American English File

Third Edition



American English File Third Edition



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Contents

		GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION
1				
6	A Eating inand out	simple present and continuous, action and nonaction verbs	food and cooking	vowel sounds
10	B Modern families	future forms: present continuous, be going to, will / won't	family, adjectives of personality	sentence stress, word stress
14	Practical English Episode 1	reacting to what people say		
2				
16	A Spending money	present perfect and simple past	money	o and or
20	B Changing lives	present perfect + for / since, present perfect continuous	strong adjectives: exhausted, amazed, etc.	sentence stress
24	Review and Check 1&2			
3				
26	A Survive the drive	choosing between comparatives and superlatives	transportation	/ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/, linking
30	B Men, women, and children	articles: a / an, the, no article	collocation: verbs / adjectives + prepositions	/a/, two pronunciations of the
34	Practical English Episode 2	giving opinions		
4		A		
36	A Bad manners?	obligation and prohibition: have to, must, should	phone language	silent consonants
40	B Yes, I can!	ability and possibility: can, could, be able to	-ed / -ing adjectives	sentence stress
44	Review and Check 3&4	Way of		
5				
46	A Sporting superstitions	past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect	sports	/ɔr/ and /ər/
50	B #thewaywemet	past and present habits and states	relationships	the letter s, used to
54	Practical English Episode 3	permission and requests		

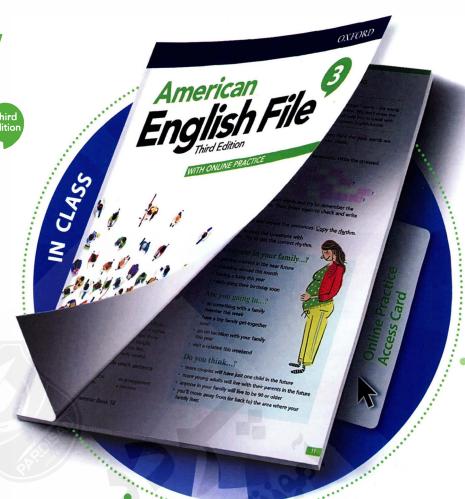
- 20		GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION
6				
56	A Behind the scenes	passive (all tenses)	movies	regular and irregular past participles
60	B Every picture tells a story	modals of deduction: might, can't, must	the body	diphthongs
54	Review and Check 5&6			
7				
66	A Live and learn	first conditional and future time clauses + when, until, etc.	education	the letter u
70	B The hotel of Mom and Dad	second conditional, choosing between conditionals	houses	sentence stress, the letter c
74	Practical English Episode 4	making suggestions		
8				
76	A The right job for you	choosing between gerunds and infinitives	work	word stress
80	B Have a nice day!	reported speech: sentences and questions	shopping, making nouns from verbs	the letters ai
84	Review and Check 7&8			
9				Zerission
86	A Lucky encounters	third conditional	making adjectives and adverbs	sentence rhythm, wea
90	B Digital detox	quantifiers	electronic devices	linking, ough and augh
94	Practical English Episode 5	indirect questions		
10		SA OF		
96	A Idols and icons	relative clauses: defining and nondefining	compound nouns	word stress
00	B And the murderer is	tag questions	crime	intonation in tag questions
04	Review and Check 9&10			
06	Communication	132 Grammar Bank	165 Irregula	r verbs
15	Writing	152 Vocabulary Bank	166 Sound B	
25	Listening	-		

Course overview

American English File

Welcome to

American English File Third Edition. This is how to use the Student Book, Online Practice, and the Workbook in and out of class.



American File English File WORKBOOK WORKBOOK Sold separately Christina lathor-yearing chery Lamber Jerry Lamber

Student Book

All the language and skills you need to improve your English, with Grammar, Vocabulary, Pronunciation, and skills work in every File.

Use your Student Book in class with your teacher.

Workbook

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation practice for every lesson.

Use your Workbook for homework or for self-study to practice language and to check your progress.

Go to
americanenglishfileonline.com
and use the code on
your Access Card to
log into the Online
Practice.





LOOK AGAIN

- Review the language from every lesson.
- Watch the video and listen to all the class audio as many times as you like.

PRACTICE

- Improve your skills with extra Reading,
 Writing, Listening, and Speaking practice.
- Use the interactive video to practice Practical English.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- Test yourself on the language from the File and get instant feedback.
 - Try a Challenge activity.

SOUND BANK

 Use the Sound Bank video to practice and improve your pronunciation of English sounds.

Online Practice

Look again at Student Book language you want to review or that you missed in class, do extra **Practice** activities, and **Check your progress** on what you learned so far.

Use the Online Practice to learn outside the classroom and get instant feedback on your progress.

Do you eat a lot of red meat?

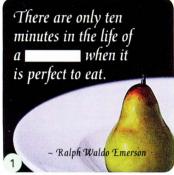
Yes, but I'm trying to cut down.

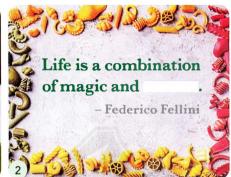
G simple present and continuous, action and nonaction verbs V food and cooking P vowel sounds

VOCABULARY food and cooking

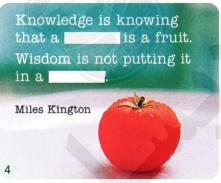
Look at some quotes about food from Pinterest. Complete the quotes with a word or phrase from the list.

cake cookie fruit salad onions pear tomato pasta













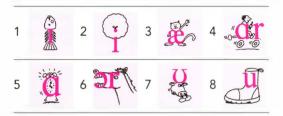
- Which quote do you like best? Compare with a partner.
- **V** p.152 **Vocabulary Bank** Food and cooking
- Look at some common adjectives to describe food. What kind of food do we often use them with?

frozen /ˈfroʊzn/ canned /kænd/ fresh /fre// low-fat /lou 'fæt/ raw /rɔ/ hot / spicy /'spassi/

- 1.5 Listen to six conversations. Write the food phrase you hear for each adjective in d.
 - 1 raw salmon

PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

Look at the eight sound pictures. What are the words and sounds?



1.6 Match a phrase to each sound. Then listen and check.

crab salad arilled sauid a large carton of milk steamed green beans

a good cook hot sausages four forks tuna with zucchini

LISTENING & SPEAKING

Read the Your food profile questionnaire. What do you think the bold words and phrases mean?

Your food profile

- 1 What's your favorite...?
 - a snack b pizza topping
 - c sandwich filling
- 2 Do you ever have...?
 - a readv-made food
 - b take-out food
 - c very hot / spicy food
 - Give examples.
- 3 Are you allergic or intolerant to any food? How long have you had the problem?
- 4 What food do you usually eat...?
 - a to cheer yourself up when you're feeling sad
 - b when you're tired and don't want to cook
- 5 When you're away from home, is there any food or drink that you really miss?
- 6 Is there any food or drink that you couldn't live without? How often do you eat / drink it?

Adapted from The Times

b 1.7 Listen to six people each answering one question from Your food profile. Match each speaker to the question he or she is answering.

5 Naomi Tran Sarah Austin Emilio Sean

- Listen again and write their answers. Compare with a partner.
- d Ask and answer the questions with a partner. What do you have in common?

READING

Talk to a partner. What time do you usually...?

have lunch get up have breakfast have dinner exercise go to bed have a coffee

- Read the article once. Do you or your partner do any of the things in a at the times the article recommends?
- Read the article again. Answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 Why is it important to have breakfast every day when you're a teenager?
 - 2 What effect does caffeine have on us if we drink it between 2:00 and 5:00 p.m.?
 - 3 What's the difference between having steak and French fries for lunch and having it for dinner?
 - 4 Why should an early evening meal be "delicious"?
 - 5 What's the best physical activity to do a) early in the morning, b) in the afternoon?
 - 6 Why does the body produce melatonin?
- **d** Search the text and find six parts of the body. Which do we a) have one of, b) two of, c) more than two of?

1	he	4 mu	mu	
2	st	5 lu	lu	100
3	br			

- Answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 Do you believe all the information in this article? Why (not)? Give examples from your own experience.
 - 2 Would you consider changing any of your habits based on this information?

Eat and drink - but at the right time!

In our super-busy 21st-century lives, most of us try to do as much as we can in 24 hours. However, we usually do things whenever it suits us, and experts say that this is disrupting our body's natural cycle, making us feel tired at times when we should feel awake, and vice versa. Science shows that by doing things at the right time, we can be happier and healthier.

Have breakfast at 8:00 a.m.

In a recent study, researchers found having breakfast at this time is good for our blood sugar levels, so the food you eat now will give you the energy you need. It's also important not to skip breakfast. Another research team, from Sweden, suggested that people who ate a regular breakfast as teenagers were 32% less likely to be at risk of heart disease as adults.

Don't drink coffee in the morning. Have one at 3:00 p.m.

Most coffee drinkers make a cup as soon as they wake up. However, researchers have suggested that early morning is the worst time to drink coffee because it stops the body from producing the stress hormone cortisol, which we need at this time to help us to wake up. The best time to drink coffee - or caffeine in general - is between 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., when it can make us more mentally alert, according to a study conducted by the University of Sheffield a few years ago.

Have lunch between 12:00 and 2:00

This is when our body digests food best because this is when the stomach produces the most acid. So it's the ideal time to have your main meal of the day. An experiment by nutritionists at the University of Surrey found that blood glucose levels after an evening meal were much higher than when people had the same meal earlier in the day, and high levels of glucose can cause diabetes.

Have dinner at 7:00 p.m.

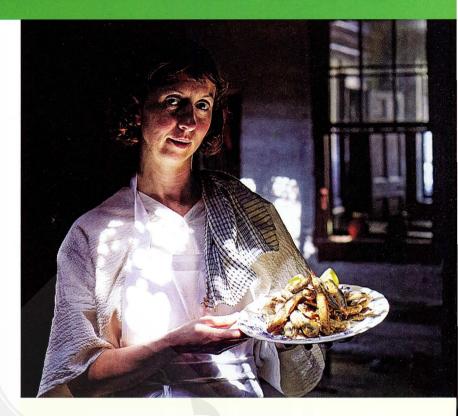
Have your evening meal early. It should be delicious - our sense of smell and taste are at their best at this time - but light.

More good times for your body

- Ideally, you should get up when the sun rises. When we see daylight, we stop producing the sleep hormone melatonin and start getting ready for the day ahead.
- Do yoga or go for a walk before breakfast.
- Do important tasks at 11:00 a.m., when your brain is working the best.
- Weightlifting sessions are best done at midday that's when your muscles are the strongest.
- The best time to run or ride a bike is 5:00 p.m., when your lung capacity - important for endurance sports - is at its greatest.
- Go to bed between 9:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. This is when your body temperature starts to go down and the brain begins producing melatonin.

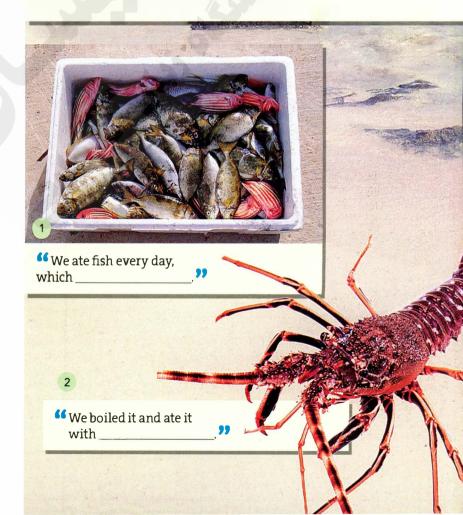
5 LISTENING

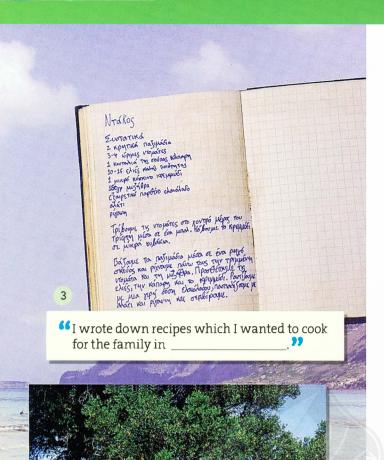
- a Read the text about Marianna. Then look at the five photos and extracts from an interview with her. With a partner, say how you think she finishes each sentence.
- b 1.8 Listen to Part 1 of an interview with Marianna and check your answers to a.
- Listen again. With a partner, say anything else you can remember about each photo.
- d **1.9** Now listen to Part 2 and answer the questions.
 - 1 What three things did Marianna do before becoming a chef in London?
 - 2 What was her first connection with the restaurant Moro? Why did she go back to it later?
 - 3 What happened seven years later?
 - 4 How is her restaurant, Morito, different from Moro?
 - 5 How often does she go back to Crete? What happens when she has lunch with her old friends there?
- e What about you? Answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 What was your favorite food when you were a child?
 - 2 What kinds of things did your mother or father cook? Do you still eat them?
 - 3 Do you have a favorite restaurant? What do you like most about it the food, the atmosphere, the service, or the price?
- 6 GRAMMAR simple present and continuous, action and nonaction verbs
- Look at three sentences from the interview. Circle the correct verb form.
 - 1 You don't need / aren't needing anything except lemon and olive oil when fish and seafood is really fresh.
 - 2 This week, for example, I make / I'm making "ntakos," a Cretan salad...
 - 3 I go / I'm going to Crete maybe four or five times a year.
- b 1.10 Listen and check. With a partner, say why you think she uses each form.

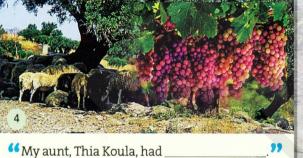


Marianna Leivaditaki

is the head chef at Morito, a very popular restaurant in London. She was born on the island of Crete, in Greece. Her father was a Cretan fisherman and her mother was Scottish. Together they ran a seafood restaurant, which is where Marianna spent most of her childhood.









Occasionally, my mum used to buy me and my brother souvlaki for lunch, a sort of

American and British English
mom = American English mum = British English

d Make questions to ask your partner with the simple present or continuous. Ask for more information.

On a typical day

- What / usually have for breakfast?
- / drink soda, e.g., Coke? How many glasses / drink a day?
- Where / usually have lunch?
- What / usually have for lunch during the week?
- / ever cook? What / make?
- / prefer eating at home or eating out?

Right now / Nowadays

- / take vitamins or food supplements right now?
- / try to cut down on anything right now?
- / need to buy any food today?
- / want anything to eat right now?
- / the diet in your country / get better or worse?

7 SPEAKING

a Read statements 1-6 and decide if you agree or disagree. Think of reasons and examples.

Do you agree?



- Good service is more important than good food.
- 2 The best chefs are usually men.
- 3 Everybody should learn to cook at school.
- 4 Cheap restaurants always serve bad food.
- **5** Waiters should earn a good salary and tips should be banned.
- 6 Italian food is the best in the world.
- b In pairs or groups, discuss each statement for at least two minutes. Say if you agree with the statements or not, and why. Use the language from the **Agreeing and disagreeing** box.



I think that's true.
I don't think you're right.

I think it depends.

Modern families

Are you seeing your grandparents this weekend?

No, but I'll probably see them next week.

G future forms: present continuous, be going to, will / won't V family, adjectives of personality P sentence stress, word stress

VOCABULARY & SPEAKING family

- Talk to a partner. What's the difference between...?
 - 1 a father and a parent
 - 2 a mother and a stepmother
 - 3 a brother and a brother-in-law
 - 4 a stepsister and a half-sister
 - 5 a grandfather and a great-grandfather
 - 6 an adopted child and an only child
 - 7 brothers and sisters and siblings
 - 8 your immediate family and your extended family
- b Read The modern family and try to guess what the missing numbers are. Choose from the list.

21% 27

1.14 Listen and check. Are there any statistics in the article that you think would be very different in your country? Why?

Read the questions and think about your answers. Then ask and answer in pairs or small groups.

Do you have a big family? Who do you live with? How often do you...?

- have a meal with your family
- go out for a meal or to the movies, etc., with a family member
- go on vacation with your family

Do you spend more of your free time with family or friends? Why?

Are there any members of your family who you have very little contact with? Why?

What do you and your family mainly argue about? Do you ever argue about cleaning or food?

Politely refusing to talk about something Occasionally, you may be asked a question that you feel uncomfortable answering. Respond politely with I'm sorry, I'd rather not talk about that.

The modern family Family life is changing all over the world, and it's not just the structure of the family, but also its habits. The results of several recent American surveys showed some surprising statistics. / Family structure

69% of families have married parents.



23% are single-parent families. of the single parents are men.



of families have one child. have two, and 38% have

three or more.

40% of families have stepchildren.

On average women get married at 4 and men at 5



Family habits

40% of families eat together fewer than three times a week, and 6 at the same time.



never eat

They go on vacation together as a family seven days a year.

An estimated 7 % of people have brothers or sisters who they never speak to or contact.



60% of parents say chores, discipline, and family activities are shared equally in homes with two full-time working parents.

The average family has 8 arguments each day, and the most common cause is children refusing to clean their messy bedrooms or complaining about food.



2 GRAMMAR future forms

a ① 1.15 Listen to three conversations between different family members.

Match them to cartoons A–C. What are the people talking about?







b Listen again and complete two sentences from each conversation.

1	а	I'm not	to college.
	b		you a cup of coffee.
2	С	1	overnight there.
	d	lt	cold tonight.
3	е	You	too fast.
	f	1	really careful.

- With a partner, decide which sentence (a-f) is...
 - a plan or intention
 a prediction

an arrangement

an offer

G p.133 **Grammar Bank 1B**

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress



Sentence stress

In spoken English, we stress the "content" words – the words in a sentence that carry the information. We don't stress the other words. Being aware of this will help you to speak with a natural rhythm and understand spoken English better.

a ①1.20 Read the sentence. Do you think the pink words are stressed or unstressed? Listen and check.

I'm going to look for a job.

- b 1.21 Listen to four more sentences. Write the stressed words in the pink boxes.
- c Look at the stressed words and try to remember the unstressed words. Then listen again to check and write them in.
- d Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.
- e Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Try to get the correct rhythm.

Is anyone in your family...?

- getting married in the near future
- · traveling abroad this month
- having a baby this year
- · celebrating their birthday soon

Are you going to...?

- do something with a family member this week
- have a big family get-together soon
- go on vacation with your family this year
- · visit a relative this weekend

Do you think...?

- more couples will have just one child in the future
- more young adults will live with their parents in the future
- · anyone in your family will live to be 90 or older
- you'll move away from (or back to) the area where your family lives



4 VOCABULARY adjectives of personality

a Complete the opposite adjectives in sentences 1–5.

Opposites attract



- 1 She's extroverted, but he's sh
- 2 She's generous, but he's c
- 3 She's hardworking, but he's I
- 4 She's talkative, but he's q
- 5 She's funny, but he's se
- b **Op.153 Vocabulary Bank** Personality

5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable in the multisyllable adjectives.
 - 1 an|xious am|bi|tious ge|ne|rous re|bell|ious
 - 2 solcia ble rellia ble
 - 3 re|spon|si|ble sen|si|ble
 - 4 compeltiltive tallkaltive sensitive
 - 5 un|friend|ly in|se|cure im|pa|tient i|mma|ture
- b 1.24 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat. Are prefixes (e.g., un-, in-) and suffixes (e.g., -ous, -ble, -tive) stressed?

6 READING

- a What's your position in your family? Are you the oldest child, a middle child, the youngest child, or an only child?
- b Look at four groups of adjectives. Which group do you think goes with each position in the family (e.g., the oldest)?
 - 1 outgoing, charming, and disorganized
 - 2 responsible, ambitious, and anxious
 - 3 self-confident, independent, and spoiled
 - 4 sociable, sensitive, and unambitious
- c Read the article and check your answers.



How birth order influences your personality

Nowadays, it is an accepted fact that our position in the family – that is, whether we're an oldest child, a middle child, a youngest child, or an only child – is possibly the strongest influence there is on our character and personality. So what influence does it have?

The oldest child

Firstborn children often have to look after their younger brothers and sisters, so they're usually sensible and responsible as adults. They also tend to be ambitious and they make good leaders. On the negative side, oldest children can be insecure and anxious. This is because $^1\,H$.

The middle child

Middle children are more relaxed than the oldest children, probably because ² . They're usually very sociable – the kind of people who get along with everybody. They are also usually sensitive to what other people need because ³ . For the same reason, they're often good at dealing with arguments, and they're always sympathetic to the ones on the losing side, or in general, to people who are having problems. On the other hand, middle children can sometimes be unambitious, and they can lack direction in life.

The youngest child

Youngest children are often very outgoing and charming. This is the way they try to get the attention of both their parents and their older brothers and sisters. They are often more rebellious, and this is probably because $^4\,\,$. They can also be immature and disorganized, and they often depend too much on other people, because $^5\,\,$.

The only child

Only children usually do very well at school because they have a lot of contact with adults. They get a lot of love and attention from their parents, so they're typically self-confident. They're also independent because they spend so much time by themselves. And because $^6\,$, they're often very organized. Only children can sometimes be spoiled because $^7\,$ by their parents. They can also be very selfish and get impatient, especially when things go wrong. This is because $^8\,$.

- d Read the article again and complete it with reasons A–H.
 - they grew up between older and younger brothers and sisters
 - B it's easier for them to break the rules by the time they were born, their parents were more relaxed about discipline
 - their parents were more relaxed themselves by the time the second child arrived
 - they are given everything they ask for
 - E they have always been the baby of the family
 - they spend a lot of time with adults
 - they've never had to deal with problems with other brothers and sisters
 - when the second child was born, they lost some of their parents' attention, and maybe they felt rejected
- e Re-read the paragraph that applies to you. Do you think the description of personality is true for you? Are any of the other descriptions true for people you know, e.g., your brothers and sisters, or friends?

7 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a You're going to hear two people talking about a time when they or one of their siblings behaved badly. Look at some words from each story. With a partner, try to predict what happened.

Dan's story

brother teenagers fighting stabbed

finger pen accident

horrified blood mom angry hospita

Marilyn's story
Sister parrot

cage

let out fly

bedroom looked everywhere

cried window

hidden frightened

horrible

b ①1.25 Listen to the stories. Were your predictions correct?

- c Listen again and answer the questions for Dan and Marilyn. Who do you think behaved worse, Dan or Marilyn's sister?
 - 1 How old were they?
 - 2 Where were they?
 - 3 What bad thing did they or their sibling do?
 - 4 What happened in the end?
 - 5 How do Dan's brother and Marilyn show that they've never forgotten what happened?
- d Work in pairs. **A**, you are Dan's brother. **B**, you are Marilyn's sister. Retell the two stories from your point of view.

I have a twin brother named Dan, and we used to fight a lot when we were teenagers. One day,...



e Can you remember a time when you were young and you behaved very badly toward a sibling or a friend, or they did to you? Tell the story, answering the questions in c.

8 WRITING

- a Read Alice's "self-portrait" poem. Then write your own poem using the instructions below.
 - Alic
 - 2 affectionate, honest, imaginative, moody
 - 3 oldest daughter of Richard and Billie
 - 4 likes music, chai lattes, and sunny days
 - 5 afraid of elevators and other small spaces
 - 6 would like to see elephants in the wild
 - Williams

Instructions

7

- line 1 your first name
- line 2 four adjectives that describe you
- line 3 where you are in your family, and your parents' names
- line 4 three things you like
- line 5 something you are afraid of
- line 6 something you would like to do
- line 7 your last name
- b wp.115 Writing A description of a person Write an email describing a friend.

Practical English Meeting the parents

reacting to what people say

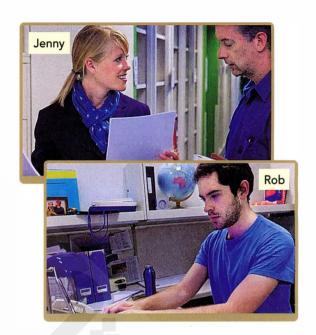
1 DINTRODUCTION

- a Look at the photos. Describe Jenny and Rob.
- b 1.26 Watch or listen to Jenny and Rob talking. Fill in the blanks.

Jenny Zielinski and Rob Walker work for a 1 called
NewYork 24seven. She's American, and he's 2 Rob
came to New York a few 3 ago. He had met Jenny when
she went to ⁴ on a work trip. They got along very well,
and he was offered a job for a month in ⁵ Later he
was offered a 6 job. Jenny helped Rob 7 an
apartment, and they are enjoying life in the US, although Rob
misses his friends and 8
misses his friends and ⁸

American and British English

apartment = American English flat = British English



2 REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

- a
 [→] 1.27 Watch or listen to Jenny introducing Rob to her parents. What bad news does Rob have for Jenny? What good news does Jenny have for her parents?
 - American and British English
 mom = American English mum = British English





- Watch or listen again and mark the sentences
 T (true) or F (false). Correct the F sentences.
 - 1 Rob left the chocolates at the office.
 - 2 Rob's desk is usually very neat.
 - 3 It's the second time that Rob has met Jenny's parents.
 - 4 Sally has prepared a big dinner.
 - 5 Jenny's new job is managing director.
 - 6 Jenny is going to be Rob's manager.
- c 1.28 Look at some extracts from the conversation. Can you remember any of the missing words? Watch or listen and check.

1	Jenny	Don't forget the chocolates.
		OK. Oh,!
	Jenny	I don'tit. Don't tell me you
		forgot them?
	Rob	I think they're still on my desk.
	Jenny	kidding.
2	Jenny	Mom, I'm really sorry – we bought you some
		chocolates, but we left them at the office.
	Sally	What a mind

Jenny But I also have some good news.
Sally ______? What's that?

4 Sally So you've got a promotion? _______!

fantastic!

Harry That's great ______!

5 Sally Let's go and have dinner.

Jenny What a _____idea!

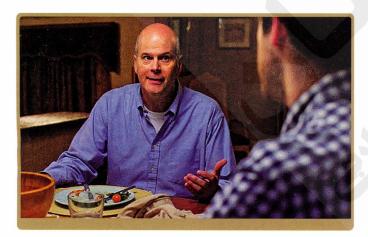
d **1.29** Watch or listen and repeat the phrases in the chart below. Copy the rhythm and intonation.

REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

What you say when you	hear
something surprising	You're kidding. I don't believe it.
something interesting	Really?
some good news	How fantastic! That's great news! What a great idea!
some bad news	Oh, no! What a pity. Never mind.

- e Practice the conversations in **c** with a partner.
- f **Communication** How awful! How fantastic! A p.106 B p.111 Practice reacting.

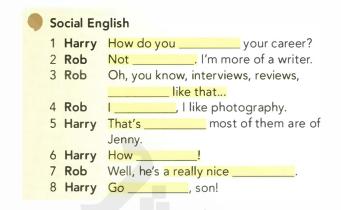
3 HARRY FINDS OUT MORE ABOUT ROB



- a **1.30** Watch or listen to the conversation after dinner. Does the evening end well or badly?
- b Watch or listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What school did Jenny go to?
 - 2 Is Harry impressed by Rob's job? Why (not)?
 - 3 What does Harry like doing in his free time?
 - 4 Who are most of the photos in the dining room of?
 - 5 Who are Miles Davis, John Coltrane, and Wynton Marsalis?
 - 6 What surprises Harry about Rob?



Look at the **Social English** phrases. Can you remember any of the missing words?



- d ①1.31 Watch or listen and complete the phrases. Then watch or listen again and repeat.
- e Complete conversations A–G with **Social English** phrases 1–8. Then practice them with a partner.

Α	Excuse me, do you mind if I sit here?	Of course not.
В	Those sandwiches don't look very good.	I bought them two days ago!
C	Did you like the movie?	It was much too long.
D	What do you keep in that file?	Bills, bank statements,
Е	your future after school?	I'm not sure. I might try and work abroad for a year.
F	You won't believe it, but we just won a week's vacation in Paris!	Lucky you!
G	What's your new boss like?	He's OK. , he seems like .

CAN YOU...?

- react to good news, bad news, unexpected news, and interesting news
- introduce yourself and other people
- use phrases that give you time to think, e.g., you know, I mean, etc.



G present perfect and simple past **V** money **P** o and or

VOCABULARY money

Take The money quiz in teams.



PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING o and or

- Can you think of three words that rhyme with money?
 - 1 The weekend is going to be hot and s_
 - 2 Somebody who makes you laugh is f___
 - 3 Would you like jam or h_____ on your toast?
- Look at some words with the letter o. Put them in the correct column.

borrow clothes contactless dollar done from go honest loan money nothing owe promise shopping some sold won



- 2.5 Listen and check.
- **d** Look at some words with the letters or. How is or usually pronounced when it's stressed? Which two words are different?

afford mortgage order work organized store worth

- 2.6 Listen and check.
- **2.7** Listen and write six sentences. Practice saying them.
- C Communication Money Q&A A p.106 B p.111 Ask and answer about your spending habits.

READING

- Read the title of the article. Why do you think someone might decide to have a "no-spend year"?
- b Read the article and match paragraphs A-G to topics 1–7. Use the words in **bold** to help you.
 - where she went on vacation
 - why she decided to save money
 - how often she saw her friends
 - what she achieved
 - her advice for other people
 - how she saved money at home
 - what she discovered

V p.154 Vocabulary Bank Money

currency still in use.



She rode her bike 120 miles to a wedding, and her lunch budget was just 65¢ a day.

- ichelle McGagh, a 34-year-old journalist, had a mortgage of \$290,000 that which she wanted to reduce. Last November, she looked at her finances and she discovered that every year she spent a lot of money unnecessarily for example, \$2,000 hanging out with friends, \$1,400 in restaurants, and \$500 on coffees. So she made a radical plan to stop spending money for a year. She continued to pay her internet, gas, and electricity bills, and allowed herself \$40 a week to buy food and household essentials. But she couldn't spend money on anything else no clothes, no buses or flights, no meals out, no coffees, and no cosmetics.
- B She cooked large quantities of curry and bolognese sauce, which lasted her a week, and which she ate with rice or pasta. It was cheap and healthy, but also "really boring." She also experimented with homemade cleaning products and beauty treatments, like using vinegar for cleaning or olive oil as moisturiser, but she decided that most of them didn't really work.
- C At first, she tried to see her friends as often as before. She rode her bike 120 miles to be at a friend's wedding, and camped in their yard to avoid paying for a hotel room. The following weekend, she rode 60 miles to meet friends. But she couldn't join them for dinner in a restaurant, and when they went out, she drank tap water. In the end, she simply went out less, which made her feel more isolated.
- D Of course, she couldn't afford to travel, so she missed a trip to the beach with friends. Her only vacation was a bike trip where again she camped. Here, for the first and only time in the year, she bought food that she had not cooked herself French fries for \$2.50.
- E At the end of the year, she had saved \$29,000. She was much slimmer and in better shape over the year, she had ridden her bike 6,500 miles. She says she now feels freer and happier because she appreciates the simple things in life. She also gained confidence and a sense of adventure.
- F But she learned the hard way that you can't really socialize if you don't want to spend money. The evening after her year-long challenge ended, she celebrated by treating her friends to a night out. But she has not gone back to her past spending habits. She occasionally pays to socialize and go on vacation. She has even taken a taxi. But after buying some new clothes and some perfume, she insists, "I have absolutely no interest in buying anything else"
- G So what's her key tip for those who want to save? "Whenever you open your wallet, think about whether what you are buying is something you need or something you want. We all say, 'I need to buy this.' Most of the time, we want to buy it. Maybe we don't know the difference between needing something and wanting something anymore."

- c Read the article again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
 - 1 Michelle could use public transportation during her "no-spend year."
 - 2 She was often hungry because she couldn't afford to buy food.
 - 3 At her friend's wedding, she slept in a tent.
 - 4 She never had ready-made or take-out food.
 - 5 She didn't lose any weight during the year.
 - 6 Nowadays, she spends less than she used to.
 - 7 She thinks that when we buy something, we should ask ourselves why.
- d Do you agree with the last sentence of the article? Why (not)?
- e Read the information about compound nouns. Then search the text.

<u>Underline</u> six compound nouns that begin with the words in the circle.

olive electricity cleaning bike beauty

tap

Compound nouns

Compound nouns are two nouns together, where the first noun describes the second one, e.g., <u>credit</u> card. The stress is usually on the first noun.

f Could you do what Michelle did?

What would you spend less on? What would you eat? How would you get around? How would you socialize cheaply?

would for imaginary situations

We use would to talk about imaginary situations, e.g., To save money, I'd spend less on clothes and I'd cook for myself at home.

4 GRAMMAR present perfect and simple past

a Read the conversation. What are they arguing about?



Keisha I ¹ <u>haven't seen</u> (see) those sneakers before. Are they new? **Daniel** Yes. I ² (buy) them today. Do you

like them?

K They're OK. How much 3_____ they ____ (cost)?

D Oh, not much. They 4______ (be) a bargain.
Under \$100.

K You mean \$99.99. That isn't cheap for a pair of sneakers. Anyway, we can't afford to buy new clothes right now.

D Why not?

K 5 you _____ (see) this?

D No. What is it?

K The electricity bill. It 6______(come) this morning. And we
7_______ (not pay) the house insurance yet.

D Well, what about the iPad you 8______(buy)

K What about it?

D You 9_____ (not need) a new one. The old one 10____ (work) just fine.

K But I 11 (need) the new model.

D Well, I ¹² (need) some new sneakers.

c Do we use the present perfect (PP) or simple past (SP)...?

1 for a completed action in the past _____

2 for recent actions when we don't ask / say exactly when _____

d G p.134 Grammar Bank 2A

5 SPEAKING

Read the Have you ever...? questions and complete them with the past participle of the bold verbs.



b In pairs, interview each other with the questions. Ask for more information.

Have you ever saved for something for a long time?

Yes, I saved for six months to make the down payment on my car.

How much was the down payment?)

Have you ever lent money to somebody who didn't pay you back?

No, I haven't. But my brother lent me some money last week and I haven't paid him back yet.



6 LISTENING

a Read the definition of a *scam*. What kind of scams have you heard of?

scam/skæm/ *n*. a dishonest and illegal way of making money by tricking people, e.g., selling a product online that doesn't exist

b Read the email. What would you do if you got an email like this? Why?

Subject: Businness opportunity

Dear Friend.

I know this message will be a surprise. I am Naomi Cooper and I work at the International Bank in Lagos, Nigeria. My parents have died last month and left 4.6 million US dollars in there account. I would like to transfer this money out of Nigeria and I am needing your help.

I can to transfer all the money to you in the US, and you can then keep 20% of the money for yourself (920,000 US dolars) and transfer the rest to an acount in Switzerland. It will be very quick and easy. I would be very grateful if you can do this for me – it's my parents' money and I want to keep him safe for my family.

Please reply to this email as fast as you can – I want organize everything in the next two days.

Thank you in advance for you help.

Naomi Cooper

- c Emails like this often have lots of mistakes, especially grammar and spelling. Correct the ten highlighted mistakes.
- d ②2.12 Listen to a radio show about scams. How much money did Tara, Max, and Zeke each lose? What's the most important advice the radio show gives?
- e Listen again. Fill in the blanks in the summary of each scam with one or two words.

Tara got an ¹	from a family member who was
in South Africa. He said he'd lo	st his ² and
needed money to get home. H number.	e asked her to send him her
Max got an email that said he'd	d won a lot of ⁴
in the Mega Millions lottery. He	e ⁵ it because he
had bought a Mega Millions lo	ttery ticket in the fall. They told
him to send his 6	details so they could send him
the money.	·
Zeke got a ⁷ f	rom a woman who said she was
	e said the bank wanted to verify
	She was very polite, so he
gave her all his credit card ¹⁰	

f Have you, or has anybody you know, ever been the victim of a scam? Explain what happened.

ADELANTE

G present perfect + for / since, present perfect continuous V strong adjectives: exhausted, amazed, etc. P sentence stress

How long have you been working with Adelante Africa?

For over ten years now.

LISTENING

- 2.13 Listen to Part 1 of a show about the charity Adelante Africa. Answer the questions.
 - 1 When was Adelante Africa started?
 - 2 Why were the tourists in Uganda?
 - 3 What happened to their truck in Igayaza?
 - 4 What was the building where the tourists took shelter?
 - 5 What condition was the building in?
 - 6 What did one of the tourists do with the children?
 - 7 What did the principal tell them they needed?
 - 8 What did the tourists decide to do when they got home?
 - 9 When did the new school open?
- **2.14** Listen to Part 2, an interview with Jane Cadwallader, the secretary of Adelante Africa. Number the photos 1-8 in the order she mentions them.



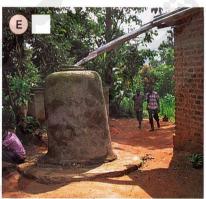
- Listen again and correct the information.
 - 1 There are 47 children living in the children's home.
 - 2 People in Uganda eat a lot of vegetables.
 - 3 They are building tanks to store gas.
 - 4 In the factory, they make palm oil.
 - 5 In the FAL groups, children learn to read and
 - 6 They need to raise money to pay for more
 - 7 Most of the volunteers are from Europe.
 - 8 John Muzzei is now studying to be a teacher.
 - 9 When Rose first arrived at the children's home, she never spoke.
- d Do you know anybody like Jane who does volunteer work for a charity? What do they do?

















Glossary orphan a child without a mother or father malnutrition not having enough to eat

seeds the small, hard part of a plant, from which a new plant can grow

FAL Functional Adult Literacy AIDS an illness that attacks the body's immune system

2 GRAMMAR present perfect + for / since, present perfect continuous

a Look at six sentences from the interview.

Complete them with a past participle or an -ing form from the list.

building changed doing running started working

1 Jane, how long have you been working with Adelante Africa?

2 Tell us what Adelante Africa has been ______ since 2010.

3 The children's home has been _____ since 2012.

4 We've also been _____ water tanks to collect rainwater.

5 Since then, we've _____ eleven more FAL groups.

b ②2.15 Listen and check. Then with a partner, look at the highlighted phrases in a and answer the questions.

6 Since she came here, she's _____ completely.

- 1 Are the sentences about...?
 - a a period of time in the past
 - b a period of time from the past until now
 - c a period of time in the present
- 2 What's the difference in form between the verbs in 1–4 and in 5 and 6?
- c **G** p.135 **Grammar Bank 2B**

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a ①2.18 Listen to four sentences. Try to write the stressed words in the pink boxes.



- b Look at the stressed words and try to remember the unstressed words. Then listen again to check and write them in.
- c Listen again and repeat the sentences. <u>Copy</u> the <u>rhy</u>thm.
- d **2.19** Listen and make questions.
 - 1)) It's snowing. (How long has it been snowing?

4 SPEAKING

a Look at the squares and write something in as many as you can.



b Compare with a partner. Ask your partner at least three questions about the things they've written. The first question must be Howlong have you...?

How long have you been supporting Adelante Africa?

(Have you ever been to Uganda?

How long have you known Sofia?

(How often do you see her?

5 WRITING

© p.116 Writing An informal email Write an email to say thank you.

- You're going to read a blog by TV host Helen Skelton, who has taken part in several charity challenges. First, read the introduction and answer the questions.
 - 1 What has Helen done for charity before?
 - 2 What is her most recent challenge, and how is it different?
- Read Helen's blog entries and number them in order, 1-9. Use the highlighted phrases to help you.



The polar challenge

TV host Helen Skelton has never been afraid of a charity challenge. She has run the 78-mile Ultra Marathon in Namibia, and she has kayaked 1,198 miles down the Amazon, from Nauta, in Peru, to Almeirim, in Brazil, for the charity Sport Relief, which helps poor and disadvantaged people. Now she has decided to leave the heat of Africa and South America to take part in a polar challenge, a 500-mile ski, kite-ski, and bike journey to the South Pole, the bottom of the world. During the challenge, Helen is writing a blog.



It's over a month since we arrived in Antarctica, and if everything goes according to plan, we should reach the South Pole late tonight. We've been here for so long it's almost become a routine. We camp, get up, ski, camp, get up, ski. I'm wearing a face mask because of the wind and sun. I may look like Darth Vader, but it will help me get there.



My first night in Antarctica. It's summer here, and the 24-hour daylight is weird. The plan, until January 3rd, is to train before starting our trek. Today was my first full day on cross-country skis, pulling a sled full of my food, tent, and supplies. It was a nightmare! Still, the scenery was incredible. I'm now going to try out the ice bike for the first time, and we're also going to practice kite-skiing.

C

The first day of the trek is over! We managed to make the bikes work! But we need to do a minimum of 25 miles a day, and we only managed 15 miles today. After nine hours of ice-bike riding (and a lot of pushing), we had to stop because I was completely exhausted.



We've only been in Antarctica for four days, but there's been a huge snowstorm for the past 48 hours. It's freezing outside, so we can't train - we've had to stay in the tent. The winds are 70 miles per hour, with a temperature of -15°C and lots of snow. The visibility is terrible, too. However, we're staying warm and morale is still good.

This morning, the second day of our trek, we set off on the kite-skis, and right away we were traveling fast. In the first hour, we'd gone eight miles. I thought we could do 60 miles today, but late this afternoon the wind dropped, so we decided to stop and set up camp. But we'd traveled 41 miles - I'm very proud of that. I've only kited a few times before. But I'm trying to complete my challenge in 20 days, and there's still a long way to go ...







destination. For the last few days, we've only been using bikes and cross-country skis, not kite-skis. We had a ten-hour day yesterday with the bikes. The morning went well, but then we hit some soft snow and we ended up pushing the bikes for the last six miles. Today, we decided to use skis, but progress has been slow.

We've completed our 500-mile journey in 18 days! When I talked to Dad on the phone, saying we've done it, I cried. This is the biggest thing I have ever been part of.

We're on our way to the halfway checkpoint today, where we can have some rest...and I've been promised lots of hot water so I can have a good wash - my second one since arriving in Antarctica. I have to admit it, I smell awful...and my hair is absolutely filthy.



The training is over and we're starting our 500-mile journey today! We've been bike riding, walking, and kiting for ten days. I washed and changed my clothes. I'm not going to get clean clothes again for three

- Read the blog again. In which entry does she mention...?
 - feeling very emotional
 - how beautiful Antarctica is
 - looking forward to a wash
 - looking like a science fiction character
 - not being able to go outside
 - stopping bike riding because she was very tired
 - stopping using one method of transportation
 - having to wear the same clothes every day
 - traveling quickly for the first time
- Tell your partner about an adventure sport you've done, or an exciting experience you've had. Was it a positive experience? Why (not)? How did you feel?

VOCABULARY & SPEAKING strong adjectives

- Complete three sentences from Helen's blog with an adjective. What do you think they mean?
 - 1 After nine hours of ice-bike riding, I was completely _ 2 It's _____ outside... -15°C and lots of snow.
 - 3 I smell awful...and my hair is absolutely _

Strong adjectives

With strong adjectives like exhausted, you can use absolutely, completely, really, or totally, but not very (NOT very exhausted). We often give strong adjectives extra stress.

b Complete the sentences with a regular adjective.

A	Was Lisa's father <u>angry</u> about the car accident?
В	Yes, he was furious!
A	Is Omar's apartment?
В	Yes, it's really tiny - just a bedroom and a living room.
	Are you of flying?
В	Yes, I'm terrified! I never fly anywhere.
	There was an documentary about whales on
	TV last night.
В	Yes, I thought it was fascinating.
A	Are you very?
В	I'm starving ! I haven't eaten all day.
A	Is your parents' house?
В	It's huge (or enormous). It has seven bedrooms.
A	Was it in Dubai?
	It was boiling ! 110 degrees.
A	Was Jack's kitchen?
В	It was filthy. It took us three hours to clean it.
A	Are your parents about the wedding?
В	They're delighted. In fact, they want to pay for
	everything!
	Was the movie?
	It was hilarious. We laughed all the way through.
	Are you you locked the door?
	I'm positive . I remember turning the key.
A	Were you to hear that Tyler and Kimiko have
	broken up?
В	I was absolutely amazed! I never thought it would happen.
	ВАВАВА ВАВАВАВ АВАВА

- **2.20** Listen and check. Practice the conversations with a partner.
- d **C** Communication Are you hungry? A p.106 B p.111 Practice strong adjectives.
- Ask and answer with a partner. Use a strong adjective in your answer.
 - 1 Have you ever been swimming in a place where the water was very cold?
 - 2 Is there anything that makes you angry about drivers or cyclists in your country?
 - 3 Are you afraid of any animals or insects?
 - 4 What's the hottest place you've been to?
 - 5 Is there a comedy series on TV in your country that you think is really funny?

VIDEO LISTENING

Watch the documentary The Great OUP Bake Sale. Which cake 1-5 was the winner? Do you agree that it looks the best?



- Watch the documentary again. Why are the following mentioned?
 - 1 the New York Marathon
 - 2 The Great British Baking Show
 - 3 Macmillan Cancer Support and Adelante Africa
 - 4 Daisy Watt
 - 5 Viennese Whirls
 - 6 a stress-reliever
 - 7 a sponge cake with blueberries
 - 8 baking with kids
 - 9 the decoration
 - 10 £270

1&2 Review and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle	ea, b, or c.	а
1	My sister fish or seafood.	
	a doesn't like b don't like c doesn't likes	
2	I have a quick breakfast because in a hurry.	
	a Lusually b Lusually am c I'm usually	
3	I TV when I'm having a meal.	b
	a never watch b don't never watch c am never watching	
4	hard for my exams right now.	
	a I study b I'm studying c I'm studing	
5	any brothers or sisters?	С
	a Are you having b Are you have c Do you have	
6	What when you graduate	
	from school?	
	a you are going to do b are you going do	
7	c are you going to do	d
/	I can't see you this evening because	
	a I'm meeting b I meet c I'll meet	
8	A Would you like something to drink?	
	B Yes, some orange juice, please.	
	a I have b I'm having c I'll have	е
9	A I can't open this jar.	
	B help you.	
40	a I'll b I'm c I'd	
10	That's a pretty dress. Where it?	
	a have you bought b did you buy c did you bought	
11	good at saving money.	
	a l've never been b I haven't never been	PF
12	c I've never	
12	I got \$50 for my birthday, but I	а
	a didn't spend it yet b haven't spent it yet	
	c yet haven't spent it	
13	I've had this phone	
	a for about three years	
	b since about three years	
4.4	c for about three years ago	L
14	A How long in Seoul? B Since last March.	b
	a is he living b has he living	С
	c has he been living	
15	the same gym for five years.	
	a I'm going to b I've been going to	d
	c I go to	

VOCABULARY

V	JCABULARI
a	Circle the word that is different. 1 shrimp mussels duck squid 2 lamb crab beef pork 3 cherry pear peach beet 4 raspberry cucumber pepper cabbage 5 fried baked chicken roasted
b	Write the opposite adjective using a prefix. 1 honest
C	Write verbs for the definitions. 1 to spend money on something that is not necessary 2 to receive money from somebody who has died 3 to get money by working 4 to get money from somebody who you will pay back 5 to keep money so that you can use it later
d	Write the strong adjectives. 1 tired 4 dirty 2 hungry 5 angry 3 cold
е	Complete the phrasal verbs.
	 Let's eat tonight. I don't feel like cooking. I'm allergic to milk, so I have to cut dairy products from my diet. We live my salary. My wife is unemployed. I'll lend you the money if you promise to pay me I took \$200 from my bank account.
P	RONUNCIATION

a Practice the words and sounds.

Vowel sounds				Conson	ant soun	ds	
	•		10 TO 10	5 .	A CO		
fish	tree	cat	car	bag	parrot	house	monke

- b P.166–7 Sound Bank Say more words for each sound.
- What sound in a do the pink letters have in these words?
 1 chicken 2 charge 3 inherit 4 salary 5 steamed

5 ex|hau|sted

d <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable.

1 sen|si|ble 3 un|sel|fish
2 terr|i|fied 4 mort|gage

CAN YOU understand this text?

a Read the article once. Choose the correct option.

The coffee chain Starbucks only does / has been doing / used to do charity work in the New York City area.

BY 2020, STARBUCKS **PROMISES TO DONATE 50 MILLION MEALS A YEAR**

he CEO of Starbucks, Kevin Johnson, recently celebrated an important achievement in New York City. This achievement had nothing to do with introducing a new coffee product or reaching a new sales target high. Instead, the well-known coffee chain revealed that its FoodShare program has been 1_ more than one million meals to food banks around the US. In fact, Starbucks has plans to increase their donation of all unsold, extra food to 50 million meals a year by 2020.

Johnson said the company's in-store employees came up with the idea to give food waste to local food banks. In the US, food is the biggest source of material to in landfills and incinerators. Restaurants and grocery chains are responsible for much of this waste, which is unfortunate because nearly 42 million people in the US³ _____ from food insecurity.

Starbucks is working with Feeding American and City Harvest, two New York nonprofit organizations, to make certain their unsold food isn't 4_ and will instead be used to feed the needy in the city. Executive director of City Harvest, Jilly Stephens, says that in addition to Starbucks, her organization has also worked with over 2,500 other businesses, including sandwich chain Pret a Manger, to make sure donated foods reach local food banks. However, some people think large restaurant chains 5 do more to donate their extra food.

Johnson referred to Starbucks' mission statement when he was asked if the company would 6_ a voice for bigger, social topics. He said, "If you start with our mission statement: to inspire and nurture the human spirit—one person, one cup and one neighborhood at a time. That says it all. Things we can do that are good for the community, good for the country, good for other peoplewe are going to embrace those. That's not about making

some political statement but doing what is

Glossary

incinerator a container that is closed on all sides for burning waste at high temperatures

food insecurity not having easy access to cheap, nutritious food

- b Read the article again. Fill in the blanks with the best word for the context.
 - 1 giving / selling
- 5 could / couldn't
- 2 end up / start
- 6 continue / need
- 3 benefit / suffer 4 saved / wasted
- 7 right / wrong
- CAN YOU understand these people?
- 2.21 Watch or listen and choose a, b, or c.











Philomena

Mark

Ross

Tyler

- 1 Philomena says that potatoes cheer her up.
 - a roasted or baked
 - b fried or roasted
 - c boiled or baked
- 2 One kind of food Mark likes when he eats out is a Spanish b Italian c French
- 3 Ross has gotten along well with his stepbrothers and sisters ___
 - a all his life
 - b since they grew up
 - c since they were teenagers
- 4 When Tyler won some money in the lottery he spent it
 - a an expensive meal
 - b a cheap meal
 - c his groceries
- 5 Richard raised for Cancer Research.
 - a £6,000 b £6,500 c £6,050

CAN YOU say this in English?

Check (\checkmark) the box if you can do these things.

Can you...?

- 1 describe your diet, and the typical diet in your country, and say how it's changing
- describe members of your family and say what they are like
- 3 describe some of your plans and predictions for the future (e.g., your studies, your family life)
- 4 ask and answer the questions below
 - Have you ever won any money? How much did you win? What did you do with it?
 - How long have you been learning English? Where did you first start learning?

What's the best way to get around New York?

Probably the subway, although taxis are more comfortable

G choosing between comparatives and superlatives V transportation P /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/, linking

VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

transportation

3.1 Listen. What forms of transportation can you hear? Write 1-8 in the boxes.

bike	bus	car	truck
motor	cycle	scooter	train
ubwa	y		

- Vp.155 Vocabulary Bank Transport
- **C** Communication I'm a tourist can you help me? A p.106 B p.111 Role-play being a tourist.

PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/

3.5 Look at the sound pictures. What are the words and sounds? Listen and repeat.

103	

b Write three words from the list in each column.

> adventure bridge catch coach crash each journey rush station traffic jam

- 3.6 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.
- 3.7 Listen to the pairs of words. Can you hear the difference? Practice saying them.

	/tJ and $/d3$				/ʃ/ and /tʃ/			
1	а	cheap	b jeep	4	а	ship	b	chip
2	а	ch ain	b Jane	5	а	shoes	b	choose
3	а	choke	b joke	6	а	wash	b	watch

- 3.8 Listen and circle the word you hear.
- ①3.9 Listen and write five short sentences or questions.

READING & LISTENING

- You are going to read about a race that the car show Top Gear organized across the US state of Florida. Read the introduction and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where do they have to go from? Where to?
 - 2 What are the three methods of transportation?
 - 3 Which one do you think will be the fastest? Why?
 - 4 In what order do you think the other two will arrive? Why?

TopGear • challenge

What's the fastest way to get across Florida?

On Top Gear, a very popular TV series about cars and driving, they decided to organize a race across Florida to find the quickest way to cross a busy state.

The idea was to start from Miami, in the southwestern part of the tip of Florida, and to finish the race at the southern-most point of the US, Key West, a trip of 160 miles. Three possible forms of transportation were chosen: a motorboat, a car, and a combination of transportation. One of the show's hosts, Rutledge Wood, took the motorboat and his colleague Adam Ferrera took the car (a 2010 Lotus Evora). Tanner Foust took different kinds of transportation. His trip involved getting a taxi to the airport where he flew in a seaplane. Then he rented a scooter.



b Now read about the trips by motorboat and car.Do you still think your predictions in 3a are right?

They set off from Jones Boat Yard on the Miami River...

Rutledge in the motorboat

His trip began in the Miami River. For the first hour there was a speed limit of 7 miles an hour because of the enforced no-wake zone in the river. Once the boat passed through Biscayne Bay and went under the Rickenbacker Bridge, he entered open water. Rutledge increased the boat's speed to over 90 miles an hour and made up the time he lost on the Miami River. Approximately 60 miles from the finish line, Rutledge was ahead of Adam and Tanner, but he had to stop for gas if he wanted to reach the finish line in Key West. In the 15 minutes it took to refuel the boat, Adam passed Rutledge in the car and took the lead. Once Rutledge was back on the open water, there were a lot of big waves, but he was able to pass Adam near Seven Mile Bridge just outside of Key West. Unfortunately for both Rutledge and Adam, Tanner flew over both of them in the seaplane at about the same time. Now Tanner was in the best position to win. Each racer was only miles from the finish line in Key West. Who would win?

Adam in the car

Adam started off OK. He wasn't driving fast because he was going the speed limit. However, after an hour, Adam decided that he was going too slowly. He increased his speed to 75 miles an hour—20 miles an hour over the speed limit. As Adam passed through a small town, he was stopped by the police! They were angry that Adam was speeding, and it meant that Adam lost many valuable minutes! Another problem Adam had was that his GPS was programmed to give directions in Spanish instead of English. This made finding his way to Key West difficult. As Adam finally approached Key West, the traffic was getting worse. He was worried about getting stuck so close to the finish line. Only three miles to go...



 Read about the two trips again and answer the questions with R (Rutledge) or A (Adam).

Who ...?

- 1 went much faster in the later part of his trip
- 2 did something illegal
- 3 went more slowly in the later part of his trip
- 4 had to stop for more gas
- 5 couldn't understand the directions spoken by the GPS
- 6 was in the lead for most of the race
- d Look at the <u>highlighted</u> verbs and verb phrases. With a partner, figure out their meaning from context.



e 3.10

Now listen to what happened to Tanner.

Follow his route on the map.



- f 3.11 With a partner, write down the order in which you now think the three people arrived. Now listen to what happened. What order did they arrive in?
- g Think of your nearest big city. What kind of public transportation is there? If a race was organized there between a bike, a car, and public transportation, what order do you think they would

Glossan

1 mile the unit of distance used in the US and the UK (=1.6 kilometers); 160 miles = 257 kilometers

seaplane an airplane that can take off from the water or the land

no-wake zone an area of water where boats must travel slowly to avoid making waves

4 **GRAMMAR** choosing between comparatives and superlatives

- Read the sentences. Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.
 - What's the quicker way to get around Miami?
 - Driving is more boring than going by train.
 - 3 The boat was almost as fast than the bike.
 - West Hollywood is about the same distance from Los Angeles as South Gate.
 - There aren't as much trains as there were before on this line.
 - It was the more exciting trip I've ever had.
 - The worst time of day to travel in New York City is between 7:30 a.m. and 9:30 a.m.
 - Women drive more careful than men

G p.136 Grammar Bank 3A

Talk to a partner. Compare the three things in each group using the **bold** adjective, e.g., for 1, decide which is the most dangerous, and then compare the other two. Say why.

1 dangerous bike riding

driving

riding a motorcycle

learning to drive 2 easy

learning to ride a bike

learning to ride a horse

driving 3 relaxing

flvina

traveling by train

4 difficult sleeping on a bus

sleeping on a plane

sleeping on a train

5 boring being stuck in a traffic jam

> waiting at an airport waiting for a bus

I think bike riding is the most dangerous because sometimes drivers don't see bikers. Riding a motorcycle is more dangerous than driving.

5 LISTENING & PRONUNCIATION linking

- Read the text about research on the causes of car accidents. Then talk to a partner.
 - 1 Do you think the research process was reliable? Why (not)?
 - 2 Which three things do you think are the most dangerous? Number them 1-3 (1 = the most dangerous).
 - 3 Which one do you think is the least dangerous?

Two scientists at Virginia Tech have published a book called Survive the Drive. In it, they describe their research on the most distracting things you can do when you are driving. They fitted video cameras and other devices to the cars of more than 3,500 drivers who were between the ages of 16 and 98. They then recorded their driving for three years and they got millions of hours of video. During this time, the drivers had more than 900 accidents, and

the researchers used the video to analyze exactly why they happened.

A GUIDE TO KEEPING EVERYONE ON THE ROAD ALIVE

BY THOMAS A. DINGUS, PH.D., CHEP AND MINDY BUCHANAN-KING

These are some of the things that drivers do or feel when they're driving, which are the main causes of accidents.



adjusting the radio or music system

adjusting the GPS



eating or drinking

feeling emotional



feeling tired

looking at something by the road



reaching for something in the car

talking to a passenger

Linking

We often link words together in English, especially when we speak fast. Being familiar with when we link words will help you understand the individual words in fast speech. We link words:

- 1 when a word ends in a consonant sound and the next word begins with a vowel sound, e.g., the most interesting.
- 2 when a word ends in a consonant sound and the next word begins with the same consonant sound, e.g., the worst time.
- 3 when a word ends in /t/ or /d/ and the next word begins with /t/ or /d/, e.g., the biggest_danger.
- b 3.15 You're going to listen to an interview with a traffic safety expert. First, read the information box above. Then listen and complete some extracts with linked words from the interview.

1	What's the	_ thing you can do		
٠	while you're driving?	_timing you can do		
2	you'll probably make			
3	people slow down to			
4	this is a really common			
	freeways.			
5	This makes you	likely		
	to	÷		
6	you find			
	?			
7	always keep			

the road!

likely is an adjective. We use it to talk about probability, e.g., This is very distracting and makes you more likely to lose control of the car.

- c ①3.16 Now listen to the interview. Number the activities in a 1–8. Were your top three correct?
- d Listen again. Note down a number or fact about each dangerous activity.
 - 1 feeling emotional ten times more likely to have an accident
- e Are you surprised by any of this research? Which of the things are you (or drivers you know) most likely to do when driving?

6 SPEAKING

a Look at the statements below. Check (✓) the ones you agree with and cross out (✗) the ones you disagree with. Think about your reasons.

People who drink and drive should lose their driver's license for life, even if they did not cause an accident.

Slow drivers cause more accidents than fast drivers.

Speed cameras do not stop accidents; they just make money for the government.

Drivers who are over 70 are as dangerous as young drivers.

Bike riders in cities should only be allowed in bicycle lanes, not where cars and other vehicles drive.

It should be illegal to eat or drink when you're driving.

The minimum age for riding a motorcycle should be 25.

The speed limit on freeways should be lower.

b In groups, take turns giving your opinions on a statement in a. Do the others in the group agree or disagree with you? Use the language from the **Giving your opinion** box.

Giving your opinion

Personally, I don't think it **should be illegal** to eat and drink while you're driving because...

In my opinion, bike riders **should be allowed** to ride their bikes on all roads...

We often use *should* + verb to say what we think is the right thing or a good thing (to do).

7 WRITING

© p.117 Writing An article for a website Write an article about transportation in your town or city.



Men, women, and children

Yes, in Do women general they probably do.

G articles: a / an, the, no article V collocation: verbs / adjectives + prepositions P /a/, two pronunciations of the

SPEAKING & READING

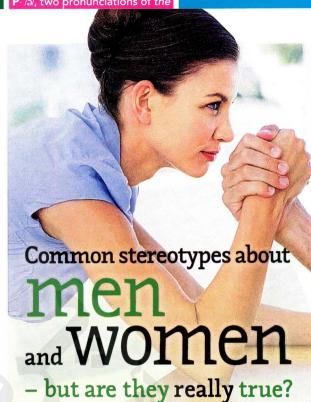
3.17 Listen to three people talking about men and women and complete the highlighted expressions. Do you agree with their opinions?

O	G	eneralizing eneralizing
	1	Generally, I think it's true that women worry more about their appearance than men. They spend longer choosing what to wear, doing their hair, and things like that.
	2	I don't think it's true that men are more interested in sports than women. However, the whole, I think women to have fewer opportunities to actively
		participate in sports.
	3	I think that in , men worry about their health more than women. Hypochondriacs are men, not women.

In small groups, discuss the statements below. Say if you think they are a) completely true, b) partly true, or c) completely untrue. Try to use the highlighted expressions from a.

Do you think it's true?

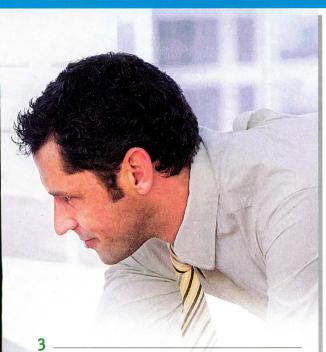
- Men make better bosses than women.
- Women are more caring than men.
- Men are better at telling jokes than women.
- Women talk more than men.
- Men are better at navigating than women.
- Women are worse at math than men.
- Men are more competitive than women.
- Women panic more than men in stressful situations.
- Men are better at assembling IKEA furniture than women.
- Women can multitask better than men.
- Read the article about stereotypes. Complete headings 1-5 with statements from b.
- d Read the article again. Which of the stereotypes 1–5 has been verified by research done...?
 - a with animals
 - b by giving participants questionnaires
 - c through practical experiments with men and women
- Look at the highlighted verbs related to research in the article and answer the questions.
 - 1 Which verb is a synonym for prove? __
 - 2 Which verb is a synonym for find? _____
 - 3 Which verb means "to give reasons why you think something is
 - 4 Which verb means "to become clear that"?



Scientists and psychologists say that there are certain gender stereotypes that they have proved are true, for example, a recent academic study found that men are better at assembling IKEA furniture than women! But can we really believe the results of these studies? Here are five more stereotypes that researchers claim are true.

Scientists in Norway asked 18 men and 18 women to find their way through a virtual maze, completing various tasks along the way. Men were able to solve 50% more of the problems than women in the same time. "Men's sense of direction was more effective. They simply got to their destination faster," said Dr. Carl Pintzka of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology.

Researchers from the University of Maryland separated baby rats from their mothers and discovered that baby rats with more FOXP2, a kind of protein necessary for the development of speech and language, made more noise and called to their mothers more often. Moving on to humans, scientists then discovered that women have 30% more FOXP2 than men.



Australian researchers gave 20,000 men and women a list of questions to answer, to discover how they feel if their partner has a problem.

Women said they were very affected, but men showed no change. "It is not that men are unemotional, but they simply are not very emotional when it comes to the feelings of their partner," said the study's author, Dr. Cindy Mervin.

Psychologists at the University of Herefordshire gave 50 male and 50 female students eight minutes to perform three tasks at the same time: math problems, finding restaurants on a map, and drawing a plan for finding a lost key in a field. To make it more difficult, they were asked some general knowledge questions while they worked. The women, it turned out, easily did all four things at once, but not the men — so it seems that this old cliché is true.

Professor Laura Mickes and a team of psychologists from the University of California asked men and women to write captions for cartoons in *The New Yorker* magazine. Without knowing the author, a group of male and female judges preferred the men's jokes. The psychologists argued that men use humor to attract women, who in turn are attracted to men with a good sense of humor.

And some that aren't true...

For every stereotype verified by science, many others turn out not to be true. Recent research shows, for example, that women are just as competitive and aggressive as men, better at driving, and no worse at mathematics. Men, on the other hand, are more insecure in relationships, make worse bosses, and are more likely to panic in stressful conditions.

Adapted from the Daily Telegraph

Many people would disagree that these five stereotypes are true, in spite of the research. What do you think? With a partner, think of more stereotypes about men and women and discuss if you think they're true or not.

2 GRAMMAR articles

a C	Complete '	four jokes	with a /	an, the,	or - (no	article).
-----	------------	------------	----------	----------	----------	-----------

1	Father	Daddy, did you know that ¹ girls are smarter than ² boys? No, I didn't know that. Ha! See!
2	Man Lawyer Man	man goes to see 4 lawyer. Excuse me. What do you charge? \$1,000 for three questions. Wow! Isn't that 5 little expensive? Yes. What's your third question?
3	Patient	Hello, did you come to see me with 6 eye problem? Yes! How did you know? Because you came in through 7 window instead of 8 door.
4	Boy Mother	What did you do at 9 school today, Patrick? It was 10 great day! We made explosives! And what are you going to do at 11 school tomorrow? What school?

- b (1) 3.18 Listen and check. Do you think any of the jokes are funny?
- c G p.137 Grammar Bank 3B

3 PRONUNCIATION /a/, two pronunciations of the

a **1**3.22 Listen to the words and sound. Then listen and repeat.



a about accident complain problem question talkative usually

b ③3.23 Listen and <u>underline</u> five phrases where the is pronounced /ði/ (NOT /ðə/). Why does the pronunciation change? Which phrase in the list is an exception?

the movies the office the umbrella the universe the moon the internet the kitchen the accident the evening the dark

Practice saying some common phrases where the is pronounced /ði/.

the other day the only way the end of the world the average person the aim of the exercise the immediate future the important thing



Tess and her pink and purple things

The Pink and Blue Project

Jimin and his blue things



4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a Look at the list of toys below. Which ones do you think a) girls play with more than boys, b) boys play with more than girls, c) boys and girls play with equally?

> construction toys dolls dress-up clothes jigsaw puzzles stuffed animals toy vehicles toy weapons

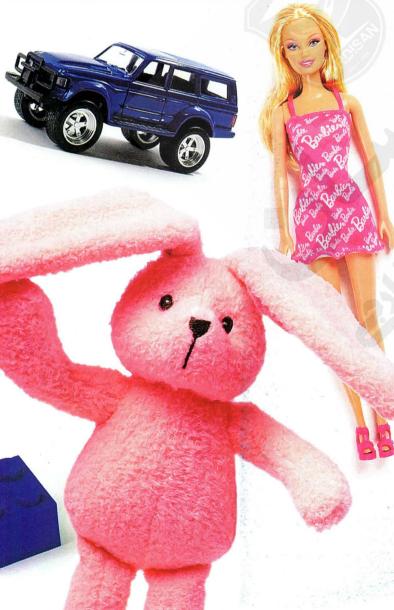
- b Look at two photos from The Pink and Blue Project by South Korean artist JeongMee Yoon. What do you think she is saying with these images?
- c ①3.24 Listen to a show about children and stereotypes. What is surprising about dressing children in pink or blue? Do Alison and Natasha agree about the color of children's toys?
- d Listen again. Choose a, b, or c.
 - 1 A century ago, pink was considered to be a _____ color than blue.
 - a more attractive
 - **b** more delicate
 - c stronger
 - 2 After World War II, people started dressing girls in pink _____.
 - a because people had started to believe in gender equality
 - b because advertisers encouraged them to do so
 - c because they thought that pink suited girls better
 - 3 Girls' toys today are _____
 - a very similar to boys' toys
 - b very different from boys' toys
 - c more similar to boys' toys than they used to be
 - 4 Alison Carr thinks that the toys children play with influence ______.
 - a their future education
 - **b** their future relationships
 - c their future personalities
 - 5 Natasha Crookes thinks girls are more likely to choose scientific toys
 - a their parents tell them to
 - **b** they are allowed to choose for themselves
 - c they are packaged in a pink box

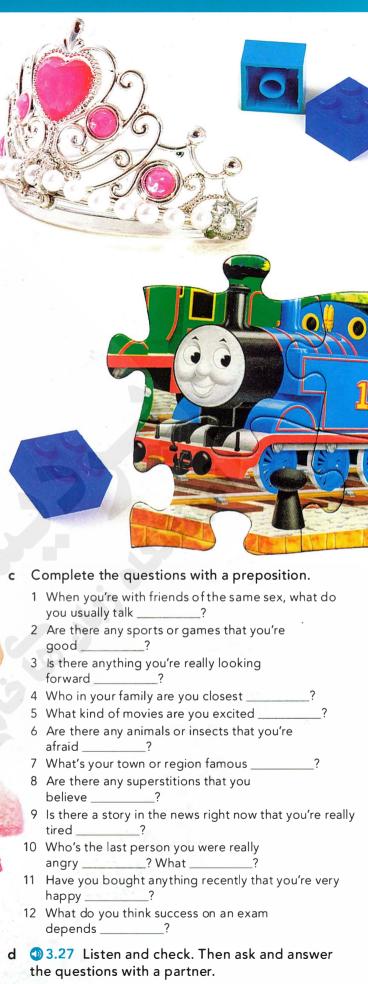
e Talk to a partner.

- 1 Do you agree with Alison and Natasha's opinions? What do you think about dividing toys into "girls' toys" and "boys' toys"?
- 2 What kind of toys did you play with? Do you think they were "girls' toys" or "boys' toys"?
- 3 When you were a child, what kind of clothes did you prefer? Did your parents ever make you wear clothes that you didn't like?

5 VOCABULARY collocation

- a Look at three statements from the listening. Can you remember the missing prepositions?
 - 1 But is this something we really need to worry _____?
 - 2 Alison Carr says yes. "When we are choosing _____ one toy or another..."
 - 3 "If we want girls to get interested _____ math and science..."
- b **V** p.156 **Vocabulary Bank** Dependent prepositions





2

Practical English A difficult celebrity

giving opinions

1 D ROB'S INTERVIEW

a ①3.28 Watch or listen to Rob interviewing Kerri. What is she happy and not happy to talk about?



- **b** Watch or listen again and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.
 - 1 Kerri's song is about love.
 - 2 Kerri plays in a band.
 - 3 She used to go out with a member of the band.
 - 4 Only one of her parents was a musician.
 - 5 Kerri started playing the guitar when she was six.
 - 6 Her new album is very different from the previous ones.
 - 7 She's been recording and touring recently.
 - 8 She's going to give a big concert in New York City.

2 D GIVING OPINIONS

- a 3.29 Watch or listen to the conversation at lunch. What do they disagree about?
- **b** Watch or listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What does Kerri think about...?
 - a the waiters in New York City compared to London
 - b people in New York City compared to London
 - 2 Who agrees with Kerri? Who disagrees? What do they think?
 - 3 Who calls Rob? What about?







c 33.30 Look at some extracts from the conversation. Can you remember any of the missing words? Watch or listen and check.

1	Kerri	, I think people			
		in London are a lot more			
		easygoing. London's just not			
		as hectic as New York.			
	Don	Sure, we all like peace and quiet			
		But in my, New York			
		is possiblywell, no, is definitely			
		the greatest city in the world.			
		Don't you?			
	Kerri	To be, I definitely			
		prefer London.			
	Don	Come on, Rob. You've lived in			
		both. What do you?			
2	Don	OK, I London has			
-	Don	its own peculiar charm. But if			
		you me, nothing			
		compares with a city like New			
		York. The whole world is here!			
	Kerri	But that's the problem. It's too			
		big. There are too many people.			
		Everybody's so stressed out.			
		And nobody has any time for			
		you.			
	Jenny	I don't think that's,			
		Kerri. New Yorkers are very			
		friendly.			
	Kerri	Oh, they can sound			
		friendly with all that "Have a nice			

- d 3.31 Watch or listen and repeat the highlighted phrases. Copy the rhythm and intonation.
- e Practice the conversations in **c** with a partner.
- f In small groups, practice giving opinions. Discuss the following sentences.

The best place to live is in a big city.

Riding a bike is the most practical way to get around big cities.

You only get good service in expensive restaurants.

It's irritating when people in stores or restaurants say *Have* a nice *day!*

3 A SURPRISE FOR KERRI

a ①3.32 Watch or listen to the end of the lunch. Why is Kerri surprised?

American and British English cell phone = American English mobile phone = British English

- **b** Watch or listen again and complete the information.
 - 1 Kerri thinks the waitress is friendly when they leave because Don...
 - 2 Jenny is worried because she thinks Rob...
 - 3 Kerri thinks that the taxi driver is very...

c Look at the **Social English** phrases. Can you remember any of the missing words?



Social English

1	Jenny	Did you what you said in the
		restaurant, Rob?
2	Jenny	It's that you seemed so homesick in
		there.
3	Rob	Oh, on a minute.
4	Rob	Our taxi's come
5	Kerri	That was so of him!

- d ①3.33 Watch or listen and complete the phrases. Then watch or listen again and repeat.
- e Complete conversations A–E with **Social English** phrases 1–5. Then practice them with a partner.

А		I think so. Oh,		
В	Are you sure you don't want to go on vacation with us?	I'd like to come. I'm not sure if I can afford it.		
C	Did Mark drive you all the way home?	Yes, it was		
D	How long are you going to be in Miami?	Just three days. I on Sunday night.		
Е	about paying for the tickets?	Yes, absolutely. It's my birthday present to you!		

CAN YOU...?

interview someone or be interviewed

give your opinion about something

agree or disagree with other people's opinions



Bad manners?

Do I have to turn my phone off?

You don't have to, but you probably should.

G obligation and prohibition: have to, must, should V phone language P silent consonants

VOCABULARY phone language

- 4.1 Listen and match what you hear to the sentences.
 - A He's dialing a number.
 - B She's texting (messaging) a friend.
 - C He just hung up.
 - D She's choosing a new ringtone.
 - E He's calling back.
 - F She left a message on his voicemail.
 - G The line's busy.
 - H She's swiping through photos.
 - I His phone went off in the middle of a meeting.
 - J She needs to talk to a helpline, but they put her on hold.
 - K He was **cut off** in the middle of a conversation.
- 4.2 Listen and check. Practice saying the sentences.
- Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 What **phone network** do you use? Are you happy with them?
 - 2 Do you have a monthly contract, or are you "pay as you go"?
 - 3 Have you ever sent a text message to the wrong person?
 - 4 Have you ever **hung up on** someone?
 - 5 What do you do if you're put on hold for a long time?
 - 6 Do you make many calls, or do you prefer texting?
 - 7 Has your phone ever **gone off** at a bad time, e.g., at the movies, or at a concert?

2 GRAMMAR obligation and prohibition

4.3 Listen to part of a concert by viola player Lukáš Kmit. What happened? What did he do?

Read an article about an incident at a concert and the comments that people sent in. Which comments do you agree with?

Conductor throws out audience member whose phone went off



At the National Music Auditorium in Madrid, Wednesday's performance of Handel's Messiah was interrupted by a cell phone going off in a row close to the stage, during the aria He Was Despised. Conductor William Christie stopped the performance, turned, pointed at the phone owner, and shouted, "Out! You have just ruined one of the most beautiful passages of one of the most beautiful works ever written." The phone owner got up and quickly left the hall.

Comments

manny December 23 2:50 pm

Good for him. It's time people protested against this kind of behavior. If people can't live without their phones for two hours, 1 they shouldn't go to concerts. We need a new rule for concert halls and theaters: ²you have to leave your phone, or any other device, at the coat check, similar to the way you have to check most bags and backpacks in museums. And the same for the movie theater!

REPLY cassie December 23 5:30 pm

Great idea. I would also add another rule: if you are caught with a mobile device in the auditorium, ³you must immediately pay a fine!

REPLY ahmet December 23 7:43 pm

If you ban cell phones from concerts, you'll lose a lot of the audience. There are people who have work phones, and their companies tell them 4they must not give their phones to anyone, because of company IT policies.

REPLY louisa December 24 1:16 am

I think all concert halls ⁵should block cell phone reception. Reception could be available until right before the concert begins, during the intermission, and immediately after it finishes.

REPLY matteo December 24 7:08 am

Blocking reception wouldn't solve the problem. Often when cell phones go off, it's an alarm that the owner has forgotten was on, which 'doesn't have to have reception to go off.

- Read the comments again. Match the highlighted phrases to their meaning.
 - A This isn't necessary.
 - B Don't do this. It isn't allowed / permitted.
 - C It's necessary or compulsory to do this.
 - D It's a good idea to do this.
 - E It's a bad idea to do this.

d Gp.138 Grammar Bank 4A

- e Can you think of a situation when ...?
 - you have to switch off your phone
 - you shouldn't use your phone
 - you must not use your phone, but you don't have to turn it off

3 PRONUNCIATION

silent consonants

a Look at the words in the list. They all have a silent consonant or consonants. With a partner, cross out the silent letters.

calm design dishonest doubt foreign half hour island knowledge listen rhythm should talk walk whole wrong

- b 4.8 Listen and check.
- c Practice saying the sentences.
 - 1 We walked around the whole island.
 - 2 Don't talk just listen.
 - 3 Everyone should learn a foreign language.
 - 4 The taxi should be here in half an hour.

4 SPEAKING

Look at the list of annoying things people do with their phones. Work in small groups. For each thing, answer questions 1–3.

- 1 Do you know people who do this? Do you ever do it?
- 2 Does it annoy you, or do you think it's OK?
- 3 If it annoys you, what do you think these people should / shouldn't do?

13 annoying things people do with their phones



- take selfies all the time and post them online
- talk loudly on their phones on public transportation
- put their phones on the table in front of them in a restaurant, in a café, or in your house
- play noisy games on their phones
- · send or receive messages at the movies
- text while they're doing other things, e.g., talking to someone else, or walking in the street
- tweet about everything, from what they had for breakfast to what time they went to bed
- keep posting photos of their babies and small children
- listen to music with headphones, but with the volume so loud that other people can hear it
- take photos of everything they eat
- video or photograph every single event they go to and every minute of their vacation
- post a message to you on your birthday, but never get in touch during the rest of the year
- swipe through all your other photos when you are showing them just one

5 READING

- a In pairs, answer the questions.
 - 1 When shouldn't you greet someone with a kiss?
 - 2 What shouldn't you do on public transportation?
 - 3 Should you recline your seat on an airplane?
 - 4 When should you give up your seat on public transportation?
 - 5 Should you ever start eating before everyone is served?
- b Read the article once. Were your answers the same as the advice Debrett's gives?
- c Read the article again and look at the highlighted phrases. Try to explain them in your own words.
- d Do you agree with the advice? Do you think Debrett's reasons are good ones?

DEBRETT'S

GUIDE TO MODERN DILEMMAS

ebrett's is a well-known publisher that specializes in books about modern manners. For nearly 100 years, Debrett's Handbook has advised the public on social etiquette, that is, how to behave in social situations. The Handbook receives more than 10,000 requests for etiquette information a year. Jo Bryant, editor of the Handbook, said, "The number of requests we receive demonstrates that manners are still hugely important to people. The key is to always consider those around you."

The most frequently asked questions have changed a lot over the years. In 1994, one of the most common questions was "What should you do if you meet the Queen?," and in 2004, people asked, "Is it acceptable to ask for money as a wedding present?"



Debrett's has given us a preview of its latest guide to good manners, which answers some of the questions that most trouble the public today.

SOCIAL GREETING: KISSING

Many people are unclear on the subject of social kissing. Debrett's advice is that kissing is not appropriate in many professional situations. On the whole, it should only be used among friends, but not on a first meeting. An air kiss, without contact, may seem rude or impersonal, so very slight contact is best, but no sound effects are needed.

EATING AND PUTTING ON MAKEUP ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

According to Debrett's, you should avoid both. It's inconsiderate to eat smelly food in a closed environment, and applying makeup on public transportation makes you appear disorganized.

RECLINING YOUR SEAT ON AIRPLANES

This is a common problem. Debrett's says that it's selfish to recline your seat during short daytime flights. When traveling by plane, always stay within your own space and don't monopolize the armrest. Also avoid kicking the back of the seat in front of you, or using it to help you stand up.

GIVING UP YOUR SEAT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

While pregnant in 2016, actress Olivia Wilde was so disappointed that no one offered her a seat on the NYC subway that she posted on Twitter to complain. According to Debrett's, passengers should always offer to give up their seat to any individual who is pregnant, elderly, or clearly in need. It is important to remember, however, that it is also rude to aggressively decline the offer of a seat.

EATING BEFORE EVERYONE IS SERVED

The final question is one that we've all asked ourselves: is it rude to start eating at the table before everyone else has been served? Debrett's says that the simple answer is yes, unless the host or hostess (or in a restaurant, the other diners) gives their permission for people to start.

- e Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 How do you think it's appropriate to greet a male or female friend?
 - 2 What else do you think people shouldn't do on public transportation?
 - 3 What do you think passengers should not do on planes?
 - 4 How else do you think it's appropriate to help elderly people?
 - 5 What else do you think you should ask your host or hostess for permission to do?
 - 6 Do you think manners are important? Why (not)?

6 LISTENING

a 04.9 You're going to listen to a radio call-in show about manners. First, listen and make notes about the three people's problems with rude relatives.

1 Belinda's problem with her mother-in-law	
2 Damien's problem with his brother	
3 Miranda's problem with her nephew	QP' S

- b With a partner, decide what advice you would give the three callers.

Advice for Belinda

1 I think you should be the one ______.

2 You shouldn't ______ because she won't change her opinion.

Advice for Damien

- 3 I think you should politely but directly _____
- 4 To be honest, you don't really have to _____

Advice for Miranda

- 5 You have to ______ before their next visit.
 6 Explain that he has to _____ a little when he's visiting.

○ 4.11 Now listen to the whole show.
Do you agree with Sarah's advice? Is there anything else you would suggest?

7 SPEAKING

a Read the questionnaire. What do you think? Mark each thing GM (good manners), BM (bad manners), or NI (not important).

Good manners? Bad manners? Not important?

When greeting people...

- use more formal language when speaking to an older person.
- kiss somebody on the cheek when you meet them for the first time.
- use your partner's parents' first names.

Men and women - a man should...

- pay for the meal on a first date.
- hold the door open for a woman, or wait for her to go through the door first.
- · accompany a woman home.

When you're invited to somebody's house for a meal...

- take a present.
- · take your shoes off when you arrive.
- criticize the food (e.g., if it's too cold, salty, etc.).
- send a message the next day to say thank you.

When you're having a meal with friends in a restaurant...

- complain that the food isn't very good.
- insist on only paying for exactly what you ate or drank when the check is being divided up.
- be very affectionate with your partner.

On social networking sites...

- post a photo or video clip of a friend without asking their permission.
- make a negative comment about somebody's photo.
- post a private message or conversation.
- b In groups, compare your opinions for each thing, and say why.

Saying what you th	ink is right			
I don't think people	I don't think people should			
I think it's	rude selfish inappropriate bad manners			
I don't think	it's important to you have to			
I hate it I don't mind it It really annoys me	when			

Can you play the piano?

No, but I'd love to be able to.

G ability and possibility: can, could, be able to V -ed / -ing adjectives P sentence stress

GRAMMAR ability and possibility

- Look at the list of skills. With a partner, find...
 - two that you can do.
 - two that you can't do.
 - two that you could do when you were ten years old.
 - two that you couldn't do when you were ten years old.

do yoga salsa dance change a car tire play tennis knit or sew play a musical instrument ride a bike run 5 km sing well ski take good photos type fast use an Excel spreadsheet

4.12 Look at the photos. Listen and complete the conversations.





- Look at conversations 1 and 2 in **b** again. Complete the sentences.
 - in the infinitive or present perfect. 1 You can't use ___
 - 2 Be able to means the same as _
- G p.139 Grammar Bank 4B

- Look at the topics. Choose two or three and think about what you could say about them.
 - · something that you would like to be able to
 - something you've tried to learn, but have never been able to do well
 - something you learned to do after a lot of effort
 - something you can do, but you'd like to be able to do better
 - something you think all young people should be able to do before they graduate from school
- Work with a partner. Tell him or her about the things you chose in e. Give reasons or explanations for each one.

I'd like to be able to ski, but I don't think I'll ever learn because I don't live near the mountains.

PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- 4.15 Listen to four sentences. Write the stressed words in the pink boxes.

 - 3
- b Look at the stressed words and try to remember the unstressed words. Then listen again to check and write them in.
- Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.
- d 04.16 Listen and make new sentences with the verbs or verb phrases you hear.
 - 1)) I'd love to be able to ski. ride a horse (I'd love to be able to ride a horse.
 - 2)) We won't be able to come.

park (We won't be able to park.

3 LISTENING

a Read the text. Do you believe Malcolm Gladwell or Josh Kaufman?

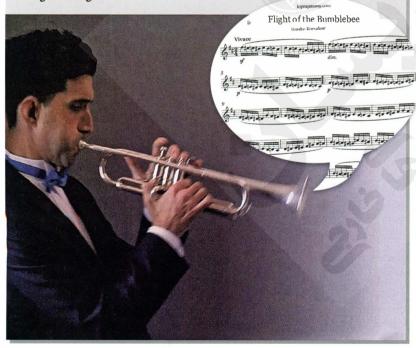
Learn a new skill in 20 hours

t was Malcolm Gladwell, the popular writer on modern psychology, who popularized the idea that it takes 10,000 hours of practice to really master a new skill, such as playing the piano. But in this non-stop world, who has that kind of time? In his book *The First 20 Hours*, Josh Kaufman tells you how to learn any new skill really quickly. By completing just 20 hours of focused practice, you'll be able to go from knowing absolutely nothing to performing well. But is it really possible? Matt Rudd, a *Sunday Times* journalist, decided to give it a try.

b Read about Matt's past experience of learning the trumpet.
Why do you think he gave up so fast?

Matt Rudd learns the trumpet

I haven't played a musical instrument for years. Five years ago, I got a trumpet for my birthday and I tried to learn it, but I gave up after seven minutes, and it ended up in the garage. So here I am, a beginner again.



- c **34.17** Listen and match the sounds with the music words in **bold**.
 - three different musical instruments playing together
 - five **notes** from C to G
 - a high note and a low note
 - an octave
 - a tune
 - a street performer

- d ①4.18 Now listen to Matt talking about his experience. Choose the best summary.
 - 1 He didn't learn anything at all.
 - 2 He learned something, but not enough.
 - 3 He learned a lot.
- e Listen again. For each stage, circle the correct word or phrase.

1 hour

He feels optimistic / pessimistic.

2 hours

He feels happy / unhappy with his progress.

5 hours

He thinks the online trumpet teacher is annoying / great.

9 hours

He's frustrated by how little he can play / He's happy because he can play simple tunes.

14 hours

He's really enjoying himself / He's depressed and wants to give up.

15 hours

Matilda Lloyd tells him he's doing well / badly.

17 hours

He feels optimistic again / disappointed.

20 hours

He thinks he'll probably give up / He thinks he'll be able to improve.

f Do you think Matt will continue learning the trumpet. Why (not)?

4 SPEAKING

Work in small groups. Answer the question below for the different skills.

How well do you think you'd be able to do these things after learning for 20 hours?

play a musical instrument

speak a new language

draw a portrait drive

design and build a website

take professional-quality photos

cook a three-course meal

dance the tango

ski or windsurf

give first aid

5 VOCABULARY

-ed / -ing adjectives

a Complete the sentences with annoyed or annoying.

1 Matt thought the online trumpet teacher was

2 Matt was ______ because he could only play simple tunes.

Many adjectives for feelings have two possible forms, ending in -ed or -ing, e.g., annoyed and annoying.

We use the adjective ending in -ed for the person who has the feeling, e.g., Matt. We use the adjective ending in -ing for the person or situation that produces the feeling, e.g., the trumpet teacher.

- **b** Read the information box. Then complete the adjectives with -ed or -ing.
 - 1 What music do you listen to if you feel depress ____?
 - 2 What do you think is the most excit_ sport to watch?
 - 3 What's the most amaz____ scenery you've ever seen?
 - 4 Have you ever been **disappoint**_____ by a birthday present?
 - 5 Which do you find more **tir____**, clothes shopping or grocery shopping?
 - 6 What's the most **embarrass**_____ thing that's ever happened to you?
 - 7 Are you **frighten**____ of heights?
 - 8 Do you usually feel very **tir** _____ in the morning?
 - 9 What's the most bor ____ movie you've ever seen?
 - 10 Do you ever get **frustrat** by technology?
- d Ask and answer the questions in **b** with a partner. Ask for more information.

6 READING & SPEAKING

- a How long have you been learning English? Has anyone ever given you a useful tip that has helped you learn?
- **b** Read some tips on a forum for learning English outside class. Do you do any of these things?



Does anyone have any good tips for practicing English outside class? I'm an intermediate-level learner (I think – I hope!) and I'm studying in Colombia...

Nelson, Medellín

Comments



One very easy thing you can do is to change the language to English on your phone, laptop, or tablet. That way, you're reading English every day and you learn a lot of vocabulary without really noticing – for example, the things you see on your screen. I've found it really helpful. Sara, Brazil



My tip is to do things that you already like doing, but in English. So, for example, if you're interested in a sportor in photography, read about it in English. If you like movies, watch them in English with subtitles. I'm interested in jazz, so I read magazines and articles online in English. For me, it's better than reading books. *Min-ho, South Korea*



The thing that really helped me to improve my English was having a Canadian boyfriend. He didn't speak any Turkish, so we spoke English all the time, and I improved really quickly. So my tip is: try to find an English-speaking boyfriend or qirlfriend! *Hazal, Turkey*



I think that learning vocabulary is very important, so I got a vocabulary app for my phone. It has a lot of useful words, all in categories, but it also lets me add my own words and phrases, too. The best thing is that I can test myself whenever I get a quiet moment, like on the bus, and it just takes a couple of minutes. Kento, Japan



My tip is to learn to sing songs in English. First, I find the words online and try to understand them. Then I go to YouTube and sing along with the singer and try to copy the way he or she sings – great for your pronunciation. Then, when I can do it well, I get a karaoke version of the song and I sing it. It's fun, and my English has improved. Sofia, Argentina



Practice saying things in your head. It could be anything – you could describe your job or your vacation plans, or talk about yourself or your family, or what's happening in the news. Then, when you really need to speak English, it's easier because you've done it in your head. (I do this on the way to my English class every week.) *Marta, Mexico*

c Read the tips again and match them to something that you think the person has learned to say in English.

All you need is love, love. Love is all you need.

Are you sure you want to shut down your computer now?

Why don't we stay in and watch a movie tonight, honey?

I work for Samsung.
I'm a computer programmer.
I've been working there for
three years.

outgoing – shy generous – cheap friendly – unfriendly

Jazz musician Esperanza
Spaulding will give a concert
in her hometown of Portland,
Oregon next month.

- d Look at two sentences with reflexive pronouns from the tips in **b**. How do you say them in your language? Then read the information box.
 - 1 I can test myself whenever I get a quiet moment.
 - 2 ...talk about yourself or your family...

We use reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, etc.) when the object of a verb is the same as the subject. We can also use reflexive pronouns to emphasize the subject of an action, e.g., I painted the kitchen myself.

e Which subject pronouns do these words go with?

themselves herself ourselves yourselves himself itself

- - 1)) She's cut herself. You... (You've cut yourself.
- **g** Talk to a partner.
 - Which of the tips in b do you think are the best for learning English? Are there any you don't think would work for you?
 - Are there any tips that you could easily put into practice?
 - What other things do you do to improve your English outside class (e.g., visit chatroom websites, listen to audiobooks)?

7 D VIDEO LISTENING

a Do you know anybody who speaks two or more languages well? Which languages do they speak? How did they learn them?



b You're going to watch an interview with Alex Rawlings, who speaks 11 languages. Match greetings 1–11 to the languages. Then watch Part 1 and check.

1	Afrikaans	French	Italian
	Catalan	German	Russian
	Dutch	Greek	Spanish
	English	Hebrew	

- c Now watch Part 2. Why does Alex mention...?
 - 1 a completely new adventure
 - 2 Greek and German
 - 3 Chinese and Slovene
 - 4 British and Irish languages, a recent trip to Wales
 - 5 Russian
 - 6 YouTube; vocabulary and grammar
- d Watch Part 3 and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why do people sometimes fail to learn a language?
 - 2 Why did Alex find Afrikaans easy to learn?
 - 3 Why do the British and Americans find it difficult to learn foreign languages?
 - 4 Complete Alex's tips:

You never _____ learning a language.

Try to spend _____ a day on the language you are learning.



Go online to watch the video and review the lesson

Review and Check

GRA	MMAR
Circle	a, b, or c.
1	I walk to work. It's than driving.
	a more healthy b as healthy c healthier
2	Riding a bike isn't people think.
	a as dangerous as b as dangerous than
2	c so dangerous than
3	This is time of day for traffic jams. a the most bad b the worse c the worst
1	My wife is a much safer driver than
4	a l b me c my
5	What beautiful day!
	a a b - c an
6	I never drink coffee after dinner.
	a - b the c an
7	
	a The women b Women c Woman
8	We've decided to visit Peru
	a the next summer b next summer c the summer next
9	It's free to visit this museum. You pay
,	anything.
	a don't have to b must not c should
10	I'll work harder if I want to pass.
	a must b should c have to
11	I don't think I have a dessert. I've
	already eaten too much!
12	a must b should c have to You turn on your phone until the
IZ	plane has landed.
	a don't have to b must not c must
13	We won't come to the party.
	a can b be able c be able to

VOCABULARY

station.

a Complete the compound nouns with a singular or plural noun.

a been able to **b** could

14 When he was five, he ____ already swim. a can b could c was able 15 My mother has never ____ cook well.

c be able to

1	Slow down! The speed	is 55.
2	I won't start the car until you've al	l put on
	your seat	
3	It's not a very good town for bike There are very few bike	
	•	
4	Try to avoid using the subway bet	
	8:00 and 9:30 a.m. – it's	_ hour.
5	There's a taxi at the tr	ain

b	Complete with a	a preposition.
	4 14/ 1	

1	We arrived	Vancouver at 5:30.	
2	I apologized	being late.	
3	Do you spend a lot of	money m	ovie tickets?
4	My son is good	speaking langu	ages.
5	This song reminds me	mv vacat	ion.

c Complete with the correct word.

1	We were late because we g	ot stuck in a terrible tr	ja
2	I've rented a v to	take my things to my new house	e.
3	The next train to New Have	n is now waiting at pl	5.
4	We're going to s	off early, before it gets dark.	
5	How long does it t	_ to get from here to the airpor	t?

d Circle the correct adjective.

- 1 The final score was 0-0. It was a really bored / boring game.
- 2 It was the most frightened / frightening experience I've ever had.
- 3 We're very excited / exciting about our vacation!
- 4 I'm a little disappointed / disappointing with my final grades.
- 5 This news show is too depressed / depressing. Turn it off.

e Complete the words.

1	I'm not in right now. Ple	ase I	a message.	
2	The line's b	Please hold.		
3	I was in the middle of ta	alking to him and	d he just h	up!
4	We sw throu	gh hundreds of	their vacation photos.	
5	I hate it when people has	ve really loud r_	on their cell	
	phones!			

PRONUNCIATION

Practice the words and sounds.

Vowel sounds









computer ear bike

Consonant sounds











- thumb mother
- b Pp.166-7 Sound Bank Say more words for each sound.
- c What sound in a do the pink letters have in these words?
 - 1 arrive 2 go off 3 message 4 accident 5 math
- d Underline the stressed syllable.
 - 1 free way
- 3 pe|des|tri|an
- 5 em|barr|a|ssing

- 2 di|sa|ppoin|ted
- 4 voice mail

CAN YOU understand this text?

- a Read the article once. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph A–F.
 - 1 Don't be a selfish DJ
 - 2 Don't tolerate dangerous driving
 - 3 Be a good co-pilot
 - 4 Don't distract the driver
 - 5 Wear your seatbelt
 - 6 Don't be rude
- b Read the article again with the headings. Are you a good passenger? How many of the things do you sometimes do or not do?

CAN YOU understand these people?

4.21 Watch or listen and choose a, b, or c.











Lewis

Butterfl

fly Coleen

Jenn

Tyler

- 1 Lewis thinks the best way to travel in New York is _____.
 - a by bike b by bus c by subway
- 2 Butterfly thinks that ____ at looking after small children.
 - a men are better than women
 - b women are better than men
 - c men and women are equally good
- 3 Coleen thinks that women are more interested in than men.
 - a sports b fashion c gossip
- 4 Jenny speaks ____ languages.
 - a one b two c three
- 5 What Tyler finds really annoying is people who use their phones _____.
 - a to call other people while talking to you
 - b to text others while having a conversation with you
 - c while sitting in restaurants

CAN YOU say this in English?

Check (\checkmark) the box if you can do these things.

Can you...?

- 1 compare different types of public transportation in your town / country
- 2 alk about typical stereotypes of men and women and say if you think they are true
- 3 talk about things that are / aren't good manners in your country
- 4 describe something you would like to be able to do, but have never been able to

How to be the perfect car passenger

With the holiday season just about to start and millions of cars hitting the roads at once, now's the time to consider how car passengers can help drivers. Think about how you would like your passengers to behave if you were the driver – this will make you more conscious of your actions while being a passenger yourself.



A

Don't wait for the driver to tell you to put it on, or refuse to put it on when asked to.

B

Advise the driver on the best route to take. However, don't shout or advise them too close to a turn because this can make the driver panic or turn suddenly, leading to a possible accident.

C

You can always comment on someone's driving, as long as it's a friendly suggestion. But don't attack the driver about their driving, especially if they're inexperienced. Let them take their time and drive the way that is most comfortable for them, not you.

D

Talking to the driver helps to pass the time and stops them from falling asleep. However, talking too loudly or singing along to the radio can distract the driver and possibly cause an accident.

E

Listening to the radio while driving makes the trip more enjoyable. However, don't assume that the driver wants to listen to everything that you want to listen to. It's better to allow the driver to choose the style of music. If the driver needs to concentrate, help them by turning the volume down, and don't have the radio on too loud in general.

F

You deserve to feel safe and be treated with consideration. If you notice that the driver is going above the speed limit, don't immediately shout at them because they might not be aware of it themselves. However, if you can see that the driver is speeding and not driving safely, you should tell them to slow down and drive more carefully.

Sporting superstitions

Why do you think he lost the match?

Because he wasn't feeling very well.

G past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect V sports P /ər/ and /ər/

VOCABULARY sports

In teams, race to answer all the questions. Shout when you cross the finish line!

In which sport...?

- 1 can you do the butterfly
- 2 is there a shot called a slam dunk
- 3 is the person who throws the ball called the pitcher
- 4 are there two teams of 15 people and a ball that isn't round
- 5 do you hit the ball over a net on a table
- 6 do players walk about 5 miles during a game, and never run
- 7 are there two teams of six, who play on ice
- 8 are there four main tournaments: in Melbourne, Paris, London, and New York
- 9 can you do different activities, e.g., running, high jump, javelin, etc.
- 10 has Brazil won more World Cups than any other country



- 5.1 Listen and check. Who got the most questions correct?
- Vp.157 Vocabulary Bank Sport

PRONUNCIATION /or/ and /or/

Write the words from the list in the correct row. Be careful with or (there are two possible pronunciations).

course court four girl hurt score serve shorts shirt sport warm up work out world worse





- 5.7 Listen and check.
- 5.8 Listen and write six sentences. Practice saying them.



SPEAKING

In pairs, interview your partner about sports using the



Do you think physical education should be optional or required at school?

Do you think there is too much (or not enough) sports on TV?

Adapted from the Daily Telegraph

4 READING

a Do you do any of these things when you want to have good luck or avoid bad luck?





cross your fingers

knock on wood





wear lucky clothes

carry a lucky charm

- b Read the article about superstitions in sports. What's the answer to the question in the title?
- c Match paragraphs 1-4 to topics A-D.
 - A the physical effects of superstitions
 - B examples of sports superstitions
 - C the disadvantages of superstitions
 - D the psychological effects of superstitions
- d Read the article again. With a partner, explain why the following examples are mentioned.

Paragraph 1:

Cristiano Ronaldo's right foot and Serena Williams's ball

Paragraph 2:

lucky golf balls and lucky charms

Paragraph 3:

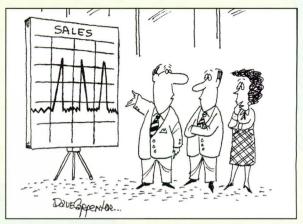
adrenaline and other chemicals

Paragraph 4:

two players with the same superstition

- e Talk to a partner.
 - Do you know of any other athletes who are superstitious? What do they do?
 - Do you have any superstitions, e.g., when you are playing or watching sports, or when you take an exam, or when you travel?

Do "lucky socks" really work?



"I'm not superstitious either, but those were the days Harris wore his lucky socks."

- ports have always been full of superstitions, even for the best athletes in the world. Long-distance runner Mo Farah always shaves his head before a race. Judo star Kayla Harrison always wears the lucky socks that were a gift from her grandmother. Soccer player Cristiano Ronaldo always steps onto the field with his right foot first. And tennis legend Serena Williams always bounces the ball five times before a first serve, and twice before a second serve.
- 2 Do actions like this have any real effect on sports results?

 According to a study by the University of Cologne, it seems that they can increase confidence and a sense of control, which might help athletes. The study showed that people who were given a golf ball that they were told was "lucky" played better than those who used a "normal" ball. And it isn't just sports. In another experiment, people who were allowed to carry their lucky charm performed better at memory tests than people without one. The researchers concluded that superstitions make people feel more confident, which makes them perform better.
- Superstitions may also have a positive physical effect. Dan Abrahams, a sports psychologist, says that sporting rituals can cause the release of adrenaline and other chemicals that help the athlete to focus better.
- Most psychologists, however, say that superstitions can be bad as well as good. Abrahams tells the story of a professional soccer team where two players had the same superstition they both had to be the last person to leave the locker room before the game. They couldn't agree how to solve the problem, and it had a really negative effect on them and on the team. And what happens if you sit down to take an exam and realize you've forgotten your lucky pen?





5 LISTENING

- a Do you think being a soccer referee is a difficult job? Why (not)?
- b ① 5.9 You're going to listen to an interview with an ex-Champions League soccer referee from Spain. Listen to Part 1 and choose a, b, or c.
 - 1 Why did he want to become a referee?
 - a His father was a referee.
 - b He liked sports, but wasn't good at them.
 - c He always liked the idea.
 - 2 What was the most exciting game he ever refereed?

Juan Antonio Fernández

Marín refereed 200 league

and 50 international matches.

- a His first professional game.
- b He can't choose just one.
- c Real Madrid against Barcelona.
- 3 The worst experience he ever had as a referee was when _____ attacked him.
 - a a player b a woman c a child
- 4 Why does he think there is more cheating in soccer today?
 - a Because soccer is big business.
 - b Because the referees are worse.
 - c Because soccer players are better at cheating.
- 5 How does he say soccer players often cheat?
 - a They fall over when no one has touched them.
 - b They accept money to lose games.
 - c They touch the ball with their hands.
- c Read sentences 1–6. With a partner, predict what the referee is going to say.

1	The most	difficult thing	tor him	about	being	a re	teree	is to	make
	the		duri	ng a g	jame.				

- 2 One of the reasons it's difficult is because soccer today is very _______.
- 3 Making correct decisions often depends on the referee's interpretation of the ______.
- 4 He thinks that players who cheat are the _____
- 6 He thinks Messi isn't a _____ soccer player.
- d $\bigcirc 5.10$ Listen to Part 2 and check your answers.
- e Ask and answer the questions in small groups.
 - 1 Do you agree with the referee when he says, "I think fair play does exist the players who cheat are the exceptions." Is it also true of other sports?
 - 2 Are there any sportspeople in your country who are well known for cheating? What kinds of things do they do?
 - 3 Do you think new technology makes a referee's job easier or more difficult? Why?
 - 4 Would you like to be a sports referee (or umpire)? Why (not)?

6 GRAMMAR past tenses

- a Read the article about Alistair Brownlee. What did he do?
- b Paragraph 2 tells the story of what happened. Most of the verbs are simple past, but there are two examples of the past continuous, and four of the past perfect. Can you find them? Why are they used?

Alistair sacrifices gold... to help his brother

Nobody will remember who won the world triathlon in Cozumel, Mexico, in 2016. Instead, they will remember the sacrifice of Alistair Brownlee, who stopped to help his brother, Jonny, instead of winning the gold medal himself.

As Jonny. 26, entered the last kilometer of the 10-km run, he was winning by a lot – he'd gone very fast in the swimming and bike riding stages. But then he began to feel sick because he hadn't drunk enough in the hot conditions, and he stopped at the side of the road. His brother, Alistair, was running behind him, but when he saw that Jonny had stopped, he didn't run past him to win the race. Instead, in a wonderful act of brotherly love, he took his brother's arm and helped him to run the final few hundred meters. Seconds before they reached the finish line, South African Henri Schoeman, who had been behind them until then, ran past them both and won the gold medal.

Alistair said, "It was a natural human reaction to my brother, but for anyone, I would have done the same thing."



c G p.140 Grammar Bank 5A

d Read the article about Anton Gafarov. Complete it with the verbs in the correct tense.

Canada to the rescue

Russian cross-country skier Anton Gafarov ¹was competing (compete) at the Sochi Winter Olympics in 2014. He ² (do) well in the race when he 3_____(fall) and 4_____(damage) his _____(fall) again. left ski. Soon after that, he 5 He realized that his ski 6______ (break) into two pieces. He ⁷______(try) to continue on one ski when suddenly the Canadian ski coach, Justin Wadsworth, _____ (run) out of the crowd and _____ (replace) Gafarov's broken ski with a spare one that he 10_ _____ (bring) for his own team. _____(finish) the race in front of his Gafarov 11 home crowd.



- e **Communication** Good sportsmanship **A p.107 B p.112** Practice telling a story.
- f Which of the four stories you've read do you think is the most heroic?

7 SPEAKING

a You're going to tell your partner two anecdotes. Choose two of the topics below and plan what you are going to say. Ask your teacher for any words you need.

Tell your partner about...

- a really exciting sports event you saw
 When and where was it? Who was playing?
 What happened? Why was it so exciting?
- a time you had an accident or got a sports injury

When and where did it happen? What were you doing? What part of your body did you hurt? What happened next? How long did it take you to recover?

- a time you saw or met someone famous When was it? Where were you? Who were you with? What was the celebrity doing? What was he / she wearing? Did you speak to him / her? What happened in the end?
- a time you got lost
 Where were you going? How were you
 traveling? Why did you get lost? What
 happened in the end?
- a time you missed or nearly missed something important (e.g., a flight, an exam, a date, etc.)
 What did you miss or nearly miss? Why? How did you feel? What happened in the end?
- b Work with a partner. Tell each other your two stories. Give as much detail as you can. Use the language from the **Telling an anecdote** box.

Telling an anecdote

Starting an anecdote

I'm going to tell you about a time when...

This happened a few years ago...

When I was younger,...

Listening to an anecdote

Wow! Really?

That sounds terrible / awful.

How amazing!

What happened next / after that / in the end?

8 WRITING

p.118 Writing Telling a story Write a story about a trip where you had a problem.

How did you meet your partner?

We used to work for the same company.

G past and present habits and states V relationships P the letter s, used to

READING & LISTENING

- How do you think people usually meet friends and partners nowadays? Number the phrases 1-5 (1 = the most popular). Then compare with a partner. Do you agree?
 - A at work
 - B at school or college
 - C online (e.g., on dating apps, social networking sites, etc.)
 - D in a gym, club, etc.
 - E ___ through friends
- Read the beginning of two stories that appeared on Instagram #thewaywemet. Where did Tiffany and Kristina meet their partners for the first time?
- c Read the stories again. Write **T** (Tiffany) or **K** (Kristina).

The first time she met her partner, she...

- 1 saw him from a distance.
- 2 felt a little frightened.
- 3 had moved away from her hometown.
- 4 had a problem with her health.
- 5 was immediately attracted to him.
- 6 felt that he didn't understand her.
- d What do you think happened to the two couples next? Go to Communication The way we met A p.107, B p.112. Find out what happened.
- Think of a couple you know well, e.g., your parents or friends. How did they meet? Do you know any couples who met in unusual circumstances?
- 2 GRAMMAR past and present habits and states
- 1 5.15 Listen to John talking about how he met his partner. Where did they meet? Was it a romantic meeting?
- Listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the F sentences.
 - 1 John was teaching English in Indonesia.
 - 2 His future wife was one of his students.
 - 3 She usually arrived for her classes on time.
 - 4 John was carrying a lot of things to class.
 - 5 She made him drop them.
 - 6 She helped him pick them up.
 - 7 They were friends for a long time before going out together.
 - 8 They've been married for ten years.

Tiffany's story ♥ THE WAY WE MET

Three years ago, I stopped at the supermarket on my way home from work to get some food. After checking out, I walked out of the store and pressed the unlock button on my car keys to open my white Jeep Cherokee. But as I got closer, I noticed the rear door on the passenger's side was already open and there was a guy standing beside it. At first, I thought he was trying to steal my car, or rob me. But when I got a little closer, I noticed he was actually unloading his shopping bags into the car. I was scared. I went up to him nervously and said, "Um, hi." He said, "Hi," and looked at me in surprise while he continued to unload his bags. Then I said, "Um, this is my car." He laughed at me as if I was crazy and replied, "No, it isn't, it's mine." So I pressed the lock button on my car keys to show him that it was definitely my car. His face turned white.

Kristina's story **OTHE WAY WE MET**

I came to New York to earn a master's degree in creative writing. Matt was a personal trainer, and he was studying for his doctorate in Chinese medicine at another university in New York. At the time, I used to do a lot of running - I'd run two marathons - and I started to get really bad back pain. I saw lots of doctors, and they all said different things, like "do yoga" and "maybe you need an operation." None of them knew what was wrong. The final one suggested acupuncture, so I thought I'd try it as a last resort. When I walked into the clinic for the session. I saw Matt. He was the acupuncturist. The moment we looked into each other's eyes, we connected. But he didn't ask me out; he was very professional. At my last session, I asked him how old he was. He said he'd be 29 the following week, but that he wasn't going to celebrate because he had to study.

