

# 3B

# American ENGLISH FILE

## Workbook

Christina Latham-Koenig  
Clive Oxenden  
Jane Hudson

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

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# Contents

## 6

37 **A** Shot on location

40 **B** Judging by appearances

## 7

43 **A** Extraordinary school for boys

46 **B** Ideal home

49 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** *Boys' night out*

## 8

50 **A** Sell and tell

53 **B** What's the right job for you?

## 9

56 **A** Lucky encounters

59 **B** Too much information!

62 **PRACTICAL ENGLISH** *Unexpected events*

## 10

63 **A** Modern icons

66 **B** Two crime stories

73 **LISTENING**

## STUDY LINK SELF-ASSESSMENT CD-ROM

### Powerful listening and interactive assessment CD-ROM

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

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

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



Type your name and press “ENTER.”

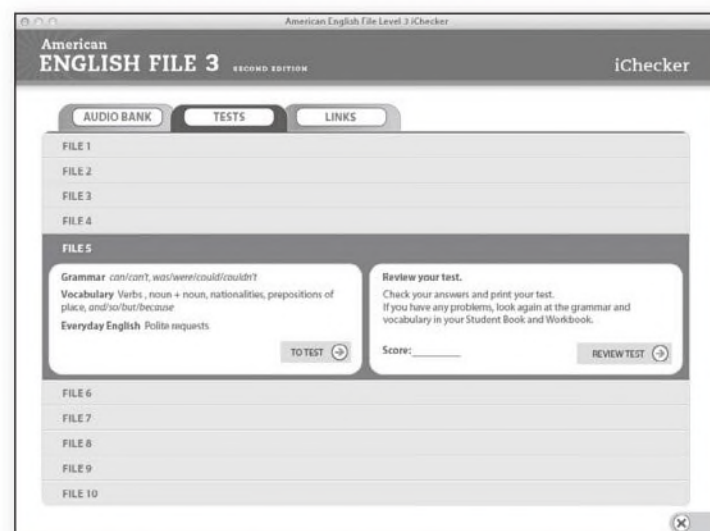


Choose “AUDIO BANK.”

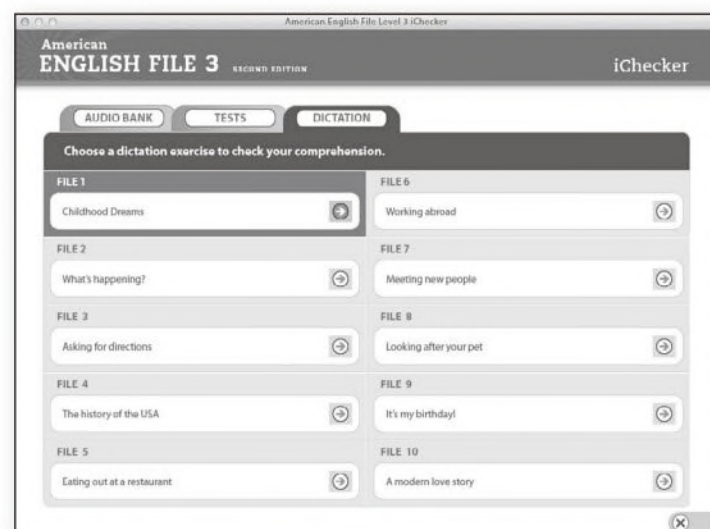


Click on the exercise for the File. Then use the media player to listen.

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



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



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



# 6A Shot on location

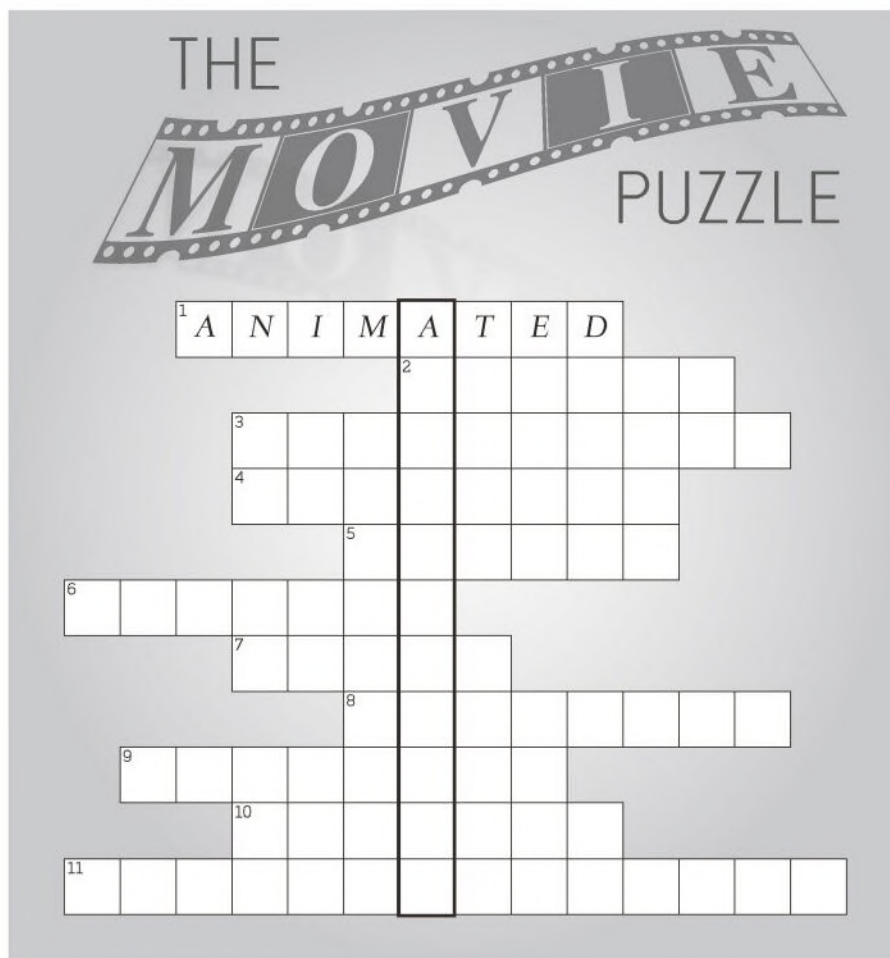
## 1 VOCABULARY movies

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

- 1 A movie where images are drawn is an *animated* movie.
  - 2 A funny movie is a c\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 A movie based on real events in the past is a h\_\_\_\_\_ movie.
  - 4 A movie with an exciting plot is a th\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 A scary movie is a h\_\_\_\_\_ movie.
  - 6 A movie about cowboys is a w\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 7 A movie with a serious story is a dr\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 8 A funny movie about people falling in love is a r\_\_\_\_\_ comedy.
  - 9 A movie about wars and battles is a w\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 10 A movie where the cast sings and dances is a m\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 11 A movie about imaginary events in the future is a sc\_\_\_\_\_ -f\_\_\_\_\_ movie.
- Hidden kind of movie: \_\_\_\_\_

b Complete the sentences.

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



## 2 GRAMMAR passive (all tenses)

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

direct dub invite play release shoot show write

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



b Circle the correct form, active or passive.



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

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

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

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

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

b Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

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

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

## 4 READING

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 an online newspaper <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 a website for tourists <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 a travel blog <input type="checkbox"/>       | 4 a movie program <input type="checkbox"/>        |

### On location at Knebworth House

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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



## 5 LISTENING

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

- |                  |                          |              |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a a carousel     | <input type="checkbox"/> | e a hotel    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b a bridge       | <u>1</u>                 | f a lake     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c a memorial     | <input type="checkbox"/> | g a fountain | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d a skating rink | <input type="checkbox"/> |              |                          |

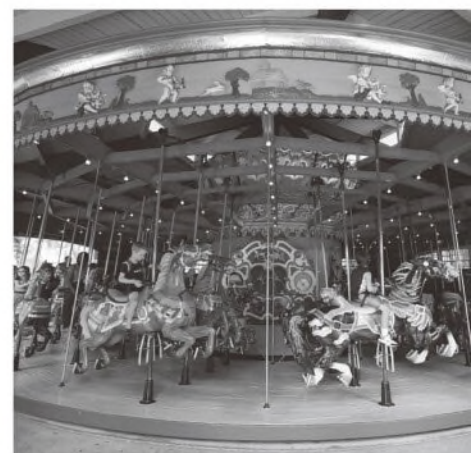
b Listen again and correct any mistakes in the sentences. Check (✓) the sentences that are correct.

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

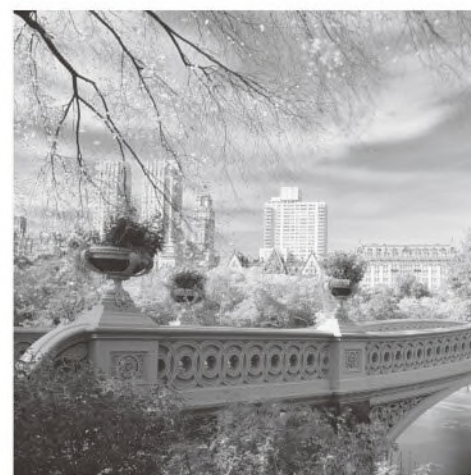
c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 73.



Wollman Skating Rink



the Carousel



Bow Bridge

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

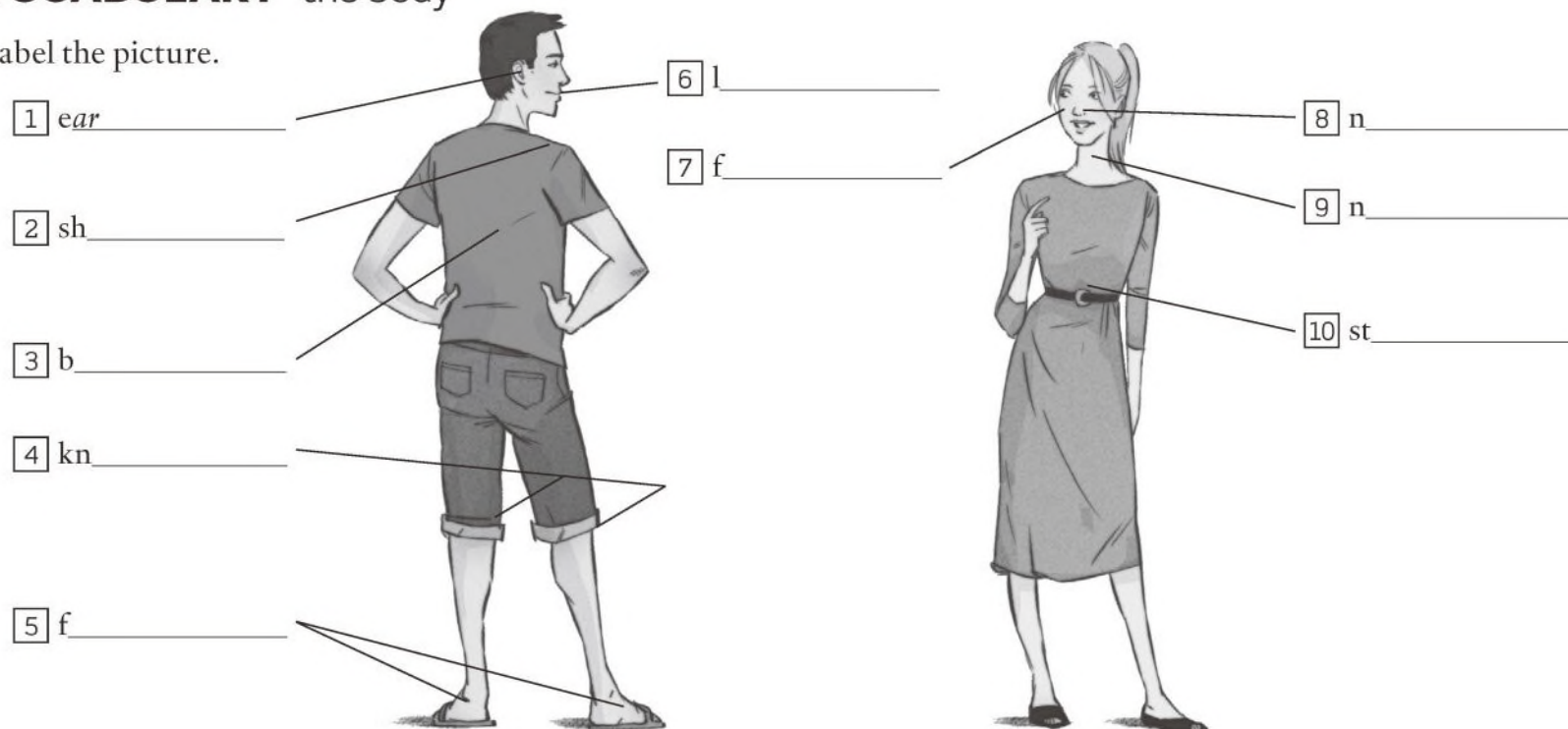
- alley /'æli/
- aristocratic /ə'ristəkrætɪk/
- gangsters /'gæŋstərz/
- servants /'sərvənts/
- tomb /tʊm/
- fictional /'fɪkʃənəl/
- spectacular /spek'tækjələr/
- currently /'kərəntli/
- on the edge of /ən ði 'edʒ əv/



# 6B Judging by appearances

## 1 VOCABULARY the body

a Label the picture.








b Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

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

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

## 2 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a Circle the word with the different sound.

1  bike	bite smile height <u>weight</u>
2  train	face great <u>eyes</u> taste
3  phone	nose tongue throw <u>toes</u>
4  owl	sound crowd mouth <u>shoulders</u>
5  boy	point enjoy noise <u>outgoing</u>

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



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

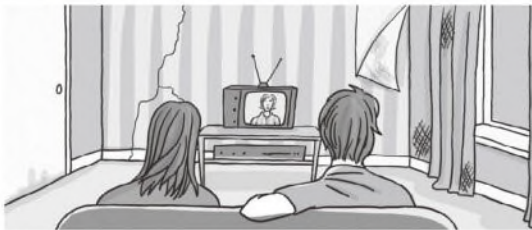
a Circle the correct answers.



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



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



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



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



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



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

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

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

### 4 LISTENING

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

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 ancient Greece          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 the Egyptians           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 the seventeenth century | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 the Middle Ages         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 the Romans              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 the nineteenth century  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

#### Glossary

*lead* = a soft, heavy, gray metal

*powder* = a dry substance in the form of very small grains

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

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 73.



## 5 READING

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

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

b Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 According to the article, publishers use Photoshopping to make people look...
  - a as good as possible.
  - b as interesting as possible.
  - c as thin as possible.
- 2 The article says that Photoshopped images have a bad effect on...
  - a girls of all ages.
  - b young teenagers.
  - c all kinds of people.
- 3 The new program gives a rating of 1 to an image with...
  - a no Photoshopping.
  - b a little Photoshopping.
  - c a lot of Photoshopping.
- 4 People complained about the Rachel Weisz ad because...
  - a it made her look a lot younger than she is.
  - b it showed the actress as she really is.
  - c it used an image of a different actress.
- 5 The people who will benefit most from the new tool are...
  - a advertisers.
  - b consumers.
  - c publishers.

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

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

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

## Photoshopping: how much is too much?

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

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

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

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



## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

stage /steɪdʒ/	go viral /ɡoʊ 'vaɪrəl/
achieve /ə'tʃiːv/	grow up /ɡroʊ 'ʌp/
dye (hair) /daɪ/	take seriously /teɪk 'sɪrɪəsli/
judge (vb) /dʒʌdʒ/	vitaly important /'vaɪtli ɪm'pɔːtnt/
carefree /'keəfri/	set an example /set ən ɪɡ'zæmpl/



# 7A

## Extraordinary school for boys

### 1 VOCABULARY education

a Complete the sentences with the correct word.

#### In the US

- 1 A school for children aged from about two to five is a preschool.
- 2 A school for children aged from five to 10 is an elementary school.
- 3 A school for children aged from 11 to 13 is a middle school.
- 4 A school for children aged from 13 to 18 is a high school.
- 5 The class children are in is called a grade.
- 6 The school year is divided into two semesters.
- 7 Students have to apply to a college before they can study there.

#### In the UK




- 8 A school for children aged from about two to five is a nursery school.
- 9 A school for children aged from five to 11 is a primary school.
- 10 A school for children aged from 11 to 18 is a secondary school.
- 11 The person in charge of the school is the head teacher.
- 12 The school year is divided into three terms.
- 13 A school where children study, eat, and sleep is a boarding school.
- 14 A person who goes on to study higher education usually studies at a university.


b Complete the sentences.

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

### 2 PRONUNCIATION the letter u

a Circle the word with a different sound.

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

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

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

a Match the sentence halves.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Joe's parents will be furious         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 As soon as I get my driver's license, | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 I'm sure we'll feel more relaxed      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 You'll have to go to a new school     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 He won't pass his test                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 Nina won't look for a job             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 I'll buy the book                     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 If I don't feel well,                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

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



- b Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

if until ~~when~~ after unless before

- 1 They won't have to wear a uniform when they go to high school.
  - 2 I won't leave early \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher gives me permission.
  - 3 Ella will be disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't get good test scores.
  - 4 I'll take a long vacation \_\_\_\_\_ classes end.
  - 5 The teacher won't start the class \_\_\_\_\_ all the students are quiet.
  - 6 I'll talk to my teachers \_\_\_\_\_ I choose which colleges to apply to.
- c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present or future (*will / won't*).
- 1 I'll do do my homework as soon as I get home. (do, get)
  - 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ late unless we \_\_\_\_\_. (be, hurry up)
  - 3 My friends \_\_\_\_\_ a going-away party before they \_\_\_\_\_ to Korea. (have, go)
  - 4 The bus \_\_\_\_\_ for you if you \_\_\_\_\_ on time. (not wait, not be)
  - 5 If the teacher \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_ the exam. (not come, not take)
  - 6 James \_\_\_\_\_ home until he \_\_\_\_\_ a job. (not leave, find)
  - 7 Alice \_\_\_\_\_ buy a car unless her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her the money. (not be able to, lend)
  - 8 As soon as my boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ his test scores, he \_\_\_\_\_ me. (get, call)
  - 9 She \_\_\_\_\_ kindergarten until she \_\_\_\_\_ five years old. (not start, be)
  - 10 You \_\_\_\_\_ better if you \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (play, practice)

## 4 READING

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

- |                |                          |              |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 sleep        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 study      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 meet friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 have lunch | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### When is it time to stop studying?

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

## 5 LISTENING

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

- 1 unusual ☐
- 2 traditional ☐
- 3 old-fashioned ☐

b Listen again and correct the mistakes.

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

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- a prodigy /ə 'prɒdɪdʒi/
- determined (to do something) /dɪ'tɜːmænd/
- resent (somebody) /rɪ'zent/
- take up (tennis) /'teɪk ʌp/
- required /rɪ'kwaɪərd/
- forbidden /fə'r'bɪdn/
- outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/
- prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/
- cause controversy /kəʊ 'kɒntrəvɜːsi/
- push (somebody) too hard /pʊʃ tu 'hɑːd/





# 7B Ideal home

## 1 GRAMMAR second conditional

a Match the sentence halves.

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

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

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

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

## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a **iChecker** Listen and complete the sentences.

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

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

c Match the words with the same sounds.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 cosy     | a suburb   |
| 2 ceiling  | b kitchen  |
| 3 town     | c walkway  |
| 4 country  | d shower   |
| 5 spacious | e ground   |
| 6 balcony  | f basement |

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

## 3 VOCABULARY houses

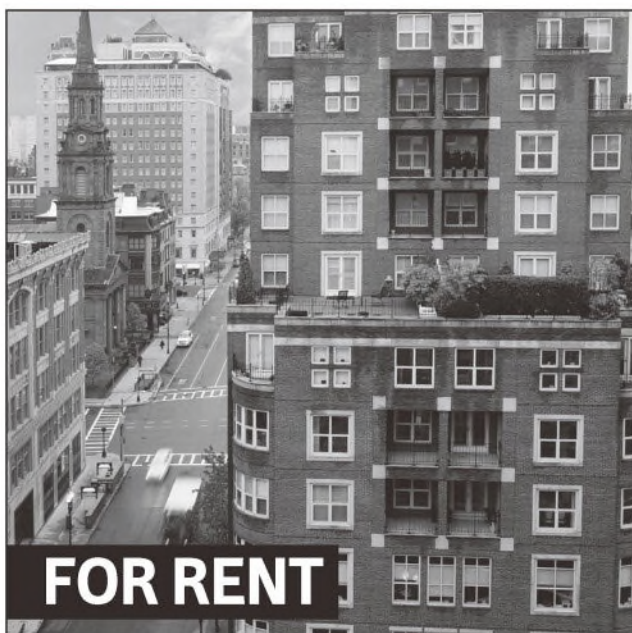
a Complete the sentences with *in* or *on* and a phrase from the box.

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

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



b Complete the ads.



**FOR RENT**

This <sup>1</sup>modern apartment is on the <sup>2</sup>top floor of a building with magnificent views of the Charles River. It has three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large <sup>3</sup>space kitchen. The living room has a <sup>4</sup>wide floor and there is carpet in all the bedrooms. There is a large <sup>5</sup>balcony outside the living room with space for a table, chairs, and plants. There is a garage in the <sup>6</sup>basement with room for two cars.



This old-fashioned <sup>7</sup>cottage is situated on a quiet mountain road. It has a kitchen, living room, and two small, but <sup>8</sup>comfortable bedrooms. All the rooms have low <sup>9</sup>ceilings, and the walls are made of <sup>10</sup>local stone. There is a <sup>11</sup>fireplace in the living room, but the house also has central heat. There is a small <sup>12</sup>dormer on the side of the house with a pretty view of the mountains. Several beautiful stone <sup>13</sup>steps lead to the front <sup>14</sup>entrance of the house.



## 4 LISTENING

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

- |                  |                                     |               |                          |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a TV room        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e dining room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b music room     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f basement    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c living room    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g the walls   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d the front door | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |               |                          |

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- When was the house built?  
In the early twentieth century.
- How long did Elvis Presley live in Graceland?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When did he get married?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many children did he have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many TVs did Elvis Presley have in the TV room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- At what time did Elvis Presley usually wake up?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Other than eating meals, what did Elvis Presley like to do in the dining room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- On what floor did Elvis Presley's parents have a room?  
\_\_\_\_\_

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 74.



## 5 READING

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

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

1 D

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

2 —

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



3 —

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

4 —

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

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

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

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

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

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

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

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



# Practical English Boys' night out

## 1 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

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

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

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue.

- Ellie** Joe?  
**Joe** Hi, Ellie.  
**Ellie** It's Mom's birthday, and you're late. Where are  
you, <sup>1</sup> anyway?  
**Joe** That's <sup>2</sup> w\_\_\_\_\_ I'm calling. I'm not going  
to <sup>3</sup> m\_\_\_\_\_ it for dinner.  
**Ellie** Why not?  
**Joe** I'm at my sister's house. She's <sup>4</sup> o\_\_\_\_\_  
to Miami tomorrow to start her new job and I  
wanted to say goodbye.  
**Ellie** But why tonight? It's <sup>5</sup> n\_\_\_\_\_ that I don't  
think you should say goodbye, but couldn't you  
do it tomorrow?  
**Joe** Not really. I wanted to have a <sup>6</sup> w\_\_\_\_\_  
with her about something before she left.  
**Ellie** Mom's going to be upset.  
**Joe** Sorry, Ellie. It won't <sup>7</sup> h\_\_\_\_\_ again.  
I'll call you tomorrow.

## 3 READING

a Read the text and answer the questions.

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

### What to do in New York

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

#### Empire State Building

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

#### Statue of Liberty

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

#### Central Park

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

#### MoMA

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

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



# 8A Sell and tell

## 1 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the sentences.

- 1 We always book our flights online.
- 2 We spent all day checking out the different stores at the m\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Are you sure that jacket f\_\_\_\_\_ you?
- 4 My sister buys all her clothes at an ou\_\_\_\_\_ st\_\_\_\_\_ because it's cheaper.
- 5 There was a line at the b\_\_\_\_\_ st\_\_\_\_\_ because all the novels were half price.
- 6 That's a beautiful shirt. Why don't you t\_\_\_\_\_ it o\_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 They went to the ph\_\_\_\_\_ to buy some aspirin.
- 8 That store is having a s\_\_\_\_\_. All winter coats are 20% off.
- 9 I wouldn't buy that dress, if I were you. It doesn't s\_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 10 The sports section is on the top floor of the d\_\_\_\_\_ st\_\_\_\_\_.

### making nouns from verbs

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

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

## 2 GRAMMAR reported speech: sentences and questions

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

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

b Change the direct speech into reported sentences and questions.

1 I haven't been to the sale yet.

2 I hate buying clothes.

3 How much did you pay for your jacket?

4 I'll check the price online.

5 Where's the shoe department?

6 Does the shirt fit you?

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



### 3 READING

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



- b Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.
- c Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.
- 1 I don't understand people who stand in line all night just to buy the most up-to-date smartphones.
  - 2 You should change your passwords frequently so that \_\_\_\_\_ can't get into your computer.
  - 3 I put a \_\_\_\_\_ on the garage door to protect my car.
  - 4 My friend said she would meet me outside the movie theater, but she didn't \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 I forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ of Facebook, and my boss read my messages.
  - 6 Some people don't bother with a \_\_\_\_\_ these days – they only have a smartphone.

## Top tips for safe online shopping

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

### 1 E

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

### 2 —

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

### 3 —

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

### 4 —

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

### 5 —

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

### 6 —

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



## 4 PRONUNCIATION the letters ai

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

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

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

## 5 LISTENING

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

- Where was Sam flying to when he had a problem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many emails did Sam send to the Airline?  
\_\_\_\_\_



b Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- Sam usually pays for Preferred Access because...
  - he's always late for flights.
  - he hates waiting in line.
  - he's really scared of flying.
  - he likes sitting by the window.
- Sam's problem at the airport was...
  - there wasn't any space left for baggage.
  - he'd forgotten to take his passport.
  - he didn't get the service he'd paid for.
  - there was a long line at the check-in desk.
- In Sam's first email...
  - he complained about the airline staff.
  - he said the airline should stop Preferred Access.
  - he asked the airline for a small amount of money.
  - he told the airline he would never fly with them again.
- The man who replied to the first email...
  - didn't offer to give Sam any money.
  - took a long time to write back.
  - said he would send Sam a check for \$20.
  - didn't believe Sam's story.
- The result of Sam's complaint was that...
  - the airline gave him two free flights.
  - he got exactly what he asked for.
  - he will never use the airline again.
  - the airline gave him more than he asked for.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 74.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

hesitate /'hezəteɪt/

refund (vb) /rɪ'fʌnd/

slip (vb) /slɪp/

spoil /spɔɪl/

swear /swɛər/

faulty /'fɔlti/

a satisfied customer /ə sətɪsfaɪd 'kʌstəmər/

make (sth) clear /meɪk kliər/

get into an argument /get 'ɪntu ən 'ɑrgyʊmənt/

waste your time /weɪst jər taɪm/



# 8B What's the right job for you?

## 1 VOCABULARY work

a Complete the text with a word from the box.

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



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

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

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

c Complete the sentences with the correct words.

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



## 2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable.

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

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

## 3 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Circle the correct answer.

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

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

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

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

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

## 4 READING

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

### Do something different and get a super salary!

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

#### A Ethical hacker

##### What they do

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

##### How to get a job

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





## B Golf-ball diver

### What they do

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

### How to get a job

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



## C Forensic dentist

### What they do

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

### How to get a job

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



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

In which profession does the employee...?

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

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

## 5 LISTENING

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

- |           |                                     |           |                          |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Speaker 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Speaker 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speaker 2 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Speaker 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speaker 3 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |           |                          |

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

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

- c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 75.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

### Learn these words and phrases.

- entrepreneurs /ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜːz/  
 a product /ə ˈprɒdʌkt/  
 be successful /bi səkˈsesfl/  
 impressive /ɪmˈpresɪv/  
 profitable /ˈprɒfɪtəbl/  
 to make it /tə ˈmeɪk ɪt/  
 make a presentation /meɪk ə prɪzənˈteɪʃn/  
 reject somebody's idea /rɪˈdʒekt aɪdɪə/  
 share the profits /ʃɛr ðə ˈprɒfɪts/