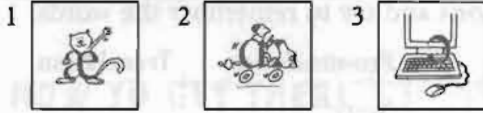


b Match the highlighted words to sounds 1, 2, and 3.



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

c Practise saying the sentences in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.158 Sound Bank

3 READING

a Read the ten tips about running in a marathon.

Which give advice for before the race? 2

Which give advice for during the race? 1

b Read the ten tips again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives

a Correct the incorrect adjectives.

- 1 I didn't know anyone at the party so it was very **bored**. boring
- 2 He was very **disappointed** when he failed. _____
- 3 Working in a shop is very **tiring**. _____
- 4 This match is very **excited**. _____
- 5 She felt very **embarrassing** by her mistake. _____
- 6 I can't go by plane - I'm **frightened** of flying. _____
- 7 Are you **interesting** in foreign films? _____
- 8 He felt **frustrated** because he couldn't speak the language. _____

b Circle the correct answer.

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

5 HOW WORDS WORK so

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I was very late for work | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I was so tired | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I'm frightened of flying | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I was so disappointed with the restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 I didn't want to speak to anyone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 I was so worried about the exam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a so I always travel by car.
 b (that) I studied until 3.00 a.m.
 c (that) I went straight to bed.
 d so I took a taxi.
 e (that) I never went there again.
 f so I turned off my mobile.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
wave <i>noun</i>	/weɪv/	
amazed <i>adjective</i>	/ə'meɪzd/	
determined <i>adjective</i>	/dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/	
properly <i>adverb</i>	/'prɒpəli/	
carry on <i>verb</i>	/'kæri ɒn/	
give up (= stop trying) <i>verb</i>	/gɪv ʌp/	
improve <i>verb</i>	/ɪm'pru:v/	
manage to (do sth) <i>verb</i>	/'mænɪdʒ/	
scream <i>verb</i>	/skri:m/	
take up (a hobby) <i>verb</i>	/teɪk ʌp/	

LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again. What are his answers?

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

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

2&3

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 I've had my car _____ three years now.
- 2 How _____ have you been living in Iran?
- 3 It's the _____ beautiful city I've ever been to.
- 4 You _____ touch that! It's dangerous.
- 5 She _____ be forty! She only looks about thirty.
- 6 I'd love to be _____ to play a musical instrument.

Study Link www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

1 HOW TO GET THERE

Complete the dialogue.

- A How do I ¹ get _____ to the Pompidou Centre?
- B The best ² way _____ is to take the metro, Line 1.
- A How many ³ stop _____ is it?
- B Five or six. I can't remember exactly.
- A Do I have to ⁴ change _____ lines?
- B No. It's direct.
- A Where do I get ⁵ off _____ ?
- B At Châtelet. You can walk from there.
- A How long does it ⁶ take _____ ?
- B About half an hour.
- A How ⁷ far _____ is the metro from here?
- B About 15 minutes' walk. But I can give you a ⁸ list _____.
- A Thanks.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Match the sentences.

- 1 So what do you think of it? b
- 2 What's it like?
- 3 It's a pity there isn't a lift.
- 4 It's a long way from your office.
- 5 I can't wait to see it.
- 6 Are you on your own?
- 7 I'll call you back.

- a But it's near a metro station.
- b I like it! I think I'm going to take it.
- c It's small but very nice.
- d No, I'm with the owner of the flat.
- e OK. Speak later.
- f That's true, but the exercise will be good for me.
- g You can come with me tomorrow.

3 READING

PARIS

Getting Around

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

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

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



a Read the text and answer the questions.

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

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

Back to school, aged 35

1 VOCABULARY education

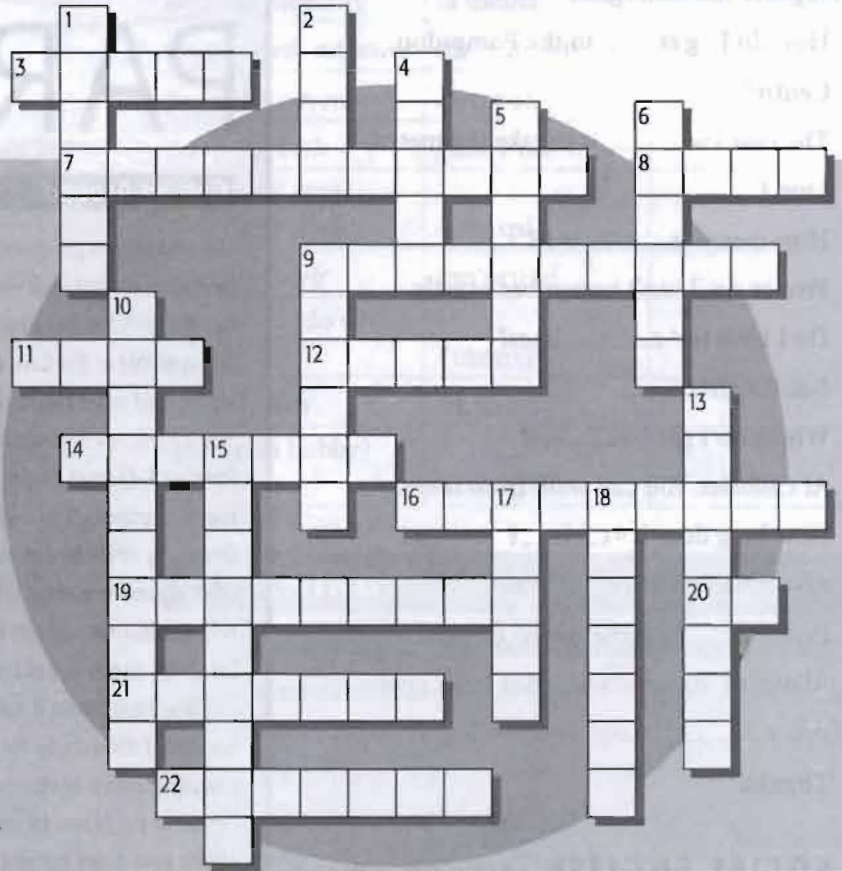
Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

- 3 You ____ to speak a foreign language.
7 The study of computers is called ____ technology.
8 A period of time that the school year is divided into.
9 The way of controlling pupils' behaviour.
11 The opposite of *pass a test / exam*.
12 Mark for an exam (e.g. A, B, or C).
14 The person whose job is to teach in a school.
16 After primary school you go to ____ school.
19 A plan of classes, days, and times.
20 Pupils usually have to ____ homework.
21 Everybody waited anxiously for the exam ____.
22 The opposite of a *state* school.



Clues down ↓

- 1 To read or study to prepare for an exam.
2 Another name for a test.
4 The study of numbers, etc.
5 Schools often have a ____ board for announcements, marks, etc.
6 A school which has lots of rules is st.....
9 University graduates have a d.....
10 The subject in which you study novels, plays, and poetry.
13 A school where you sleep is a ____ school.
15 The subject in which you study chemical substances.
17 For example, to copy in a test.
18 The school for very young children (e.g. 1-3 years).



2 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/ or /ju:z/

a Circle the word with a different sound.

	/ju:z/		/ju:z/
computer	student	much	pupil
lunch	study	number	usually
result	university	uniform	subject

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 university 5 behave 8 primary
2 revise 6 discipline 9 professor
3 exam 7 secondary 10 religious
4 uniform

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

3 READING



The Internet and education

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

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

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

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

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

_____ *more* _____

2 Where does the word 'blog' come from?

3 What is a 'blog'?

4 What are blogs used for at universities?

5 What does 'WIKI' mean?

6 Who puts the information on this kind of website?

7 Why do students need to be careful if they use 'Wikis' when they study?

8 What is Wikipedia?

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

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

a Match the sentence halves.

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

- a after I finish my exams.
- b if she gets good marks.
- c I'm going to do my homework.
- d unless she revises more.
- e until she's four years old.
- f when my parents move to Doncaster.

b Circle the correct answers.

- 1 He'll study history at university (if) / until he gets good grades.
- 2 She won't start the class as soon as / until all the pupils are quiet.
- 3 I'll probably talk to my teachers before / if I choose my exam subjects.
- 4 We'll have to wear a uniform when / after we go to secondary school.
- 5 I won't leave early unless / if the teacher gives me permission.
- 6 She'll do her homework if / as soon as she gets home.
- 7 He'll be really disappointed if / unless he fails his exams.
- 8 She won't go to secondary school until / as soon as she's 11 years old.

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

- 1 If I don't write the date in my diary, I 'll forget it. (not write, forget)
- 2 _____ you _____ the exam again if you _____ it? (take, fail)
- 3 I _____ my homework as soon as this programme _____. (do, end)
- 4 Unless her marks _____ very good, she _____ study medicine. (be, not be able to)
- 5 He _____ home until he _____ at university. (not leave, finish)
- 6 When I _____ my results I _____ you immediately. (get, call)
- 7 I _____ and see you before I _____ to England. (come, go)
- 8 We _____ late unless we _____. (be, hurry up)
- 9 Until I _____ to my teacher I _____ what subjects I'm doing. (speak, not know)
- 10 You _____ the exam if you _____ more. (not pass, not revise)

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
behaviour <i>noun</i>	/bi'heivjə/	
bell <i>noun</i>	/bel/	
canteen <i>noun</i>	/kæn'ti:n/	
effective <i>adjective</i>	/i'fektɪv/	
slightly <i>adverb</i>	/'slɑ:ltli/	
do up (your coat) <i>verb</i>	/du: ʌp/	
punish <i>verb</i>	/'pʌnɪʃ/	
first of all	/fɜ:st əv ɔ:l/	
secondly <i>adverb</i>	/'sekəndli/	
finally <i>adverb</i>	/'faɪnəli/	

LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again. Complete the reasons she gives.

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

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

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student's Book p.136 Grammar Bank 4A

In an ideal world...

1 GRAMMAR second conditional

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

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

If she got the job _____

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

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

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

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

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

7 If I didn't have small children, I'd travel more, but they're too young at the moment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 _____ you _____ if you won the lottery? (retire)

6 We'll be very surprised if they _____ this year. (get married)

7 If there were more car parks, there _____ so much traffic. (not be)

8 You'd meet more people if you _____ more often. (go out)

9 If I have more time next year, I _____ another language. (learn)

10 If I had more time, I _____ another language but I'm too busy. (learn)

Study Link Student's Book p.136 Grammar Bank 4B

2 PRONUNCIATION word and sentence stress

a Underline the stressed syllable.

1 armchair

7 garage

2 chimney

8 cottage

3 residential

9 inhabitant

4 detached

10 suburbs

5 terraced

11 dishwasher

6 balcony

12 apartment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 VOCABULARY houses

a Complete the description with words from the list.

sink centre walls gate garage washbasin
armchairs village bathroom path dishwasher
shower garden coffee table bedrooms



This is a traditional cottage, with thick stone ¹ walls, located in a quiet ² _____ although it is only 40 km from the city ³ _____. It has a large ⁴ _____ all around the house. From the garden ⁵ _____, a wide ⁶ _____ leads up to the front door. It doesn't have a ⁷ _____ but there is usually no problem with parking. The living room is small but comfortable. It is furnished with a sofa, two ⁸ _____ and a ⁹ _____ in the centre of the room. There are large glass doors that lead into the back garden. The kitchen is modern, with a new cooker, fridge, and ¹⁰ _____. It has a double ¹¹ _____ and lots of space for storing dishes, food, etc. There is also a small ¹² _____ on the ground floor, with a toilet, ¹³ _____, and ¹⁴ _____. The main bathroom, however, is on the first floor, as well as three ¹⁵ _____, one double, and two singles.

b Complete the sentences.

- I live in a small town _____ of 100,000 inhabitants.
- John lives on the fourth f _____ and there's no lift.
- Be careful of the st _____s when you go out of the front door. You might fall.
- We live in a lovely r _____ area. The only problem is that there's no bus service.

- When we arrived we could see smoke coming out of the ch _____.
- We used to live in a t _____ house and we could hear every word the neighbours said. That's why we later bought a d _____ house!
- She went out onto the b _____ to see what was happening in the street.
- A lot of people live in the s _____ and get a bus or train into the city centre every day.
- We need to repair the r _____ because when it rains, water comes into one of the bedrooms.
- We much prefer living in the c _____ to living in the city.

Study Link Student's Book p.151 Vocabulary Bank

4 READING

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

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

A NEW English country house



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

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

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

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

c Now match the words to their definitions.

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

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
(paint) brush <i>noun</i>	/brʌʃ/	
entrance <i>noun</i>	/'entrəns/	
patio <i>noun</i>	/'pætiəʊ/	
shutters <i>noun</i>	/'ʃʌtəz/	
extraordinary <i>adjective</i>	/ɪk'strɔ:dnri/	
huge <i>adjective</i>	/hju:dʒ/	
ideal <i>adjective</i>	/aɪ'di:əl/	
one-storey (house) <i>adjective</i>	/wʌn 'stɔ:ri/	
spacious <i>adjective</i>	/'speɪʃəs/	
surrounded by	/sə'raʊndɪd baɪ/	

LISTENING

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

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

b Listen again and answer the questions.

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

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

Study Link MultiROM

4 C

Still friends?

It's easier to forgive an enemy than to forgive a friend.

William Blake, 18th century English poet

1 VOCABULARY friendship

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

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



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

b Write the type of relationship after each sentence.

close friends colleagues old friends
classmates new friends

- 1 We always do our homework together after school. classmates
- 2 We used to play hockey together but we don't see each other much now. _____
- 3 We only met last month but we get on very well. _____
- 4 We work together in the same office. _____
- 5 We tell each other all our secrets. _____

2 GRAMMAR usually and used to

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

- 1 **Did you used to wear** glasses?
Did you use to wear
- 2 **I didn't use to like Callum** but now he's one of my best friends.

- 3 **I usually go swimming** before I go to work.

- 4 **He use to be very overweight** but then he went on a diet. Now he's very slim.

- 5 **Did you use to argue** with your sister when you were little?

- 6 My wife **doesn't use to drive** to work. She normally walks or goes by bus.

- 7 Where **did you used to work** before you came here?

- 8 **Do you usually get home** before 8.00?
