3B

American ENGLISH FILE

Workbook

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English File 1 and *English File 2*

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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

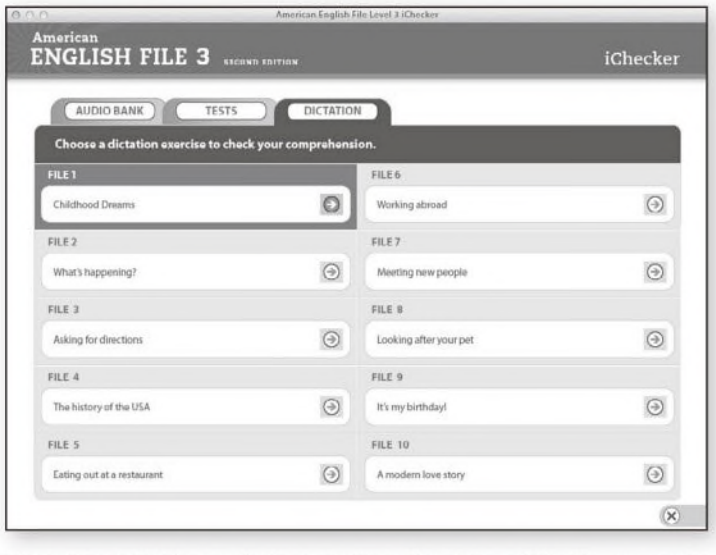


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Film is one of three universal languages, the other two: mathematics and music.
Frank Capra, US movie director

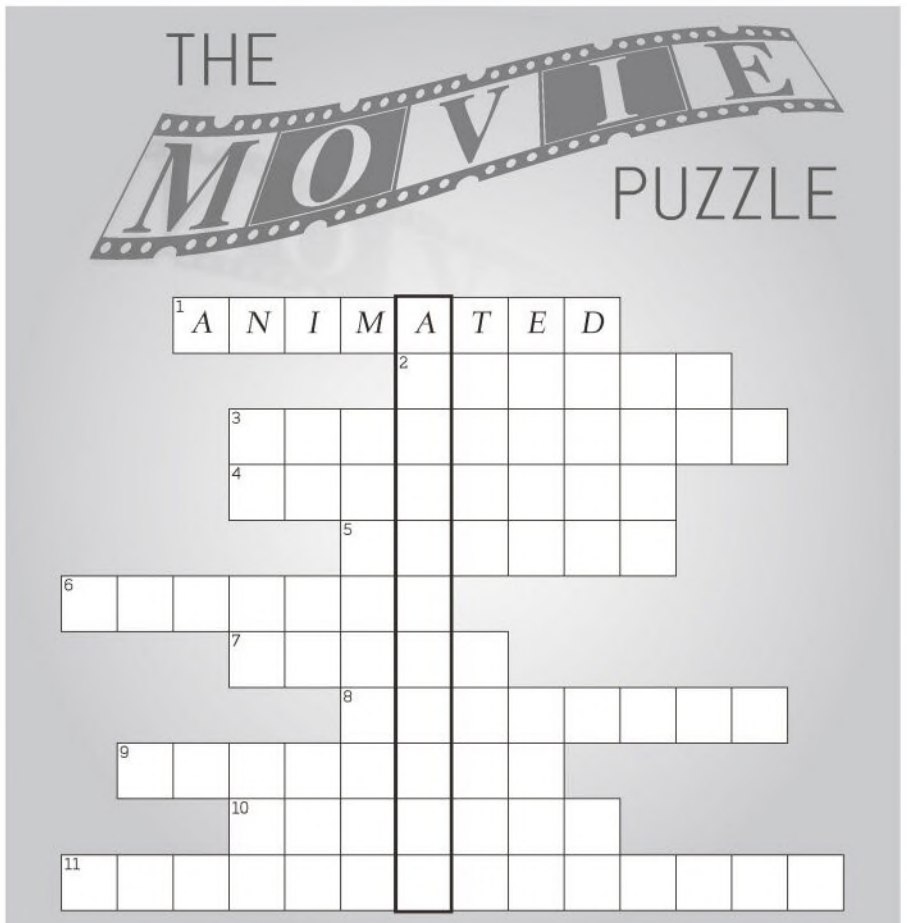
6A Shot on location

1 VOCABULARY movies

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

1 A movie where images are drawn is an an*imated* movie.
2 A funny movie is a c_____.
3 A movie based on real events in the past is a h_____ movie.
4 A movie with an exciting plot is a th_____.
5 A scary movie is a h_____ movie.
6 A movie about cowboys is a w_____.
7 A movie with a serious story is a dr_____.
8 A funny movie about people falling in love is a r_____ comedy.
9 A movie about wars and battles is a w_____ m_____.
10 A movie where the cast sings and dances is a m_____.
11 A movie about imaginary events in the future is a sc_____ -f_____ movie.

Hidden kind of movie: _____



b Complete the sentences.

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

2 GRAMMAR passive (all tenses)

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

~~direct~~ dub invite play release shoot show write

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

b Circle the correct form, active or passive.



Anna Karenina

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

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

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

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

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

b Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

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

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

4 READING

a Read the text once. Check (✓) where you think it comes from.

1 an online newspaper ☐
2 a travel blog ☐
3 a website for tourists ☐
4 a movie program ☐

On location at
Knebworth House

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



5 LISTENING

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

a a carousel	☐	e a hotel	☐
b a bridge	1	f a lake	☐
c a memorial	☐	g a fountain	☐
d a skating rink	☐		

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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 73.



Wollman Skating Rink



the Carousel



Bow Bridge

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

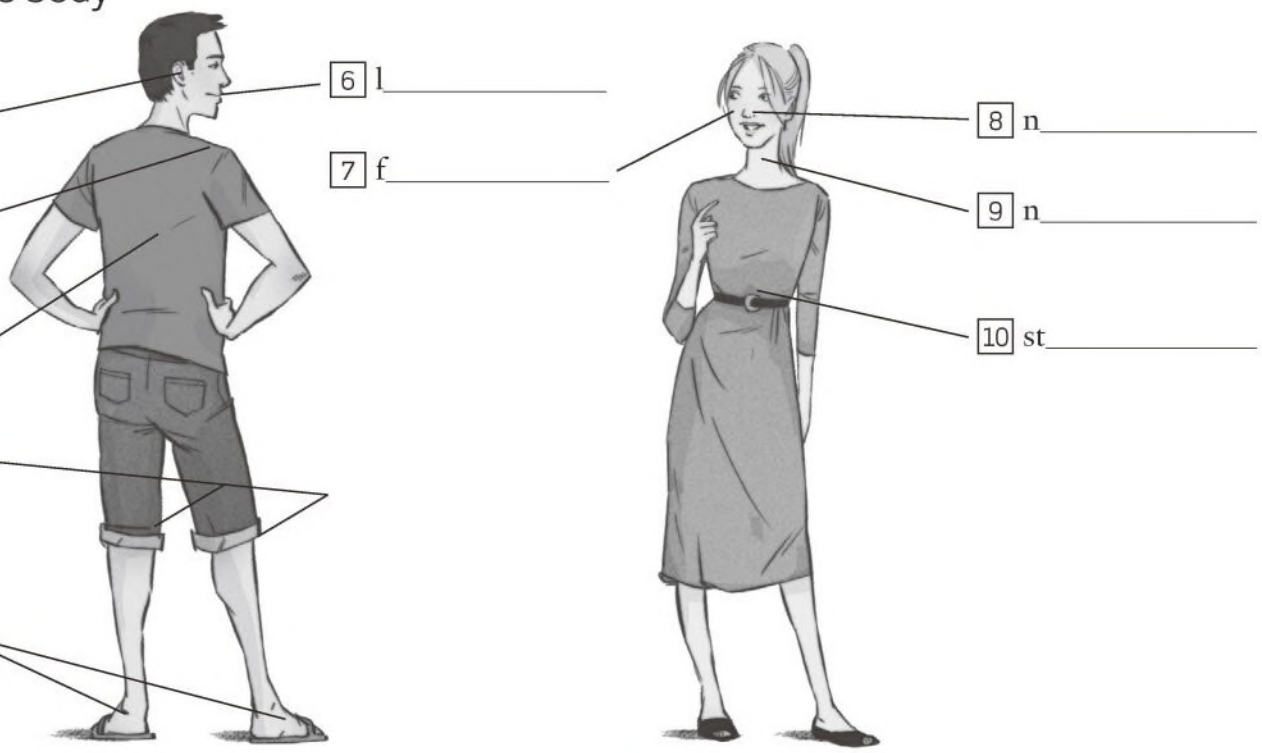
alley /'æli/
aristocratic /ə'rɪstəkrætɪk/
gangsters /'gæŋstərz/
servants /'sərvənts/
tomb /tum/
fictional /'fɪkʃənl/
spectacular /spɛk'tækyələr/
currently /'kərəntli/
on the edge of /ɑn ði 'ɛdʒ əv/

What lies behind appearance is usually another appearance.
Mason Cooley, US writer

6B Judging by appearances

1 VOCABULARY the body

a Label the picture.



b Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

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

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

2 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a Circle the word with the different sound.

1 /aɪ/ bike	bite smile height (weight)
2 /eɪ/ train	face great eyes taste
3 /oʊ/ phone	nose tongue throw toes
4 /aʊ/ owl	sound crowd mouth shoulders
5 /ɔɪ/ boy	point enjoy noise outgoing

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

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

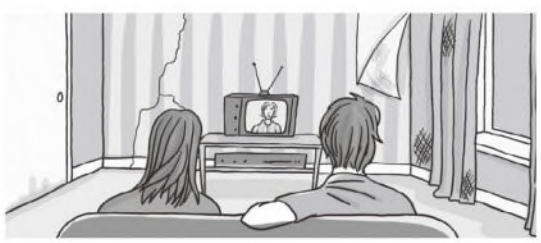
a Circle the correct answers.



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



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



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



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



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



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

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

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

4 LISTENING

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

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

Glossary
lead = a soft, heavy, gray metal
powder = a dry substance in the form of very small grains

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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 73.

5 READING

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

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

b Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

1 According to the article, publishers use Photoshopping to make people look…
(a) as good as possible.
b as interesting as possible.
c as thin as possible.

2 The article says that Photoshopped images have a bad effect on…
a girls of all ages.
b young teenagers.
c all kinds of people.

3 The new program gives a rating of 1 to an image with…
a no Photoshopping.
b a little Photoshopping.
c a lot of Photoshopping.

4 People complained about the Rachel Weisz ad because…
a it made her look a lot younger than she is.
b it showed the actress as she really is.
c it used an image of a different actress.

5 The people who will benefit most from the new tool are…
a advertisers.
b consumers.
c publishers.

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

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

1 Our neighbors are *relying* on us to water their plants while they're away.
2 Animal rights groups want experiments on animals to be _____.
3 We're _____ our vacation plans so that we arrive on Thursday instead of Saturday.
4 I can't _____ _____ how to download this program.
5 In general, the older you get, the more _____ you have in your skin.
6 In most countries, movies are given a _____ to show which age group they are suitable for.



Photoshopping:
how much is too much?

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

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

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

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

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

stage /steɪdʒ/	go viral /goʊ 'vaɪrəl/
achieve /ə'tʃiv/	grow up /groʊ 'ʌp/
dye (hair) /daɪ/	take seriously /teɪk 'sɪriəsli/
judge (vb) /dʒʌdʒ/	vitally important /'vaɪtli ɪm'pɔrtnt/
carefree /'kɛrfri/	set an example /sɛt ən ɪg'zæmpl/

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Education is what survives when
what has been learned has been forgotten.
B. F. Skinner, US psychologist

7A Extraordinary school for boys

1 VOCABULARY education

a Complete the sentences with the correct word.

In the US

1 A school for children aged from about two to five is a p*reschool.*
2 A school for children aged from five to 10 is an el_____ school.
3 A school for children aged from 11 to 13 is a m_____ school.
4 A school for children aged from 13 to 18 is a h_____ school.
5 The class children are in is called a gr_____.
6 The school year is divided into two s_____.
7 Students have to apply to a c_____ before they can study there.

In the UK

8 A school for children aged from about two to five is a n_____ school.
9 A school for children aged from five to 11 is a pr_____ school.
10 A school for children aged from 11 to 18 is a s_____ school.
11 The person in charge of the school is the h_____ teacher.
12 The school year is divided into three t_____.
13 A school where children study, eat, and sleep is a b_____ school.
14 A person who goes on to study higher education usually studies at a u_____.

b Complete the sentences.

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

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter *u*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

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

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

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

a Match the sentence halves.

1 Joe's parents will be furious [c]
2 As soon as I get my driver's license, [ ]
3 I'm sure we'll feel more relaxed [ ]
4 You'll have to go to a new school [ ]
5 He won't pass his test [ ]
6 Nina won't look for a job [ ]
7 I'll buy the book [ ]
8 If I don't feel well, [ ]

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

b Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

if	until	~~when~~	after	unless	before

1 They won't have to wear a uniform *when* they go to high school.
2 I won't leave early _____ the teacher gives me permission.
3 Ella will be disappointed _____ she doesn't get good test scores.
4 I'll take a long vacation _____ classes end.
5 The teacher won't start the class _____ all the students are quiet.
6 I'll talk to my teachers _____ I choose which colleges to apply to.

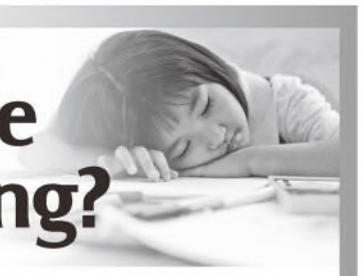
c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present or future (*will* / *won't*).

1 *I'll do* do my homework as soon as I *get* home. (do, get)
2 We _____ late unless we _____. (be, hurry up)
3 My friends _____ a going-away party before they _____ to Korea. (have, go)
4 The bus _____ for you if you _____ on time. (not wait, not be)
5 If the teacher _____, we _____ the exam. (not come, not take)
6 James _____ home until he _____ a job. (not leave, find)
7 Alice _____ buy a car unless her parents _____ her the money. (not be able to, lend)
8 As soon as my boyfriend _____ his test scores, he _____ me. (get, call)
9 She _____ kindergarten until she _____ five years old. (not start, be)
10 You _____ better if you _____ every day. (play, practice)

4 READING

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

1 sleep ☐
2 meet friends ☐
3 study ☐
4 have lunch ☐



When is it time to stop studying?

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



5 LISTENING

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

1 unusual ☐
2 traditional ☐
3 old-fashioned ☐

b Listen again and correct the mistakes.

1 The series is a **drama**.
reality show
2 The students are **sixteen**.
___
3 A boy says he'll burn a **car**.
___
4 The teacher used to be a **soldier**.
___
5 He teaches **math** at a high school.
___
6 The students have to say **a number** in the game.
___
7 The students read Shakespeare to some **dogs**.
___
8 The punctuation lesson is in a **classroom**.
___
9 Some of the students think the teacher is **crazy**.
___
10 The next episode is the following **Friday**.
___

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

a prodigy /ə 'prɑdədʒi/
determined (to do something) /dɪ'tərmənd/
resent (somebody) /rɪ'zɛnt/
take up (tennis) /'teɪk ʌp/
required /rɪ'kwaɪərd/
forbidden /fər'bɪdn/
outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/
prestigious /prɛ'stɪdʒəs/
cause controversy /kɔz 'kɑntrəˌvəsi/
push (somebody) too hard /pʊʃ tu 'hɑrd/

Home is a place you grow up wanting to leave
and grow old wanting to get back to.
John Ed Pearce, US journalist

7B Ideal home

1 GRAMMAR second conditional

a Match the sentence halves.

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

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

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

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

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

1 If I *exercised* more, I'd be a lot healthier.
2 I'd _____ my own _____ if I had a garden.
3 Would you _____ a _____ if you had enough money?
4 If it were my house, I _____ _____ the kitchen bigger.
5 I _____ _____ so hard if I didn't have pay so much rent.

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

c Match the words with the same sounds.

1 **c**osy	a s**u**burb
2 **c**eiling	b **k**itchen
3 t**ow**n	c walk**w**ay
4 c**ou**ntry	d **sh**ower
5 spa**c**ious	e gr**ou**nd
6 bal**c**ony	f ba**s**ement

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

3 VOCABULARY houses

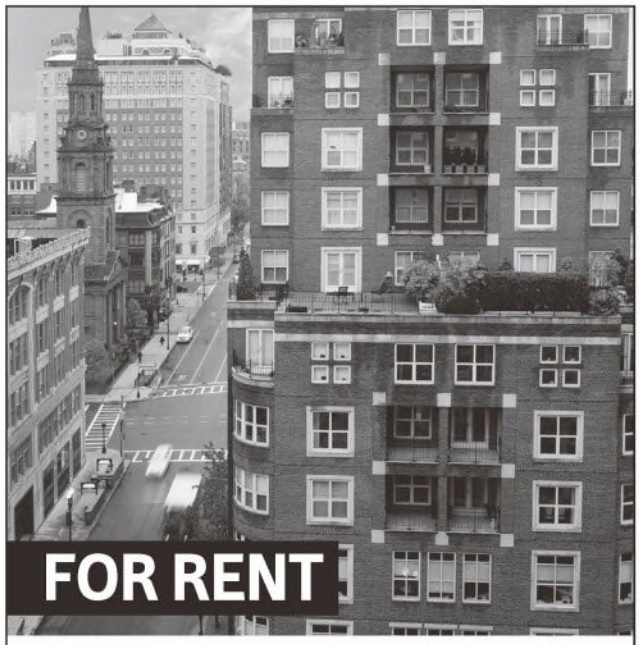
a Complete the sentences with *in* or *on* and a phrase from the box.

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

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

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b Complete the ads.



This [1] m*odern* apartment is on the [2] t_____ fl_____ of a building with magnificent views of the Charles River. It has three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large [3] sp_____ kitchen. The living room has a [4] w_____ fl_____ and there is carpet in all the bedrooms. There is a large [5] b_____ outside the living room with space for a table, chairs, and plants. There is a garage in the [6] b_____ with room for two cars.



This old-fashioned [7] c_____ is situated on a quiet mountain road. It has a kitchen, living room, and two small, but [8] c_____ bedrooms. All the rooms have low [9] c_____ , and the walls are made of [10] l_____. There is a [11] f_____ in the living room, but the house also has central heat. There is a small [12] d_____ on the side of the house with a pretty view of the mountains. Several beautiful stone [13] s_____ lead to the front [14] e_____ of the house.



4 LISTENING

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

a TV room	☐	e dining room	☐
b music room	☐	f basement	☐
c living room	☐	g the walls	☐
d the front door	1		

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 When was the house built?
In the early twentieth century.

2 How long did Elvis Presley live in Graceland?

3 When did he get married?

4 How many children did he have?

5 How many TVs did Elvis Presley have in the TV room?

6 At what time did Elvis Presley usually wake up?

7 Other than eating meals, what did Elvis Presley like to do in the dining room?

8 On what floor did Elvis Presley's parents have a room?

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 74.

5 READING

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

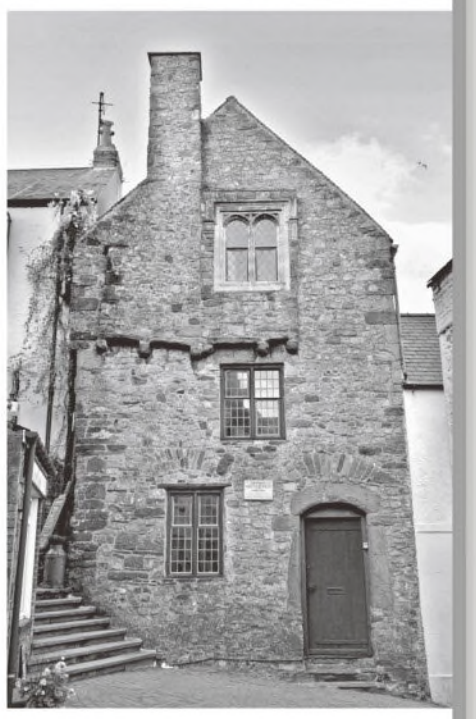
1 Top tips on buying a new house ☐
2 Finding out where you really live ☐
3 The most interesting houses to visit in London ☐

1 *D*

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

2 __

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



3 __

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

4 __

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

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

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

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

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

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

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/
property /'prɑpərti/
tower /'taʊər/
hang (a picture) /hæŋ/
overlook (sth) /oʊvər'lʊk/
remain /rɪ'meɪn/
settle (in a village) /'setl/
plain /pleɪn/
peace and quiet /pis ən 'kwaɪət/
turn into /tərn 'ɪntə/

iChecker TESTS FILE 7

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Practical English Boys' night out

1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

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

Jess I'm hungry. Where should we [1] *go* for lunch?
Phil I think there's a burger place near here. [2] _____ go there.
Jess Phil, you know I don't eat meat.
Phil Oops! Sorry, I forgot. How about [3] _____ to that Italian place you like?
Jess Aren't you on a diet?
Phil Well, yes. But we [4] _____ order a salad.
Jess No, thanks . I don't [5] _____ like a salad today. Why [6] _____ we try that new sushi restaurant?
Phil I'd rather not. I'm not crazy about raw fish.
Jess Well, what [7] _____ having some Chinese? I know a really good place.
Phil That's a [8] _____ idea. Where is it?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

Ellie Joe?
Joe Hi, Ellie.
Ellie It's Mom's birthday, and you're late. Where are you, [1] a*nyway*?
Joe That's [2] w_____ I'm calling. I'm not going to [3] m_____ it for dinner.
Ellie Why not?
Joe I'm at my sister's house. She's [4] o_____ to Miami tomorrow to start her new job and I wanted to say goodbye.
Ellie But why tonight? It's [5] n_____ that I don't think you should say goodbye, but couldn't you do it tomorrow?
Joe Not really. I wanted to have a [6] w_____ with her about something before she left.
Ellie Mom's going to be upset.
Joe Sorry, Ellie. It won't [7] h_____ again. I'll call you tomorrow.

3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions.

1 Where can you get a map of New York?
From the Visitor Information Center.
2 How much is a seven-day MetroCard? _____
3 What is the best time to visit the Empire State Building?
_____
4 How many islands do you visit on the Statue of Liberty tour?
_____
5 What time does the bike tour around Central Park leave?
_____
6 What day can you visit MoMA in the evening? _____

What to do in New York

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

Empire State Building

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

Statue of Liberty

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

Central Park

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

MoMA

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

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

I always say shopping is cheaper than a psychiatrist.
Tammy Faye Bakker, US TV host

8A Sell and tell

1 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the sentences.

1 We always book our flights on*line*.
2 We spent all day checking out the different stores at the m_____.
3 Are you sure that jacket f_____ you?
4 My sister buys all her clothes at an ou_____ st_____ because it's cheaper.
5 There was a line at the b_____ st_____ because all the novels were half price.
6 That's a beautiful shirt. Why don't you t_____ it o_____?
7 They went to the ph_____ to buy some aspirin.
8 That store is having a s_____. All winter coats are 20% off.
9 I wouldn't buy that dress, if I were you. It doesn't s_____ you.
10 The sports section is on the top floor of the d_____ st_____.

making nouns from verbs

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

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

2 GRAMMAR reported speech: sentences and questions

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

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

b Change the direct speech into reported sentences and questions.

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

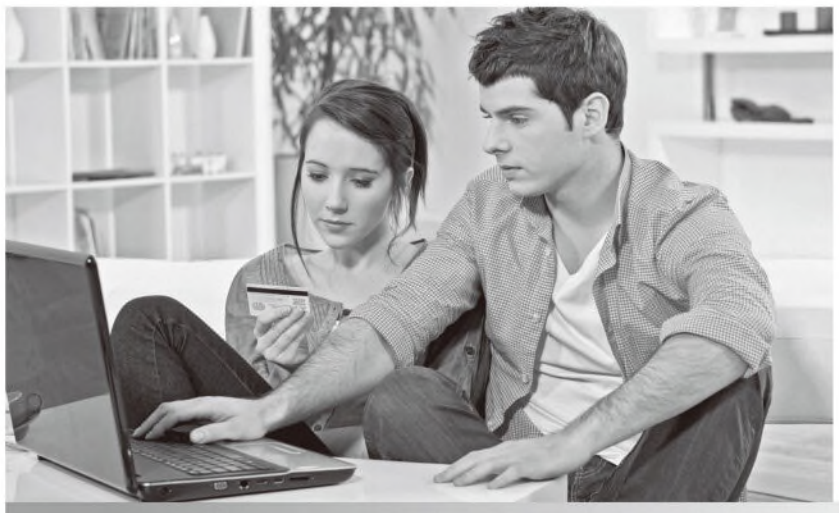
1 Jackie said *(that) she hadn't been to the sale yet*.
2 My boyfriend told me _____.
3 They asked me _____.
4 You said _____.
5 I asked her _____.
6 The salesperson asked me _____.

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3 READING

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

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



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

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

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

Top tips for safe online shopping

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

1 *E*

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

2 _

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

3 _

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

4 _

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

5 _

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

6 _

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

4 PRONUNCIATION the letters *ai*

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

1	bargain	villain	(paid)
2	certain	complain	rain
3	painting	said	wait
4	airline	fair	raise
5	captain	plain	email
6	brain	hair	stairs

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

5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a conversation about a complaint. Answer the questions.

1 Where was Sam flying to when he had a problem?

_____

2 How many emails did Sam send to the Airline?

_____



b Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1 Sam usually pays for Preferred Access because…
- a he's always late for flights.
- (b) he hates waiting in line.
- c he's really scared of flying.
- d he likes sitting by the window.

2 Sam's problem at the airport was…
- a there wasn't any space left for baggage.
- b he'd forgotten to take his passport.
- c he didn't get the service he'd paid for.
- d there was a long line at the check-in desk.

3 In Sam's first email…
- a he complained about the airline staff.
- b he said the airline should stop Preferred Access.
- c he asked the airline for a small amount of money.
- d he told the airline he would never fly with them again.

4 The man who replied to the first email…
- a didn't offer to give Sam any money.
- b took a long time to write back.
- c said he would send Sam a check for $20.
- d didn't believe Sam's story.

5 The result of Sam's complaint was that…
- a the airline gave him two free flights.
- b he got exactly what he asked for.
- c he will never use the airline again.
- d the airline gave him more than he asked for.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 74.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hesitate /'hɛzəteɪt/
refund (vb) /rɪ'fʌnd/
slip (vb) /slɪp/
spoil /spɔɪl/
swear /swɛr/
faulty /'fɔlti/
a satisfied customer /ə sætəsfaɪd 'kʌstəmər/
make (sth) clear /meɪk klɪr/
get into an argument /gɛt 'ɪntu ən 'ɑrgyəmənt/
waste your time /weɪst yər taɪm/

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People who work sitting down get paid more than people who work standing up.
Ogden Nash, US poet

8B What's the right job for you?

1 VOCABULARY work

a Complete the text with a word from the box.

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



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

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

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

c Complete the sentences with the correct words.

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

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable.

1 a|pply
2 down|size
3 em|ploy|ment
4 far|mer
5 law|yer
6 o|ver|time
7 mu|si|cian
8 per|ma|nent
9 pro|mo|tion
10 qua|li|fy
11 re|sign
12 re|tire
13 sa|la|ry
14 tem|po|ra|ry
15 un|em|ployed

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

3 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Circle the correct answer.

1 She's going to practice *giving* / *to give* her presentation.
2 My colleague isn't very good at *making* / *to make* decisions.
3 Did they promise *paying* / *to pay* you on time?
4 The government is trying to make it easier for companies *firing* / *to fire* employees.
5 My brother regrets *not going* / *not to go* to college.
6 Can you remember *having* / *to have* your first job interview?
7 He really enjoys *working* / *to work* on a team.
8 Don't forget *signing* / *to sign* the application form.

b Correct any mistakes in the highlighted verbs. Check (✓) if the sentence is correct.

1 It isn't easy finding a good job these days.
to find
2 My brother has decided to resign from his job.
_____
3 I'd like getting a job abroad, preferably in Canada.
_____
4 She spent three months to take a training course.
_____
5 They'll have to increase the salary to attract the right applicants.
_____
6 He gave up to play basketball when he went to college.
_____
7 The interviewer asked me to wait in the reception area.
_____
8 Fill out an application form can take a long time.
_____

c Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 I forgot *to tell* my boss I was going to the doctor's. (tell)
2 My girlfriend told me _____ her outside the movie theater. (meet)
3 _____ heavy weights can give you back problems. (lift)
4 It's always difficult _____ good seats if we don't get to the theater early. (find)
5 They're afraid of _____ fired. (get)
6 Why don't you try _____ to a smaller company? (apply)
7 My colleague doesn't mind _____ me with my problems. (help)
8 I can't afford _____ a lower salary. (accept)

4 READING

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

Do something different and get a super salary!

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

A Ethical hacker



What they do

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

How to get a job

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

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B Golf-ball diver

What they do

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

How to get a job

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



C Forensic dentist

What they do

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

How to get a job

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

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

In which profession does the employee…?

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

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

5 LISTENING

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

Speaker 1 ☑ Speaker 4 ☐
Speaker 2 ☐ Speaker 5 ☐
Speaker 3 ☐

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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 75.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

entrepreneurs /ɑntrəprə'nərz/
a product /ə 'prɑdʌkt/
be successful /bi sək'sɛsfl/
impressive /ɪm'prɛsɪv/
profitable /'prɑfətəbl/
to make it /tə 'meɪk ɪt/
make a presentation /meɪk ə prɛzn'teɪʃn/
reject somebody's idea /rɪ'dʒɛkt aɪdɪə/
share the profits /ʃɛr ðə 'prɑfəts/

iChecker TESTS FILE 8

We must believe in luck. For how else can we explain the success of those we don't like?

Jean Cocteau, French writer and artist

9A Lucky encounters

1 GRAMMAR third conditional

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

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

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

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

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a iChecker Listen and complete the sentences.

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

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

3 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

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

care ~~comfort~~ fortune luck patience

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

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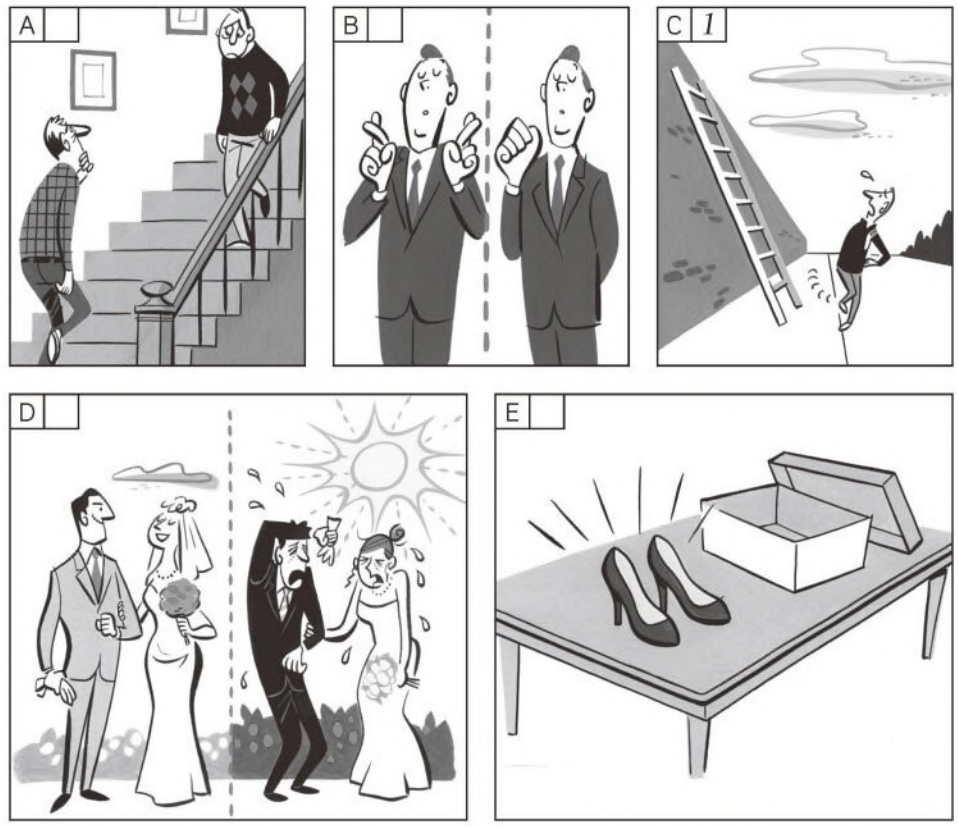
b Complete the text with the correct adjective or adverb of the nouns in parentheses.



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

4 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to five speakers talking about superstitions. Match the speakers with the pictures.



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

Speaker 1 *b*

Speaker 2 ____

Speaker 3 ____

Speaker 4 ____

Speaker 5 ____

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 75.

5 READING

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



A lucky escape

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

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

C *1* An elderly couple from Central England, had a shock last night after they had gone to bed. Seventy-five-year old Howard Hamilton and his wife were just falling asleep when they heard a big bang in their front yard. They both jumped straight out of bed to look out the window and see what had happened. What they saw was a badly damaged car lying in their front yard. Next to the car there was a young couple hugging each other. Once Mr. Hamilton realized that nobody had been hurt, he decided to go and find out what had caused the accident.

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

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

b Read the article in the correct order and answer the questions.

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

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

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

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

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/
stranger (noun) /'streɪndʒər/
hitchhike /'hɪtʃhaɪk/
miss (the connection) /mɪs/
pour (gas into a car) /pɔr/
shiver /'ʃɪvər/
upset (adj) /ʌp'sɛt/
feel lonely /fil 'loʊnli/
get to the (top) /'gɛt tə ðə/
in order to (do something) /ɪn 'ɔrdər tər/

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Computers are useless. They only give you answers.
Pablo Picasso, Spanish artist

9B Too much information!

1 GRAMMAR quantifiers

a Circle the correct form.

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



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



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



4 He has _____ video games.
There aren't _____ shelves.



2 He can't afford it. He doesn't have _____ money.
He can't afford it. It's _____ for him.



5 There's _____ gas in the tank.
There isn't _____ gas in the tank.



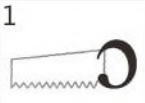
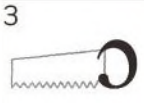
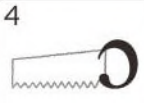
3 We only had _____ sleep last night.
We didn't have _____ sleep last night.



6 She buys very _____ books these days.
She doesn't buy _____ books these days.

2 PRONUNCIATION *-ough* and *-augh*

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1	2	3	4
 saw	 up	 saw	 saw
(although) brought thought	cough enough tough	bought daughter through	caught laughed taught

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

3 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

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

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

1 I wanted to listen **to the radio** so I *switched it on*.

2 **The music** was too loud so I _____.

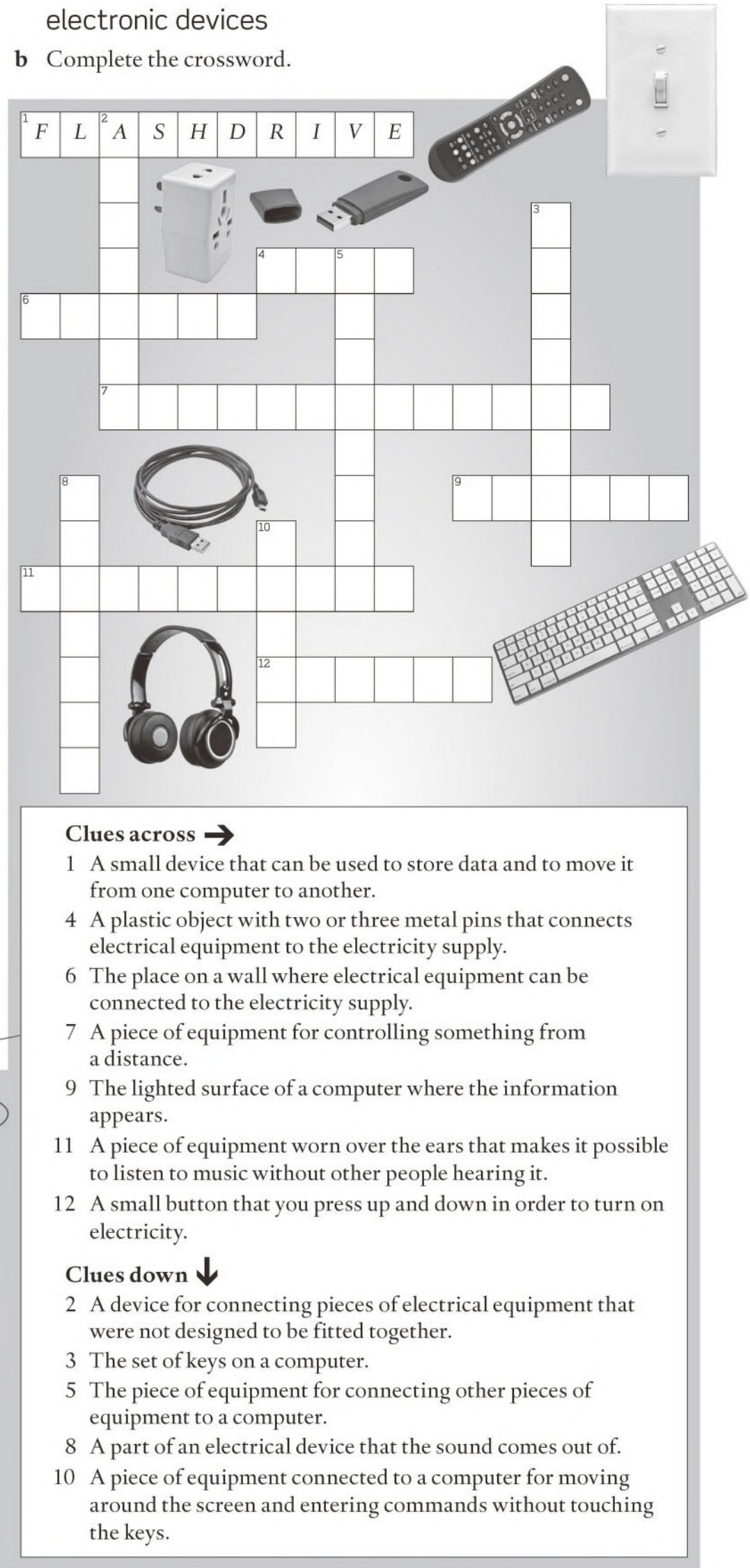
3 When I found **my adaptor**, I _____.

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

5 There wasn't anything on **TV** so I _____.

electronic devices

b Complete the crossword.



Clues across →

1 A small device that can be used to store data and to move it from one computer to another.

4 A plastic object with two or three metal pins that connects electrical equipment to the electricity supply.

6 The place on a wall where electrical equipment can be connected to the electricity supply.

7 A piece of equipment for controlling something from a distance.

9 The lighted surface of a computer where the information appears.

11 A piece of equipment worn over the ears that makes it possible to listen to music without other people hearing it.

12 A small button that you press up and down in order to turn on electricity.

Clues down ↓

2 A device for connecting pieces of electrical equipment that were not designed to be fitted together.

3 The set of keys on a computer.

5 The piece of equipment for connecting other pieces of equipment to a computer.

8 A part of an electrical device that the sound comes out of.

10 A piece of equipment connected to a computer for moving around the screen and entering commands without touching the keys.

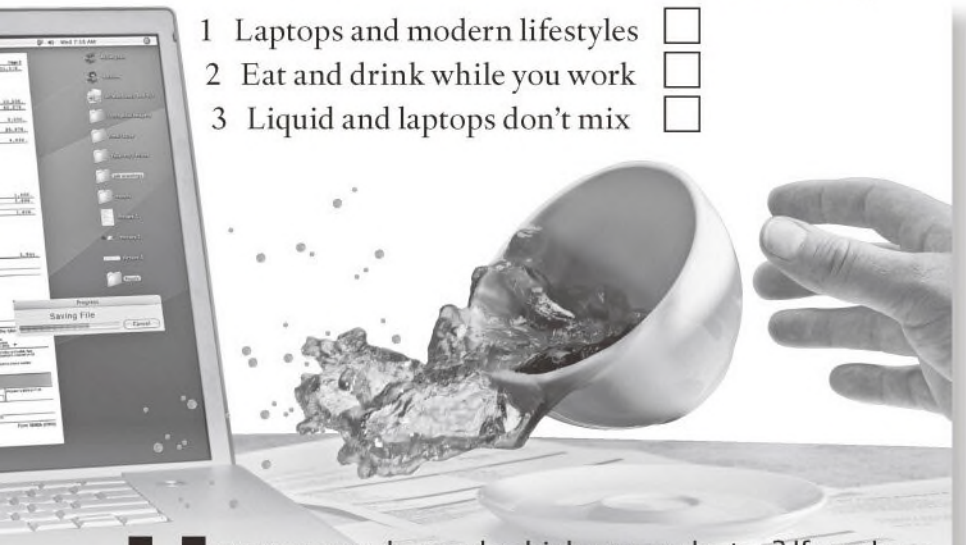


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4 READING

a Read the article once and choose the best heading.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 LISTENING

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

_____

b Listen again and complete the notes.

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hits (on a website) /hɪts/
willpower /'wɪlpaʊər/
multitask /'mʌltitæsk/
relevant /'rɛləvənt/
be productive /bi prə'dʌktɪv/
feel anxious /fil 'æŋkʃəs/
common sense /kɑmən 'sɛns/
electronic device /ɪlɛk'trɑnɪk dɪ'vaɪs/
from time to time /frəm taɪm tə 'taɪm/
information overload /ɪnfər'meɪʃn oʊvər'loʊd/

iChecker TESTS FILE 9

Practical English Unexpected events

1 INDIRECT QUESTIONS

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

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

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

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

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

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

3 READING

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

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

A Short History of the Bagel

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

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

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

It is unclear when the first bagels made their way to the United States, but by 1900, there were 70 bakeries that sold bagels on the Lower East Side of New York. What is also certain is that immigrants from Eastern Europe, with their cravings for the foods of the old country, sparked the New York bagel craze.

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

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

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

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

Jane Horrocks, English actress

10A Modern icons

1 GRAMMAR relative clauses: defining and non-defining

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

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

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

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

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

~~he has appeared in several James Bond movies~~	she is a human rights leader
her voice will never be forgotten	it is in the Andes
his wife is the singer Beyoncé	the Mona Lisa can be seen there
Native Americans protected themselves from hot temperatures there	it was opened in China in 2011



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



2 The Louvre, _____, is in the center of Paris.



3 Aconcagua, _____, is the highest mountain in South America.



4 Selena, _____, died in 1995.



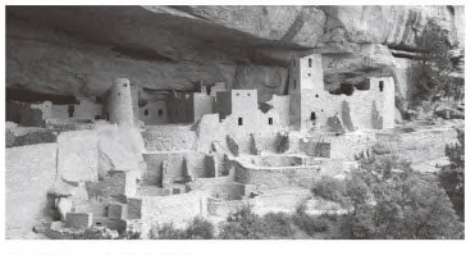
5 Jiaozhou Bay Bridge, _____, is the longest bridge in the world.



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



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



8 The Cliff Palace, _____, is in the US.

2 VOCABULARY compound nouns

a Write the compound noun for each picture.



1 *website*



2 s_____ b_____



3 h_____



4 pr_____ p_____



5 tr_____ j_____



6 f_____ fl_____



7 b_____



8 s_____ m_____

b Match a word from A with a word from B to make compound nouns. Then complete the sentences.

A	~~bank~~	high	bicycle	room	rush	sound	top	training
B	~~account~~	course	floor	hour	lane	mate	school	track

1 My salary is deposited directly into my *bank* *account* every month.
2 They live on the _____ _____, so they have a great view of the city.
3 The _____ for the movie *The Hobbit* is awesome.
4 My brother is taking a _____ _____ to learn about health and safety.
5 Do you get along well with your _____ or do you argue about paying the bills?
6 The first year of _____ _____ in the US is usually ninth grade.
7 Bike riders should use the _____ _____ to keep away from traffic.
8 Commuters usually travel to work during _____ _____.

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Match the words 1–8 with the words in the box to make compound nouns.

cam|era	court	drive	map	pass
ti|cket	tone	walk		

1 boar|ding *pass*
2 cross _____
3 flash _____
4 par|king _____
5 ring _____
6 speed _____
7 sub|way _____
8 te|nnis _____

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

4 READING



a Read some extracts from an interview with Usain Bolt once. What do you learn about his family?

1 He has _____.
2 He lives with _____.

Children, adults, old people... everybody wants to race me. I get challenged to races every day. I met Mickey Rourke in a dance club and we had a race in the street. I'll race the kids, but grown-up people need to get real.

I am an athlete and a doctor. I have received lots of honorary degrees, so my full official title is something like Dr. The Honorable Ambassador Usain Saint Leo Bolt. I have tried to make my friends call me it, but nobody does.

My father was my hero. He always worked so hard. People think I don't train hard, but I really do – and it's all because of him.

My earliest memory is playing in my yard. I'd play cricket, soccer, and basketball or just run around. As long as I was outside in the sun I was happy.

Your environment definitely changes your personality. I am similar to my sister. We are relaxed because we grew up in the country (in Jamaica), but my brother is different because he grew up in Kingston.

Sleep is beautiful. I live with my brother Sadiki and my best friend NJ in Kingston, and my only house rule is: never wake me up early.

I can't cook. I just know that vegetables are good for you.

What I enjoy most about my house isn't the big TV or the swimming pool, but the fruit trees in my yard. They remind me of my childhood. When I sit and stare at them I feel happy. I like to sit under trees.

Snakes and spiders terrify me. That's why I don't go to Africa very often. I also used to believe in ghosts when I was a kid and I would get scared, but not anymore.

Bob Marley is a legend. I have all his old albums, and he did a great job of bringing Jamaica to the world.

I can be emotional. I cried at a movie last year – but don't tell anyone.

I have always been young and fast...so the idea of being old feels weird. I do worry about it. My friend NJ is a couple of months older than me, so I will always be younger than him. That makes me feel better.

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b Read the interview again and answer the questions.

1 Who doesn't Usain Bolt mind racing?
Children.

2 Which member of his family does he admire the most?

3 What did he enjoy doing when he was a child?

4 What doesn't he like doing?

5 What isn't he very good at?

6 What does he like most about his house?

7 What is he afraid of?

8 Which singer does he like?

9 What happened when he went to the movies last year?

10 What does he worry about?

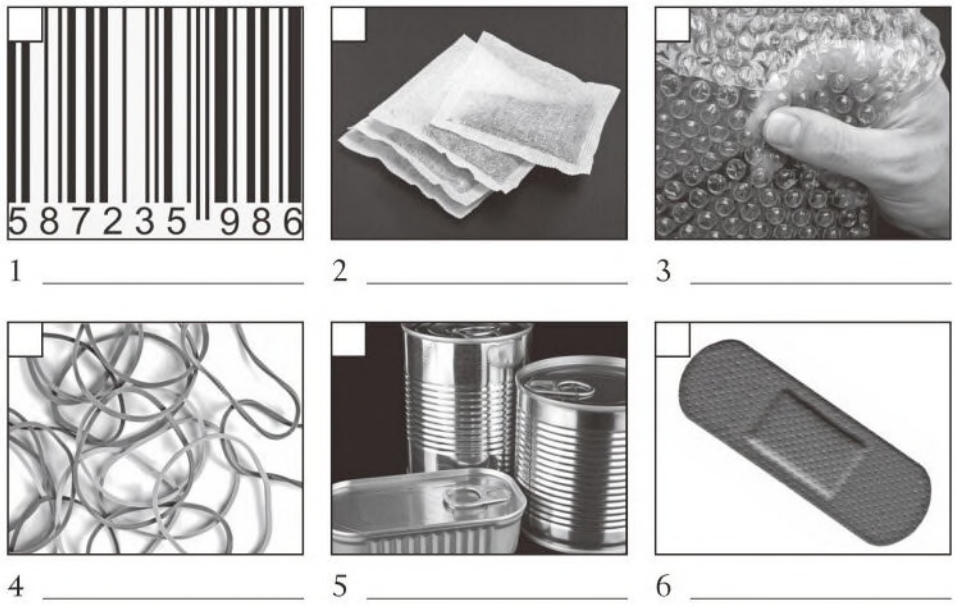
c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with the highlighted words.

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

5 LISTENING

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



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

icon /'aɪkɑn/
logo /'loʊgoʊ/
silhouette /sɪlu'ɛt/
incorporate /ɪn'kɔrpəreɪt/
manufacture /mænyə'fæktʃər/
be adopted /bi ə'dɑptəd/
drop out (from school) /drɑp 'aʊt/
found a company /faʊnd ə 'kʌmpəni/
a worldwide (Internet) sensation /ə wərld'waɪd sɛn'seɪʃn/

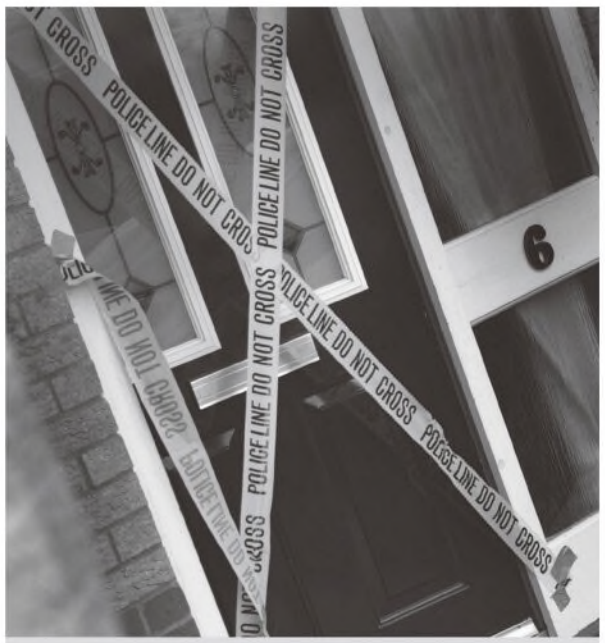
Poetry is not the most important thing in life. I'd much rather lie in a hot bath reading Agatha Christie and sucking sweets.

Dylan Thomas, Welsh poet

10B Two crime stories

1 VOCABULARY crime

Complete the text.



[1] D*etectives* are investigating a [2] m_____ in Millbrook. The [3] v_____ is a 26-year-old man whose body was found last night next to a quiet, back road. No [4] ev_____ was found at the scene and police are appealing to [5] w_____ who saw the man yesterday to help them with their investigation. They believe that the [6] m_____ was someone known to the man. The main [7] s_____ are the man's roommate, his girlfriend, and a neighbor. These people are currently being interviewed by the police in an attempt to [8] s_____ the crime. A police spokesperson said that they had a theory, but so far, they had been unable to [9] pr_____ who had committed the crime.

2 GRAMMAR tag questions

a Circle the correct answers.

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

b Complete the tag questions.

1 Adam's living with his parents now, *isn't he*?
2 You don't like animals, _____?
3 It isn't difficult, _____?
4 He drives a van, _____?
5 They left yesterday, _____?
6 Kathy hasn't been home for over a week, _____?
7 I'm late, _____?
8 You'll see him tomorrow, _____?

3 PRONUNCIATION intonation in tag questions

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

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

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

brutal suspect hurt ~~murder~~ prove truth discover suddenly weren't

1 /ɜr/ bird	2 /u/ boot	3 /ʌ/ up
murder		

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

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4 READING

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

England ☐
Norway ☐
the US ☐
Greece ☐



The Thirty-Nine Steps

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

Part 1
I was beginning to like this strange little man. I gave him another drink and asked him why he thought he was now in danger himself.

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

"So I decided I had to 'die.' Then they would stop looking for me. I got a dead body – it's easy to get one in London, if you know how – and I had the body brought to my flat in a large suitcase. The body was the right age, but the face was different from mine. I dressed it in my clothes and shot it in the face with my own gun. My servant will find me when he arrives in the morning and he'll call the police. I've left a lot of empty bottles in my room. The police will think I drank too much and then killed myself." He paused. "I watched from the window until I saw you come home, and then came down the stairs to meet you."

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

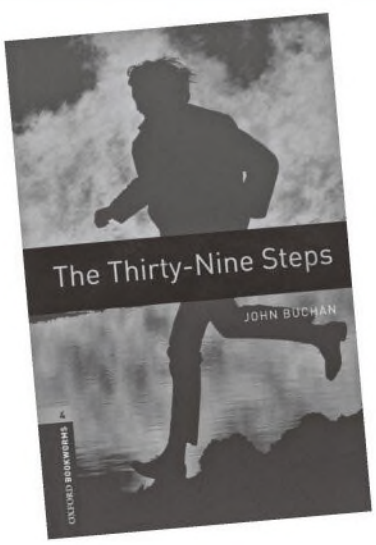
"Certainly," he answered, jumping up. "I'm afraid I don't know your name, sir, but I would like to thank you. And could I use your bathroom?"

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

"Mr. Scudder – " I cried.

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

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



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

b Read the extract again and choose the best answers.

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

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



5 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to Part 2 of the extract. What happens to Mr. Scudder?

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

1 The narrator told his servant who Scudder really was the next morning. F
2 Mr. Scudder's plan to pretend to commit suicide worked. —
3 Mr. Scudder was calm and relaxed all the time he was in Hannay's apartment. —
4 He gave Hannay more details about the plot to kill Karolides. —
5 Apart from Karolides, he mentioned one other person. —
6 The study light was on when the narrator got home. —

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 76.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alibi /'æləbaɪ/
case /keɪs/
court /kɔrt/
the defense /ðə dɪ'fɛns/
the dock (of a court) /ðə dɑk/
the prosecution /ðə prɑsə'kyuʃn/
trial /'traɪəl/
plead (guilty / innocent) /plid/
swear (e.g., on the bible) /swɛr/
be acquitted /bi ə'kwɪtəd/

iChecker TESTS **FILE 10**

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Listening

6 A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 B

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

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

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

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

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

Olivia That's right.

Host But lead is poisonous!

Olivia Yes, it is, and the ancient Greeks knew lead was poisonous, but it was so important for them to be beautiful that they used it on their face, and of course, it made them sick.

Host I can't believe they used lead on their faces! Anyway, who's next on the list?

Olivia The Romans. They were absolutely obsessed with beauty. A Roman philosopher once wrote, "A woman without paint is like food without salt," so it's clear that they really believed that women should wear a lot of makeup. The Romans believed that pink on the cheeks was a sign of good health, but they did not apply the makeup themselves. Instead, they used their servants to put on their creams and powders.

Host So, the servants were like modern makeup artists, then?

Olivia Yes, I guess you could say that.

Host I think I prefer putting on my own makeup. Olivia Johnson, thank you for joining us.

Olivia My pleasure.

7 A

Host And now for a review of last night's TV shows. The highlight for me was a new series called *The Unteachables*. It's a kind of reality show that tries to find out if it's really true that there are students who can't be taught. Last night, we were introduced to the students. There are 16 of them altogether, and they're all 14 years old. They've all been suspended from schools at least once, and their teachers think they're impossible to teach.

Watching the students on last night's show, it isn't hard to see why. We see the group during their introductory weekend at the study camp when they meet each other for the first time. At one point, one of the boys warns that he might set the building on fire. You couldn't imagine how their teacher was going to teach them.

And that's where 40-year old Philip Beadle comes in. Beadle used to be a rock musician, but he gave up music at the age of 32 to become a teacher. Since then, he has had a very successful career in education. His greatest achievement was when he worked at a high school where there were a lot of problems. He worked really hard, and his students got the best test scores in English that the school had ever seen – all of his students passed their exams, half of them with the highest score. But let me get back to the show.

In Beadle's first class, he manages to help the students learn to trust him by playing a game with the children. In the game, Beadle and the students point at each other and say an insult. This might not seem very educational, but Beadle had the attention of all the students, and everybody was joining in. And that was the point of the game.

You might think that Beadle's teaching methods are pretty unusual, and you'd be right. At one point on last night's show, he took the students out into the country. They found a field with cows in it, and he made them read poems and plays by Shakespeare to the cows! Remember that these are children who refuse to read in front of other people in a classroom. In another scene, they are in a different field, learning about punctuation. Beadle teaches this by going around to different students and shouting the names of the types of punctuation. So, for example he shouts "question mark," then "huh!" and at the same time moves his body into a shape like a question mark. The students learn by copying him, and it looks like a lot of fun. By the end of the first episode, the students are starting to accept their new teacher. Some of them even say he's "all right."

I really enjoyed *The Unteachables* and I really want to know what happens next. If you're fascinated by the experiment like I am, you'll watch the next episode at the same time next Wednesday. Personally, I can't wait!

7 B

Guide: Ladies and gentlemen, can I have your attention, please? Thank you and welcome to Graceland, the home of music star Elvis Presley. We start our tour here, at the front door of this impressive home. This is the perfect place to look closely at the outside of the house. It was built in the early part of the twentieth century, in a style that was popular at the time. The outside walls of the house are made of stone and wood, and the house has two floors as well as a basement. This house was Elvis's home from 1957 until 1977 when he died, which means he spent most of his adulthood here. He got married in 1967 and his wife, Priscilla, came to live with him here after they got married. Their only daughter Lisa Marie was born here. So you see, this house played an extremely important role in Elvis's life. Now, as you're walking through the house, I'd like you to pay special attention to how different rooms are decorated. One room is decorated to look like a jungle with green rugs, plants of all kinds, and animal-print decorations. Another room, the TV room, was one of the first "home theaters" in the US. Elvis placed three TVs side-by-side on a wall. On Sundays, he could watch three different football games at the same time! OK, if you'll come this way, we'll start on the first floor, and the first room we're going to visit is the dining room.

Are you all in? Well, this is the dining room where Elvis enjoyed meals with his guests. The large dining room table could seat about 12 people. The beautiful light hanging over the table is made of Italian glass. Elvis didn't usually wake up until four in the afternoon, so the dinner parties didn't start until ten at night! His full-time cooks made old-fashioned Southern food for the dinner parties – and when he wanted a snack, his cooks made him his favorite peanut butter, banana, and bacon sandwiches...which were probably the reason he gained weight as he got older! The dining room was also used by Elvis as a place to play card games with his friends.

Now, we're going to walk across the hall to the living room, and then we'll head to the music room right behind it. Please follow me.

The centerpiece of the living room is a 14-foot-long white leather couch and 10-foot-long coffee table. Quite impressive! The room has a wall covered in mirrors and is decorated in gold, blue, and white. If you look over here, you'll see a pair of stained-glass birds that lead into the music room. It was in this room that Elvis and his friends spent hours together creating and playing music. When you're ready, we'll continue with our tour of the first floor and visit the kitchen and Elvis's parents' room, where his father had a swimming pool installed in his bedroom along with a jukebox next to it!

8 A

Laura Hi, Sam! How was your trip to Chicago?

Sam It was great, thanks. But the flight back was awful! In fact, I made a complaint to the airline.

Laura What was the problem?

Sam Well, as you know, some airlines make you wait forever in line before you can board, which I can't stand. It also means that there's always a huge rush to get on the plane and there isn't any place to put your bags. I find all this so annoying that I usually pay for PreferredAccess – you know, when you pay extra to get on the plane first. You just get in line when they call the flight, and then they tell the passengers with PreferredAccess to come to the front and you get on the plane first.

Laura So what went wrong?

Sam Well, it was fine on the flight to Chicago. I stood in line, they called the people who had PreferredAccess, I boarded the plane, and I got to my seat with no problems. Perfect! But on the flight back from Chicago to New York, I was standing in line at the gate waiting to be called to board first, and nothing happened. I don't know if they forgot about PreferredAccess or what, but they didn't call us to the front of the line. That meant I had to board the plane with everyone else – in fact, I was one of the last to get on. As you can imagine, I wasn't very happy.

Laura So, what did you do?

Sam When I got home, I emailed the airline explaining what had happened. I told them that I had paid for PreferredAccess on both of my flights, but I had only received the service on one of them. I asked them, very politely, to give back the money I had paid for

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the Preferred Access for the return trip. It was about $20 at the time.

Laura Did you get a response?

Sam Yes, I did. They were very quick. I sent my email at 5 p.m., and I received a reply the next morning.

Laura And did they give you your money back?

Sam Well, no, they didn't. I had a very nice message from a man in customer service saying he was concerned about the incident. But he didn't say he would give me my money back.

Laura Typical! They never do, do they?

Sam Wait a minute – I haven't finished the story yet.

Laura Oh. Sorry...go ahead.

Sam Well, I sent them a second email. But this time the tone was much stronger and less polite. And it worked! They refunded my Preferred Access AND they gave me money for my return flight from Chicago. I was impressed!

Laura That's great!

8 B

Speaker 1 When I was about 15, I got a part-time job in a supermarket. The job was in the cash office, so I had a lot of responsibility. I had to collect the money from the registers, count it, and put it in the safe for the security people to collect the next morning. I was still in school at the time, so I worked for a couple of hours on a Friday evening and all day on Saturdays. During the holidays I worked more hours because I had more time and there were more customers. The girls in the office were a lot of fun, so the job wasn't at all boring. I worked there for about three years, until I left because I needed more time to study for my final exams at school.

Speaker 2 I studied Spanish in college and at the end of my first year, I went to Argentina to practice my Spanish. I found a job in a restaurant almost as soon as I arrived. The job was washing dishes, which I thought was going to be easy. Unfortunately, I was wrong. There was a machine in the kitchen that washed the plates and glasses and things like that. But my job was to clean the pots and pans that the chef had used. The saucepans were always completely black and it used to take me hours to get everything clean. I didn't enjoy working there very much, and I was really happy when I had learned enough Spanish so that I could stop working there.

Speaker 3 I don't know if you can call this a job, but I did get paid for it, even if it was only twenty dollars! When I was a teenager, I used to take care of my cousins when my aunt and uncle wanted to go out. The kids were a lot younger than me, so I had to babysit for them. I didn't do it every weekend, but it was probably about once a month. My uncle used to pick me up at about seven and take me back to their house. I had to bathe the kids, give them their dinner, and play with them for an hour or so before they went to bed. They were no trouble at all to babysit, and I absolutely loved being with them!

Speaker 4 My dad's a painter, and so the summer after I finished school, I went to help him for a few weeks. At the time, my dad's company had a contract to paint all the exterior doors and windows of some houses in a new development. The weather was great – not too hot and not too cold, so I didn't really mind it. The work was pretty tiring because I spent most of the day climbing up and down a ladder, but I earned a lot of money that summer. But the best thing was spending some time with my dad and his colleagues– we had a really good time!

Speaker 5 One of the first jobs I ever had was in a food processing company in San Diego. I was a student at the time, and I needed a temporary job during the holidays. Fortunately, the job was only for two weeks because it was really awful. The worst day was when we were packaging hamburgers. I had to stand on the production line and count the burgers into groups of five. Later, someone farther down the line put the burgers in a box. The problem was that the burgers were frozen and we weren't allowed to wear gloves. This meant that I had to pick up the ice-cold burgers with my hands. I've never had such cold fingers in all my life!

9 A

Speaker 1 I know a lot of people who are superstitious when they see somebody standing on top of a ladder on the sidewalk and they don't want to walk underneath it. Actually, I'm one of those people! Walking under a ladder is supposed to give you bad luck, so I never do it. Whenever I come across a ladder, I always walk around it – even if I have to walk out into the street. Come to think of it, that's probably worse than walking under the ladder because I could get hit by a car, but there's no way that I would ever walk under the ladder.

Speaker 2 I don't know if any other countries have this superstition, but where I live, you have to be very careful when you buy a new pair of shoes. Apparently, it's bad luck to put the shoes on your dining room table. This goes back to something that people did in the past when somebody died – in fact, it was the families of miners in the north of England who originally did this. The family always bought new clothes to dress the dead person in, and this included buying new shoes. So, if you leave your new shoes on the table, some people think this could bring bad luck.

Speaker 3 In some countries, some people are very superstitious about going up or down stairs. If you're going down stairs, it's bad luck to pass someone who's coming up the stairs and the same thing happens the other way around. Someone once told me the reason for this. A long time ago, people carried swords so you had to be very careful of the people around you. If somebody passed you on the stairs you couldn't see them because they were behind you. That meant that they could turn around and kill you with their sword without you realizing.

Speaker 4 When I was planning my wedding a couple of years ago, I had my heart set on a beautiful outdoor spring ceremony in November. Unfortunately, my husband's brother was engaged at the same time, and in Chile it's considered bad luck for two brothers to get married during the same year. Since his brother is the eldest, he got to choose his wedding date first. Of course he chose November. We had to wait until January, in the middle of summer. Our wedding day was one of the hottest days of the year! It was so uncomfortable in my dress and my hair was out of control!

Speaker 5 In Brazil, if someone has an exam or is going for a job interview, we push our thumb between our first two fingers to wish them luck. I have some German friends who make a similar sign. They wrap the fingers of their right hand around their thumb and say, "I'm holding my thumb for you." And I

know that in the US people cross their fingers and say "fingers crossed" when they wish people luck, which is also similar. Maybe they're all connected in some way.

9B

Receptionist Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Guest Oh, hello. Yes – I need to ask you about Wi-Fi access in the hotel. I have some work to do while I'm here, so I'm going to need an Internet connection.

Receptionist Well, there's a Wi-Fi hotspot in the lobby of the hotel and all of the rooms have Wi-Fi.

Guest Great. And how much does it cost?

Receptionist It's free in the lobby, but we charge for the Wi-Fi access in the rooms. Are you interested in our standard connection or would you prefer our advanced service?

Guest Um, what's the difference?

Receptionist The standard service is available for a flat fee of ten dollars per day. However, it can be a little bit slow because everyone in the hotel uses it. We have a higher-level service for our guests who need a faster and more reliable connection.

Guest And how much is that?

Receptionist It's 25 cents per minute.

Guest That could get pretty expensive if I use it all evening.

Receptionist Not really, Sir. The maximum charge is 30 dollars for 24 hours.

Guest I see. So how would that work? Would I have to pay 30 dollars today and another 30 dollars tomorrow?

Receptionist No. The 24-hour period begins from when you checked in.

Guest Great! I'd like the advanced service, then. Oh, and one more question. What do I need to log on to your Wi-Fi?

Receptionist Just a moment. Could you give me your name and room number?

Guest It's Gray. Barry Gray. I'm in room 302.

Receptionist Thank you, Mr. Gray. Here's your Wi-Fi pack, which has the name of the connection…here, and… here's your password. Please try to keep it safe so that nobody else can use it. You checked in at ten after three today, so the connection will last until the same time tomorrow afternoon.

Guest Great. Is that all I need?

Receptionist Yes, it is.

Guest Thanks a lot for your help.

Receptionist You're welcome.

10A

Host Welcome back to the show. Now, a new exhibition opens today at the Science Museum, and all of the exhibits are everyday objects that we couldn't live without. Charlotte Heath, who has been to the exhibition, is with us today to tell us more about it. Welcome to the show, Charlotte.

Charlotte Thank you.

Host So what kinds of objects can you see in the exhibition? Are we talking about modern gadgets like smartphones and tablets here?

Charlotte No, no, not at all. This exhibition is all about the little or important things we have in our house and use every day. We use them so much that we probably forgot, or don't even realize, that someone actually invented them.

Host Such as?

Charlotte Well, a good example is the container we use to keep food in: the tin can. But I bet you don't know how it was invented.

Host No, I don't.

Charlotte Well, there's a very interesting story behind it. It was the French leader Napoleon Bonaparte who was responsible for this one. In 1809, he was worried about how to feed all his soldiers when they were away from home, so he organized a competition to try to get ideas for how to solve the problem. The first prize was 12,000 Francs and the competition was won by a French chef who had the idea of using glass jars to store food. A year later, a British manufacturer, Peter Durand, improved the design by using thin sheets of metal to make the container that became what we now call a tin can. The only problem was that he used lead in the can, which as you know is poisonous. Several people died after eating food from his tin cans.

Host How unfortunate! Now, Charlotte, do we have time for one more story before the news headlines?

Charlotte Sure. I can tell you about the tea bag. In the past, if you wanted to buy tea, you had to buy the leaves in a big box. To make a drink of tea, you would put the leaves in water, and you would often find small pieces of tea leaves at the bottom of your cup. Anyway, in 1908, an American tea salesperson named Thomas Sullivan had the bright idea of putting the tea in very small bags to give to his customers to try. Sullivan thought that customers would take the tea out of the bags in order to try it, but some of the customers didn't. They found it more convenient to put the bag into hot water, without actually opening it. So, tea bags weren't really invented by a company, it was the tea drinkers who came up with the idea!

Host What an incredible story! And the Everyday Inventions Exhibition at the Science Museum will run until Sunday, July 25th . Right, Charlotte?

Charlotte Yes. The museum is open from ten to six every day, so there's no excuse not to go.

Host Thanks for joining us, Charlotte. And now it's time for the news headlines with…

10B

The next morning when my servant Paddock arrived, I introduced him to Captain Digby. I explained that the Captain was an important man in the army, but he had been working too hard and needed rest and quiet. Then I went out, leaving them both in the flat. When I returned about lunchtime, the doorman told me that the gentleman in flat 15 had killed himself. I went up to the top floor, had a few words with the police, and was able to report to Scudder that his plan had been successful. The police believed that the dead man was Scudder, and that he had killed himself. Scudder was very pleased.

For the first two days in my flat, he was very calm, and spent all his time reading and smoking, and writing in a little black notebook. But after that he became more restless and nervous. It was not his own danger that he worried about, but the success of his plan to prevent the murder of Karolides. One night he was very serious.

"Listen, Hannay," he said. "I think I must tell you some more about this business. I would hate to get killed without leaving someone else to carry on with my plan."

I didn't listen very carefully. I was interested in Scudder's adventures, but I wasn't very interested in politics.

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I remember that he said Karolides was only in danger in London. He also mentioned a woman called Julia Czechenyi.

The next evening I had to go out. I was meeting a man I had known in Africa for dinner. When I returned to the flat, I was surprised to see that the study light was out. I wondered if Scudder had gone to bed early. I turned on the light, but there was nobody there. Then I saw something in the corner that made my blood turn cold.

Scudder was lying on his back. There was a long knife through his heart, pinning him to the floor.

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