زبان امید
www.languagecentre.ir

3A

American ENGLISH FILE

Workbook

Christina Latham-Koenig
Clive Oxenden
Jane Hudson

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

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Contents

1

4 **A** Mood food

7 **B** Family life

10 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** *Meeting the parents*

2

11 **A** Spend or save?

14 **B** Changing lives

3

17 **A** Race across Florida

20 **B** Stereotypes – or are they?

23 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** *A difficult celebrity*

4

24 **A** Failure and success

27 **B** Modern manners?

5

30 **A** Sports superstitions

33 **B** Love at Exit 19

36 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** *Old friends*

69 **LISTENING**

STUDY LINK iChecker SELF-ASSESSMENT CD-ROM

Powerful listening and interactive assessment CD-ROM

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

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

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

1



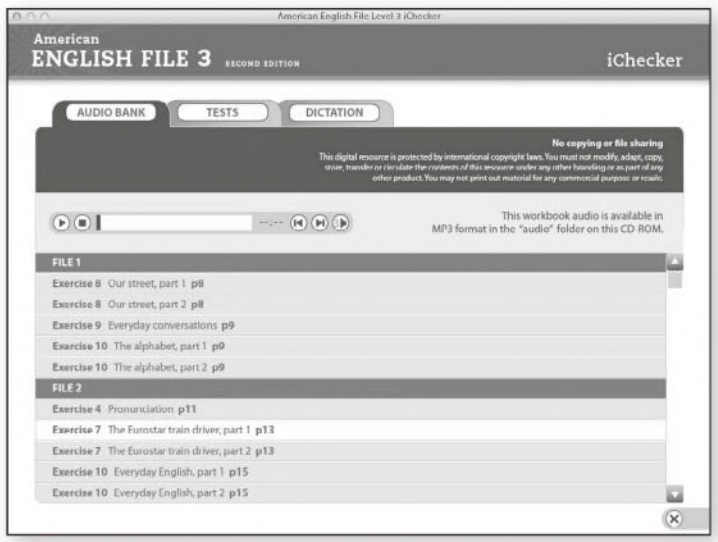
Type your name and press "ENTER."

2



Choose "AUDIO BANK."

3

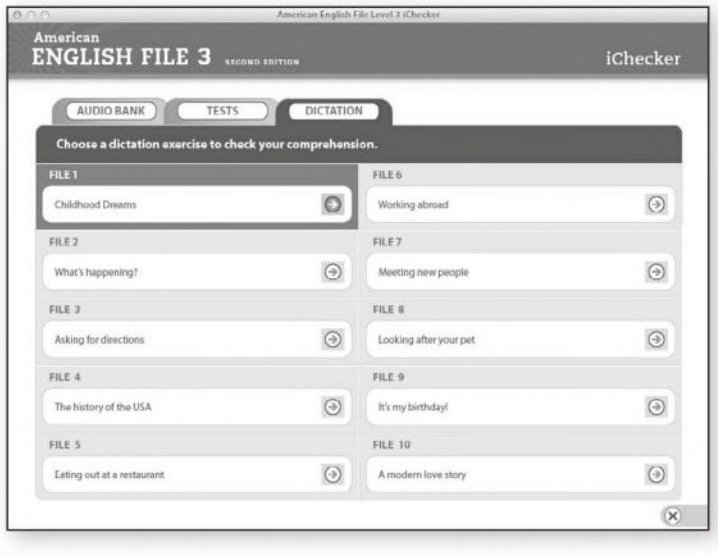


Click on the exercise for the File. Then use the media player to listen.

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



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



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

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

Andy Rooney, US humorist

1A Mood food

1 VOCABULARY food and cooking

a Circle the word that is different. Explain why.

1 (beans) grapes peach raspberry
The others are all *fruit*.

2 beef pork lamb salmon
The others are all _____.

3 beet cabbage pear pepper
The others are all _____.

4 eggplant lemon mango melon
The others are all _____.

5 crab mussels beef shrimp
The others are all _____.

6 cabbage cherry zucchini cucumber
The others are all _____.

b Complete the crossword.

c Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~canned~~ fresh frozen low-fat raw spicy take-out

1 *Canned* tomatoes usually last for about two years.
2 I don't feel like cooking. Let's get _____ for dinner.
3 Are there any _____ peas in the freezer?
4 I'm don't really like _____ fish, so I never eat sushi.
5 Hannah's on a diet, so she bought some _____ yogurt to have for dessert.
6 They eat a lot of _____ food in Mexico.
7 We buy _____ bread from the bakery every morning.

Clues down ↓

1 

2 

4 

Clues across →

2 

3 

5 

2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Write the words in the chart.

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

1 /ɪ/ fish	2 /i/ tree	3 /æ/ cat	4 /ɑr/ car
	beef		
5 /ɑ/ clock	6 /ɔ/ saw	7 /ʊ/ bull	8 /u/ boot

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

Pronouncing difficult words

c Write the words.

1 /bɔɪld/ *boiled*
2 /'kæbɪdʒ/ _____
3 /'spaɪsi/ _____
4 /roʊstɪd/ _____
5 /greɪps/ _____
6 /frut/ _____
7 /beɪkt/ _____
8 /'mɛlən/ _____
9 /zu'kini/ _____

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

3 GRAMMAR simple present / continuous, action and nonaction verbs

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

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

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

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

4 READING

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

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



The truth about healthy eating

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 LISTENING

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

A Kevin ☐ C Derek ☐
B Kate ☐ D Rosie ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

Which caller...?

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

carbohydrates /kɑrboʊ'haɪdreɪts/
protein /'proʊtin/
awake /ə'weɪk/
oily /'ɔɪli/
powerful /'paʊərfl/
relaxed /rɪ'lækst/
sleepy /'slipi/
stressful /'strɛsfl/
beneficial /bɛnə'fɪʃl/
ready-made food /rɛdi meɪd 'fud/

Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.

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

1B Family life

1 GRAMMAR future forms

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

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

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



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



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



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



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



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

2 *each other*

Rewrite the sentences with *each other*.

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

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

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

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

4 VOCABULARY family, adjectives of personality

a Complete the sentences with a family word.

1 Your mother and father are your p*arents*.
2 Your grandfather's father is your gr_____-gr_____.
3 A child who has no brothers or sisters is an on_____ ch_____.
4 Your brother's daughter is your n_____.
5 Your father's sister is your a_____.
6 Your spouse, children, parents, and brothers and sisters are your im_____ f_____.
7 Your father's new wife is your s_____.
8 Your wife's or husband's father is your f_____-i____-l_____.
9 Your aunts, uncles and cousins are your ex_____ f_____.
10 Your brother's or sister's son is your n_____.

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

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

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

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

1 generous *cheap*
2 kind _____
3 lazy _____
4 mature _____
5 organized _____
6 sensitive _____
7 talkative _____
8 clean _____

5 READING

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

Extreme family ties

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



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

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

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

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

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

1 In the past, most families in Southern Europe and the Middle East were…
a smaller. (b) closer. c richer.

2 There isn't much … in a Bedouin tent.
a furniture b light c space

3 Bedouin … spend most of the day inside.
a men b women c children

4 Young Bedouins who live in the city…
a hardly ever go home.
b don't earn much money.
c don't lose touch with their families.

5 Members of a Bedouin family help each other to…
a survive. b get a job. c choose clothes.

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

6 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a couple, Terry and Jane, talking about going to live with the in-laws. What do they decide at the end of the conversation?

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

1 Terry and Jane are both very tired. T
2 Terry is more optimistic about the future than Jane. _
3 Terry's parents have suggested the family move in with them. _
4 Terry says that if they all lived together, his parents would babysit. _
5 Jane thinks that the new plan would mean less housework for her. _
6 Jane worries that the grandparents would spoil the children. _

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

boarding school /'bɔrdɪŋ skul/
childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/
gang /gæŋ/
gathering /'gæðərɪŋ/
rivalry /'raɪvəlri/
sick /sɪk/
value /'vælyu/
fight /faɪt/
aware of /ə'wɛr əv/
no wonder /noʊ 'wʌndər/

iChecker TESTS FILE 1

Practical English Meeting the parents

1 REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

Complete the dialogues.

1	**Ben**	Oh, [1] n*o*_! I don't [2] b_____ it!
	Charlotte	What's wrong!
	Ben	I didn't tell my mom that you don't eat meat.
	Charlotte	You're [3] k_____!
	Ben	No, I'm not. Never [4] m_____. I'll tell her now.
		Mom! Charlotte's a vegetarian.
	Mom	[5] R_____?
	Charlotte	Yes, but it isn't a problem.
	Mom	What a [6] p_____! I made a meat lasagna. But there's plenty of salad.
	Charlotte	That's fine. Thanks, Mrs. Lord.

2	**Steve**	We have something to tell you. We found a house that we like.
	Jill	[7] H_____ fantastic!
	Steve	And it isn't too expensive.
	Jill	That's great [8] n_____! Could I see it some time?
	Steve	[9] W_____ a great idea! I'll call and make an appointment.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

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

1 **A** What did you think of my dad?
B He's *a really nice guy*.

2 **A** _____ your future?
B I think we'll be very happy together.

3 **A** I hear you speak Spanish. Are you bilingual?
B _____. But I can speak it well.

4 **A** I'm sorry. I'm not very hungry.
B _____ you ate too much for lunch!

5 **A** You know, I think we went to the same school.
B _____!

6 **A** Can I have another piece of chicken, please?
B _____. There's more in the kitchen.

7 **A** What kind of books do you read?
B Biographies, history books, _____.

8 **A** You wouldn't want to go to the concert with us.
B Yes, I would! _____, I love classical music.

3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions.

In which place...?

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

Jazz in New York



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

Barbès

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

55 Bar

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

Smalls

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

Café Carlyle

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

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

زبان امید
www.languagecentre.ir

When a man tells you he got rich through hard work, ask him: Whose?

Don Marquis, US Writer

2A Spend or save?

1 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the sentences with the correct verb in parentheses.

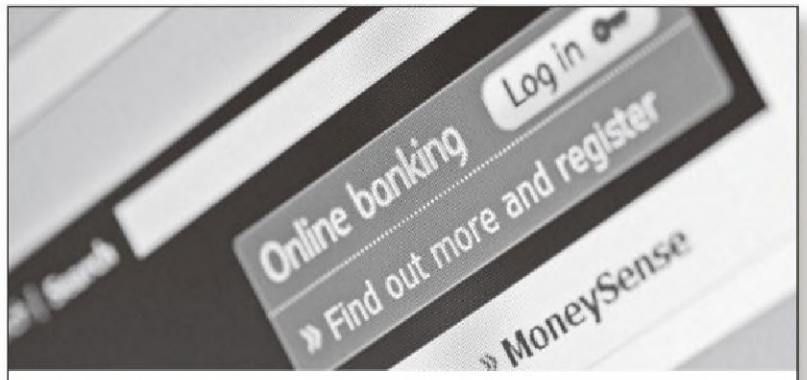
1 My sister *wastes* a lot of money on clothes she never wears. (wastes / saves)
2 I can't _____ to buy a house of my own. (pay / afford)
3 You'll have to _____ a lot of money if you want to travel around the world next year. (cost / save)
4 Kevin _____ about $2,500 a month at his new job. (wins / earns)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

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

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

c Complete the advertisement with the words in the box.

ATM ~~bank account~~ bills coin loan mortgage salary taxes



What's so good about CASH Internet Banking plc

OUR ACCOUNT SERVICES

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

OUR FINANCING SERVICES

Do you need to borrow money for a car, a vacation, or a new laptop? We'll give you a [6] _____ of up to $10,000 for whatever you want to buy.

And how about a new house? We can give you a [7] _____ at one of the lowest interest rates on the market.

OUR EXTRA SERVICES

How much do you pay in [8] _____? Talk to our specialists to make sure you're paying the right amount – they can help you pay less.

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

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter *o*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

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

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

3 GRAMMAR present perfect and simple past

a Circle the correct answer.

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

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

1 **A** When *did* your son *buy* his car? (buy)
B When he _____ his driving test last month. (pass)

2 **A** How much money _____ you _____ from your sister yesterday? (borrow)
B About $100, but I already _____ it all. (spend)

3 **A** _____ you _____ a new house yet? (find)
B Yes, and the bank _____ to give me a mortgage. (agree)

4 **A** _____ you ever _____ any money to a friend? (lend)
B Only to my boyfriend when he _____ a new phone. (need)

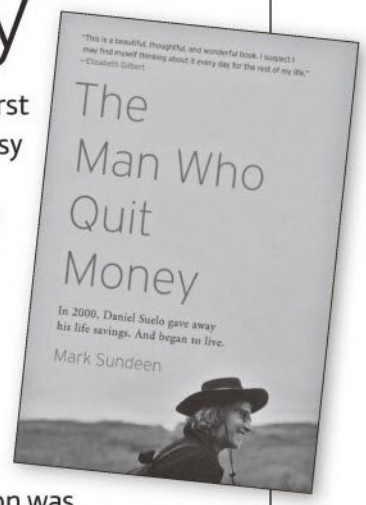
5 **A** _____ your mother _____ an appointment with the doctor yet? (make)
B Yes, she _____ him yesterday and she's seeing him tomorrow. (call)

4 READING

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

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

The man who quit money



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

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

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

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

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



b Read the chapter again and choose the correct answers.

1 What do we learn about the man in the first paragraph?
- a He had just left school.
- (b) He had thought about his actions carefully.
- c He had had a difficult childhood.

2 What has Daniel Suelo done since he changed his life?
- a He has gotten into debt.
- b He has bought a house.
- c He hasn't used any money.

3 How does he get enough to eat?
- a He finds food.
- b His family cooks for him.
- c He buys food.

4 What's Daniel Suelo like?
- a He's shy.
- b He's lazy.
- c He's outgoing.

5 How does he get from one place to another?
- a He rides his bike everywhere.
- b He uses different methods of transportation.
- c He always uses trains.

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

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

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

5 LISTENING

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

Speaker 1	*d*	a a single parent
Speaker 2	_	b a family with children
Speaker 3	_	c a single retired person on a pension
Speaker 4	_	d a young person who lives with his / her parents

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

Speaker 1
1 He doesn't earn much money. *F*
2 He saves most of his salary. _

Speaker 2
3 She doesn't own the house where she lives. _
4 She thinks money is more important than family. _

Speaker 3
5 He can't live on his income. _
6 He isn't in debt. _

Speaker 4
7 She only works in a store on the weekends. _
8 She spends most of her money on her children. _

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

backer /'bækər/
billionaire /'bɪlyənɛr/
brand /brænd/
customer /'kʌstəmər/
entrepreneurial /ɑntrəprə'nəriəl/
low-paying /loʊ 'peɪɪŋ/
rejection /rɪ'dʒɛkʃn/
salesman /'seɪlzmən/
self-made /sɛlf'meɪd/
wealthy /'wɛlθi/

Only I can change my life. No one else can do it for me.
Carol Burnett, US actress & comedian

2B Changing lives

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

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

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

for	since
	2005

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

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

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



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



2 **A** How long was your flight?
B Twelve hours. _____ all day. (we / travel)



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



4 **A** Diana finally found a new apartment!
B Oh good! _____ one for so long! (she / look for)



5 **A** Why does Eric's teacher want to see you?
B _____ his homework lately. (he / not do)



6 **A** You're late.
B Yes, I know. Sorry. _____ _____ long? (you / wait)



7 **A** You look exhausted.
B _____ the kids all day! (I / take care of)

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

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

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

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

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

3 READING

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

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

Which organization…?

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

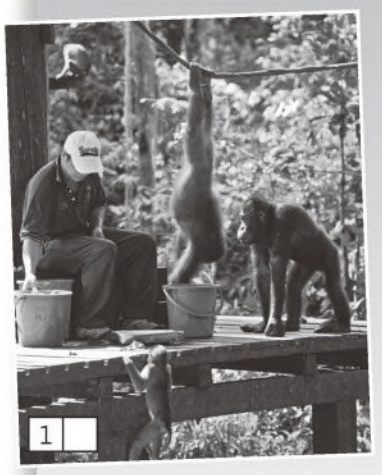
c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

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

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

Do *you* want to be a volunteer?


3


1


2

A The Book Bus

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

B The Great Orangutan Project

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

C Construction in Peru

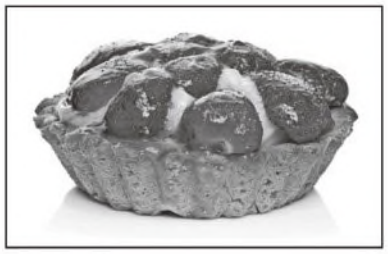
Are you good at making things? If you are, and you'd like to take part in a construction project, how about coming to Peru to lend a hand? You'll be based in Cuzco in southeastern Peru, and you'll be involved in the construction of a small school, and a community center or an orphanage. You may have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

4 VOCABULARY strong adjectives

a Complete the adjective for each picture.



1 She's absolutely fr*eezing*.



2 It's d_____!



3 They're really e_____.



4 He's h_____.



5 It's absolutely en_____.



6 They're f_____.

b Complete the sentences with a strong adjective.

1 **A** Are you **sure** the meeting is today?
B Yes, I'm absolutely *positive*.

2 **A** Is your boyfriend's apartment **small**?
B Yes, it's really _____.

3 **A** Were your parents **angry** about your test scores?
B Yes, they were _____.

4 **A** Is your sister **afraid** of insects?
B Yes, she's absolutely _____ of them.

5 **A** Were you **surprised** when you passed your driving test?
B Yes, I was really _____.

6 **A** Were the kids **hungry** when they arrived?
B Yes, they were absolutely _____.

5 LISTENING

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

1 Australia	✓	7 Paraguay	☐
2 Antarctica	☐	8 Peru	☐
3 China	☐	9 Russia	☐
4 Haiti	☐	10 Rwanda	☐
5 India	☐	11 Thailand	☐
6 Kenya	☐	12 Zanzibar	☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What did J.D. Lewis use to do?
He used to be an actor.

2 How old are the children?
_____.

3 How much is the trip going to cost?
_____.

4 What's the name of his organization?
_____.

5 What did they do in Thailand?
_____.

6 How did they help the children in Rwanda?
_____.

7 Who did they help in Kenya?
_____.

8 What does J. D. Lewis hope his organization will do in the future?
_____.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 70.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

blisters /'blɪstərz/
charity /'tʃærəti/
kayak /'kaɪæk/
ache /eɪk/
target /'tɑrgət/
melt /mɛlt/
paddle /'pædl/
risky /'rɪski/
go forward /goʊ 'fɔrwərd/
sponsor projects /'spɑnsər 'prɑdʒɛkts/

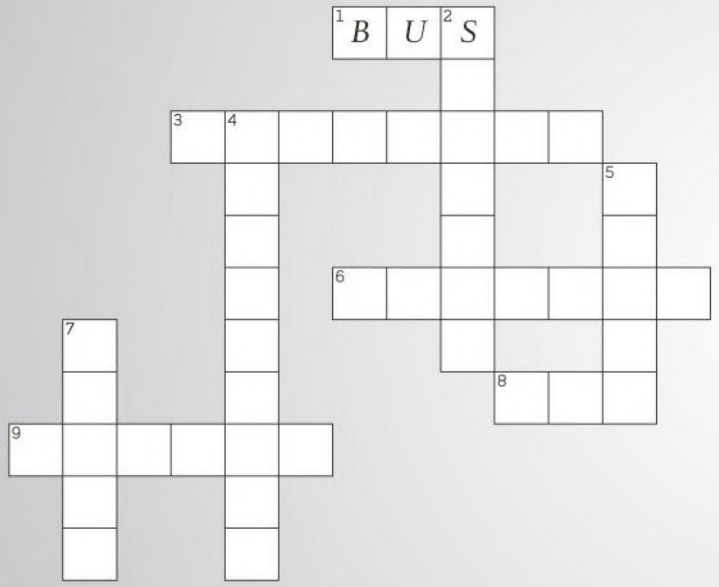
iChecker TESTS **FILE 2**

A good traveler has no fixed plans.
Lao Tzu, Taoist Philosopher

3A Race across Florida

1 VOCABULARY transportation

a Complete the crossword.



Clues across →

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

Clues down ↓

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

b Complete the compound nouns with one word.

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

2 PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/

a (Circle) the word with a different sound.

1 	2 	3 	4 
jazz	**sh**ower	jazz	**ch**ess
dan**g**erous	cra**sh**	**ch**eck-in	**ch**emistry
bri**dg**e	**s**eat belt	passen**g**er	ca**tch**
(rush)	sta**t**ion	traffic **j**am	depar**t**ure

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

زبان امید
www.languagecentre.ir

3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Complete the sentences with one word.

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

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

Where to go?
We reveal the results from our reader survey of three popular vacation destinations.



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

1 Cancun / cheap / Beijing
Cancun is cheaper than Beijing.
2 Beijing / crowded / of the three destinations
_____.
3 Beijing / easy to get to / Sydney
_____.
4 Sydney / exciting / Cancun
_____.
5 Sydney / hot / Beijing
_____.
6 Sydney / relaxing / of the three destinations
_____.

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

1 **expensive** (sentence 1)
Cancun isn't as expensive as Beijing.
2 **difficult** (sentence 3)
_____
_____
3 **exciting** (sentence 4)
_____
_____
4 **cold** (sentence 5)
_____
_____

4 PRONUNCIATION linking

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

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

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

5 READING

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

Unusual ways of getting around



Bamboo trains

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

Totora reed boats



These boats have been around for centuries. They are made from the reeds that grow on the banks of Lake Titicaca, one of the largest lakes in South America. As well as making boats from totora reeds, the local people use them to make their houses, which they build on floating islands. Totora reed boats are still used for hunting and fishing, but today some of the local people transport people across the lake in them. Traveling on a reed boat among the floating islands of the lake is a must for visitors to Peru.

Jeepney



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

Dog sleds



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

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

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

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

6 LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again and answer the questions.

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 70.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

adjust (GPS) /ə'dʒʌst/
reach /ritʃ/
be ahead of /bi ə'hɛd əv/
crash (into) /kræʃ/
get stuck (in a traffic jam) /gɛt 'stʌk/
get worse /gɛt 'wərs/
turn red /tərn 'rɛd/
turn around /tərn ə'raʊnd/
do your hair /du yər hɛr/
put on makeup /pʊt ɑn 'meɪkʌp/

Men want to be a woman's first love. Women like to be a man's last romance.
Oscar Wilde, Irish writer

3B Stereotypes – or are they?

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

a Circle the correct answers.

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

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



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

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

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

1 I'd like to *speak* to the *manager*.
2 I put the _____ on the _____.
3 _____ are we going to _____ tonight?
4 Could you _____ the _____ for a minute?
5 She needs to see a _____ about her _____.
6 We want to _____ for a _____ tomorrow.

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

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

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

3 READING

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

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

Stereotypes
supported by science

1 _____

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

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

2 _____

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

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

3 _____

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

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

b Read the article again. Choose the right answers.

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

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

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

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

4 VOCABULARY collocation: verbs / adjectives + prepositions

a Circle the correct prepositions.

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

b Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

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

5 WHEN ARE PREPOSITIONS STRESSED?

a iChecker Listen and complete the dialogues.

1 **A** Who did you __*argue*__ __*with*__?
B I _____ with my _____.

2 **A** Who are you _____ _____?
B I'm _____ at _____!

3 **A** What are you so _____ _____?
B I'm _____ about my _____.

4 **A** What are you _____ _____?
B I'm _____ to the _____.

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

6 LISTENING

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

1 Nick ☐ 2 Eve ☐ 3 Frank ☐ 4 Martina ☐





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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

claim (vb) /kleɪm/
reduce /rɪ'dus/
almost /'ɔlmoʊst/
slightly /'slaɪtli/
whereas /wɛr'æz/
according to /ə'kɔrdɪŋ tu/
in fact /ɪn 'fækt/
range from /'reɪndʒ frəm/
tend to /'tɛnd tə/
be skeptical of / bi 'skɛptɪkl əv/

iChecker TESTS **FILE 3**

Practical English A difficult celebrity

1 GIVING OPINIONS

Complete the dialogue.

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

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

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

1 **A** Hello! *I'm back*! (back)
B Hi! Did you have a good day?

2 **A** I'm going out for a walk now. Do you want to come?
B _____ _____ _____ _____. I'll get my coat. (minute)

3 **A** I brought you some flowers.
B Thank you. That's _____ _____ _____. (kind)

4 **A** _____ _____ _____ what you said about moving to California? (mean)
B Yes. I think it'll be a great opportunity for us.

5 **A** You look upset. What's the matter.
B Nothing really. _____ _____ _____ my boyfriend's away and I really miss him. (just)

3 READING

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

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

NEW YORK TAXIS

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



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

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

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

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

New York taxi fares.
Once you step into the cab the meter will be turned on. This is called the "flag-drop fare" and is $2.50. After that it will cost you 50 cents for every one-fifth of a mile, or 50 cents per minute if you are stuck in traffic. There is a flat-rate charge of $52 from Manhattan to JFK Airport.

If you're happy with the trip, you should tip your driver between 15% and 20% of the total fare. Paying by cash is preferred, however all taxis now accept credit cards.

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

Failure is not falling down. Failure is falling down and not getting up again.
Richard Nixon, former US President

4A Failure and success

1 GRAMMAR *can, could, be able to*

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

1 She *can* / *is able to* swim really well because she used to live by the ocean. ✓

2 You don't need to *can* / *be able to* drive to live in the city.

3 Luke *could* / *was able to* read when he was only three years old.

4 If it doesn't rain tomorrow, *we can* / *we'll be able to* go for a long walk.

5 Sorry, I've been so busy that I *haven't could* / *haven't been able to* call until now.

6 If Maria had a less demanding job, she *could* / *would be able to* enjoy life more.

7 I've never *could* / *been able to* dance well, but I'd love to learn.

8 We're really sorry we *couldn't* / *weren't able to* come to your wedding.

9 I *used to can* / *used to be able to* speak a little Portuguese, but I've forgotten most of it now.

10 *Can you* / *Will you be able to* make it to dinner tonight?

11 To work for this company, you *must can* / *must be able to* speak at least three languages.

12 I hate *can't* / *not being able to* communicate with the local people when I'm traveling.

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

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



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

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

Work Experience
1998–2000: Trainer and Operator with Texas Instruments, London
2003–2009: Assistant then Marketing Manager, Texas Instruments, Dallas, USA
2009–present: Managing Director, AHH Marketing Services Ltd., Hong Kong

Other Skills
IT skills – advanced.
Course in web design 1999.

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

Hobbies and Interests
Watersports, especially sailing and windsurfing

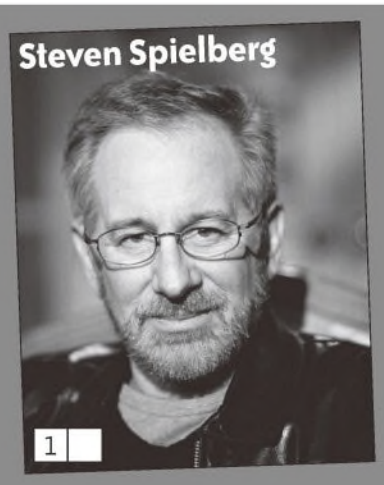
2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

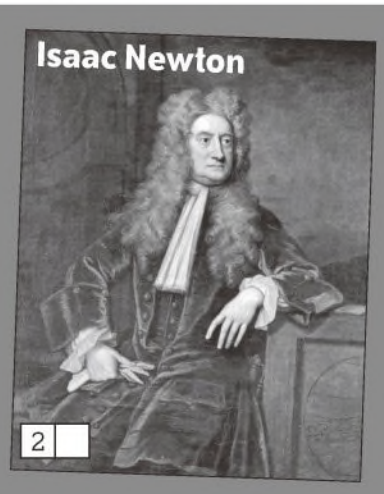
iChecker Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

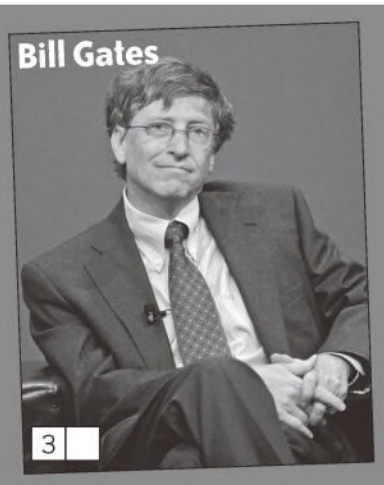
1 She can **sing very well**.
2 I've **never** been **able** to **ski**.
3 Can you **read** a **map**?
4 You **won't** be **able** to **go out tomorrow**.
5 He **hasn't** been **able** to **walk very fast** since he **hurt** his **leg**.
6 They **aren't able** to **come tonight**.

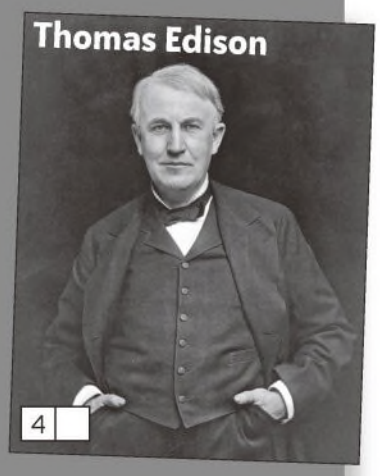
3 READING

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









Failure: the first step toward success

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 VOCABULARY *-ed / -ing* adjectives

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

1 Turn the channel! This is a bored TV show. ☒
boring

2 Taking care of small children can be very tired. ☐
_____

3 His test scores were very disappointing. ☐
_____

4 I was very embarrassed when my phone rang in the meeting. ☐
_____

5 Junko was very surprising because she didn't know they were coming. ☐
_____

6 We took a lot of pictures because the view was so amazing. ☐
_____

7 Are you interested in car racing? ☐
_____

8 She felt frustrating because she couldn't get on the surfboard. ☐
_____

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

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

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

Reflexive pronouns

d Complete the sentences with the correct word.

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

5 LISTENING

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

Speaker 1 was speaking *French* to _____.
Speaker 2 was speaking _____ to _____.
Speaker 3 was speaking _____ to _____.
Speaker 4 was speaking _____ to _____.
Speaker 5 was speaking _____ to _____.

b Listen again and complete the table.

	What they wanted to say	What they actually said
Speaker 1	*inhaler*	
Speaker 2		
Speaker 3		
Speaker 4		
Speaker 5		

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

link /lɪŋk/
scuba dive /'skubə daɪv/
skills /skɪlz/
(dance) steps /stɛps/
multilingual /mʌlti'lɪŋgwəl/
fluently /'fluəntli/
basic phrases /beɪsɪk 'freɪzɪz/
language barrier /'læŋgwɪdʒ bæriər/
teach yourself books /'titʃ yər'sɛlf bʊks/
more exceptions than rules /mər ɪk'sɛpʃnz ðən rulz/

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

4B Modern manners?

1 VOCABULARY phone language

Complete the sentences.

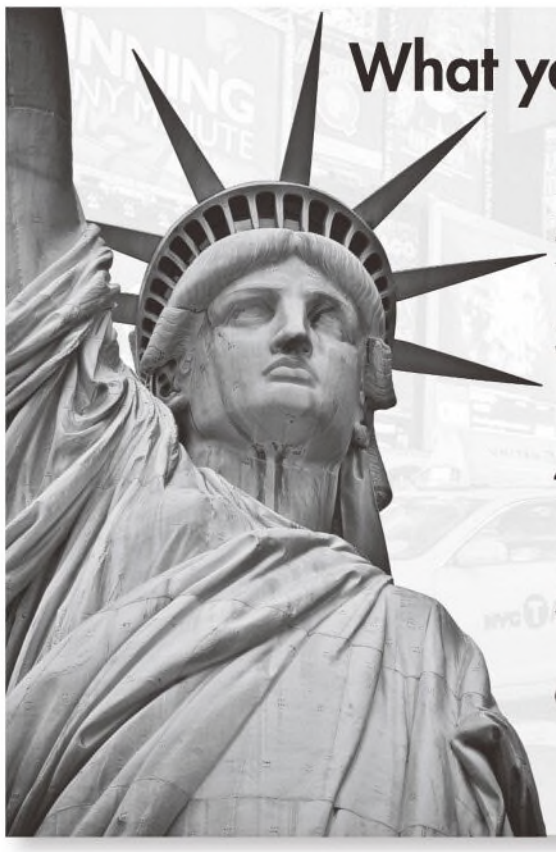
1 You must not use your phone in a qu*iet* z*one*.
2 When you finish a phone call, you h_____ u_____.
3 If someone doesn't answer their phone, you can leave a m_____ on their v_____.
4 If you're in a meeting, you can put your phone on s_____ or v_____ mode.
5 If someone's phone is off, you can c_____ b_____ later.
6 The sound your cell phone makes when someone calls you is a r_____.
7 If you want to text your friends more cheaply, you can use in_____ m_____.
8 When you call someone, you have to d_____ their number by pressing some keys.
9 If someone is already talking on their cell phone when you call, the line is b_____.
10 You can protect the display of your cell phone or computer with a sc_____.

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

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

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

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



What you need to know before you visit the US

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

3 PRONUNCIATION silent consonants, linking

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 READING

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

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



Ladies first?

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

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

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

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

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

b Read the article again and choose the right answer.

1 According to the article…
- a the idea of "Ladies first" started in the Middle Ages.
- b the idea of "Ladies first" is a new idea.
- ⓒ it's not known when the idea of "Ladies first" started.

2 In the past…
- a men didn't know how to behave toward women.
- b "Ladies first" was very polite.
- c it didn't matter if men broke the rules.

3 Nowadays, men…
- a aren't sure how to behave toward women.
- b behave in the same way toward women.
- c have new rules to follow.

4 According to the article, men should…
- a not think about what women want.
- b follow the rules of "Ladies first."
- c not follow the rules of "Ladies first."

5 According to the article, women…
- a always want expensive things.
- b don't like it when men cook.
- c like a meal at home or in a restaurant.

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

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

1 not right for a particular situation
inappropriate

2 an action that shows other people how you feel
_____

3 understand the value of something
_____

4 an idea
_____

5 upset somebody
_____

6 thought they were better than
_____

5 LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again and choose the right answers.

1 According to the expert, in Thailand you should not give a "wai" to…
- a people who are older than you.
- b anyone.
- ⓒ people who are younger than you.

2 When is it polite to say thank you in Brazil?
- a when a friend offers you a drink
- b when a stranger opens a door
- c both a and b are correct

3 Which gesture, often made by police officers, is an insult in Greece?
- a "Come here."
- b "Stop."
- c "Go away."

4 A foreign person in Korea…
- a must not bow to anyone.
- b must bow to everyone.
- c can bow to show politeness.

5 According to the expert, if a Korean person is happy, they bow very…
- a quickly.
- b slowly.
- c deeply.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 71.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

etiquette /'ɛtəkət/
manners /'mænərz/
host / hostess /hoʊst/ /'hoʊstəs/
behave /bɪ'heɪv/
deserve /dɪ'zərv/
disturb /dɪ'stərb/
inappropriate /ɪnə'proʊpriət/
insulting /ɪn'sʌltɪŋ/
allergic to /ə'lərdʒɪk tə/
should have (written) /ʃʊd əv/

iChecker TESTS FILE 4

It's not whether you win or lose that matters,
but whether I win or lose.

Sandy Lyle, Scottish golfer

5A Sports superstitions

1 GRAMMAR past tenses

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

1 We were late. When we *arrived* (arrive), everyone else *had finished* (finish) their lunch and they *were sitting* (sit) on the patio having coffee.

2 They _____ (drive) to the airport when they suddenly _____ (remember) that they _____ (not turn off) the lights.

3 The game _____ (already / start) when we _____ (turn on) the TV. The Red Sox _____ (lose) and they _____ (play) very badly.

4 I _____ (not recognize) many people at my old school reunion because everyone _____ (change) a lot in twenty years.

5 My sister _____ (wait) to go out for dinner yesterday when her boyfriend _____ (call) her to say that he _____ (not can) come because his car _____ (break down).

6 Real Madrid _____ (beat) Barcelona yesterday. Barcelona _____ (win) 1–0 in the first half, but Madrid _____ (score) two goals in the second half.

7 He _____ (run) to the station, but the nine o'clock train _____ (already / leave). The station was empty except for two people who _____ (wait) for the next train.

8 It _____ (start) raining when I _____ (walk) to work. I _____ (call) a car service because I _____ (not wear) a coat and I _____ (not have) an umbrella.

2 PRONUNCIATION /ɔr/, /ər/

a Circle the word with a different sound.

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

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

3 READING

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

1 The boy was playing _____.

2 He cheated by taking _____.

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

1 According to the article, people usually learn not to cheat when they are young children. *F*

2 Blank tiles can be used when players don't have the right letter. _

3 The boy was one of the best players in the tournament. _

4 The previous day, the boy had beaten Arthur Moore. _

5 Moore caught the boy while he was making a word. _

6 He saw the boy take a blank tile out of his pocket. _

7 The boy answered the tournament director's questions truthfully. _

8 He wasn't allowed to continue playing. _

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

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

1 James *discretely* bought the present when his wife wasn't looking.

2 Sam _____ telling lies about her colleagues.

3 The athlete was _____ after he made three false starts.

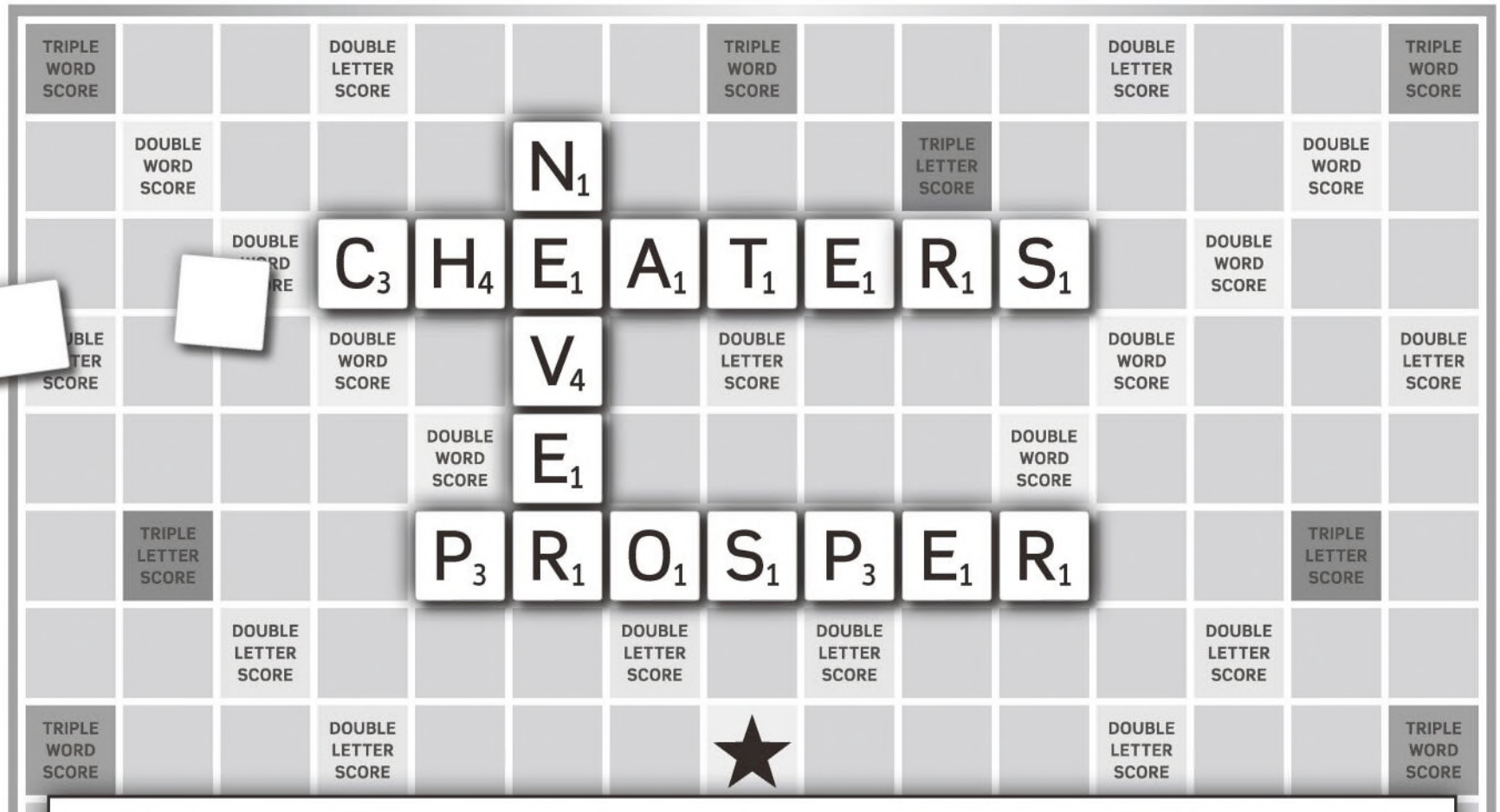
4 My computer is broken, so I'm going to _____ it with a new one.

5 She became _____ when she found the train tickets in his pocket .

6 He couldn't _____ the man of lying because there was no proof he had done anything bad.

7 Jack beat his _____ 6–1, 6–3.

8 They _____ to stealing after they lost their jobs.



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

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

The cheater in this particular tournament was a 15-year-old boy from Orlando, Florida. He had surprised organizers in the early stages of the competition by beating some of the best players, despite the fact that he had never played in competitions before. This made some of the other players suspicious, including the man who caught him, 43-year-old Arthur Moore. Moore had already played the boy the day before, and Moore had won the game, although the boy had had both of the blank tiles. In Scrabble, before a new game starts, the players put the tiles from the previous game back into a small bag. This time, Moore had a good look at the tiles on the table before he and his opponent put them in the bag to start the game. He was not surprised to see that the two blanks were together on the table in front of the boy. As the two players were putting the tiles into the bag, Moore discretely watched the boy's left hand. He saw the boy pick up the two blanks, and put his hand under the table. This was the signal for Moore to call one of the organizers and accuse the boy of cheating.

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

4 VOCABULARY sports

a Read the definitions and write the words.

1 an area of water that swimmers use
sw*imming* p*ool*
2 the person who controls a soccer game
r_____
3 an area where skiing is done
s_____
4 to hit something with your foot
k_____
5 somebody who is very enthusiastic about sports
f_____
6 an area where golf is played
c_____
7 exercise to become healthy and strong
g_____ in s_____
8 an area of ground where people play soccer
f_____
9 a person who trains people to compete in certain sports
c_____
10 a large structure, usually with no roof, where people can sit and watch sports
st_____

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

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

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

5 LISTENING

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

_____



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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 72.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

fate /feɪt/
rituals /'rɪtʃuəlz/
superstition /supər'stɪʃn/
bounce /baʊns/
cheat /tʃit/
reveal /rɪ'vil/
sweat /swɛt/
a lucky charm /ə 'lʌki tʃɑrm/
result in /rɪ'zʌlt ɪn/
tie your shoelaces /taɪ yər 'ʃuleɪsɪz/

زبان امید
www.languagecentre.ir

Love is like war: easy to begin but very hard to stop.
HL Mencken, US journalist

5B Love at Exit 19

1 GRAMMAR *usually* and *used to*

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

1 Where did you used to live before you moved here?
did you use to live?

2 Jerry used to have a beard, but he shaved it off last week.
✓

3 I usually go to the gym when I leave work.

4 My wife doesn't use to wear makeup. She doesn't like it.

5 Did you use to have long hair?

6 I use to walk to work. My office is only ten minutes from my house.

7 Carol didn't used to talk to me, but now she always says hello.

8 Do you use to get up late on Sundays?

9 Did you used to watch cartoons when you were little?

10 We don't usually stay in expensive hotels, but this weekend is special.

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

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

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress; the letter *s*

a iChecker Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

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

b Circle the word with a different sound.

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

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

3 VOCABULARY relationships

a Complete the sentences with the people in the box.

classmates close friend colleague couple
ex fiancé roommate ~~wife~~

1	We're married.	She's my *wife*.
2	I share an apartment with her.	She's my _____.
3	I work with him.	He's my _____.
4	We used to go to school together.	We were _____.
5	I'm going to marry him.	He's my _____.
6	I used to go out with her.	She's my _____.
7	We've known each other for a long time. I tell her everything.	She's a _____.
8	We've been going out together for three years.	We're a _____.

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

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

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



4 READING

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

_____.



Your friends in numbers

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

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

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

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

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

b Read the article again and choose the best answer.

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

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

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

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

5 LISTENING

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

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

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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 72.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

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

iChecker TESTS **FILE 5**

Practical English Old friends

1 PERMISSION AND REQUESTS

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

~~do~~	join	pass	meet	take	visit

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

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

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

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

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

3 READING



Getting around the US

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

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

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

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

a Read the text and answer the questions.

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

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

Listening

1 A

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

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

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

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

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

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

Host And what do you think, Derek?

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

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

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

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

1 B

Terry I'm exhausted!

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

Terry Neither have I.

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

Terry Do you think so?

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

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

Jane Look, what's the problem, Terry?

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

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

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

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

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

Jane That sounds good.

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

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

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

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

Terry I guess so.

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

Terry True.

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

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

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

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

Jane I agree.

Terry And the kids will be older soon.

Jane Yes, they will.

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

Jane Fine.

2 A

Speaker 1: Can I live on my salary? Well, I don't really have many problems, because I'm still living with my mom and dad. Don't get me wrong, I give my mom some money for rent, but it's definitely much cheaper than living on your own. I actually have a pretty good salary – I'm a graphic designer. I don't really spend much – I buy some new clothes every now and then, and I have to put gas in my car, of course, but apart from that, it's really just going out on the weekends. Most of my money goes into a savings account so that I can buy my own house one day.

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

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

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

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

2 B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 A

Speaker 1: One morning last winter, I was driving to work late when my cell phone rang. I knew it was my boss, so I answered it. Suddenly, the van in front of me stopped because there was someone crossing the road. I was talking to my boss, so I reacted too late, and my car went into the back of the van. Luckily, I was driving really slowly at the time, so I didn't do much damage to the van, but the front of my car was a real mess. Since then, I never use my phone when I'm driving.

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

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

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

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

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

3 B

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

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

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

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

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

Host What's that, Eve?

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 A

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

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

Speaker 3: I was 14, and I was on an exchange visit with my school in Madrid. It was the first night, and I was at home with my Spanish host family, the Garcías, having dinner. We'd finished the main course and it was time for dessert, so the wife, Maria, asked me if I'd like some fruit. I saw some bananas in the fruit bowl, so I asked for a "platón," at which point the whole family looked at me strangely. They then explained to me that I'd actually asked for a large plate. "Platón" means "large plate" whereas "banana" is "plátano."

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

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

4 B

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

Ruth Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ruth My pleasure.

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

5 A

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

Tom Hello, everybody.

Host So who was involved in the scandal, Tom?

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

Host And what exactly happened?

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

Host Why would they do that?

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

Host Got it. So when did the cheating happen?

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

Host Why was this a problem?

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

Host How did they do that?

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

Host So who lost the match?

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

Host What about the other two teams?

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

Host Which teams were these again?

Tom Indonesia and another South Korean pair.

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

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

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

Tom No, it continued without the disqualified players.

Host And who won the gold medal in the end?

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

Host Tom, thanks for joining us.

Tom My pleasure.

5 B

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

Mary Hello.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mary You're welcome.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

198 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016 USA

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

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

© Oxford University Press 2014

The moral rights of the author have been asserted.

First published in 2014
2018 2017 2016 2015 2014
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

No unauthorized photocopying

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

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

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

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

ISBN: 978 0 19 477626 4 MULTI-PACK A (PACK)
ISBN: 978 0 19 477590 8 STUDENT BOOK/WORKBOOK A (PACK COMPONENT)
ISBN: 978 0 19 477674 5 ICHECKER CD-ROM (PACK COMPONENT)
ISBN: 978 0 19 436059 3 ONLINE PRACTICE (PACK COMPONENT)

Printed in China

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

STUDENT BOOK ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

p.8 Extract from "He claims we used to play Cowboys and Indians. I recall him trying to suffocate me" by Tim Lott, The Times, November 20, 2010. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication. p.8 Extract from "The seven ages of an only child" by Joanna Moorhead, The Guardian, March 4, 2006. Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2006. Reproduced by permission. p.3–4 Extract from "The millionaire who couldn't write his name" by Karen Bartlett, The Times, February 4, 2011. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication. p.7 Extract from "Blue Peter presenter Helen Skelton begins epic Amazon kayaking adventure" by Cassandra Jardine, Telegraph Online, January 23, 2010. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2010. Reproduced by permission. p.7 Extract from "Blue Peter presenter Helen Skelton's Amazon diaries: week one", Telegraph Online, January 31, 2010. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2010. Reproduced by permission. p.7 Extract from "Blue Peter presenter Helen Skelton's Amazon diaries: week two", Telegraph Online, February 8, 2010. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2010. Reproduced by permission. p.5 Extract from "Gossip with the girls but men only have four subjects" by Peter Markham, The Daily Mail, October 18, 2001. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication. p.8 Extract from "New baby? No problem for Commando Dad" by Neil Sinclair, The Times, May 7, 2012. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication. p.3–4 Extract from "Alex Rawlings most multi-lingual student in UK" by Hannah White-Steele, Cherwell.org, February 24, 2012. Reproduced by permission. p.6–7 Extract from "Debrett's guide to mobile phone etiquette", Telegraph Online, August 5, 2011. © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2011. Reproduced by permission. p.8 Extract from "Mother-in-law from hell sends harsh lesson in manners to 'uncouth' bride-to-be in email that becomes worldwide sensation", The Daily Mail, June 29, 2011. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication. p.2 Extract from "Very superstitious: Andy Murray, Wimbledon and sport stars everywhere" by Matthew Syed, The Times, July 1, 2009. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication. p.5 Extract from "Sealed with a kiss and 35¢: how a singer and a toll booth operator set out on the road to love" by Will Pavia, The Times, February 14, 2012. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication. p.5–6 Extract from "What does your profile picture say about you?" by Una Mullally, The Irish Times, October 29, 2011. Article Courtesy of the Irish Times. p.7–8 Extract from "Yes, Looks do Matter" by Pam Belluck, The New York Times, April 26, 2009 © 2009 The New York Times. All rights reserved. Used by permission and protected by the Copyright Laws of the United States. The printing, copying, redistribution, or retransmission of this Content without express written permission is prohibited. p.3–4 Extract from "The Chinese way of bringing up children" by Alexandra Frean, The Times, January, 10 2011. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication. p.3–4 Extract from "Don't shout. Don't swear. And use pink envelopes drenched in aftershave: How to complain successfully by the King of the complainers" by Julia Lawrence, The Daily Mail, October 15, 2011. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication. p.9 Extract from "A real Good Samaritan" from BBC News at bbc.co.uk/news, December 24, 2010. Reproduced by permission. p.9 Extract from "Your Good Samaritan stories" from BBC News at bbc.co.uk/ news, January 7, 2011. Reproduced by permission. p.3 Extract from "Not exactly life-changing, is it…" by Matt Rudd, The Sunday Times, October 9, 2011. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication. p.7 Extract from "A Maestro Sets the Tone" by David Masello, The New York Times, January 18, 2012 © 2012 The New York Times. All rights reserved. Used by permission and protected by the Copyright Laws of the United States. The printing, copying, redistribution, or retransmission of this Content without express written permission is prohibited. p.15 Extract from "The Importance of Doing What You Love" by Stephanie Lewis, www.workawesome.com, March 31, 2012. Reproduced by permission. p.19 Extract from "How Bob Dylan changed my life" by Bob Dylan, The Times, June 24, 2011. Reproduced by permission of NI Syndication. p.14 "Girls & Boys" Words and Music by Benji Madden and Joel Madden © 2002, Reproduced by permission of EMI Music Publishing Ltd, London W8 5. Source: p.3–4 The Times

We would also like to thank the following for permission to reproduce the following photographs: Cover: Gemenacom/shutterstock.com, Andrey_Popov/shutterstock.com, Wavebreakmedia/shutterstock.com, Image Source/Getty Images, Lane Oatey/Blue Jean Images/Getty Images, BJI/Blue Jean Images/Getty Images, Image Source/Corbis, Yuri Arcurs/Tetra Images/Corbis, Wavebreak Media Ltd./Corbis; pg.6 (market) Alessandro Della Valle/Keystone/Corbis, (Steve) Steve Anderson; pg.7 (escargot) Miscellaneoustock/Alamy, (shrimp) Yiap Creative/Alamy, (dessert) Davide Piras/Alamy, (chicken) Iain Bagwell/Getty Images, (mussels) Steve Anderson; pg.8 Gerard Fritz/Getty Images; pg.9 (bike) PhotoAlto/Superstock, (grandma) Rena Latham-Koenig; pg.10 Tim Lott; pg.11 (Sarah Lee) Loop Images Ltd/Alamy, (girl) ableimages/Alamy, (siblings) Inti St. Clair, Inc./SuperStock/Corbis; pg.14 (man) Judith Haeusler/cultura/Corbis, (car) Car Culture/Corbis, (woman) Alexey Tkachenko/Getty Images, (bkgd) Lostandtaken.com; pg.15 Steve Stock/Alamy; pg.17 Ringo Chiu/ZUMAPRESS/Newscom; pg.18 Jane Cadwallader; pg.20 (lizard) Martin Harvey/Alamy, (woman) BBC, (bird) John Cancalosi/Getty Images, (butterfly) Stockbyte/Getty Images; pg.21 (mosquito) Redmond Durrell/Alamy, (kayak) BBC, (dolphin) Kevin Schafer/Corbis, (fish) boryak/istockphoto; pg.23 (Goodwill) Goodwill Industries International; pg.24 (Miami) Murat Taner/Getty Images, (bkgd) Maciej Noskowski/Getty Images; pg.25 (Lotus) Nick Greening/Alamy, (Foust) Bo Bridges/Corbis, (seaplane) Jad Davenport/National Geographic Society/Corbis, (Wood) Frederick M. Brown/Getty Images, (Ferrera) Andres Otero/WENN/Newscom, (boat) OUP/Amana Images Inc.; pg.26 Don Mason/Blend Images/Corbis; pg.27 Belinda Images/SuperStock; pg.29 (men) Tim Klein/Getty Images, (women) Westend61/Superstock; pg.30 (camo) CollinsChin/istockphoto.com; pg.36 Michael Cogliantry/Getty Images; pg.37 (1) Carlo A/Getty Images, (2) Lilly Roadstones/Getty Images, (3) miya227/shutterstock, (4) Brüderchen & Schwesterchen GmbH/Corbis, (5) Tara Moore/Getty Images, (6) Radius Images/Getty Images, (Alex) OUP; pg.38 (old phone) Ninette Maumus/Alamy; pg.39 John Lund/Paula Zacharias/Blend Images/Corbis; pg.40 (left) Murray Sanders/SWNS.com, (right) James Dadzitis/SWNS.com; pg.43 (conductor) Charles Eshelman/FilmMagic/Getty Images, (bikes) Steven Greaves/Corbis; pg.44 (1) Richard Drury/Getty Images, (2) Carlos Caetano/shutterstock, (3) David Madison/Getty Images, (4) Kathy Quirk-Syvertsen/Getty Images, (5) Moe Kafer Cutouts/Alamy, (6) Urban Zone/Alamy, (7) Ray Moller /Getty Images, (8) Corbis Flint/Alamy, (9) Sami Sarkis/Getty Images, (10) Richard Watkins/Alamy; pg.45 (Crosby) Peter Diana/ZUMA Press/Corbis, (Terry) Albert Pena/Icon SMI/Corbis, (Toure) Adrian Dennis/AFP/Getty Images, (Wurz) Rick Dole/getty Images, (player) Simon Bruty/Sports Illustrated/Getty Images, (lines) Marc Debnam/Getty Images, (ball) OUP/Photodisc; pg.46 (referee) Graham Chadwick/Allsport/Getty Images, (marathon) David Madison/Getty Images, (soccer) Bob Thomas/Getty Images; pg.48 (toll) Shannon DeCelle, (couple) Stephen Lance Dennee; pg.54 (castle) Dov Makabaw/Alamy, (alley) Oleg Korshakov/Getty Images; pg.55 (Highclere Castle) Jeff Gilbert /Alamy, (Casa Lomo) Angelo Cavalli/SuperStock; pg.56 (War Horse) Dreamworks SKG/The Kobal Collection, (Indian Jones) Lucasfilm Ltd/Paramount/The Kobal Collection, (ET) Universal/The Kobal Collection, (Minority Report) 20th Century Fox/Dreamworks/The Kobal Collection, (Catch Me If You Can) Dreamworks/The Kobal Collection/Cooper, Andrew; pg.57 Courtesy of Dagmara Walkowicz; pg.58 (Martin) PhotoAlto/Alamy, (Phone) Cyberstock/Alamy, (Annabel) Mark Roberts/Getty Images, (Sean) Paper Boat Creative/Getty Images, (Sarah) Guido Mieth/Getty Images; pg.60 (Brand) V Labissiere/Splash News/Corbis, (1) Rex Features, (2) Suzanne Kreiter/The Boston Globe via Getty Images, (3) Allen J. Schaben/AFP/Getty Images; pg.61 (before) Charlie Gray/Contour by Getty Images, (after) Ken McKay/Rex; pg.63 (theater) Bob O'Connor/Getty Images, (Kong) AF archive/Alamy; pg.65 Shed-Media; pg.66 (envelope) Mark Bassett/Alamy, (music) Erin Patrice O'Brien; pg.68 (kitchen) Carolyn Barber/Getty Images; pg.69 (Vivienne) Tetra Images/Corbis, (Mauro) Tim Kitchen/Getty Images, (Andrea) Echo/Getty Images, (Carlos) Burke/Triolo Productions/Getty Images, (living room) David Papazian/Getty Images, (kitchen) Kim Sayer/Getty Images, (bedroom) Ryan McVay/Getty Images; pg.70 RIA Novosti/Alamy; pg.71 Radius Images/Corbis; pg.74 Devon Anne/Shutterstock; pg.75 (dress) Ivor Toms/Alamy; pg.79 (blood pressure) Ragnar Schmuck/Corbis, (bugs) Michael Freeman/Corbis, (meeting) OUP/zefa RF, (microscope) OUP/Deco; pg.80 (Corcoran) AP Photo/Jeff Christensen, (burger) CBS Foods, (John) Frederick M. Brown/Getty Images, (Cuban) Richard DuCree/USA Network/NBCU Photo Bank via Getty Images, (sharks) abrakadabra/shutterstock, (Perry) Perry's Music, LLC 2012; pg.81 Jorg Greuel/Getty Images; pg.84 Ekaterina Nosenko/Getty Images; pg.85 (street) Sven Hagolani/fstop/Corbis, (bike) Smith Collection/Getty Images, (bike bkgd) Stephen Smith/Getty Images; pg.86 (Beatles) Popperfoto/Getty Images, (Gates) Joe McNally/Getty Images; pg.87 Stefan Sollfors/Alamy; pg.94 (Jobs) Diana Walker/SJ/Contour by Getty Images, (1) oliver leedham/Alamy, (2) Tony Avelar/Bloomberg via Getty Images, (3) Jay L. Clendenin/Los Angeles Times/Contour by Getty Images, (4) Visions of America/UIG via Getty Images, (5) Laurent Fievet/AFP/Getty Images; pg.96 (Barbie) Teenage doll/Alamy, (Love) Charlotte Marie Marshall/Alamy, (sneakers) Peter Kramer/Bravo/NBCU Photo Bank via Getty Images, (Chrysler Building) Jorg Hackemann/Shutterstock.com; pg.97 (soccer) ALLSTAR Picture Library/Alamy, (Ikea) david pearson/Alamy, (toaster) Niall McDiarmid/Alamy, (rolex) John Henshall/Alamy, (building) Chris Ryan/Getty Images, (stopwatch) artpartner-images/Getty Images, (Vertigo) Paramount/The Kobal Collection/Bass, Saul, (Breakfast at Tiffanys) Courtesy Everett Collection/Rex; pg.98 (Wood) Steve Schapiro/Corbis, (Splendour) Silver Screen Collection/Getty Images; pg.99 (Walken) Trinity Mirror/Mirrorpix/Alamy, (Wagner) Phil Roach/Globe Photos/ZUMAPRESS/Newscom, (Davern) Paul Harris, PacificCoastNews/Newscom; pg.100 (Green) Popperfoto/Getty Images, (reader) David Paul Morris/Bloomberg via Getty Images; pg.103 (Dylan) Popperfoto/Getty Images; pg.104 Steve Stock/Alamy; pg.105 Craig Hibert/SWNS.com; pg.106 (Crosby) Peter Diana/ZUMA Press/Corbis, (Sorvino) Suzanne Kreiter/The Boston Globe via Getty Images, (Rutterschmidt) Allen J. Schaben/AFP/Getty Images, (Toure) Adrian Dennis/AFP/Getty Images, (McVey) Rex Features; pg.110 (Terry) Albert Pena/Icon SMI/Corbis, (feet) Mark Thompson/Allsport/Getty Images; pg.113 (Sofia) Westend61/Corbis, (Angela) OUP/Blend Images; pg.114 KidStock/Getty Images; pg.115 (subway) Juan Antonio/AGE fotostock, (metrocard) Bora/Alamy, (bike) Stan Honda/AFP/Getty Images, (bus) wdstock/istockphoto, (taxi bottom) hanusst/istockphoto, (taxi top) Songquan Deng/Shutterstock.com; pg.117 Paramount/The Kobal Collection; pg.118 (Thailand) Viacheslav Khmelnytskyi/Alamy, (Mexico) John Edward Linden/Arcaid/Corbis; pg.119 Creative Crop/Getty Images; pg.121 (car) CandyBox Photography/Alamy, (facebook) Erkan Mehmet/Alamy, (bus) Anna Peisl/Corbis; pg.152 (1) Dave King/Getty Images, (2) Gastromedia/Alamy, (3) jon whitaker/Getty Images, (4) studiomode/Alamy, (5) Food and Drink Photos/Alamy, (6) Annabelle Breakey/Getty Images; pg.155 (1 top) David Cole/Alamy, (2 top) Peter Titmuss/Alamy, (3 top) MkStock/Alamy, (4 top) Greg Balfour Evans/Alamy, (5 top) Dick Reed/Corbis, (6 top) Robert Harding Picture Library Ltd/Alamy, (7 top) Justin Kase ztwoz/Alamy, (8 top) imagebroker/Alamy, (9 top) Bill Cobb/SuperStock, (1 bottom) Tom And Steve/Getty Images, (2 bottom) Chris Ryan/Getty Images, (3 bottom) Stellar Stock/Masterfile, (4 bottom) Ian Dagnall/Alamy, (5 bottom) kickstand/Getty Images, (6 bottom) Michael Runkel/Alamy, (7 bottom) John Nordell/Getty Images, (8 bottom) Peter Ptschelinzew/Getty Images, (9 bottom) Tetra Images/Alamy, (10 bottom) AKP Photos/Alamy, (11 bottom) StacieStauffSmith Photos/shutterstock, (12 bottom) Bo Zaunders/Corbis, (13 bottom) Alan Schein/Corbis, (14 bottom) JTB Media Creation, Inc./Alamy; pg.157 (1) Caro/Alamy, (2 left) imagebroker/Alamy, (2 right) VisitBritain/Andrew Orchard/Getty Images, (3) Matthew Ashton/AMA/Corbis, (4) Corbis Super RF/Alamy, (5) Jonathan Larsen/Diadem Images/Alamy, (6) Mark Davidson/Alamy, (7) Dmitry Korotayev/Epsilon/Getty Images, (8) Stadium Bank/Alamy, (9) Scott W. Grau/Icon SMI/Corbis; pg.159 (1) New Line/The Kobal Collection/Bridges, James, (2) 20th Century Fox/The Kobal Collection, (3, The Help) Dreamworks LLC/The Kobal Collection, (4) Zoetrope/United Artists/The Kobal Collection, (5) Warner Bros./The Kobal Collection/Buitendijk, Jaap, (6) Hammer/The Kobal Collection, (7, 10) Touchstone Pictures/The Kobal Collection, (8) Warner Bros/The Kobal Collection, (9) Lucasfilm/20th Century Fox/The Kobal Collection, (11) Universal/Studio Canal/Working Title/The Kobal Collection/Sparham, Laurie, (12) Morgan Creek International/The Kobal Collection/Farmer, J; pg.160 (1) PBWPIX/Alamy, (2) Fancy Collection/SuperStock , (3) Jenna Woodward Photography/Getty Images, (4) Ocean/Corbis, (5) D. Hurst/Alamy, (6) Somos/Superstock, (7) altrendo images/Getty Images, (8) Philipp Nemenz/Getty Images, (9) OUP/Masterfile, (10) Win Initiative/Getty Images, (11, 18) OUP/BananaStock, (12) Karen Spencer/Alamy, (13) Silas Manhood/Alamy, (14) Lusoimages-Abstract/Alamy, (15) William Radcliffe/Science Faction/Corbis, (16) PhotoAlto/Alamy, (17) Aflo Foto Agency/Alamy, (19) Kris Timken/Getty Images, (20) Juan Silva/Getty Images; pg.161 (UK) keith morris/Alamy, (US) Will & Deni McIntyre/Corbis; pg.162 (modern) Fotosearch/Getty Images, (rustic) Southern Stock/Getty Images; pg.163 (crowd) Tomas Abad/Alamy, (beach) John Short/Design Pics/Corbis.

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

Pronunciation chart artwork by: Ellis Nadler

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

زبان امید
www.languagecentre.ir

WORKBOOK ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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