good-looking.
- He had very little hair for years, but now he is totally b_____.
- No, we're not fat, but we're both going on a diet because we're a little o_____.
- He's in his m_____ -fifties – probably about 54 or 55.
- When she was young, she had red hair, but it's completely g_____ now that she's in her sixties.
- She wears her hair in a p_____.
- She's very tall and s_____. She looks like a model.
- My brother's hair isn't straight, it's long and w_____.

b Complete the police descriptions according to the pictures.

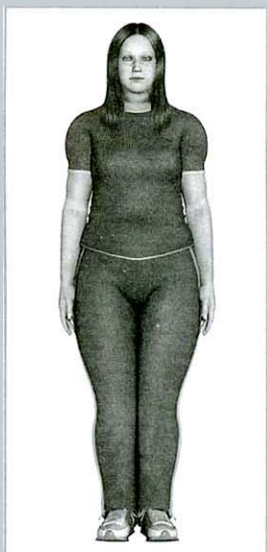


WANTED!

Our first suspect is male, in his
1 late twenties or 2 _____
thirties, medium 3 _____ (about
1.7 m) and 4 _____, because he
often goes to a gym. He has
5 _____, 6 _____ hair,
which is very 7 _____ in color.
He has a 8 _____ and a
9 _____.

The other suspect is female, in her
mid-10 _____ or possibly younger,
perhaps 21 or 22. She is 11 _____
(about 1.4 m) and a little 12 _____.
She has 13 _____, 14 _____
hair that is 15 _____ in color.





**If you see either of these people, you
shouldn't approach them because
they are very dangerous. Please
contact your nearest police station.**



Study Link Student Book p.149 *Vocabulary Bank*

4 PRONUNCIATION -*igh*, -*igh*, and -*igh*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

			
over weigh t	sigh t	tigh t	bri gh t
eigh ties	migh t	strai gh t	hi gh
ligh t	nei gh bor	hei gh t	wei gh

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link Student Book p.158 *Sound Bank*

5 GRAMMAR *must, may, might, can't* (deduction)

- a Complete the sentences with *must, might / may, or can't*.



- 1 They must be very happy – they just won the lottery.



- 2 She _____ be the new boss – she's too young!



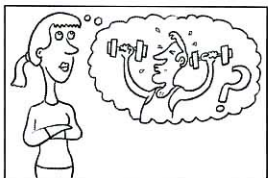
- 3 It _____ be a Mayan plate, but I'm not sure.



- 4 That _____ be the same man – he looks completely different!



- 5 Look. He _____ be the doctor. Open the door.



- 6 I don't know where Jim is. He _____ be at the gym. He sometimes goes there after work.

- b Complete the sentences with *must, might / may, or can't* and a verb from the list.

be (x3) come earn feel have rain

- You've been at the gym all morning. You must be tired!
- It _____ today. Those clouds are pretty dark.
- She _____ four children – she's only 20!
- Jane failed her final exams. She _____ awful!
- I'm not sure where Juana is from. But from her accent I think she _____ from Peru or maybe Ecuador.
- John's in the hospital? That _____ true. I saw him this morning and he was fine.

- 7 He _____ a lot of money if he can afford a Mercedes.

- 8 I don't know who that man over there is but he _____ Gina's husband. He's too old. Gina told me her husband was in his thirties.

Study Link Student Book p.134 Grammar Bank 3B

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>research</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈrɪsərtʃ/	
<u>wig</u> <i>noun</i>	/wɪɡ/	
<u>embarrassed</u> <i>adjective</i>	/ɪmˈbærəst/	
<u>hideous</u> <i>adjective</i>	/ˈhɪdiəs/	
<u>masculine</u> <i>adjective</i>	/ˈmæskjələn/	
<u>proud</u> <i>adjective</i>	/praʊd/	
<u>vain</u> <i>adjective</i>	/veɪn/	
<u>expect</u> <i>verb</i>	/ɪkˈspekt/	
<u>make an effort</u> <i>verb</i>	/meɪk ən ˈɛfərt/	
<u>renew</u> (a passport) <i>verb</i>	/rɪˈnu/	

LISTENING

- a Listen to someone describing two famous people and answer the questions.

- Where is the man from?
- How old is he?
- What does he look like?
- What does he do?
- Where is the woman from?
- How old is she?
- What does she look like?
- What does she do?

- b Listen again to check your answers. Who do you think the two people are?

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

Study Link MultiROM



Failure is not falling down. Failure is falling down and not getting up again.

Richard Nixon, former US President

If at first you don't succeed, ...

1 GRAMMAR *can, could, be able to*

Nancy Peters

Education:

- ☐ B.A. in Spanish with Marketing (1994)
- ☐ Master in Business Administration (1999)

Work Experience:

- ☐ 2000–present: Managing Director, Brand Marketing Services Inc., Los Angeles.
- ☐ 1994–2000: Assistant then Marketing Manager, IBM Seattle.
- ☐ 1989–1991: Trainee and operator with IBM, Los Angeles.

Other Skills:

- ☐ Intermediate computer programming: 1990
- ☐ Typing certificate: 1993
- ☐ French – basic certificate: 2001
- ☐ Spanish (fluent)
- ☐ Driver's license: I will be taking my driving test next month

Hobbies & Interests:

- ☐ Sports, especially tennis and badminton
- ☐ Learning languages – I hope to start Japanese classes next October



b Circle the correct form. If both forms are possible, circle them both.

- 1 He can / is able to cook really well because he used to work in a restaurant.
- 2 To work for this airline, you **must can** / **must be able to** speak English fluently.
- 3 I'm really sorry I **couldn't** / **wasn't able to** come to your party last Saturday.
- 4 If it doesn't rain, we **can** / **we'll be able to** go to the mountains tomorrow.
- 5 I've been so busy that I **haven't could** / **haven't been able to** call him yet.
- 6 I **used to can** / **used to be able to** speak a little Russian, but I've forgotten it now.
- 7 If we had a little more money, we **could** / **would be able to** buy a better car.
- 8 I hate **not can** / **not being able to** tell my boss what I really think of him!
- 9 He **could** / **was able to** talk when he was only eighteen months old.
- 10 **Can you** / **Will you be able to** help me tomorrow?
- 11 I've **never could** / **never been able to** dance very well.
- 12 To live in the country, you need to **can** / **be able to** drive.

Study Link Student Book p.134 Grammar Bank 3C

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can, could, or be able to*.

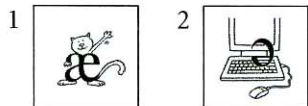
- 1 Nancy can play badminton.
- 2 She _____ type when she started working for IBM in Seattle.
- 3 She _____ speak Italian.
- 4 She _____ write computer programs since at least 1990.
- 5 She'd like _____ speak Japanese.
- 6 She _____ speak French when she was with IBM in Los Angeles.
- 7 She _____ drive a car very soon.

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm; sounds

a Underline the words you would normally stress in these sentences.

- 1 She won't be able to come tonight.
- 2 I've never been able to play chess well.
- 3 She can ski better than me.
- 4 We weren't able to find the restaurant.
- 5 I'll be able to meet her family on Saturday.
- 6 We can't understand a word he says.
- 7 We could meet downtown.
- 8 I'd like to be able to travel more often.

b Match the **highlighted** words with sounds 1 or 2.



- 1 He **can** play the piano. 2 ☐
- 2 I **can't** hear what you're saying. ☐
- 3 Where **can** we sit? ☐
- 4 My brother **can't** swim, but I **can**. ☐ ☐
- 5 She'd like to be able to ski, but she **can't**. ☐
- 6 What languages **can** she speak? ☐

c Practice saying the sentences in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank

3 READING

a Read the ten tips about running in a marathon.

Which are for before the race? 2

Which are for during the race? 1

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

- 1 If you have an injury, you should stop running. T
- 2 Buy a pair of new running shoes especially for the race.
- 3 You shouldn't run far the day before the race.
- 4 Spend the day before looking around the city.
- 5 If you don't take a shower on the day of the race, you may become dehydrated.
- 6 Take a break every five miles or five kilometers.
- 7 It's a good idea to start the race fast and then slow down.
- 8 You shouldn't eat a lot the day before the race.
- 9 You should drink a little water at regular intervals.
- 10 Arrive about 15 minutes before the start of the race.



You've done your training – now you have to run the race. Here are our top ten tips to help you succeed in any big city marathon.

1 Be determined to finish. Your mind needs to be as strong as your body! Don't give up unless you have an injury.

2 Check all your gear carefully three or four days before the race. Then you'll know you haven't forgotten anything. Don't wear anything new, especially shoes.

3 Have a gentle run the day before the big race. Two or three miles will not affect your energy reserves and it will relieve any pre-race nerves you may be feeling.

4 Resist the temptation to spend the whole day before the race sightseeing or shopping. It's easy to do that at the big city marathons like Boston or New York, especially if you go with a friend. Take it easy the day before.

5 Take a shower the morning of the marathon. This removes body oils and helps the body stay cool, which is important to prevent dehydration.

6 Split the race into "chunks" in your mind. Concentrate on each five-mile or five-kilometer section, so that you feel you are making progress. Instead of running 26 miles, you just have to run five miles five times!

7 Run at a steady pace that you know you can maintain. Don't get too excited at the start – if you set off too fast, you'll suffer later.

8 Eat a large balanced dinner in preparation for the race. This could include protein, carbohydrate, and some fat. A nice dessert would be fine. No alcohol!

9 Don't drink too much during the race. You should sip water at every stop but not too much. Never try glucose supplements if you haven't used them before in training.

10 Plan how to get to the start of the race carefully and arrive at least half an hour before so that you have time to warm up properly.

4 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives

a Correct the incorrect adjectives.

- 1 I didn't know anyone at the party, so it was very bored. boring
- 2 He was very disappointed when he failed. _____
- 3 Working in a store is very tiring. _____
- 4 This game is very excited. _____
- 5 She felt very embarrassing by her mistake. _____
- 6 I can't go by plane – I'm frightened of flying.

- 7 Are you interesting in foreign movies? _____
- 8 He felt frustrated because he couldn't speak the language. _____

b Circle the correct answer.

- 1 She didn't know they were planning a party for her birthday and was very surprised / surprising.
- 2 My grandmother gets extremely tired / tiring if she does too much.
- 3 It's very worried / worrying that we haven't heard from him since he went to South Africa.
- 4 Apparently their vacation was very bored / boring.
- 5 You must be excited / exciting about your new job.
- 6 Tell me more about your time in New York – it's very interested / interesting.
- 7 The news today is so depressed / depressing.
- 8 I felt so embarrassed / embarrassing when I couldn't remember her name.

5 HOW WORDS WORK so

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 I was very late for work, | <u>d</u> |
| 2 I was so tired | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I'm afraid of flying, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I was so disappointed with the restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 I didn't want to speak to anyone, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 I was so worried about the exam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a **so** I always travel by car.
 b (that) I studied until 3:00 a.m.
 c (that) I went straight to bed.
 d **so** I took a taxi.
 e (that) I never went there again.
 f **so** I turned off my cell.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
wave <i>noun</i>	/weɪv/	
amazed <i>adjective</i>	/ə'meɪzd/	
dehydrated <i>adjective</i>	/,di'hædreɪtɪd/	
determined <i>adjective</i>	/dɪ'tɜːmənd/	
give up (= stop trying) <i>verb</i>	/ɡɪv ʌp/	
improve <i>verb</i>	/ɪm'pruːv/	
keep on <i>verb</i>	/'kiːp ɒn/	
manage to (do sth) <i>verb</i>	/'mænɪdʒ/	
scream <i>verb</i>	/skriːm/	
take up (a hobby) <i>verb</i>	/teɪk ʌp/	

LISTENING

a Listen and check (✓) the questions that the man answers.

- 1 Can you cook? ☐
- 2 Have you ever taught anyone to cook? ☐
- 3 Are you good at it? ☐
- 4 When did you start to learn? ☐
- 5 What's your favorite cookbook? ☐
- 6 How did you learn to cook? ☐
- 7 How often do you cook? ☐
- 8 Was it easy or difficult to learn? ☐

b Listen again. What are his answers?

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

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES
2 & 3

Complete each sentence with one word.

- 1 I've had my car _____ three years now.
- 2 How _____ have you been living in Peru?
- 3 It's the _____ beautiful city I've ever seen.
- 4 You _____ touch that! It isn't yours.
- 5 She _____ be 40! She only looks about 30.
- 6 I'd love to be _____ to play a musical instrument.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/3

1 HOW TO GET THERE

Complete the dialogue.

- A How do I ¹ get _____ to the Pompidou Center?
- B The best ² way _____ is to take the metro, Line 1.
- A How many ³ stops _____ is it?
- B Five or six. I can't remember exactly.
- A Do I have to ⁴ catch _____ trains?
- B No. It's direct.
- A Where do I get ⁵ on _____ ?
- B At Châtelet. You can walk from there.
- A How long does it ⁶ take _____?
- B About half an hour.
- A How ⁷ far _____ is the metro from here?
- B About 15 minutes' walk.
- A Thanks.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 So what do you think of it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b |
| 2 What's it like? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 It's too bad there isn't an elevator. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 It's a long way from your office. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 I can't wait to see it. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Are you on your own? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 I'll call you back. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a But it's near a metro station.
- b I like it! I think I'm going to take it.
- c It's small but very nice.
- d No, I'm with the owner of the apartment.
- e OK. Talk to you later.
- f That's true, but the exercise will be good for me.
- g You can come with me tomorrow.

3 READING

PARIS

Getting Around

The best way to get around is on foot or by *metro* (subway), at least until you become familiar with the bus routes. Free maps are available at the Gare du Nord train station and other *metro* or train stations. Buy a *Paris Par Arrondissements* (a book of maps) from any of the kiosks at *metro* entrances. This useful little book lists every street by *arrondissement* (district) and has maps with clear references. And you can always ask the locals for directions, of course.

The Paris *metro* is easy to use, clean, and fast. Follow *sortie* for the exit and *correspondance* to change trains. Buy a *carnet* of ten tickets to save money and stamp your ticket in the machine before you get on. The bus is also a great way to travel with a view, once you are familiar with the routes. Remember to stamp (*composter*) your tickets in the machines just after you get on. Central Paris is compact and the best way to get to know

it is on foot, particularly to feel the atmosphere change slightly as you go from *arrondissement* to *arrondissement*. However, driving in Paris is only for the brave or crazy. The easiest way to get a taxi in Paris is to find a taxi stand at train and large *metro* stations. The white light on the roof of the taxi indicates that it is free. You don't have to tip taxi drivers, but they appreciate it if you round up the fare. Finally, several companies offer river tours down the Seine. It may be a touristy way to get around, but it's still fun.



a Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the best way to get around Paris when you first arrive?
- 2 Where can you get a free map of the city?
- 3 Which book should you buy when you arrive?
- 4 How can you save money on your subway tickets?
- 5 What do you have to do when you get on a bus?
- 6 Why is it good to walk around central Paris?
- 7 Does the writer recommend driving in Paris?
- 8 How do you know if a taxi is free?
- 9 Is it necessary to give taxi drivers a tip?
- 10 What can you do on the Seine?

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

Back to school, age 35

1 VOCABULARY education

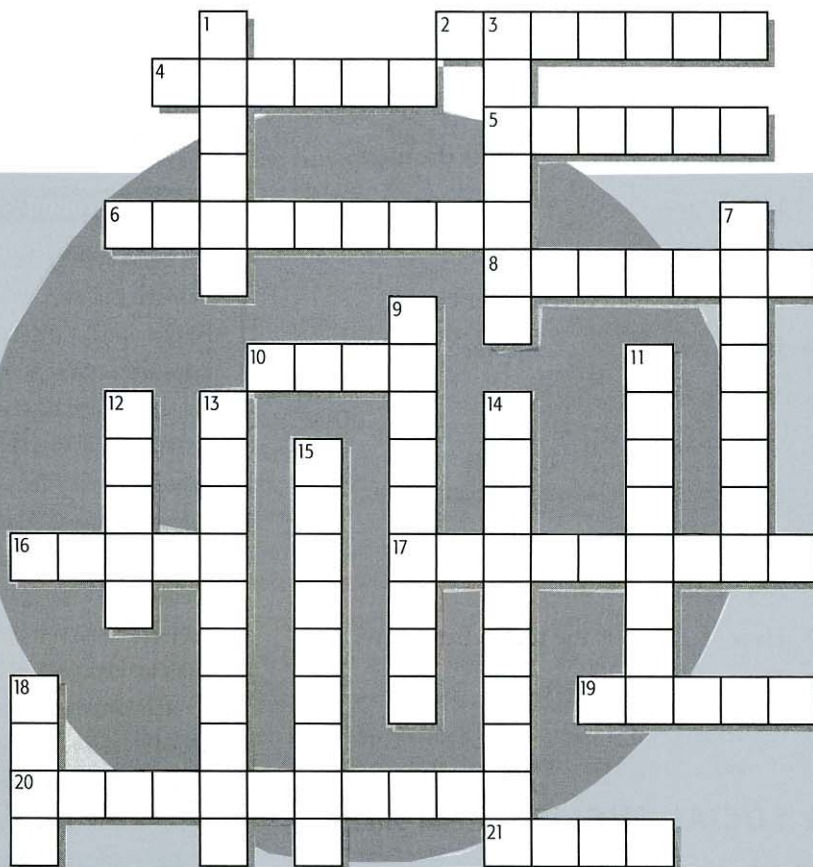
Complete the crossword puzzle.

Clues across →

- 2 The opposite of a *public* school
- 4 University graduates have a ____
- 5 A teacher who has lots of rules is ____.
- 6 A school for children 1–3 years old
- 8 A person whose job is to teach in a school
- 10 The study of numbers
- 16 A mark on an exam or course
- 17 A school after elementary school
- 19 You can go to a language school to ____
to speak French
- 20 The study of computers is usually called
"computer science" or "____ technology."
- 21 Another name for a test



Clues down ↓

- 1 To study for an exam
- 3 After an exam, you get the ____.
- 7 A period of time in a school year
- 9 A subject that studies chemical elements
- 11 The days and times of classes
- 12 For example, to copy answers on a test from
another student
- 13 The study of novels, plays, and poetry
- 14 A way of controlling students' behavior
- 15 The director of a school
- 18 The opposite of *pass* (a test)



2 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/ or /yu/?

a Circle the word with a different sound.

	/yu/		/yu/
computer	few	much	music
lunch	study	number	usually
result	university	uniform	subject

b Underline the stressed syllable.

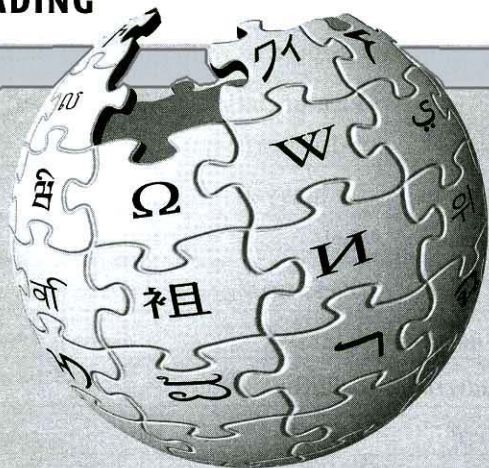
- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 un <u>iversity</u> | 5 behave | 8 elementary |
| 2 review | 6 discipline | 9 professor |
| 3 exam | 7 secondary | 10 college |
| 4 uniform | | |

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank

Study Link Student Book p.150 Vocabulary Bank

3 READING



The Internet and education

Until quite recently Silicon Valley and its innovations had little effect on teaching and learning. But with the rise of the Internet, information technology is now beginning to have much more influence on education. Two areas that are becoming more and more significant are “blogs” and “wikis.”

The word “blog” is short for “weblog.” A *blog* is an online diary or “log” of someone’s life, thoughts, or opinions. Anybody can create their own blog and blogging is becoming extremely popular. Type “blog” into Google and you’ll get over 500 million hits. For educational purposes, scholars, teachers, and students create blogs as personal online study sites: places to work together and share information and ideas. Some universities even give their students and staff free space on a server to start their own blogs.

“Wikis” are websites where anyone can add content and make changes so that the site becomes a group creation. “Wiki” stands for “What I Know Is.” These sites can be a valuable source of information and opinion for students. However, the information may not be totally accurate and some scholars refuse to use them. Perhaps the best-known wiki is the online encyclopedia Wikipedia, which has more than one million entries in over 100 languages. Wikipedia is working hard to make sure that its information is completely accurate so that students will be able to use it with confidence. There’s no doubt that it is an incredible resource.

a Read the article and find the answers to these questions as quickly as you can.

1 Is information technology more or less important in education than before?

more

2 Where does the word “blog” come from?

3 What is a “blog”?

4 What are blogs used for at universities?

5 What does “wiki” mean?

6 Who puts the information on this kind of website?

7 Why do students need to be careful if they use “wikis” when they study?

8 What is Wikipedia?

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

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

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 She won’t pass her exams | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d |
| 2 I’ll have to go to a new school | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She won’t start elementary school | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I think I’ll go on vacation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 As soon as I get home, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Her parents will get her a present | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a after I finish my exams.
- b if she gets good grades.
- c I’m going to do my homework.
- d unless she studies more.
- e until she’s five years old.
- f when my parents move to San Diego.

b Circle the correct answers.

- 1 He'll study history at the university (if) / until he gets good grades.
- 2 She won't start the class as soon as / **until** all the students are quiet.
- 3 I'll probably talk to my adviser **before** / if I choose my subjects for the next year.
- 4 We'll have to wear a uniform **when** / after we go to a private school.
- 5 I won't leave early **unless** / if the teacher gives me permission.
- 6 She'll do her homework if / as soon as she gets home.
- 7 He'll be really disappointed if / **unless** he fails his exams.
- 8 She won't go to high school **until** / as soon as she's 14 years old.

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present or future (*will* / *won't*).

- 1 If I don't write the date on my calendar, I 'll forget it. (not write, forget)
- 2 _____ you _____ the exam again if you _____ it? (take, fail)
- 3 I _____ my homework as soon as this program _____. (do, end)
- 4 Unless her grades _____ very good, she _____ study medicine. (be, not be able to)
- 5 He _____ home until he _____ from high school. (not leave, graduate)
- 6 When I _____ the test results, I _____ you immediately. (get, call)
- 7 I _____ and see you before I _____ to Korea. (come, go)
- 8 We _____ late unless we _____. (be, hurry up)
- 9 Until I _____ to my adviser I _____ what subjects I'm doing. (speak, not know)
- 10 You _____ the test if you _____ your notes. (not pass, not review)

Study Link Student Book p.136 Grammar Bank 4A

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
adviser <i>noun</i>	/əd'vaɪzər/	
behavior <i>noun</i>	/bɪ'heɪvər/	
bell <i>noun</i>	/bɛl/	
cafeteria <i>noun</i>	/kæfə'tɪrɪə/	
effective <i>adjective</i>	/ɪ'fektɪv/	
slightly <i>adverb</i>	/'slaɪtli/	
punish <i>verb</i>	/'pʌnɪʃ/	
first of all	/fɜrst əv ɔl/	
second <i>adverb</i>	/'sekənd/	
finally <i>adverb</i>	/'faɪnəli/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about schools and education. Check (✓) the two statements she is responding to.

- 1 Private schools are usually better than public schools. ☐
- 2 All schools should let students wear whatever they want. ☐
- 3 Girls learn better without boys in the class. ☐
- 4 Boys learn better in a mixed class. ☐

b Listen again. Complete the reasons she gives.

- 1 It's better if all children _____.
- 2 It's _____ for the parents.
- 3 It's _____ for the children to _____ in the morning.
- 4 Girls work better _____.
- 5 If there aren't boys, I think girls _____.
- 6 Girls generally _____ than boys.

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

Study Link MultiROM

In an ideal world...

1 GRAMMAR second conditional

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

1 If she gets the job, she'd have to move to France.

If she got the job

2 I'd help you this weekend if I could, but I can't.

3 They wouldn't sell their house, even if someone offers them a million dollars.

4 If he doesn't like the job so much, he wouldn't work so hard, but he loves it.

5 I'd save more money if I were you.

6 If I could choose my job, I'll be a journalist.

7 If I didn't have small children, I'd travel more, but they're too young right now.

8 We'd go to the movies more often, if we'd have the time.

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

1 If I didn't need the money, I wouldn't work on Saturdays. (not work)

2 I _____ you at the airport if you tell me what time the flight arrives. (meet)

3 If you're late again, you _____ your job. (lose)

4 If she _____ so selfish, she would have more friends. (not be)

5 _____ you _____ if you won the lottery?

(retire)

6 We'll be very surprised if they _____ this year.

(get married)

7 If there were better public transportation, there

_____ so much traffic. (not be)

8 You'd meet more people if you _____ more

often. (go out)

9 If I have more time next year, I _____ another

language. (learn)

10 If I had more time, I _____ another language

but I'm too busy. (learn)

Study Link Student Book p.136 Grammar Bank 4B

2 PRONUNCIATION word and sentence stress

a Underline the stressed syllable.

1 armchair

7 garage

2 chimney

8 cottage

3 residential

9 inhabitant

4 refrigerator

10 suburbs

5 townhouse

11 dishwasher

6 balcony

12 apartment

b Underline the words you would normally stress in these sentences.

1 If you went to classes, you'd learn to swim in two months.

2 I wouldn't work if I didn't need the money.

3 If you went to bed earlier, you'd feel better.

4 She'd call if she couldn't come.

5 We'd get there faster if we took a taxi.

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

3 VOCABULARY houses

a Complete the description with words from the list.

armchairs bathrooms bedrooms coffee table
dishwasher downtown fence garage garden
patio shower sink steps suburb yard



This beautiful home, with a white ¹ *fence*, around it is located in a quiet ² _____ only 20 miles from ³ _____. There is a large ⁴ _____ all around the house, with a great vegetable ⁵ _____ in the back. A small ⁶ _____ in the yard is a great place for barbecue. There's no ⁷ _____, but parking is not a problem in this neighborhood. To enter the house, you walk up some ⁸ _____ to a nice porch. Inside there's a small living room comfortably furnished with a sofa, two ⁹ _____ and a ¹⁰ _____. The kitchen is modern, with a new stove, a large refrigerator, and a ¹¹ _____. There is also a double ¹² _____ in the kitchen. The house has two ¹³ _____, a small one on the first floor with just a toilet and sink and a larger one on the second floor with a bathtub and ¹⁴ _____. There are three ¹⁵ _____ on the second floor.

b Complete the sentences.

- 1 I live in a small t *own* _____ of 10,000 inhabitants.
- 2 John lives on the fourth f _____ and there's no elevator.
- 3 Be careful of the st _____s when you go out of the front door. You might fall.
- 4 We live in a lovely r _____ area. The only problem is that there's no bus service.

- 5 When we arrived we could see smoke coming out of the ch _____.
- 6 We used to live in a t _____ and we could hear every word the neighbors said.
- 7 She went out onto the b _____ to see what was happening in the street.
- 8 A lot of people live in the s _____ and get a bus or train into the city every day.
- 9 We need to repair the r _____ because when it rains, water comes into one of the bedrooms.
- 10 We prefer living in the c _____ to living in the city.

Study Link Student Book p.151 *Vocabulary Bank*

4 READING

a Read the article and check (✓) the correct sentence endings.

- 1 Grafton New Hall ...
 - a was just built. ☐
 - b will be built in the future. ☒
 - c will never be built. ☐
- 2 The house is unusual because ...
 - a it's so big. ☐
 - b it's so modern. ☐
 - c its design is very strange. ☐
- 3 The architects are famous for ...
 - a their country houses in England. ☐
 - b their townhouses in Japan. ☐
 - c winning a competition. ☐
- 4 The four wings ...
 - a are used at different times of day. ☐
 - b have enough room for four families. ☐
 - c all have natural light. ☐
- 5 The master bedroom is designed ...
 - a to be light all day. ☐
 - b to be light in the morning. ☐
 - c to be light in the evening. ☐
- 6 The furniture needed for Grafton New Hall ...
 - a will cost more than the house. ☐
 - b will depend on who buys it. ☐
 - c will cost less than the house. ☐

A NEW country house



It may look like a **giant** starfish, but in fact it's an artist's impression of Grafton New Hall, the futuristic winner of a Royal Institute of British Architects competition for a modern country house. It was designed by Ushida Findlay architects, better known for **ultramodern** townhouses in Tokyo. It's an **extraordinary** building that is unlike any other in England. The house is designed to look as if it is growing out of the ground; it is very low, and will be almost **invisible** from a distance.

Inside, the differences continue. The house has four wings, and each wing has a different role – sleeping, cooking and eating, relaxing, and entertaining friends. The wings are designed to be used at different times of day, according to the position of the sun. The main bedroom faces the sunrise, the **open-plan** living spaces will be lit by the midday sun, and the swimming pool area faces the sunset.

But so far Grafton New Hall only exists as architectural plans and an artist's impression. The house will not be built until someone offers to buy it. It will cost about £4 million to build, and will be very expensive to furnish. How much money is spent depends on who buys it and whether it ends up as a technology-filled James Bond home or a **minimalist** hideaway. The most likely buyers might be professional athletes, pop stars, or **superrich** businesspeople.

c Now match the words to their definitions.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1 very rich | <u>superrich</u> |
| 2 very unusual | _____ |
| 3 very big | _____ |
| 4 very modern | _____ |
| 5 impossible to see | _____ |
| 6 with very little furniture or decoration | _____ |
| 7 with no dividing walls | _____ |

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
(paint) brush <i>noun</i>	/brʌʃ/	
entrance <i>noun</i>	/'entrəns/	
patio <i>noun</i>	/'pætiəʊ/	
shutters <i>noun</i>	/'ʃʌtərz/	
extraordinary <i>adjective</i>	/ɪk'strɔːdnəri/	
huge <i>adjective</i>	/hyudz/	
ideal <i>adjective</i>	/aɪ'diəl/	
one-story (house) <i>adjective</i>	/wʌn 'stɔːri/	
spacious <i>adjective</i>	/'speɪʃəs/	
surrounded by	/sə'raʊndɪd baɪ/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about his dreams. Number the topics in the order he mentions them.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| A sports | <input type="checkbox"/> | C travel | <input type="checkbox"/> | E abilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B work | <input type="checkbox"/> | D home | <input type="checkbox"/> | F cars | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- Where would he go? Why?
- What car would he choose? Why?
- What sport would he like to be better at? Why?
- What job would he do? Why?
- What would he learn to do? Why?
- Where would he buy a house? When would he go there?

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

Study Link MultiROM

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

Still friends?

1 VOCABULARY friendship

- a Complete the dialogue with the correct tense of a verb or verb phrase from the list.

keep in touch argue know lose touch
stay friends meet get along have in common



- A Where did you ¹ _____ *meet* ?
B At a golf tournament in Santo Domingo.
A How long have you ² _____ each other?
B For about ten years.
A Why do you think you ³ _____ so well?
B Because we have very similar personalities.
A What do you ⁴ _____ ?
B A lot of things, for example we both love playing golf.
A Do you ever ⁵ _____ ?
B Not much. We usually agree about most things.
A How do you ⁶ _____ ?
B Usually by e-mail and we call each other occasionally.
A Have you ever ⁷ _____ ?
B Only for about a month when we both changed our e-mail addresses and forgot to tell each other!
A Do you think you will always ⁸ _____ ?
B Yes, I'm sure we will. I certainly hope so.

- b Write the type of relationship after each sentence.

close friends coworkers old friends
classmates new friends

- 1 We always do our homework together after school. _____ *classmates*
2 We've known each other since we were kids. _____
3 We only met last month but we get along very well. _____
4 We work together in the same office. _____
5 We tell each other all our secrets. _____

2 GRAMMAR *usually* and *used to*

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

- 1 **Did you used to wear** glasses?
Did you use to wear
2 **I didn't use to like Carlos**, but now he's one of my best friends.
3 **I usually go swimming** before I go to work.
4 **He use to be very overweight**, but then he went on a diet. Now he's very slim.
5 **Did you use to argue** with your sister when you were little?
6 My wife **doesn't use to drive** to work. She normally walks or goes by bus.
7 Where **did you used to work** before you came here?
8 **Do you usually get home** before 8:00?

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

- 1 She used to go (go) to the movies every week, but she doesn't have time now.
- 2 We never _____ (eat out), but now we go to a restaurant twice a week.
- 3 We _____ (visit) my parents on Sundays if I'm not working.
- 4 _____ (you / wear) a uniform when you went to school?
- 5 I _____ (go) to the gym three times a week, but not anymore. I'm too busy.
- 6 He _____ (not like) children, but now he's the perfect father.
- 7 A _____ (you / work) late on Fridays?
B No, today was an exception.
- 8 He _____ (be) very patient, but now he's really impatient.
- 9 _____ (they / go) to the beach a lot when they were kids?
- 10 We _____ (not have) a long vacation, but this year we're going to Australia for six weeks!

Study Link Student Book p.136 Grammar Bank 4C

3 READING

- a Match each text to a person A–D.
- b Read the article again and answer the questions with A, B, C, or D.

Who ...

- 1 ... thinks that you can't have close friends who live far away? _____
- 2 ... thinks that relatives are more important than friends? _____
- 3 ... has more friends now than before? _____
- 4 ... thinks that close friends need to have a lot in common? _____
- 5 ... thinks that having friends isn't a necessity? _____
- 6 ... has close friends who enjoy physical activity? _____
- 7 ... doesn't think that women and men can be close friends? _____
- 8 ... doesn't have the same occupation as their close friends? _____

A

David
bartender

B

Ana
student

Friendship

C

Marie
civil
servant

D

Richard
managing
director

We often use the word "friendship" but what does it really mean? What is a close friend? We asked two generations, male and female, to say what they thought:

1 _____ : I think a close friend is someone you get along with very well, who helps you when you have problems, who gives you advice, and who always has time for you. I didn't use to have many close friends when I was at school or at the university, as I was very shy, but now I have several. They are all women. I think it's difficult to have a close friend of the opposite sex.



2 _____ : I think a close friend is someone you've known for a long time, and who you still get along with. You probably have similar hobbies, so you can do things together. I have three close friends who I was in high school with and we often go away together (without our parents, of course). We either go camping or we stay in youth hostels, but somewhere we can go walking, play soccer, and be outside in the open air.

3 _____ : I'm not sure how to answer the question because I don't really have any close friends. I know a lot of people, but mainly through work, and the sort of social occasions when we meet are business dinners, things like that. I think if you come from a really close family, which I do, then friends are a little superfluous. The little free time I have I prefer to spend with my family.

4 _____ : For me close friends are the people you spend your free time with. I go out on weekends with a group of people. There are about seven of us, and I'd say they are my close friends. They're also people who live near me. I don't think you can have close friends at a distance. You need to be able to see each other often. But I don't think you need to be doing the same things. I mean, I'm in college but none of my friends are.

4 PRONUNCIATION /s/ or /z/

a How is *se* pronounced in these sentences? Check (✓) the correct column.

		
1 I have two very close friends.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 He's decided to do an intensive course.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 He got a fine because he used his cell phone while driving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 I'm not sure what the cause of the accident was.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 She used to teach, but now she's an author.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Can I close the window?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Excuse me! Can you help me?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 I promise I won't tell anyone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 The weather is getting worse.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Use your dictionaries to help you.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b Practice saying the sentences in a.

Study Link Student Book p.159 Sound Bank

5 HOW WORDS WORK *get*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *get* or a phrase with *get*.

- Everyone got very excited when they were watching the game.
- We _____ very well with our neighbors.
In fact, we are good friends now.
- I _____ the party late because I missed my train.
- How many e-mails do you _____ every day?
- He's a little shy, but when you _____ him he's very nice.
- I went to the *Friends Reunited* website because I wanted to try to _____ with an old school friend.
- I _____ my old car and I bought a new one.
- Can we stop playing now? I'm _____ very tired.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>reply</u> noun and verb	/rɪ'plaɪ/	
<u>useful</u> adjective	/'yusfl/	
break up (with sb) verb	/breɪk ʌp/	
get in touch with verb	/gɛt ɪn tʌtʃ wɪθ/	
get rid of verb	/gɛt rɪd əv/	
make an <u>excuse</u> verb	/meɪk ən ɪk'skyus/	
<u>realize</u> verb	/'ri:əlaɪz/	
tend to verb	/tænd tə/	
<u>wonder</u> verb	/'wʌndər/	

LISTENING

a Listen and check (✓) the three topics the woman talks about.

- a friend she used to have ☐
- an actor she used to like ☐
- a teacher she used to dislike ☐
- a sport she used to play ☐
- a machine she used to use a lot ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- When did she and Laura stop seeing each other?
- When did they lose touch?
- Why didn't she like the French teacher?
- What happened as a result?
- Why did she stop playing squash?
- Why does she prefer tennis now?

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

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

3&4

Complete each sentence with one word.

- I _____ to wear a uniform when I was in high school.
- This _____ be the way out. There's an exit sign.
- _____ you be able to come tomorrow?
- You won't pass your exam _____ you study harder.
- _____ you go to their party if they invited you?
- He _____ to be very fat but now he's thin.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/3

1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

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

Ben ¹ What we are going to do this evening?

What are we going to do

Sarah ² How about to go out for dinner?

Ben I have a better idea. ³ Let's see a movie and then go out to dinner.

Sarah That's a great idea. What movie should we see?

Ben It's up to you. We can choose when we get there.

Sarah ⁴ Why don't we go to La Brasserie for dinner?

Ben No, we went there last time. ⁵ How about go to that burger place I like?

Sarah I prefer Italian. ⁶ What about Bon Gusto?

Ben Yes, ⁷ let's to go there. It's expensive, but the food's great.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the dialogues with the correct phrase.

1 A What would you like?

B I think I'll have the steak.

2 A That cake looks good.

B Yes, let's have a piece.

3 A Do you think you could do much a favor?

B It depends what it is!

4 A I only want a salad, thanks.

B Are you hungry?

5 A Let's go out to dinner tomorrow.

B How over. I have a better idea. Let's go to the movies, then out to dinner.

3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions with the name of a group or singer.

Who ...

- 1 ... only asked for soft drinks? The Beatles
- 2 ... wanted to spend some time thinking in silence? _____
- 3 ... wanted to listen to music? _____
- 4 ... needed to clean some clothes? _____
- 5 ... was worried about their safety? _____
- 6 ... wanted to write to somebody? _____
- 7 ... didn't like a certain color of food? _____
- 8 ... wanted to practice their music in a special room? _____

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



ROCK STARS' strange requests

When the Beatles first toured America in 1963, they only asked for soft drinks backstage. But things have changed, and rock stars and bands now include long lists of demands in their contracts before they agree to perform.

The band that started it all was Van Halen, a 1980s American rock group. The story goes that one part of the contract asked for a bowl of M&Ms to be provided but with all the brown ones removed!

Since then, many major artists have become well known for their requests. Here are some of our favorite ones:

★ A rehearsal room to practice in before the show, decorated in black leather and with indoor plants.

(Jane's Addiction)

★ An armor-plated Mercedes or a BMW, and three leather chairs and a sofa in the dressing room.

(Whitney Houston)

★ A meditation room.

(Red Hot Chili Peppers)

★ White flowers, white candles, a CD player, and a TV. Also that only Evian mineral water should be supplied.

(Jennifer Lopez)

★ Homemade desserts and 12 fluffy towels.

(Mariah Carey)

★ Dry-cleaning services and two limousines, and Diet Coke™ (but it must be in cans, not bottles).

(Elton John)

★ Forty-eight bottles of mineral water, a kettle, eight local postcards with stamps, and eight pairs of socks.

(Coldplay)

Luckily for concert organizers not everyone is so demanding. American singer Beck only needs rice cakes, hummus, water, and yogurt!

Slow down, you move too fast

1 GRAMMAR quantifiers

a Complete the chart with the underlined expressions.

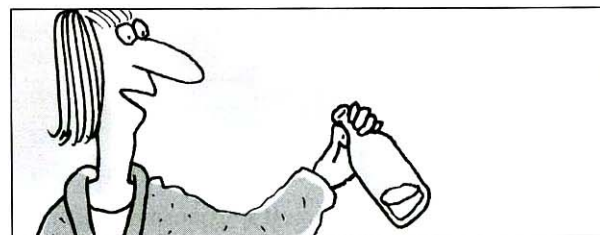
- I think people spend too much time at work.
- There weren't any parking spaces outside the supermarket.
- People eat too fast nowadays.
- We don't have enough people for a game of soccer.
- We only had a little work to do in the office today.
- Very few companies have a cafeteria.
- The weekend just isn't long enough to do everything.
- Lots of people go to work without any breakfast.
- Were there many people at the restaurant?
- There's no time to stop for lunch. We'll have to eat a sandwich.

Large quantity	Small quantity	Less than you want / need	More than you want / need	Zero
<i>lots of</i>			<i>too much</i>	<i>not any</i>

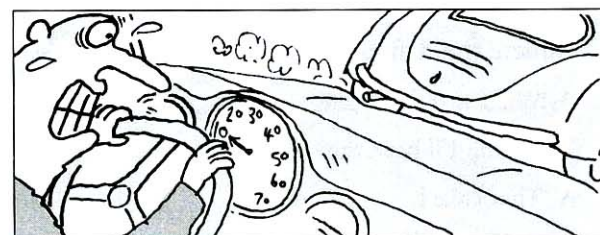
c Complete each pair of sentences so that they have the same meaning. Sometimes more than one expression is possible.



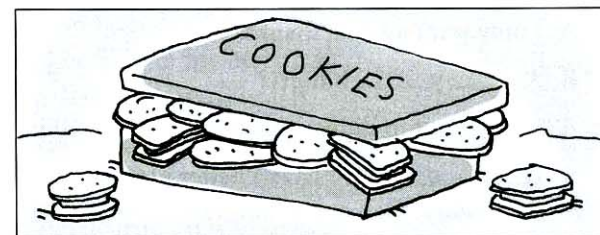
- There were too few people at the party.
There were n't enough people at the party.



- I only have _____ milk left.
I don't have _____ milk left.



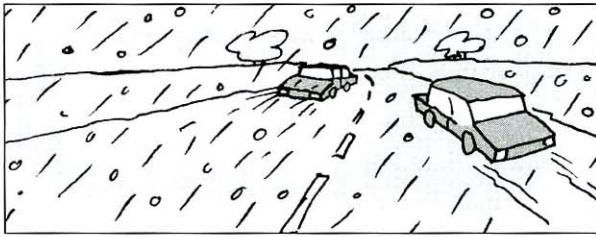
- He has _____ patience with slow drivers.
He doesn't have _____ patience with slow drivers.



- There are _____ cookies in the box.
The box isn't _____ for all the cookies.

b Complete the sentences with expressions from a.

- The car stopped because there was no gas in the tank.
- I think you spend _____ time on your computer: it's bad for your eyes.
- There were _____ salespeople and we had to wait a long time to be served.
- Don't worry! You have _____ time to finish the test – more than an hour.
- You're driving _____ fast. Please slow down.
- There weren't _____ people in class yesterday. Only five turned up.



5 There were very _____ cars on the road because of the bad weather.

There weren't _____ cars on the road because of the bad weather.



6 There is too _____ time to finish the job today.

There isn't _____ time to finish the job today.



7 He can't buy the watch. He doesn't have _____.

He can't buy the watch. It's _____ for him.

Study Link Student Book p.138 Grammar Bank 5A

2 PRONUNCIATION -ough and -augh

a Circle the word with a different sound.

brought	although	bought	taught
thought	enough	through	caught
enough	tough	daughter	laughed

b Write a word from the list next to each definition.

doughnut rough naughty cough drought

1 _____ /kɒf/ verb to send air out of your mouth with a loud noise, e.g., when you have a cold

2 _____ /'nɒti/ adj (for children) badly behaved, not doing what an adult says

3 _____ /draʊt/ noun a long time with no rain

4 _____ /'daʊnʌt/ noun a small round cake often with a hole in the middle

5 _____ /rʌf/ adj not smooth or level (e.g., your hands after too much work)

c Focus on the phonetics and practice saying the words in b.

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

3 VOCABULARY noun formation

a Complete the sentences with a noun formed from a verb from the list.

argue inform discuss propose predict
imagine decide survive

1 The discussion went on for hours.

2 A writer needs to have a lot of _____.

3 There wasn't much _____ in the article.

4 Scientists are pessimistic about the _____ of polar bears into the 22nd century.

5 What's your _____ for the game tomorrow?

6 I had an _____ with my boss and she shouted at me.

7 Do we want Plan A or Plan B? We need to make a _____ now.

8 The city council's _____ for the new road wasn't popular.

b Complete the sentences with a noun formed from the adjectives in parentheses.

1 There is too much craziness on the roads these days. (crazy)

2 My _____ depends on having a quiet, peaceful home. (happy)

3 His _____ to his brother was quite amazing. (similar)

4 The new airport is only a _____. The planners haven't made a final decision. (possible)

5 Only a small _____ of people oppose the plan. (minor)

6 She showed great _____ during the training course. (able)

4 READING

a Look at the text below. Based on the title of the book, what do you think the book is about?

- 1 How to lose weight quickly
- 2 How to cook interesting dishes
- 3 How to live more healthily

b Read the text and check your answer.

Books

Readers' comments

Your account

The Slow Down Diet: Eating for Pleasure, Energy, and Weight Loss

by Marc David

Our modern culture is very interested in doing as much as possible in the least amount of time. As a result, most people **rush** through life at a speed that makes a healthy lifestyle impossible. We eat fast, on the run, and often under stress. As a result, we not only lose most of the pleasure we might get from our food, but we also **damage** our health. Many of us come to the end of the day feeling depressed and overweight.

In *The Slow Down Diet*, Marc David presents a new way to understand our relationship with food, encouraging us to look for quality ingredients and to take pleasure in eating. He presents an eight-week program that allows readers to **analyze** their own connection to food, helping them get rid of old habits and any guilt they may have. He explains the disadvantages of all "quick-fix" diets and tells the truth about common **myths**, such as "the right way to lose weight is to eat less and exercise more." Instead, he shows us **strategies** that help both the body and **soul**, proving that a full enjoyment of each meal is the best way to a healthy body.

c Answer the questions.

- 1 Why is a healthy lifestyle difficult for many people?
- 2 Do many people really enjoy their food?
- 3 How do many people feel at the end of the day?
- 4 How does Marc David want us to change our relationship with food?
- 5 How long does the program last?
- 6 Does Marc David believe in strict diets?
- 7 What does the book say will happen if we really enjoy our meals?

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

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>balance</u> noun	/ˈbæləns/	
<u>flavor</u> noun	/ˈfleivər/	
<u>global</u> adjective	/ˈgləʊbl/	
<u>organic</u> adjective	/ɔːrˈɡænik/	
<u>tragic</u> adjective	/ˈtrædʒɪk/	
<u>aim</u> verb	/eɪm/	
<u>encourage</u> verb	/ɪnˈkəɪdʒ/	
<u>increase</u> verb	/ɪnˈkriːs/	
<u>reduce</u> verb	/rɪˈdʊːs/	
<u>protect</u> verb	/prəˈtekt/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about ways of improving our cities. Number the topics in the order he mentions them

- A banning cars from downtown areas ☐
- B car parking ☐
- C improving public transportation ☐
- D banning fast-food restaurants ☐
- E building more areas for pedestrians ☐

b Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 I mean, you can't ban a particular type of restaurant just because the _____.
- 2 People have to take _____ for what they eat.
- 3 The best way to get it is to make _____ their cars at home.
- 4 Anyway, there's _____ park downtown.
- 5 It would make the downtown area so _____ if you could walk around.
- 6 You could make pedestrian areas, with trees and cafes, and places _____ and read.

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

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/3

Same planet, different worlds

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

a Complete the sayings with *a, an, the*, or nothing (-).

- 1 A penny saved is a penny earned.
- 2 _____ actions speak louder than _____ words.
- 3 It's _____ small world!
- 4 _____ time waits for no man.
- 5 Don't worry. It's not _____ end of _____ world!
- 6 That's _____ life!

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

- 1 She's **best** boss we've ever had in this office.
_____ the best _____
- 2 He always comes home from **the work** at about six o'clock. _____
- 3 **That's a beautiful jacket**. I especially like the color.

- 4 I **left the home** when I was 16. _____
- 5 My sister's taking a course to become **a electrician**.

- 6 Have you read **the book I gave you**?

- 7 **What cold day!** You would think it was winter.

- 8 **Health and happiness** are more important than money. _____
- 9 They usually go to the movies about **twice the month**. _____
- 10 Did you see the press conference with **a president of the UN**? _____
- 11 We're hoping to visit the Science Museum **the next Friday**. _____


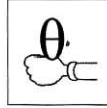
2 PRONUNCIATION *the*: /ðə/ or /ði/

a Circle the correct pronunciation.

- 1 The office gave me all the information I needed. /ðə/ /ði/
- 2 The city council has solved the traffic problem downtown. /ðə/ /ði/
- 3 The green shirt is very pretty, but I prefer the blue one. /ðə/ /ði/
- 4 He didn't agree with the answer given by the agent. /ðə/ /ði/
- 5 The university decided to invite all old students to the reunion. /ðə/ /ði/
- 6 The conversation was about the new neighbors. /ðə/ /ði/

b Write the underlined words in the correct column.

- 1 I thought their new bathroom was very nice.
- 2 They are going on vacation together in two months.
- 3 Although I hate math, I think it's worth studying.
- 4 Thanks to the Internet, there are thousands of healthy diet tips.
- 5 You'll never climb that mountain in those clothes.

	
<u>their</u> _____	<u>thought</u> _____
_____	<u>bathroom</u> _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

3 READING

a Read the text. Which paragraphs (1–16) talk about these things?

- home interiors ☒ 2
 clothes ☒ 1 ☐ ☐
 housework ☐ ☐
 technology ☐ ☐
 children ☐ ☐
 cars and driving ☐ ☐

b Read the sentences. Which paragraph in the text do they correspond to?

- A Men need more CDs than women. ☒ 3
 B Men are very good at sleeping when something needs to be done. ☐
 C Men cannot do two things at the same time. ☐
 D Men don't have much sense of color. ☐
 E Men aren't vain. ☐
 F Women are good at caring for children. ☐
 G Men are very quick at shopping for some things. ☐
 H Men don't understand things unless you explain them very carefully. ☐
 I Men don't care about home decoration. ☐
 J Women never forget important dates. ☐

c Match the **highlighted** words in the text to the correct meaning.

- 1 how much there is of something _____
 2 without difficulty _____
 3 a piece of cloth that you use to cover a window _____
 4 finish, be all used up _____
 5 a set of clothes that you wear together _____

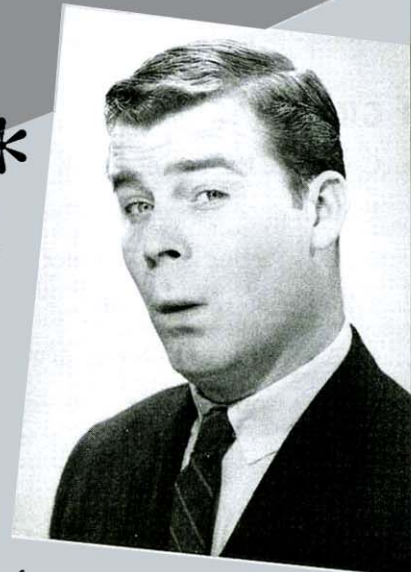
The differences between women and men

Men say ...

- 1 Women understand color. They seem to know what to wear all the time. Men just think "Red is nice, pink is nice, so why not have them together?"
- 2 Men have no opinions about sofas and **curtains**.
- 3 Men like to have all their high-tech stuff (CDs, DVDs, etc.) on show to impress their friends. Women like to hide things in cabinets.
- 4 Men appreciate the importance of a 42-inch plasma screen television. Women do not.
- 5 Women enjoy planning a wedding.
- 6 A man can choose and buy a pair of shoes in 90 seconds.
- 7 Men can drive without having to look at themselves in the mirror.
- 8 Women remember every **outfit** they have worn for the past two decades. Men can't remember what they were wearing yesterday without looking on the floor next to the bed.

Women say ...

- 9 On being told that someone has bought a new car, women usually ask what color it is. Men ask what make it is.
- 10 Women notice when the laundry detergent is going to **run out** and buy some more. Men just say "Oh, we've run out of laundry detergent."
- 11 Women know instinctively what is dangerous or not recommended for babies in their care. Men, generally speaking, do not.
- 12 Women remember birthdays, anniversaries, and appointments **effortlessly**.
- 13 Men need everything explained IN CAPITAL LETTERS.
- 14 Men can put an infinite **amount** of trash in the bin without noticing it is full.
- 15 Men have the capacity to sleep through most sounds, especially the baby crying.
- 16 Men cannot watch sports and talk to their wives at the same time.



4 HOW WORDS WORK connectors

Check (✓) the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a Men read a lot of science fiction, while women prefer detective novels. ☐
- b Women are interested in fashion, while today a lot of men are too. ☐
- 2 a Jane works very hard. On the other hand, she never takes a vacation. ☐
- b Jane works very hard. On the other hand, she takes a long vacation every summer. ☐
- 3 a According to my father, I look like my great-grandmother. ☐
- b According to the weather, we'll either go out or stay in. ☐
- 4 a When I woke up it was raining. However, the sun came out later. ☐
- b When I woke up it was raining. However, it rained all day. ☐
- 5 a My job is really boring, and it's also very well-paid. ☐
- b My job is really boring, and it's also quite stressful. ☐

5 VOCABULARY verbs and adjectives + prepositions

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 We were thinking of going to Australia on vacation, but now we're worried about the cost.
- 2 I'm not very good at waiting for buses. I always take a taxi in the end!
- 3 "Is Sheila's job the same as yours?" "No, I work as a personal assistant, but she's an accountant."
- 4 He's very different from his wife. She's interested in sports but he prefers listening to music.
- 5 "What are they talking about?" "I'm not sure, but they definitely disagree with each other."
- 6 I've written to my friend and asked for her help.
- 7 "Has he always been so bad at math?" "No, in fact he used to work for a bank!"
- 8 She wanted to go to Brazil, but she's afraid of flying.
- 9 She's going to apply for a job in the US.
- 10 "How are they going to pay for their new car?"
"They've borrowed the money from the bank."

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
(finger) nails <i>noun</i>	/neɪlz/	
soap <i>noun</i>	/soʊp/	
smooth <i>adjective</i>	/smuð/	
sticky <i>adjective</i>	/'stɪki/	
gossip <i>verb</i>	/'gæsəp/	
according to	/ə'kɔːdɪŋ tə/	
however	/haʊ'evər/	
in general	/ɪn 'dʒenərəl/	
on the other hand	/ən ði 'ʌðər hænd/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman comparing men's and women's habits in two areas of life. What areas are they?

b Listen again and answer the questions

- 1 What kind of books do men like?
- 2 What novels do they find boring?
- 3 What kind of books doesn't the woman like?
- 4 What does her boyfriend like doing?
- 5 Why isn't she typical?

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

Study Link MultiROM

Job swap

1 VOCABULARY work

- a Write the titles in the correct section of the job advertisement.

Salary Responsibilities ~~Position~~ Training
Qualifications Working Hours Opportunities

A Position:

Assistant Accounts Manager

B _____: ¹ In charge of the accounts for the department.

C _____: This is a ² _____ job of 40 hours per week. The ³ _____ are from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. but there will also be some ⁴ _____ on evenings and weekends.

D _____: Degree in accounting. Member of a professional association.

E _____: Trainees will get ⁵ _____ in both accounting and financial management. Additional study is possible on a ⁶ _____ basis of three hours a week.

F _____: Accountants can be permanent employees with the company or self-employed. As this is a large ⁷ _____ company, there are opportunities to work overseas. You might get ⁸ _____ to Department Accounts Manager after one or two years in the company.

G _____: This varies depending on experience and education, but a qualified accountant with 1 or 2 years experience would ⁹ _____ between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

If you would like to ¹⁰ _____ this position, please ¹¹ _____ a full ¹² _____ and a cover letter to the address below.

- b Complete the job advertisement with words from the list.

multinational experience ~~résumé~~ ~~in-charge of~~
part-time hours promoted earn overtime
send in full-time apply for

- c Complete the job interview.



Interviewer Are you ¹ unemployed at the moment, in a job, or studying?

Applicant I'm ² i _____ my final year ³ o _____ college, but I also work part-time for a small company.

Interviewer What kind of ⁴ c _____ do you have with this company?

Applicant It's just a ⁵ t _____ one, for six months, but I can ⁶ q _____ when I want, as long as I give one week's notice.

Interviewer And what kind of work do you do for this company?

Applicant I'm ⁷ r _____ for all its accounting, including expenses and salaries.

Interviewer And do you have any questions for us?

Applicant Yes. I'd like to know if you have a company pension plan and, if so, at what age your employees normally ⁸ r _____. I'm also interested in any company health plan you might have ...

2 READING

- a Read the text and check (✓) the advice the writer would give this person.

“I’ve worked in sales and marketing for the past 20 years but I’m not happy with my job. How can I change my career?”

- 1 Look for a different job in the same field. ☐
- 2 Think about what you like doing and decide what kind of career you would like. ☐
- 3 Talk to your boss about a different job in the same company. ☐

After working for 20 years, many people don’t like to go to work in the morning. They want to be truly excited about their jobs. But it’s difficult to change jobs, and changing your career is even harder, so take time to do it right.

You’ll need to look at your **skills** and personal interests. Connecting work to personal interests is the best way to find a **satisfying** career. What do you really enjoy doing in your spare time? Is it sailing, gardening? Why do you find these activities enjoyable? Do you like gardening because you can be creative? Is sailing fun because you like visiting new places? It isn’t always a good idea to make your hobbies your career because then you’ll need to find a new hobby, but knowing why you like your hobbies is very important to knowing which career you might enjoy.

When you know the abilities you enjoy using and have decided which **field** you’d like to work in, it’s time to get practical.

Find out all about it. Who are the **key** companies? After finding **potential** employers, you can start thinking about possible jobs.

However, it’s very hard to find full-time employment in a completely different line of work. You might need to go to evening classes to meet the qualifications for the job. But employers prefer candidates to have a solid **background** in the field. You might have to start by working part-time or even for free to gain experience.

Changing careers isn’t easy. People often prefer to stay in a job they know rather than risk jumping out of the frying pan and into the fire. But I think life’s too short to spend **a single** minute doing something you don’t love doing.

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

- 1 A lot of people are still excited about their jobs after 20 years. F
- 2 Changing your career is harder than changing your job. —
- 3 You should ask yourself why you enjoy your hobbies. —
- 4 Your hobby will always be your perfect job. —
- 5 You should look at the field you’d like to work in, then the companies, then the job. —
- 6 For employers, education is more important than experience. —
- 7 People are often afraid of changing their career because they don’t know what will happen. —
- 8 The expert suggests changing your job if you don’t love doing it. —






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

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress, sounds

- a Underline the stressed syllable.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 <u>o</u> vertime | 6 temporary | 11 career |
| 2 employee | 7 university | 12 scientist |
| 3 multinational | 8 permanent | 13 interview |
| 4 unemployment | 9 promotion | 14 retire |
| 5 psychologist | 10 experience | 15 apply |

- b Circle the word with a different sound.

	retire	responsible	part-time	scientist
	salary	contract	manager	apply
	earn	experience	permanent	work
	overtime	swap	psychologist	job
	accountant	permanent	company	full-time

- c Practice saying the words in a and b.

4 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I don't mind <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f | 5 He's afraid of <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 He forgot <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 It's difficult <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She would love <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 Why don't you try <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I can't afford <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 Being self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a applying to smaller companies?
 b can be hard work.
 c to tell the company he was getting married.
 d getting fired.
 e to get a good job as soon as you graduate.
 f traveling a lot for my work.
 g to have more responsibility.
 h to accept a lower salary.

b Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I really enjoy learning / to learn new skills.
 2 She regrets not going / not to go to college.
 3 We find it easy training / to train new employees.
 4 I can't remember sending in / to send in the application form.
 5 He's going to practice being / to be interviewed.
 6 Did the company promise giving / to give you a permanent contract?
 7 She's not very good at typing / to type.
 8 Don't forget including / to include a cover letter.

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

- 1 She would like getting a job abroad, preferably in the US. to get
 2 I've decided to quit my job. _____
 3 Don't accept anything. You must go on looking for your ideal job. _____
 4 We spent two months to interview all the candidates. _____
 5 They must increase the salary to attract the right applicants. _____
 6 He gave up to study at the university after he got the job. _____
 7 It's impossible for me moving to the new office. _____
 8 To work at the computer gave her back problems. _____

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
contestant <i>noun</i>	/kən'testənt/	
industry <i>noun</i>	/'ɪndəstri/	
judge <i>noun</i>	/dʒʌdʒ/	
marketing <i>noun</i>	/'mɑrkətiŋ/	
sale <i>noun</i>	/seɪl/	
TV series <i>noun</i>	/ti'vi 'sɪrɪz/	
pretend <i>verb</i>	/prɪ'tend/	
regret (doing) <i>verb</i>	/rɪ'grɛt/	
seem <i>verb</i>	/sim/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman describing her sister-in-law's job. What's her job? What doesn't she like about it?

b Check (✓) the things that she says.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Her sister-in-law has a lot of responsibility. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She has to travel a lot. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She sometimes has to spend a long time standing. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 She sometimes works at night. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 She always works in the same place. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 She probably earns a good salary. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 She sometimes has to take exams. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 She usually works with children. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 She has to read a lot. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 She sometimes teaches. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES
4&5

Complete each sentence with one word.

- 1 If you don't hurry up, you _____ catch the train.
 2 If I _____ you, I'd buy a bigger house.
 3 Where did you _____ to live before you came to Miami?
 4 You'll have to get a taxi. There are _____ buses on Sundays.
 5 My brother's _____ accountant.
 6 I don't enjoy _____ TV. The programs are terrible.

1 GIVING OPINIONS

Complete the conversation.

Ann So now we need to discuss
who we ¹ s should hire. In my
² o _____, the best candidate is
Alan. What do you ³ t _____?

Bill Yes, ⁴ a _____.

Claire I'm sorry, but I don't
⁵ a _____ with you. ⁶ P _____,
I think that Jack is more suitable.

Bill I'm not so ⁷ s _____. I agree
⁸ w _____ Ann.

Ann Why don't we give them both a
six-month trial? Then we can decide
who to employ permanently.

Claire ⁹ T _____ a great idea.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

useful phrases

Complete the conversation.

Ann I love this painting. But I don't
know ¹ much about art.

Bill Neither do I. But I know more
than you do.

Ann That's really ² _____.

Bill No, it isn't. You know nothing
at all.

Ann Oh no! Don't ³ _____ around!

Bill Why not? ⁴ _____ the matter?

Ann I've just seen Claire from the office.

Bill You're ⁵ _____. It can't be
Claire.

Ann No, I'm sure it's her.

Bill It's not a big ⁶ _____. She
knows that we're a couple.

Ann Yes, but she'll tell everyone.

⁷ _____ get out of here!

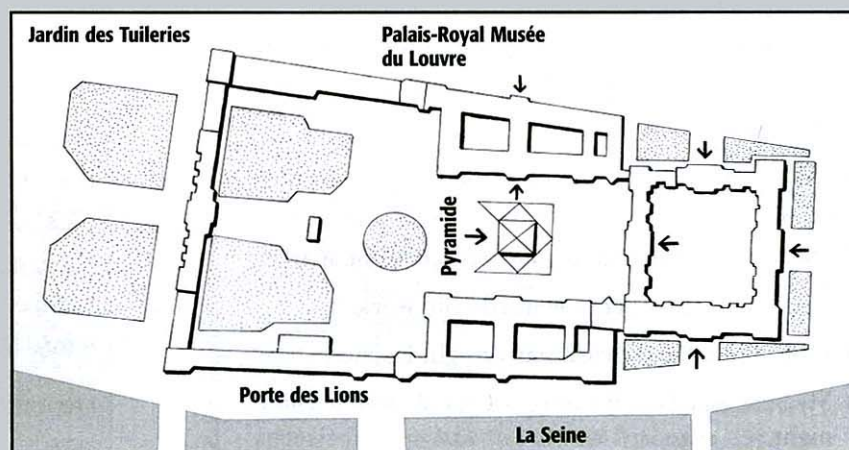
Bill OK, let's go.

3 READING

a Read the advice and answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Do you need to buy a map? | 5 What should you do in the afternoon? |
| 2 What should you visit first? | 6 Can you take photographs? |
| 3 When should you see the galleries
that most interest you? Why? | 7 Do you have to pay for audio guides? |
| 4 Where can you have lunch? | 8 What do you have to remember if
you borrow one? Why? |

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



VISITING THE LOUVRE is a special experience, but you need to know where to start. The first thing to recognize is that it's huge and you can't hope to see everything in a day – so don't try. You get a handy map of the museum with your entrance ticket and it highlights the main attractions, such as the Mona Lisa.

You can't visit the Louvre and not see the Mona Lisa, but my tip would be to see it first – though you may have to run to avoid the crowds! When you've done that, use the plan to look for the galleries that sound most interesting to you. Spend the morning visiting them, when you have plenty of energy. Then have some lunch at one of the reasonably priced cafes, and spend the afternoon relaxing and finding surprises without looking at your map. The beauty of any museum or gallery is personal discovery.

On a practical note, there are restrooms located on all floors, and several shops selling really good books, guides, postcards, and souvenirs. Photography, surprisingly, is permitted.

You can borrow an audio guide for a fee, which is very useful and worth the money. You have to leave a credit card or passport or similar item as security. There are several stands offering audio guides, so you need to remember which one you got it from, as you must return it to the same one to get your credit card or passport back. The Louvre is organized into "wings" with names (Denon, etc.) and the audio guides are at the entrance to each wing (under the glass pyramid).

Finally, the easiest way to enter the Louvre is via the subway entrance, rather than from the street, as the lines are shorter.

Have a wonderful visit! ☺

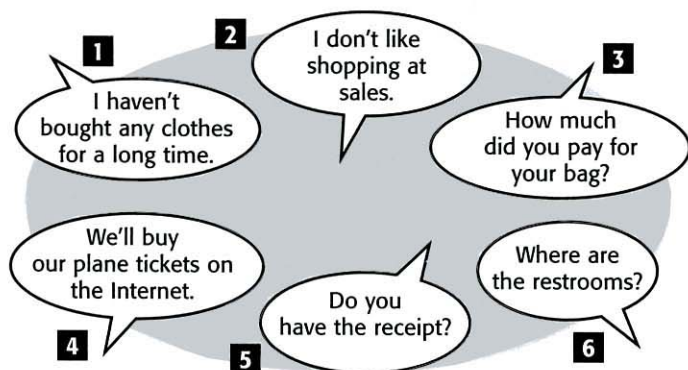
Love in the supermarket

1 GRAMMAR reported speech: statements and questions

a Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Jane said that she will / would come shopping with us.
- 2 He said me / told me that he was at the mall.
- 3 I asked Cindy where she bought / did she buy that jacket.
- 4 We asked the salesperson how much it was / was it.
- 5 He told me that he haven't bought / hadn't bought anything.
- 6 I asked the manager whether / that the shoes were on sale.
- 7 She said that she had to go / must go to the market.
- 8 They asked me where I worked / did work.
- 9 I told / told them that I may / might be late.
- 10 My boss asked me if I can / if I could work late last night.

b Change the direct speech into reported sentences and questions.



- 1 She said *(that) she hadn't bought any clothes for a long time.*
- 2 I told her _____
- 3 She asked me _____
- 4 They said _____
- 5 The salesperson asked me _____
- 6 I asked the man _____

2 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the texts with words from the list.

bargain cash register complain customers
department store discount line manager receipt
refunds sale salesperson shopping cart supermarket

I buy all my food at my local ¹ supermarket because they are very good to their ² _____. I always check my ³ _____ before I push my ⁴ _____ out of the store, just in case there's a mistake. The other day I noticed they had charged me \$4.00 for a can of coffee that had a 20% ⁵ _____. It should have been \$3.20. So I went back and told the girl at the ⁶ _____ about it. She called her ⁷ _____ and they re-entered the sale at the right price and gave me \$0.80 back!

I recently bought a DVD player on ⁸ _____ at a large ⁹ _____. I thought I'd gotten a great ¹⁰ _____, but when I got it home it didn't work. I took it back to the store to ¹¹ _____. There was a long ¹² _____ of people waiting at the Customer Service desk. When I spoke to the representative, I asked for my money back. She told me they didn't give ¹³ _____ on sale items. I said that the ¹⁴ _____ who sold it to me never explained that. Finally, they agreed to exchange it for another DVD player at the same price.






b Read the definitions and write the words.

- 1 you can buy your newspaper here n _____
- 2 a store that sells bread b _____
- 3 two ways of saying a store that sells medicine d _____ or ph _____
- 4 a large store that sells many different things d _____ st _____
- 5 a place with many stores under one roof s _____ m _____

3 PRONUNCIATION consonant sounds: /g/, /dʒ/, /k/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/

a Write the words in the chart.

bakery bargain cash chain store cheese complain
dishwasher drugstore goods guarantee manager
market chocolate register shoe store shopping
stationery travel agency vegetable watches

				
bargain	manager	bakery	dishwasher	chain store

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link Student Book p.159 Sound Bank

4 READING

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

How can you identify fakes?
Why should you avoid buying fakes?
What are the most common fakes?

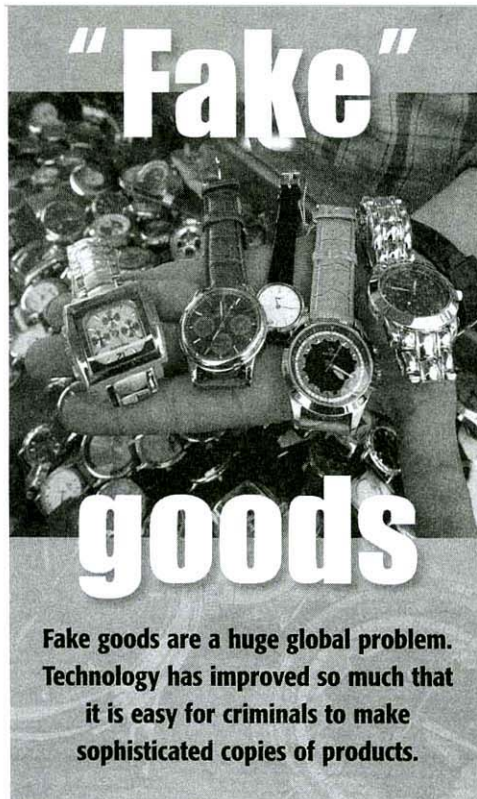
b Read the article again and match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Fake computer software ... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Fake toys ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Buying something from a street vendor ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Money from the sale of fake goods ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Fake perfume ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Fake cosmetics ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a means you have no consumer rights.
b can cause skin problems.
c can be dangerous.
d often has a cheap label.
e is used to pay for other criminal activity.
f sometimes doesn't work correctly.

c Complete the sentences with words from the article.

- A fake isn't authentic.
- A _____ is a problem with your skin.
- A _____ problem is a problem all over the world.
- A _____ is something which is much cheaper than usual.
- A _____ is the part of a watch that holds it on your wrist.
- _____ are things for sale.



- 1** _____
- Designer clothes, especially famous brands like Gucci and Lacoste.
 - Watches – for example, a fake Rolex watch will cost as little as \$10.
 - Perfume and cosmetics – it is estimated that up to 10% of perfumes and toiletries in the global marketplace are fakes.
 - CDs, DVDs, and computer software, such as games.
 - Toys and sporting goods.

- 2** _____
- Be suspicious of bargains. If something seems too good to be true, it probably is!
 - Check labels and packaging for misspellings and poor-quality logos. Poor-quality labels and packaging on perfumes and cosmetics can often indicate that the contents are not genuine.
 - Take extra care at street markets or in other situations where it may be more difficult to get in touch with the vendor after the purchase.

- If you are buying CDs or DVDs, be suspicious of any with poor-quality boxes, no artist or movie title on the disk itself, or no outer plastic wrapping.
- If you are unsure about a watch, look at the strap. Fakes will often feel and look cheap.

- 3** _____
- The goods may be dangerous, from cosmetics that can cause rashes to toys that may cause accidents.
 - Quality may be low. DVDs may have very poor sound, and computer software may not run correctly.
 - A lot of fake goods provide money for drug dealers and other organized crime.
 - You may be putting people out of jobs because genuine manufacturers can't compete with criminals.
 - Remember that if you do decide to buy something from a street vendor, you will have no rights, no customer service, no guarantees, and no consumer protection.

5 GRAMMAR reported speech: commands

Change the direct speech into reported commands and requests.



- 1 He asked me _____ to sign the credit slip.
- 2 She told me _____
- 3 He told me _____
- 4 I asked the salesperson _____
- 5 She told me _____
- 6 I asked him _____
- 7 He asked me _____

Study Link Student Book p.140 Grammar Bank 6A

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
branch <i>noun</i>	/bræntʃ/	
compensation <i>noun</i>	/kəmpən'seɪʃn/	
complaint <i>noun</i>	/kəm'pleɪnt/	
goods <i>noun</i>	/ɡʊdz/	
guarantee <i>noun</i>	/ɡærən'ti/	
laptop (computer) <i>noun</i>	/'læptap/	
staff <i>noun</i>	/stæf/	
deliver <i>verb</i>	/dɪ'livər/	
in stock	/ɪn stæk/	
out-of-date	/aʊt əv deɪt/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman answering the questions in the Shopping questionnaire in exercise 4 on Student Book page 85. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 There are very few stores near her house. _____
- 2 Her favorite stores are shoe stores. _____
- 3 She always buys presents from the same store. _____
- 4 She often goes to supermarkets. _____
- 5 She likes doing her shopping at lots of different places. _____
- 6 She prefers shopping by herself. _____
- 7 She hates buying books and swimsuits. _____
- 8 She enjoys shopping at sales. _____
- 9 She can often find something cheap at a street market. _____
- 10 She never buys books online. _____

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

Study Link MultiROM

6 B

A good movie is one which begins with an earthquake or a volcanic eruption and then works up quickly to some kind of climax.

Sam Goldwyn, American film producer

See the movie... get on a plane

1 GRAMMAR passive: be + past participle

a Write passive sentences using the tense in parentheses.

1 The movie / **direct** / Jan Dekker (simple present)

The movie is directed by Jan Dekker.

2 It / **show** / in theaters next year (future, *will*)

3 It rained the whole time the movie / **make** / on location (past continuous)

4 The extras / **send to** / the wrong place (present perfect)

5 Auditions / **hold** / all day (present continuous)

6 The movie / **dub** / into other languages (future, *going to*)



7 The movie / **make** / in France (simple past)

8 It / **base** / on a book (simple present)

2 PRONUNCIATION sounds

a Write the words next to the correct sound.

script subtitles dialogue filmed
trilogy writer island thriller

	<i>subtitles</i>	
		

b Circle the verb with a different -ed sound.

- /ɪd/ directed visited based
- /t/ helped filmed replaced
- /d/ dubbed played voted
- /ɪd/ destroyed attracted nominated

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank

b Circle the correct form, active or passive.

New Movies Active Service

Active Service is a new movie that

¹ **directed** / **is directed** by Simon

Carter. It ² **shot** / **was shot** on

location in France and it ³ **tells** / **is**

told the story of two people during

World War II and how their lives

⁴ **change** / **are changed** by the tragic

events around them. Miriam Leigh

⁵ **plays** / **is played** the part of

Françoise, the young mother and the

part of Jean, the resistance fighter,

⁶ **plays** / **is played** by Ralph Neville.

The movie ⁷ **starts** / **is started** in

1940 when France ⁸ **occupied** / **was**

occupied by the Germans and ⁹ **ends**

/ **is ended** in 1944 with the liberation

of the country by the Allies. The movie

¹⁰ **has based** / **has been based**

largely on the novel by Rupert Harvey.

The superb soundtrack ¹¹ **composed** /

was composed by Ian Williams who

also ¹² **wrote** / **was written** the

soundtrack for last year's *No Return*,

which ¹³ **nominated** / **was**

nominated for an Oscar.

This movie ¹⁴ **can see** / **can be seen**

at theaters all over the country starting

Saturday and it ¹⁵ **shouldn't miss** /

shouldn't be missed.

Study Link Student Book p.140 Grammar Bank 6B

3 READING

- a Read the article. Find three advantages and three disadvantages of being an extra.

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

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

- 1 Extras can meet the stars of the movies that they're in. T
- 2 You can earn a lot of money being an extra. —
- 3 People who look "normal" get more work than those who look different. —
- 4 Extras need to be patient. —
- 5 Extras need to be good-looking. —
- 6 Being an extra is a full-time job. —
- 7 Being an extra can be hard work. —
- 8 Extras don't get the recognition they deserve. —

- c Match the **highlighted** words and phrases to the correct meaning.

- 1 the studio or place where a movie is made movie set
- 2 attractive and exciting —
- 3 standing or sitting doing nothing —
- 4 normal or typical —
- 5 pieces of useful advice —
- 6 had a strong desire —
- 7 make angry —
- 8 is good or convenient for —



So you want to be a movie extra?

This week we talk to Rob Martin, who has written a book called *You Can Be A Movie Extra*. He also has a company, The Casting Collective, which was formed in 1999. His company finds work for "extras", people who want to appear in supporting roles in movies or on television. He now employs 3,000 extras.

Rob says that people who have a more **average** appearance and don't stand out tend to get more work. He told us: "People who are covered in tattoos or are really fat or really tall are only cast in more specific roles."

Working as an extra won't lead to an Oscar nomination, but Rob insists that it is an art form. "The extras work very long hours and there's a lot of **waiting around**. Then they'll suddenly be required to dance like crazy for a nightclub scene, and more often than not they'll have to dance without any music, which I'm sure is very difficult!"

So, what does it take to be an extra?

Rob says "You have to have a good sense of humor and you have to be able to get along with people. As an extra it's your job not to **annoy** the stars, who always have a lot of pressure on them."

One of Rob's extras, Nobuko Slater, has appeared as an extra in a number of big movies, but he hasn't quit his day job. He said "I have a full-time job in

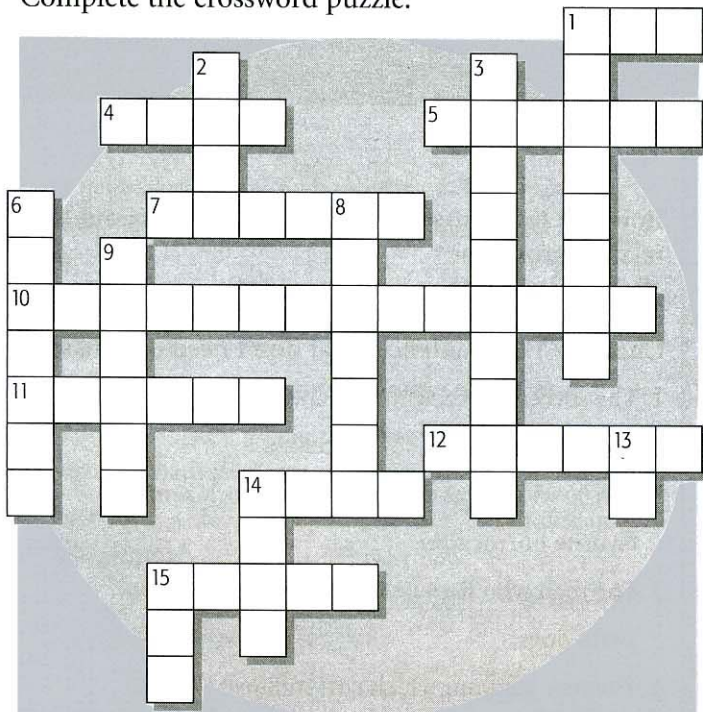
finance, but in recent years I've seen myself in the movies *Tomb Raider*, *Spy Game*, and *Legally Blonde*! It all began when I **had an urge** to do something really different and I always liked the idea of meeting movie stars. I applied for the role of 'businessman wearing stylish clothes' in *Tomb Raider* and they obviously liked my pictures because a month later I was on the **movie set**. I only work as an extra for about ten days a year but that **suits** me very well. I'm already looking forward to seeing myself in the next Harry Potter movie!"

Another extra, Lucy Wallis, warns people who want to be extras that the job is often not very **glamorous**. "I was once paid \$100 to pretend to be dead for the day, for an episode of the TV program *London's Burning*."

Rob's book, which is packed with **tips** about the movie and TV industry, stresses that extras have to be prepared for anything. He adds: "Working as an extra doesn't pay very well, but it's unique and it's fun. And although they don't get much thanks for it, the extras are a major factor in a movie's success. Don't forget that!"

4 VOCABULARY cinema

Complete the crossword puzzle.



Clues across →

- 1 to record another language over the original language
- 4 the story; what happens in a movie
- 5 e.g., a Dracula movie
- 7 a movie that continues the story from an earlier one
- 10 e.g., a movie with spaceships visiting other planets
- 11 a movie that makes you laugh
- 12 a movie with a lot of exciting sequences, e.g., with fast cars or a lot of people fighting
- 14 the actors in a movie
- 15 a particular sequence in a movie, usually shot in the same location

Clues down ↓

- 1 the person who gives instructions to the actors and technicians on a movie
- 2 the part or character an actor plays
- 3 the voices, music, and other noises of a movie
- 6 a movie with a lot of songs
- 8 moviemakers often use computers to create special ____
- 9 another word for (the movie was) "shot"
- 13 *The Lord of the Rings* was based ____ a book by J. R. R. Tolkien
- 14 all the people who help to make a movie
- 15 *Gone With the Wind* was ____ in the 19th century during the American Civil War

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
movie crew <i>noun</i>	/ˈmuvi kru/	
movie set <i>noun</i>	/ˈmuvi sɛt/	
guided tour <i>noun</i>	/ˈgaɪdəd tʊr/	
interpreter <i>noun</i>	/ɪnˈtɜrpɪtər/	
nightmare <i>noun</i>	/ˈnaɪtmər/	
breath-taking <i>adjective</i>	/ˈbrɛθtɪkɪŋ/	
magnificent <i>adjective</i>	/mægˈnɪfəsənt/	
unforgettable <i>adjective</i>	/ʌnfərˈɡetəbl/	
destroy <i>verb</i>	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	
(filmed) on location	/ən loʊˈkeɪʃn/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman answering some questions about movies. Number the questions in the order that she answers them.

- A Can you think of a movie that made you laugh a lot? ☐
- B Do you prefer seeing foreign films dubbed or with subtitles? ☐
- C Can you think of a movie that made you cry? ☐
- D Have you seen any really good movies this year? ☐
- E Can you think of a movie that you've seen several times? ☐
- F Have you ever met a movie star? ☐
- G Do you prefer seeing movies on TV, DVD, or at a theater? ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 How did she meet a lot of actors?
- 2 When does she prefer to see a movie at a theater?
- 3 Why does she prefer to see foreign films with subtitles?
- 4 Why did she like *Ocean's Thirteen*?
- 5 What country is the movie *Machuca* from?
- 6 Why has she seen *Titanic* so many times?

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

Study Link MultiROM

I need a hero

1 GRAMMAR relative clauses

- a Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun from the list. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

who which where whose that



- 1 Look. This is the hotel where we stayed last summer.
- 2 We'll buy the car _____ is the most economical.
- 3 I want to introduce you to a woman _____ used to work with me at the TV studio.
- 4 Mexico City is a city _____ history can be seen everywhere.
- 5 It's the movie _____ I've seen more times than any other.
- 6 I'm going to stay with an old school friend _____ husband is in the hospital.
- 7 The person _____ I get along with best in my family is my cousin.
- 8 I hate dogs _____ bark for no reason.
- 9 Is Tim the friend _____ brother is an airline pilot?
- 10 What was the name of the restaurant _____ we had that wonderful meal last month?

- b In which two sentences in a could you leave out the relative pronoun?

- c Add commas to the sentences where necessary. Check (✓) the sentences that don't need commas.

- 1 The soccer player, who had always liked Spain, had decided to play for Barcelona. _____
- 2 *Psycho* which was directed by Hitchcock is my favorite horror film. _____
- 3 The man who lives next door has three awful dogs. _____
- 4 The new stadium which cost millions to build is already too small. _____
- 5 That's the restaurant where I had dinner last Saturday. _____
- 6 My oldest sister whose husband is a lawyer has an enormous house. _____
- 7 Is she the girl that you used to go out with? _____
- 8 The village of Salzburg where Mozart was born gets millions of tourists every year. _____
- 9 Sean Connery who used to play James Bond was born in Scotland in 1930. _____



2 READING

- a Read the text and number paragraphs A–E in the correct order.

The teenager who changed world history

A The assassination of Franz Ferdinand was the direct cause of World War I, which started the same year and resulted in the deaths of nine million soldiers. The war ended in 1918 with the Treaty of Versailles, which was very unfavorable to Germany. This, in turn, resulted in Germany going to war again in 1939, a war in which approximately 60,000,000 people around the world lost their lives.

B For example, do you know who Gavrilo Princip was? Probably not. He was a Serb, born in Bosnia in 1894 and one of nine children, six of whom died when they were very young. Gavrilo's health was also very bad and he suffered from tuberculosis. He studied in Belgrade, where he spent most of his time with nationalists who wanted a union between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia. He died when he was just 24 years old.

C World War II ended with the Treaty of Yalta in 1945, which led to the division of Eastern Europe. This division eventually led to the conflict in Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Possibly no other person has had a greater impact on world history over the last century than the sickly teenager, Gavrilo Princip.



D History tells us about famous leaders, kings and queens, but what about the great changes which have been caused by one small act carried out by a relatively unknown person?

E So why is he so important? Well, Gavrilo Princip is the boy who, at the age of 19, assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914. Franz Ferdinand was going to be the next Austro-Hungarian emperor, and the nationalists wanted their country to be independent from the empire. After shooting and killing the archduke in his car, Gavrilo was captured by the police and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. But he died in prison of tuberculosis in 1918.

- b Read the text again and match words in the text to the correct definition.

- 1 the noun from *die* _____ *death* _____
- 2 a written agreement between countries _____
- 3 more or less _____
- 4 an illness affecting the lungs _____
- 5 a person who wants his people to form an independent country _____
- 6 a person aged between 13 and 19 _____
- 7 to kill an important person, usually for political reasons _____
- 8 a group of countries governed by one country _____

3 VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

- a Write the job for each picture.



1 p *ol*itician _____



2 c _____



3 c _____



4 s _____ p _____



5 v _____



6 s _____



7 p _____



8 i _____

b Write a word for each definition.

- 1 a person who works in movies and the theater a ctor
- 2 a person who is an expert in science s _____
- 3 a person who directs an orchestra c _____
- 4 a person who plays music m _____
- 5 a person who tells actors what to do d _____
- 6 a person who takes pictures with a camera p _____
- 7 a person who plans and draws things, e.g., clothes, furniture d _____

c Write the words in **a** and **b** in the chart.

Stress on 1st syllable	Stress on 2nd syllable	Stress on 3rd syllable
<i>actor</i>		

d Practice saying the words.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
choice <i>noun</i>	/tʃɔɪs/	
hunger <i>noun</i>	/'hʌŋgər/	
insult <i>noun</i>	/'ɪnsʌlt/	
justice <i>noun</i>	/'dʒʌstəs/	
poverty <i>noun</i>	/'pəvərti/	
refugee <i>noun</i>	/rɛfju'dʒi/	
status <i>noun</i>	/'steɪtəs/	
racist <i>adjective</i>	/'reɪsɪst/	
unbearable <i>adjective</i>	/ʌn'bɛərəbl/	
raise (money) <i>verb</i>	/reɪz/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about the painter Winslow Homer. Complete the notes.

Winslow Homer

He was born in Boston in ¹_____.

His mother was also a ²_____.

Exhibition at the National Academy of Design
when he was ³_____ years old.

During the Civil War he painted scenes of the
soldiers' ⁴_____ in the camps.

In his later life, he did a lot of paintings of the
⁵_____.

By 1890, his paintings had become very
⁶_____ and ⁷_____.

He died in his studio in Maine in ⁸_____.

b Listen again with the audioscript on page 79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

5&6

Complete each sentence with one word.

- 1 There were very _____ people in class last week. Only four or five.
- 2 He closed _____ door and went out.
- 3 Is it an easy language _____ learn?
- 4 She told the students _____ to be late.
- 5 These photos _____ taken by my brother-in-law.
- 6 Melinda Gates, _____ husband founded Microsoft, does a lot of work for charity.

1 GIVING AND REACTING TO NEWS

Complete the dialogue with the correct phrases.

Maureen Hey, Pat, how are you?

Pat Fine, thanks. And you?

Maureen Great. Have you seen Jim lately?

Pat No, but you'll ¹ never guess what I heard about him last week.

Maureen What was that, then?

Pat He's moving to Los Angeles!

Maureen I don't ² _____ it. Are ³ _____?

Pat Yes. I know he only started his new job six months ago, but apparently he's fallen in love and is going to marry an actress.

Maureen You're ⁴ _____!

Pat No, it's true, I'm ⁵ _____ you! I heard it from his boss, David Viner.

Maureen That's ⁶ _____!

Pat It is, isn't it? But he's given in his notice at work and is leaving at the end of the month.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the list.

see you either at all felt like funny would be

1 A Why did you leave early yesterday?

B I felt like getting away from all the noise and people.

2 A I went to Beijing last year.

B That's _____. So did I!

3 A You must come over for coffee one evening.

B Thanks. That _____ very nice.

4 A Were you at the game yesterday? I didn't see you there.

B Yes, I was, but I didn't _____.

5 A So didn't you go out _____ this weekend?

B No, I decided to stay in and have a quiet weekend.

3 READING

a Before you read the text, read the sentences and mark them T (true) or F (false).

When you write a business e-mail, you should ...

- 1 ... use long sentences. _____
- 2 ... always use small letters, not capitals. _____
- 3 ... send a business e-mail "high priority." _____
- 4 ... check your spelling and punctuation. _____
- 5 ... use abbreviations (e.g., a.s.a.p = as soon as possible). _____
- 6 ... include emoticons (e.g., :-o) where possible. _____
- 7 ... always use "Reply to all" when you reply to an e-mail the boss has sent to everybody. _____
- 8 ... check you are sending it to the right person. _____

b Now read the text and check your answers.

TOP TIPS for writing business e-mails

- 1 Use correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation. E-mails with mistakes are difficult to read and can result in misunderstandings. And, if your program has spellcheck, why not use it?
- 2 Don't overuse the "high priority" option. If you do, it will lose its power when you really need it. It can also seem aggressive.
- 3 Don't write in CAPITAL LETTERS. IF YOU WRITE IN CAPITALS, IT SEEMS AS IF YOU ARE SHOUTING. This can be highly annoying for the person you are writing to.
- 4 When you reply to an e-mail, don't forget to include the original message in your reply because the recipient might not remember the context.
- 5 Don't use "Reply to all" unless your message really needs to be seen by each person who received the original message. Not everyone is necessarily interested in your reply.
- 6 In business e-mails, you shouldn't use abbreviations such as BTW (by the way) or emoticons (:-)). The recipient might not know what they mean and they are generally not appropriate.
- 7 Avoid long sentences. Try to keep your sentences to a maximum of 15–20 words. E-mail is faster than letters and requires a different kind of writing.
- 8 And finally, check that you are sending the e-mail to the right person. A mistake here can be very embarrassing.

Can we make our own luck?

1 READING

a Before you read the article, guess the answers to these questions.

- 1 What's the most dangerous month of the year in the UK?
a January b March c July
- 2 What's the most dangerous day of the week?
a Sunday b Wednesday c Friday
- 3 Which of these days is traditionally considered unlucky?
a Tuesday the 13th b Thursday the 13th
c Friday the 13th
- 4 What's the most dangerous time of day?
a 8:00 a.m. b 11:00 a.m. c 5:00 p.m.

b Read the article and check your answers.

c Read the article again and match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 In 2005, March 3rd | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d |
| 2 When there was a new Harry Potter book, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 January | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Fridays are dangerous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Friday the 13th | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Winter is dangerous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a fewer children ended up in the hospital.
b seems to be really unlucky.
c because everyone's in a hurry to get home.
d was the safest day of the year.
e because driving conditions are worse.
f is more dangerous than February.

d Match the **highlighted** words to the correct definition.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 danger | <u>risk</u> |
| 2 probable | _____ |
| 3 numbers that give important information | _____ |
| 4 difficult to understand | _____ |
| 5 happen, take place | _____ |
| 6 people who are killed | _____ |
| 7 hurrying | _____ |



Be careful on January 8th! It's officially the most dangerous day of the year. The insurance company Hyperion has analyzed accident **statistics** and has found that there are more insurance claims for accidents on January 8th than on any other day.

Accidents are certainly more likely to **occur** at particular times of year. One general rule is that more accidents happen in winter months because **risk** increases in bad weather. In 2004 and 2005 Hyperion found that the worst day was January 8th, with 298 auto accidents reported to them. March 3rd was statistically the safest day, with only 89 reports. Six of the ten worst days for driving were in January.

It's obvious that icy and snowy conditions are dangerous, but some other statistics are more **puzzling**. A British Medical Journal report in 2001, for example, found that hospital admissions were always higher than usual on Friday the 13th.

But it is not only when Friday falls on the 13th that it is a dangerous day. Four of the top ten worst days for accidents last year were Fridays – perhaps because

everyone is **rushing** home for the weekend – while Thursdays are the safest day of the week.

At what time of day is an accident most likely to occur? Analysis by the Health and Safety Authority found that people are most **likely** to have an accident at 11:00 a.m., whereas the safest time of day is between 4:00 and 5:00 a.m. – probably because most people are in bed!

Finally, good news for Harry Potter fans. Doctors at the John Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford noted that fewer children were admitted to the emergency room on the weekends when Harry Potter books were released. **Casualties** fell by over 50% when the last two books went on sale. So if you want to be really safe, you should read a Harry Potter book in bed, at around 5:00 on a Thursday morning, in the summer...

2 GRAMMAR third conditional

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

- If I'd known it was going to rain, I would have taken (take) an umbrella with me.
- She _____ (arrive) home earlier if the traffic hadn't been so bad.
- Do you think he would have accepted if we _____ (offer) him more money?
- We _____ (not serve) meat if you'd told us he was vegetarian.
- I don't think he would have read the book if I _____ (not recommend) it.
- _____ you _____ (go) to the party if he had invited you?
- He would never have started the training course if he _____ (know) it was going to be so hard.

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

- I didn't buy the car because the bank didn't give me a loan.
If the bank had given me a loan, I would have bought the car.
- We didn't go shopping because we didn't have enough time.
If we had had more time, _____ shopping.
- He didn't go to the movies because he wasn't interested in the movie.
He would have gone to the movies if _____.
- I didn't finish the report because I had so many calls.
I would have finished the report if _____.
- They moved because their rent went up.
If their rent hadn't gone up, _____.
- We didn't have a barbecue because it was too cold.
We would have had a barbecue if _____.

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress; sounds






a Write the words in the correct group. Use your dictionary to check.

anxious optimistic opportunity effort
unhappy realistic advantage mistake instinct

Stress on 1st syllable	Stress on 2nd syllable	Stress on 3rd syllable
<i>anxious</i>		

b Write the words in the chart.

achieve airport bump careful comfortable
control fail focus goal lucky mistake
over patient pain routine scream seem
there unhappy vary

				
			<i>achieve</i>	

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.158 Sound Bank

4 HOW WORDS WORK that or what?

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

- Is that the school **that** you go to? _____ ✓
- Why can't we do **what** I want? _____
- I've just heard a joke **that** made me laugh. _____
- I don't understand **that** they are saying. _____
- The city **what** he likes best is in Canada. _____
- He works for a company **that** makes cell phones. _____

Study Link Student Book p.142 Grammar Bank 7A

5 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

a Write the adjective form of the words in the correct category.

comfort luck help happiness success
fortune care

1 (+) adjective ending *-y*:

2 (+) adjective ending *-ate*:

3 (+) adjective ending *-able*:

4 (+) adjective ending *-ful*:

b Complete the sentences with a positive or negative adverb made from an adjective in a.



- 1 They are the perfect couple. They have been happily married for 30 years.
- 2 I lost my wallet yesterday. _____, I found it today!
- 3 He came to see me yesterday, but _____ I was out. I'm really sorry I didn't see him.
- 4 I slept very _____ because the bed was hard.
- 5 He picked up the baby very _____.
- 6 He completed the marathon _____ in three hours.
- 7 "Can I carry your bag for you?" he asked _____.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>cabin crew</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈkæbən kru/	
<u>heart attack</u> <i>noun</i>	/hɑrt əˈtæk/	
<u>instinct</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈɪnstɪŋkt/	
<u>achieve</u> (a goal) <i>verb</i>	/əˈtʃi:v/	
<u>bump into</u> (sth / sb) <i>verb</i>	/bʌmp ˈɪntə/	
<u>convince</u> <i>verb</i>	/kənˈvɪns/	
<u>fall asleep</u> <i>verb</i>	/fɔl əˈslɪp/	
<u>miss</u> (sb) <i>verb</i>	/mɪs/	
<u>press</u> (a button, etc.) <i>verb</i>	/pres/	
<u>vary</u> <i>verb</i>	/ˈveri/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about the questionnaire about luck from Student Book page 101, exercise 4. What does he think?

- 1 He thinks he's generally a lucky person. ☐
- 2 He thinks he's generally an unlucky person. ☐

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

- 1 He doesn't agree with the results of the questionnaire. _____
- 2 He once won \$15 in the lottery. _____
- 3 He doesn't think he is positive enough. _____
- 4 He thinks he needs to meet some new friends. _____
- 5 He doesn't believe that people can change their luck. _____

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 READING

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

- 1 More than 40 movies have been made about Jack. _____
- 2 *The Lodger* was a horror movie. _____
- 3 The 1959 movie mixed real and invented details. _____
- 4 Sherlock Holmes wasn't a real person. _____
- 5 Johnny Depp played the part of Jack the Ripper. _____
- 6 In real life there were many clues to help discover Jack's identity. _____
- 7 *Time After Time* showed that Jack the Ripper was more violent than today's murderers. _____
- 8 A TV cowboy show was based on the Jack the Ripper story. _____
- 9 The TV documentary about Jack the Ripper gave proof of his identity. _____
- 10 People may prefer not to find out the truth. _____

b Read the text again. Find compound nouns that mean the following.

- 1 people who enjoy solving crimes by just sitting at home and thinking

- 2 a type of movie, e.g., *Dracula*, *Frankenstein*

- 3 the place where a crime, e.g., a murder, takes place

- 4 a machine that can travel back to the past or into the future

- 5 a kind of novel (or movie) about space and fantasy

- 6 a TV program about real life, e.g., animals, history, etc.

Jack The Ripper

At The Movies

Who was Jack the Ripper? That question has interested everyone from police inspectors to armchair detectives for over a century, and the film industry is no exception.*



In 1926, the famous director Alfred Hitchcock made his first thriller, *The Lodger*, which was based on the Jack the Ripper story. A 1959 movie generally follows the real events but doesn't use any real names, and introduces an American policeman to help solve the murder mystery. In 1965, *A Study In Terror* put Jack the Ripper against the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. Holmes ultimately succeeds in finding Jack the Ripper, but had to face him again in *Murder By Decree* in 1979. Even the famous horror movie producers Hammer Films made two movies based on the Ripper. One of the biggest recent movies starred Johnny Depp as a policeman searching for Jack the Ripper in the 2001 film *From Hell*.

With so few clues and methods of detection at the time, it seems the only way we might discover the real identity of Jack the Ripper would be to go back in time to one of the crime scenes

before a murder occurs. In 1979's *Time After Time*, H. G. Wells uses a time machine to find the murderer. And the movie makes an interesting point – that compared with today's violence and crime, Jack the Ripper is almost an amateur!

Over the years, television has also taken its inspiration from the Ripper case for a number of shows, ranging from the western *Cimarron Strip* to science fiction in *Star Trek*. Today there are hundreds of books, articles, movies, websites, and guided tours, and even a recent musical and CD. But why so much interest? In 2000, a television documentary concluded that, even if someone had proof of the Ripper's identity, people still would not believe them. Perhaps in some way we want the bloody mystery of Jack the Ripper to remain just that – a mystery.

* Over 40 movies or TV dramas have been made about Jack the Ripper, more than for any other murderer.

2 GRAMMAR tag questions

a Circle the correct answer.



- 1 You live in Las Vegas, don't you / aren't you?
- 2 But you weren't born in Las Vegas, weren't you / were you?
- 3 You moved to Las Vegas when you were ten, weren't you / didn't you?
- 4 You've been living here for twenty years, haven't you / have you?
- 5 But you're emigrating to Australia next week, won't you / aren't you?
- 6 You can't take your dog with you, can't you / can you?
- 7 Your brother will look after your dog, will he / won't he?
- 8 Australia's a long way away, doesn't it / isn't it?
- 9 Your brother's been in prison before, isn't he / hasn't he?
- 10 I think you'd like to call your lawyer now, don't you / wouldn't you?

b Complete the tag questions.

- 1 You don't like him much, do you ?
- 2 You're 26 years old, _____?
- 3 It's really easy, _____?
- 4 He speaks Spanish, _____?
- 5 They left yesterday, _____?
- 6 She hasn't finished the test yet, _____?
- 7 He's having lunch with her tomorrow, _____?
- 8 You'll find out about the movie, _____?

3 PRONUNCIATION /ə/

a Circle the /ə/ sound in these words.

- 1 recent
- 2 violent
- 3 machine
- 4 convince
- 5 investigation
- 6 achieve
- 7 royal
- 8 police

b Write the words.

- 1 /'mædərər/ _____
- 2 /mɪs'tɪriəs/ _____
- 3 /feɪməs/ _____
- 4 /'fɪkʃənl/ _____
- 5 /kən'tɪnyu/ _____

c Practice saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

4 GRAMMAR indirect questions

a Correct the highlighted phrases.

- 1 Can you remember where did we leave it ?
_____ where we left it _____
- 2 I wonder why did she go back to the hotel early?

- 3 Do you know where is the nearest bank ?

- 4 Could you tell me how much does it cost , please?

- 5 Do you think she knows what does she want to do ?

- 6 Can you tell me have we arrived yet ?

Study Link Student Book p.142 Grammar Bank 7B

b Order the words to make indirect questions.

- 1 you / were / Can / last night / you / where /
at 8:00 p.m. / remember

Can you remember where you were at 8:00 p.m.

last night ?

- 2 has / you / ever / Do / been / know / she /
to Vietnam / if

_____ ?

- 3 if / Can / this train / tell / goes / to Quebec / you / me

_____ ?

- 4 me / Could / starts / tell / what / the / show / you / time

_____ ?

- 5 who / you / to / this / pen / Do / belongs / know

_____ ?

- 6 tell / you / Could / me / long / he's / how / there / lived

_____ ?

Study Link Student Book p.142 Grammar Bank 7B

5 VOCABULARY compound nouns

Write two words from the list next to each noun to make compound nouns.

boarding credit golf police train
strawberry training traffic

1 police station

2 _____ card

3 _____ course

4 _____ jam

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
fear <i>noun</i>	/fɪr/	
murderer <i>noun</i>	/'mɜːdəɹər/	
panic <i>noun</i>	/'pænik/	
suspect <i>noun</i>	/'sʌspekt/	
theory <i>noun</i>	/'θɪri/	
victim <i>noun</i>	/'vɪktəm/	
foggy <i>adjective</i>	/'fagi/	
fictional <i>adjective</i>	/'fɪkʃənl/	
innocent <i>adjective</i>	/'ɪnəsnt/	
prove <i>verb</i>	/pruv/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about her favorite detective. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- Ruth Rendell writes romantic novels. _____
- One of her characters is Chief Inspector Wexford. _____
- The detective is married. _____
- The detective is about 55 years old. _____
- The detective is jealous of his daughter. _____
- The detective doesn't always solve the crime. _____
- The detective is a very unusual person. _____

b Listen again and correct the false sentences.

c Listen again with the audioscript on page 79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM



Turn it off

1 VOCABULARY television

Match the **programs** to the correct type of TV.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 drama series | <u>The Lost Island</u> |
| 2 documentary | _____ |
| 3 sports program | _____ |
| 4 cartoon | _____ |
| 5 the news | _____ |
| 6 talk show | _____ |
| 7 reality show | _____ |
| 8 comedy | _____ |
| 9 soap opera | _____ |
| 10 game show | _____ |
| 11 movie | _____ |

2 GRAMMAR phrasal verbs

a Circle the correct form. If both are possible, circle them both.

- Could you turn on the TV / turn the TV on ?
- They always go out on Friday evenings / go on Friday evenings out.
- I'll pick your sister up / pick up your sister at the airport.
- He wants to find out the truth / find the truth out.
- Here are your shoes. Put them on / Put on them.
- I get along with my neighbors / get my neighbors along with.
- Please turn off all cell phones / turn all cell phones off.
- Didn't you hear me? Turn them off! / Turn off them!
- Don't throw these papers away / throw away these papers.
- Please go away / Go please away! I'm busy.

b Complete the sentences with a verb from the list and the correct pronoun. Be careful with word order.

turn off ~~fill out~~ set up throw away
turn up take off look for ask for

- Please take this form with you. You need to fill it out and return it to us.
- I can't hear the radio. Can you please _____?
- He wasn't the only person to start the company. In fact, three people _____.
- Those shoes have holes in them. I don't know why you don't _____.
- A I can't find my glasses.
B I'm sure they're in your room. Go and _____.
- There's nothing on TV. Can I _____?
- I don't need my sweater in here as it's pretty warm. Do you mind if I _____?
- They haven't brought the check yet. Can you _____?

Study Link Student Book p.142 Grammar Bank 7C

Channel 1

5:30 Tom and Jerry
followed by Bugs Bunny

6:00 Main Street –
Amanda tells Mike she's leaving and Steven hears some unexpected news.

6:30 Big Brother 10 –
only three celebrities remain in the house. Which one will you vote for?

7:00 The Lost Island –
part 2 of 8. This week's episode sees the return of the mystery woman.

8:00 Jonathan Ross –
tonight's guests: Tom Cruise and Paul McCartney

Channel 2

5:30 Want to be Rich?
– more contestants try to win the million dollar prize

6:00 Sports File – the latest scores and news with Jay Bartlow

7:00 The World at Seven – all the latest information and stories from around the world







7:30 Laugh a Minute – more humorous sketches from the LAM team

8:00 Life in 21st-Century China – a closer look at a growing country

9:30 Ben Hur with Charlton Heston

3 PRONUNCIATION review of sounds

a Circle the word with a different sound.

					
patient	chimney	crime	soundtrack	heard	them
fortunate	mystery	cook	out	murder	through
rush	knife	receipt	down	work	throw
residential	sink	block	grow	turn	think
machine	thriller	queen	power	sports	path

b Practice saying the words in a.

Study Link Student Book p.157 Sound Bank

4 READING

a Read the text. Which definition of *roughing it* is correct?

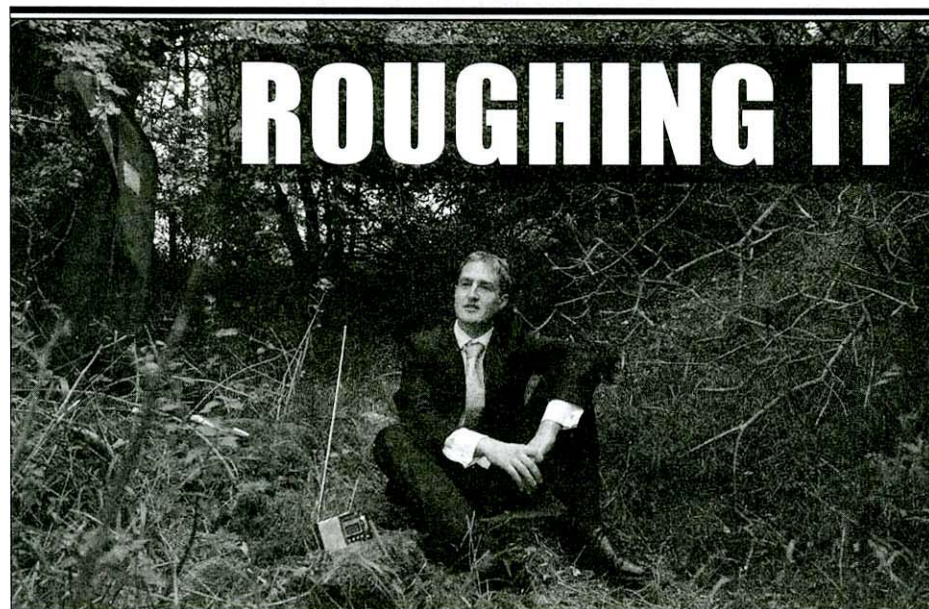
- 1 to live a simple life working on the land and growing your own food
- 2 to save money by buying cheaper products
- 3 to live in a way that is not very comfortable, usually for a short time

b Check (✓) the things Hugh does now.

- 1 He works out. ☒
- 2 He goes out with friends. ☐
- 3 He wears stylish clothes. ☐
- 4 He takes a shower in the morning. ☐
- 5 He watches TV in the evening. ☐
- 6 He eats at a table. ☐
- 7 He reads books. ☐
- 8 He drives a car. ☐

c Match **highlighted** phrasal verbs from the text to the correct meaning.

- 1 continue _____
- 2 get together with other people _____
- 3 reduce, use or do less _____
- 4 do physical exercise _____
- 5 start, e.g., a new activity _____
- 6 accept something that is annoying or unpleasant without complaining _____



Hugh Sawyer wakes up at 6:00 a.m., turns on the radio, gets up, washes and shaves, eats some breakfast, and gets on the bus to London.

At work he's always dressed in a good suit, stylish tie, and polished shoes. He regularly **works out** at the gym and often

meets up with friends for drinks. In short, Sawyer leads the typical city life – with one exception. When his coworkers return home in the evening, Sawyer goes to a field in the woods near Oxford. The 32-year-old has given up every luxury to spend a year living outdoors.

"I want to make people think about how much they consume that is not necessary," said Sawyer. "I believe it is possible to do everything you normally do while **cutting back**. I have realized I can live without a television, a sofa, electricity, chairs, tables, and a fridge." Before he **took up** his new life, he cut down his belongings to just a radio, a few clothes, books, and photos. At night he has a sleeping bag and a small stove. Despite the difficulties, Sawyer is enjoying his challenge. His original plan was to live outdoors for six weeks, but he decided to **keep on** after finding it "pretty easy."

However, Sawyer still hasn't experienced a winter outdoors. He admits he is nervous. "It'll be dark when I get up and go to sleep and it'll be miserable and wet." But a bigger problem might be returning to full-time city life. "The real question is what happens when he finally stops," said psychologist John Collings. "If he **puts up with** it for a year, it will be difficult to go back to the noise of the city."

5 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

take warm find give use call sold turn

- 1 They can't sell their old sofa, so they're going to give it away.
- 2 If you don't like the skirt I gave you, I can always _____ it back to the store.
- 3 Can you _____ up the radio? I can hardly hear it.
- 4 I always _____ up before I start running.
- 5 Did you _____ up a whole tank of gas on the trip?
- 6 I'm sorry, you're busy. I'll _____ back later.
- 7 I can't believe the tickets for the show are _____ out.
- 8 He has to _____ out more information before he goes to the police.

b Replace the underlined phrase with its opposite from the list.

take out turn on check in speed up
pick up come in

- 1 That box must be very heavy. I'll help you put it down. _____ pick it up
- 2 The soap opera is starting on Channel 1. Let's turn it off. _____
- 3 Our bank account total has changed. Have you put any money in it, recently? _____
- 4 Have you checked out at the front desk yet? _____
- 5 Can you ask them to go out through the back door? _____
- 6 He asked the taxi driver to slow down. _____

Study Link Student Book p.155 Vocabulary Bank

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
candle <i>noun</i>	/'kændl/	
electricity <i>noun</i>	/ɪlek'trɪsəti/	
freezer <i>noun</i>	/'frɪzər/	
iron <i>noun</i>	/'aɪərn/	
light bulb <i>noun</i>	/laɪt bʌlb/	
vacuum cleaner <i>noun</i>	/'vækjum 'kliːnər/	
bring up (children) <i>verb</i>	/brɪŋ ʌp/	
live off (the land) <i>verb</i>	/lɪv ɔf/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about TV and answer the questions.

- 1 How many TVs does he have?
- 2 Where do they usually watch TV?
- 3 Why doesn't his friend have a TV?
- 4 What is his favorite channel? Why?
- 5 What foreign TV would he like to watch? Why?
- 6 How much TV does he watch during the week?
- 7 Why doesn't he watch TV on weekends?

b Listen again with the audioscript on page 79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES
6&7

Complete each sentence with one word.

- 1 She told me that she _____ never been to Korea before.
- 2 *Out of Africa* was directed _____ Sidney Pollack.
- 3 Valencia, _____ is on the east coast of Spain, is famous for its oranges.
- 4 If it had been cheaper, I _____ have bought it.
- 5 It's a great movie, _____ it?
- 6 You must _____ off all electronic devices during takeoff and landing.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile/3

1 APOLOGIZING

Correct the apologies and responses.

- 1 I did it without to think.

I did it without thinking.

- 2 I really sorry.

- 3 This is all right.

- 4 How I could be so stupid?

- 5 I'm terrible sorry.

- 6 I was fault.

- 7 I wasn't just concentrating.

- 8 You don't worry.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Complete the sentences with phrases from the list.

now or never hopeless at blame me
hear a word confirm your reservation
must have been

- 1 You're late again! Honestly, you're _____ arriving on time!
- 2 Come on, make up your mind. It's _____.
- 3 I definitely didn't do it. So if it wasn't me, it _____ you.
- 4 It's not my fault. Don't _____.
- 5 Sorry, could you say that again? I didn't _____.
- 6 We will _____ by e-mail in the next few days.

3 READING

- a Match the famous sights in Paris to their description. Then read the text and check.

Louvre	Gare d'Orsay	Notre Dame	Eiffel Tower	Ile de la Cité
Place de la Concorde	Egyptian Obelisk			

- 1 It was built for the 1889 World Fair.
- 2 It used to be a train station but is now an art museum.
- 3 Paris cathedral.
- 4 A stone column in the middle of Place de la Concorde.
- 5 It used to be a fortress and then a royal residence.
- 6 The square where King Louis XV and Marie-Antoinette were killed.
- 7 An island in the Seine.

The Banks of the Seine

In 1991, *Paris, Banks of the Seine* was added to Unesco's World Heritage List, joining such famous sites as the Great Wall of China or the Taj Mahal in India. The area in Paris extends from Notre Dame in the east to the Eiffel Tower in the west. Along this long route you can find many of the main **treasures** of the French capital. Notre Dame, the city's cathedral, is one of the oldest monuments and dates from the 12th century. It is located on the Ile de la Cité, a little island in the Seine that is linked with the rest of the city via many bridges, of which the Pont Neuf is the most famous and oldest. In the middle of the route there are the two **major** museums: the Louvre and the Gare d'Orsay, a **former** train station that is now a museum of 19th and 20th century art. The Louvre was originally built to defend the city from the Saxons in the 12th century and has even been a **residence** for the kings of France.



This is also the part of the route where Place de la Concorde is situated, with the Egyptian Obelisk in the center. The square was originally designed in the 18th century and its center held a guillotine during the French Revolution, responsible for the deaths of the king and queen, among others. The Egyptian Obelisk comes originally from the temple of Luxor and has hieroglyphics describing the **achievements** of the pharaoh Rameses II. The end of the Banks of the Seine route is marked by the Eiffel Tower. Built in 1889 for the World Fair, it is still the number one symbol for Paris.

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

Audioscripts

1
A

I don't agree with that. I mean, compared with ten years ago, there's a lot more information available about the food we eat, on TV and in the papers, and I think that nowadays people know what's healthy and what isn't, much more than they did before. And I think young people are also more concerned about their appearance than they were ten years ago. They want to be in shape and to look good. This means that they're usually careful not to eat too much fatty food or too many carbohydrates. And they know that eating fruit and vegetables is good for you, so they try to do that. OK, so maybe they still sometimes eat junk food, burgers, and French fries and things like that, when they go out, but I think in general they eat in a healthier way than, say, ten years ago.

1
B

I cheated on a chemistry test when I was in high school. I think I was about 16 or 17 years old. I hated all the sciences – chemistry, biology, and physics. I just couldn't understand them. I hated physics the most, but I never cheated on physics tests because the teacher was really strict and he always watched us very carefully. The chemistry teacher was a lot more relaxed. She was reading a book while we were taking the test. I was sitting next to my best friend – he was very good at chemistry – and he'd written all the answers on a piece of paper, put it in his pencil case, and passed his pencil case to me. But just at that moment, the teacher looked up from her book and saw my friend giving me the pencil case. She came up to my desk and took the pencil case from me and opened it. When she saw the answers written on the piece of paper, she got really angry and sent us out of the room. Luckily, she didn't tell our parents, but we failed the test, of course.

1
C

I'm an only child. I don't think I was spoiled, but maybe I was. I don't consider myself to be selfish, but I'm probably not very good at seeing things from other people's point of view. Maybe that's because I'm not very imaginative. I am very responsible and organized though, so probably most of what the psychologist says is true for me.

Uh... other people in my family... well, my wife is a youngest child. I think she's very affectionate, that's true, but she certainly isn't lazy – she's one of the most hardworking people I know, and I'd say she's charming, but she's not manipulative.

My dad is an oldest child, and I think it's true that he is much more responsible than his brother and sister, and I know they think he was always very bossy. Actually, they still think he is.

2
A

I've never been very good at saving money. If I can afford something I want, I'll buy it; if I can't, I won't. I can't remember the last time I really saved up for something.

I lost my wallet a few years ago. It fell out of my pocket on a train. It had my credit cards and money in it. But somebody found it and took it to a police station, and the police called me and I went to get it. It still had all my cards and the money in it. I was amazed. But the person didn't leave their name, so I couldn't say thank you.

I buy lots of things on the Internet, especially books and music. The last thing I bought was a box of chocolates for my mother's birthday last month.

Somebody tried to steal money from me a few years ago. I was walking in the city late at night, coming back from a friend's house, but I didn't have any money, so he was very disappointed.

I've never sold anything on the Internet – but friends of mine use websites like eBay all the time to sell things they don't want. One of my friends even sold his car on the Internet recently.

I haven't lent anybody money in a long time. The last time I did was when I was in college. One of my friends asked me to lend him some money. It wasn't very much, but he didn't pay me back. We never spoke to each other again.

I have been cycling for years. I love riding in the summer, when there's plenty of daylight after work. The countryside around my town is great for cycling – not too many hills and nice quiet roads. It's great exercise and also really good thinking time.

I've been learning how to cross-country ski for a year. I've done a lot of downhill skiing, but cross-country is completely different. I prefer it because there are fewer people around you and you can ski to some really beautiful places. I think somewhere like Colorado is the best place to do it.

I have a friend from Denver and we often go away together for weekends and on vacation. We've been friends for about five years. I met her on a mountaineering course and we've been good friends ever since. We have a lot of similar interests.

My bicycle is a very important possession. I've had it for about five years and have cycled thousands of miles on it – it's a good friend!

I belong to the Sierra Club, mainly because they do a lot to protect the environment. They also give members discounts. I've been a member since 2004.

I drive a big six-passenger car. It's not really my kind of car, I mean, I wouldn't have bought it myself, but it used to be my parents', and they gave it to me. It's great because it has a powerful engine, so it's fun to drive and big enough to get two bicycles in the back. The main problem with it, though, is that it costs a fortune to run. I've had it for two years now and I really notice how much I've been spending on gas.

I definitely agree that drivers shouldn't use any kind of cell phone when they are driving. I mean, you can't really concentrate on the road if you're having a telephone conversation at the same time. A hands-free phone might be OK – I'm not sure. I know that some people try to read text messages or even write them while they're driving. I think that's crazy. I mean, it's really dangerous because they stop looking at the road and look at their phones.

I'm not sure if slow drivers cause more accidents than fast drivers, but they certainly do cause accidents. If someone's driving really slowly, then people get impatient and try to pass and this can be very dangerous. Slow drivers make other drivers angry – and an angry driver can be a dangerous driver.

I think cyclists can be just as dangerous as car drivers. I'm a cyclist, so I look at other cyclists and I see that quite a lot of them don't stop at traffic lights and things like that. Some cyclists think they can do whatever they want. They ride on the sidewalk and in the middle of the road and they zigzag between cars.

I think you should move away from other people when you're talking on a cell phone. It's good manners. And you shouldn't play noisy games or talk really loudly if you're on a bus or a train or somewhere where there are lots of people around. It doesn't really bother me, but some people find it very annoying.

As far as I know, you must not use a cell phone at all in a car, whether you're moving or not, even for text messages. It's against the law. So is using your cell phone at a gas station. And you have to turn your phone off on planes, too. Turning off your cell phone in class is just good manners. You should definitely do that. It's really annoying for everyone when someone's phone rings in the middle of something, and it's even worse if they answer it. And making personal calls in public – well, it depends. I suppose people shouldn't do it, but it can be very interesting to listen to!

OK, this famous person I'm going to describe is a man and he's from China. He's probably in his late twenties or early thirties – I'm not 100 percent sure... He's very, very tall. And his hair is straight and short. Well, at least it was when I saw him once in New York, pretty close up. He was wearing a suit, not his team's jersey, but I had no problem recognizing him. Well, everybody there recognized him, really. He's a basketball player, of course.

The next person is a woman. She was actually born in Hawaii, so she's American, but she grew up in Australia. She's in her early forties. She's been married twice. The first time was to Tom Cruise. Then in 2006 she married a country singer named Keith Urban. She has long blond hair and blue eyes. And she's slim, almost like a model. Most people think she's beautiful. She's an actress.

A Can you cook?

B Yes, I can. I think I'm pretty good at it. Most people seem to enjoy eating the things I make for them, but you never know, maybe they're just being polite.

I first started trying to cook when I left home and went to college. I didn't have much money, and it was much cheaper cooking my own food than eating in the cafeteria or in restaurants.

I learned by myself really, by experimenting and improvising. To be honest, when I first started cooking most of my food was terrible. But I learned pretty quickly.

Except at the very beginning, I think I've found it quite easy, mainly because I enjoy cooking and I enjoy eating. But it's not something that everyone can learn to do. I think some people are just too impatient to learn to cook well.

I disagree with this for three reasons. First of all, I think it's better if all children look the same – especially for children who come from poorer families. And second, I think it's easier for the parents. They just have to buy one set of clothes for their children. And finally, it's much quicker for the children to get ready in the morning. They don't have to make so many decisions about what to wear.

Absolutely, I agree with this. First of all, girls work better on their own because they're not thinking about boys all the time. Also, if there are boys in the class, they tend to dominate and answer all the questions. If there aren't boys, I think girls feel more confident. Finally, I think without boys in the class, there aren't as many discipline problems because girls generally behave better than boys. So teachers can concentrate on teaching and not on discipline.

If I won a dream vacation in a contest, I'd go to Kenya or Tanzania. I've always really wanted to go on safari, ever since I saw the elephants in the zoo when I was five years old.

If I could choose any car, I'd get a Ferrari or something like that. Not very practical, but a lot of fun.

If I could be very good at a sport, I think I'd choose tennis. Every week I play my friend Kate, and every week she beats me. It drives me crazy!

If I could choose my ideal job, I'd be a news anchor on TV. The money's good, and you only have to work for an hour every evening.

If I had more time, I'd learn how to cook properly. I love eating, but I'm not very good at cooking. I'd like to be able to cook a really nice dinner for my friends when they come over.

If I could buy a house anywhere, I'd buy a house in Arizona, with enough room for all my family and friends. We could go there every winter for a vacation. It would be fantastic.

I used to have a friend called Laura. We went to high school together. When we were 16, she moved because of her father's job, but we kept in touch. We used to write long letters to each other – e-mail didn't exist then. I went to stay with her a couple of times, too. We lost touch after college. I'd love to see her again. We used to be really good friends.

I used to dislike a couple of teachers at school, but I suppose the one I remember best was my French teacher. He was really horrible. I don't think he liked kids or even teaching. He used to yell at us and he didn't explain things well. I failed French. It was the only subject I ever failed at school.

I used to play a lot of squash, but I recently started playing tennis and now I like it better. The problem with squash is that it's pretty hard and aggressive and maybe I'm just not in good enough shape to play it any more. Also, the friend I used to play with always beat me. The great thing about tennis is that it's outdoors, and I play doubles with three friends. It's less competitive and more fun. The only problem is you can't play when it rains.

5
A

Personally I think banning fast-food restaurants would be a good idea, but I don't think you can do that. I mean, you can't ban a particular type of restaurant just because the food is unhealthy. People have to take personal responsibility for what they eat, and if people want to eat burgers, you can't stop them.

But banning cars from downtown areas, that would be great, that would really make a big difference. We need better public transportation, and the best way to get it is to make people leave their cars at home. Anyway, there's nowhere to park downtown. Some people probably wouldn't like it at first, because everyone uses their cars so much, but it would make the downtown area so much nicer if you could walk around without worrying about the traffic. Also, you could make pedestrian areas, with trees and cafes, and places to sit and read, or just watch the world go by.

5
B

I think that both men and women read novels, but they read different types. Generally men prefer reading science fiction and action novels. Women prefer to read novels about feelings, emotions, and personal relationships. I think men find that type of novel pretty boring and prefer something with more action in it. I know that, personally, I don't really like science fiction, so I'm the stereotype, I suppose.

Well, I think generally women like shopping much more than men, and they can spend hours looking around stores, not making any decisions, just looking at things. However, my boyfriend and I aren't typical at all because he loves shopping, much more than I do. He can spend hours walking around all the stores, whereas I find it very, very boring.

5
C

I'm going to tell you about my sister-in-law, Marion. She's a cardiac surgeon, so she operates on people with heart problems. It's an incredibly demanding job and very tiring. Some of the operations she does last for hours, like heart transplants, and she has to be standing up and concentrating for all that time. She works very long hours, and she also often has to get up in the middle of the night if a patient of hers has gotten worse or something.

She works in a big hospital, and she also has a private practice. I'm not sure what her salary is, since we don't talk about things like that, but I imagine it's pretty high.

She loves her job in spite of all the downsides. It took her years and years of studying and exams to get where she is now, and she's passionately interested in what she does. She also spends a lot of time reading articles and keeping up to date, and I think she does some teaching, too. Probably her only complaint would be that she doesn't have enough time for her son. He's seven years old and of course she has very little free time for him or for herself.

6
A

Near my house, there are a lot of small Asian stores selling vegetables and spices. I love walking around in them, looking at everything.

I suppose my favorite stores are grocery stores. I just love food. I don't think I really have favorite stores for buying clothes, shoes, or books.

For presents, it obviously depends on what I am buying and who it's for. I don't have one favorite store.

I regularly shop at markets, supermarkets, and malls. I like variety. It makes shopping more interesting.

I go shopping when I need to, and I usually go on my own, since it's easier.

I enjoy buying books and I absolutely hate buying swimsuits.

Shopping at sales is a nightmare because everything is a mess and there are thousands of people. I hate it.

I go to street markets sometimes. You can often find bargains there.

I've done a lot of shopping online. It is so easy. I have bought plane tickets, DVDs, and books.

6
B

Actually, I once met several movie actors when they were making a TV movie in my hometown. I even had a part because they needed extras. I just had to walk up and down a street. But I think they edited me out of the final movie!

What do I prefer, TV, DVD, or in a theater? It depends on the movie. If it's a movie that I think I'm really going to like, I'd rather go to the theater to see it. If it's just entertainment, then I'm happy to wait and rent the DVD when it comes out or watch it on TV.

I normally prefer seeing foreign films with subtitles, even if I don't understand the language they're in. I think it's very important to hear the actors' voice and tone.

I've seen several movies this year but nothing really fantastic.

Ocean's Thirteen, with George Clooney, made me laugh a lot. I thought it was very good.

Machuca, a Chilean film, made me cry.

A movie I have seen several times is *Titanic*. It's my favorite movie ever. I have seen it a thousand times and I know the script by heart.

6
C

Someone I admire is the artist Winslow Homer, who was born in Boston, in 1836. I don't know very much about his life. I just really like his pictures. I know that he had a happy childhood in a small village near Boston and that his mother was also a painter. He began his career doing illustrations for books and magazines. In 1860, when he was 24 years old, he exhibited his paintings at the National Academy of Design in New York City. During the Civil War in the United States, he painted scenes of the soldiers' life in the camps. In his later life, he did a lot of paintings of the sea. Those are my favorites – his painted scenes of fishermen fighting the huge ocean waves. He traveled a little outside the United States, but he spent most of his life in his studio in a small village in Maine. By 1890 his paintings had become very popular and expensive. He died in his studio in 1910.

7
A

Well, I completed the questionnaire and I scored 18, which means that I'm "naturally unlucky" and that I "don't attract good luck." I'm not sure that's really true. I've always thought of myself as being a pretty lucky person. I won \$50 on the lottery once, which is more than any of my friends ever have. It also says that I "need a more positive and adventurous attitude to life." It's true that I'm not very adventurous, but I think I am positive about life. Maybe I should be a little more open to new experiences, talking to new people, trying new food and so on – but on the other hand, I'm very happy with the friends I have and the food I eat. I can see that new experiences might be enjoyable, but I'm not sure they really make you luckier. In fact, I think that some people are just naturally unlucky, and there's not much they can do about it.

7
B

- A Could you tell me who your favorite fictional detective is?
- B Yes, my favorite detective's Chief Inspector Wexford. He's the detective in a lot of the crime novels written by Ruth Rendell.
- A What do you like about him?
- B I like the fact that he's a very real character. For example, he's happily married, which is quite unusual for fictional detectives. He's in his mid-fifties, he lives in a small village near the coast, and he has two grown-up children.
- A Is his family important in the books?
- B Yes, aside from the murder or crime, part of the stories is always about his family. For example, he has two daughters. One of them is an actress, and the other is jealous of her because she's successful and she's Wexford's favorite.
- A I suppose he always solves the crimes.
- B Well yes, of course he does, but what I like about him is that he doesn't have any incredible powers. He's an extremely good listener. He listens to everything, even pieces of silly gossip, which can often give him a clue that helps him solve the crime. Then he sits at home and works things out. What I really like about him is that he's just an ordinary person who's good at his job.

7
C

We have three TVs in our house – one in the living room, one in the kitchen, and one in our bedroom. But we mainly just watch the one in the living room. I have a friend who doesn't have a TV. In fact, he doesn't even have a radio. He says he prefers to read everything in the newspaper.

I get five local channels. I don't have satellite or cable TV. The channel I watch most is Channel 4 because I think it has the most interesting programs. I don't watch any foreign language channels. However, I would like to have Mexican TV because I would like to be able to practice my Spanish. I don't watch as much TV as I used to. I normally watch one hour every evening on weekdays. I hardly watch any TV on weekends. There are always more interesting things to do.

How to use your American English File 3 MultiROM

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There is one Grammar Quiz for each File of the Student Book. Each quiz has 20 transformation questions – each time you do the quiz, the questions appear in a different order.

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The Sound Bank shows you how to pronounce all the vowel and consonant sounds presented in the Student Book. Each sound has five extra example words.

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There is a Practical English section for each Practical English lesson in the Student Book. Each section has two activities – a “True or false” activity and a “Listen and repeat” activity.

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lesson	track
1A	2
1B	3
1C	4
2A	5
2B	6
2C	7
3A	8
3B	9
3C	10

lesson	track
4A	11
4B	12
4C	13
5A	14
5B	15
5C	16
6A	17
6B	18
6C	19
7A	20
7B	21
7C	22

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