

OXFORD

fourth
edition

English File

Upper-intermediate

Student's e-book

Christina Latham-Koenig
Clive Oxenden
Kate Chomacki





e-book interactive features

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

fourth
edition

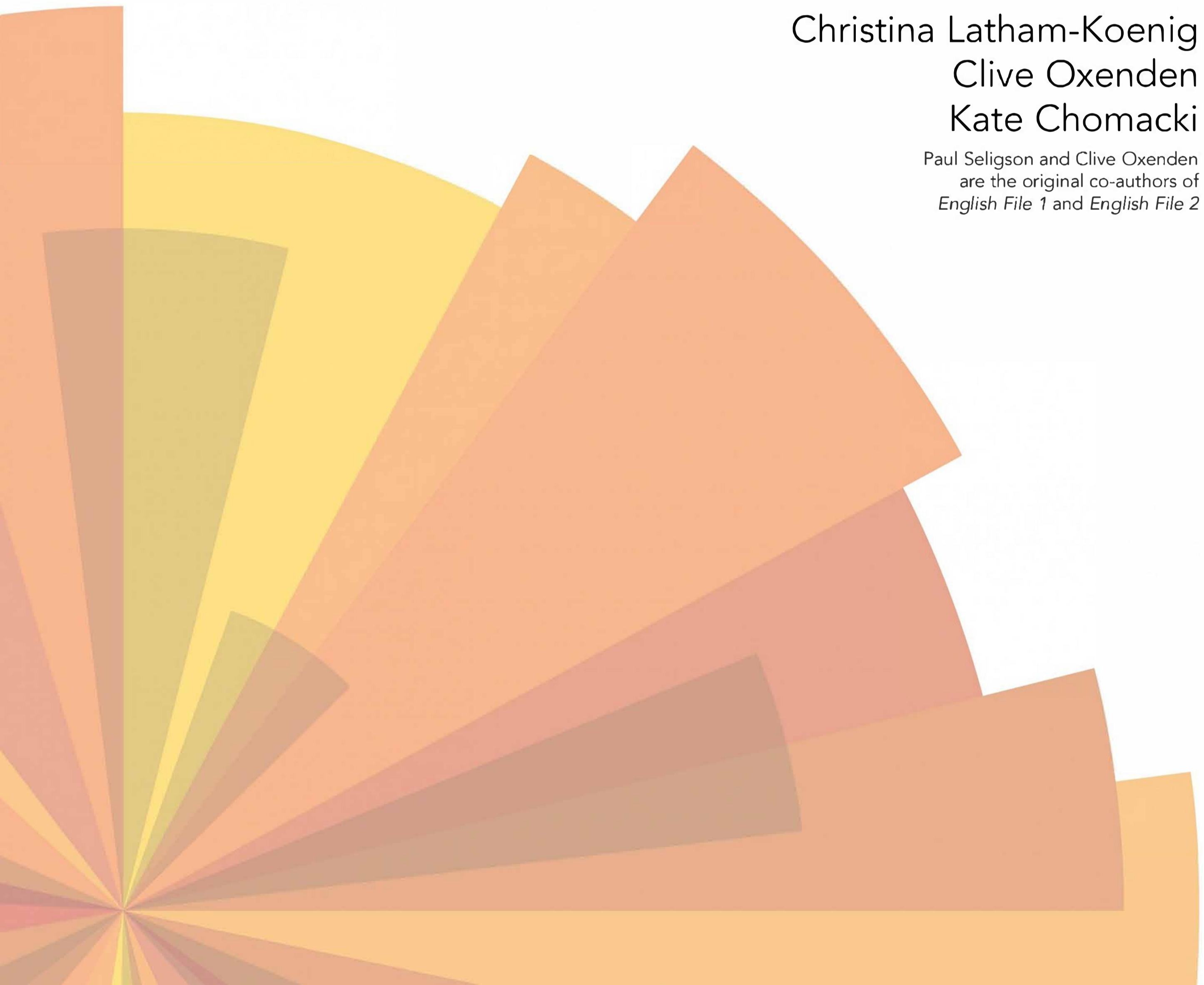
English File

Upper-intermediate

Student's e-book

Christina Latham-Koenig
Clive Oxenden
Kate Chomacki

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



Contents

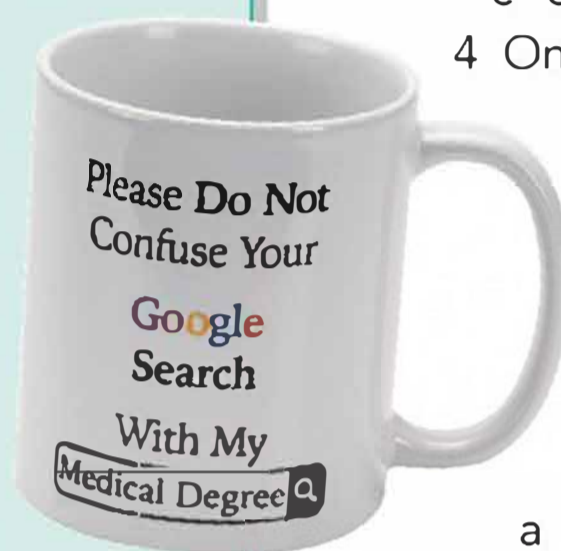
	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION
1			
6 A Questions and answers	question formation	working out meaning from context	intonation: showing interest
10 B It's a mystery	auxiliary verbs, <i>the...</i> , <i>the...</i> + comparatives	compound adjectives, modifiers	intonation and sentence rhythm
14 Colloquial English 1	talking about...getting a job		
2			
16 A Doctor, doctor!	present perfect simple and continuous	illnesses and injuries	/ʃ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/, and /k/
20 B Act your age	using adjectives as nouns, adjective order	clothes and fashion	vowel sounds
24 Revise and Check 1&2			
3			
26 A Fasten your seat belts	narrative tenses, past perfect continuous, <i>so / such...that</i>	air travel	irregular past forms, sentence rhythm
30 B A really good ending?	the position of adverbs and adverbial phrases	adverbs and adverbial phrases	word stress and intonation
34 Colloquial English 2&3	talking about...books		
4			
36 A Stormy weather	future perfect and future continuous	the environment, weather	vowel sounds
40 B A risky business	zero and first conditionals, future time clauses	expressions with <i>take</i>	linked phrases
44 Revise and Check 3&4			
5			
46 A I'm a survivor	unreal conditionals	feelings	word stress in three- or four-syllable adjectives
50 B Wish you were here	<i>wish</i> for present / future, <i>wish</i> for past regrets	expressing feelings with verbs or <i>-ed / -ing</i> adjectives	sentence rhythm and intonation
54 Colloquial English 4&5	talking about...waste		

	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION
6			
56 A Night night	<i>used to, be used to, get used to</i>	sleep	/s/ and /z/
60 B Music to my ears	gerunds and infinitives	music	words from other languages
64 Revise and Check 5&6			
7			
66 A Let's not argue	past modals: <i>must have, etc., would rather</i>	verbs often confused	weak form of <i>have</i>
70 B It's all an act	verbs of the senses	the body	silent consonants
74 Colloquial English 6&7	talking about...performances		
8			
76 A Cutting crime	the passive (all forms); <i>have something done; it is said that..., he is thought to..., etc.</i>	crime and punishment	the letter <i>u</i>
80 B Fake news	reporting verbs	the media	word stress
84 Revise and Check 7&8			
9			
86 A Good business?	clauses of contrast and purpose	advertising, business	changing stress on nouns and verbs
90 B Super cities	uncountable and plural nouns	word building: prefixes and suffixes	word stress with prefixes and suffixes
94 Colloquial English 8&9	talking about...advertising		
10			
96 A Science fact, science-fiction	quantifiers: <i>all, every, both, etc.</i>	science	stress in word families
100 B Free speech	articles	collocation: word pairs	pausing and sentence stress
104 Revise and Check 9&10			
106 Communication	132 Grammar Bank	164 Appendix	
115 Writing	152 Vocabulary Bank	165 Irregular verbs	
122 Listening		166 Sound Bank	

Confessions of a cyberchondriac

I'm sure
that's what
I've got...

- 1 A few weeks ago, I was feeling **under the weather**. After days of intensive internet diagnosis, I finally went to see my doctor. After examining me, she told me that my **heart rate** was a bit fast and sent me off to the hospital for some tests. Did I go straight there? Of course not. First I took out my phone, logged on to Google, and found out that the technical term for a fast heart rate is *supraventricular tachycardia*. Then I typed these two words into Google. Sadly, the problem with Dr Google is that he isn't exactly a comfort in times of crisis. One website immediately scared me with a list of 407 possible causes.
- 2 I raced to the hospital, convinced that I probably needed **open-heart surgery**. Four hours later, I got a diagnosis. I had a chest infection...and a bad case of *cyberchondria*. The only consolation for the latter condition is that I'm in good company. A Microsoft survey of one million internet users last year found that 2% of all searches – a not-insignificant number – were health-related.
- 3 Unfortunately, once you have it, cyberchondria can be hard to cure. Since my trip to hospital, I have been obsessively checking my pulse, swapping symptoms in chat rooms, and reading all about **worst-case scenarios**. What if the doctors got it wrong? What if the ECG machine was faulty? It's exhausting trying to convince yourself that you might have a **life-threatening illness**.
- 4 The Microsoft study also revealed another serious problem – that online information often doesn't discriminate between common and very rare conditions. One in four of all articles thrown up by an internet search for *headache* suggested a brain tumour as a possible cause. Although it is true that this **may** be the cause, in fact, brain tumours develop in fewer than one in 50,000 people. People also assume that the first answers that come up in searches refer to the most common causes, so if you type in *mouth ulcer* and see that *mouth cancer* has several mentions near the top, you think that it must be very common. However, this is not the case at all.
- 5 Another problem for cyberchondriacs is that online medical information may be from an unreliable source, or out of date. A recent American study showed that 75% of the people who use the internet to look up information about their health do not check where that information came from, or the date it was created. 'Once something has been put up on the internet, even if it's wrong, it's difficult to remove,' says Sarah Jarvis, a doctor. 'This is a problem, especially with **scare stories**, and also with some alternative remedies which claim to be **miracle cures**, but which may actually do you harm.' Check the information? Sorry, I don't have time – I'm off to buy a heart-rate monitor!



- d Now read each paragraph again carefully and choose a, b, or c.
 - 1 The problem with Dr Google is that the information is ____.
a insufficient b worrying c false
 - 2 Microsoft's survey discovered that ____ searches are to do with health.
a very few
b quite a lot of
c the majority of
 - 3 The information the writer has found since coming back from hospital has ____.
a made her cyberchondria worse
b made no difference to her cyberchondria
c cured her cyberchondria
 - 4 One of the problems with internet searches is that they ____.
a don't rank answers in order of probability
b only focus on common illnesses
c don't always give an answer
 - 5 Most people are unlikely to check ____ health information was posted.
a why and by who
b how and when
c when and by who

- e In small groups, answer the questions. Ask for and give as much information as possible.

- 1 Do you know anyone who you think is a hypochondriac or a cyberchondriac? What kinds of things do they do?
- 2 Do you think people in your country worry a lot about their...?

blood pressure cholesterol level
digestive system liver

Give examples if you can. Are there other things related to health that they worry about?

6 WRITING

- W** p.115 **Writing** An informal email
Write an email to a friend explaining that you haven't been well, and saying what you've been doing recently.

Glossary

ECG machine electrocardiogram machine, used to test people's heart rate

6 LISTENING



- a You're going to listen to Mike Bench, a meteorologist, talking about his job. First, in pairs, read the questions and guess what he's going to answer.
- 1 What's the difference between a meteorologist and a weather presenter?
 - 2 How far ahead can you accurately predict the weather?
 - 3 Are long-term forecasts ever accurate?
 - 4 What's your favourite kind of weather?
 - 5 Why do you think the British talk about the weather so much?
 - 6 In what ways have you noticed that the weather has changed in the last ten years?
 - 7 Are you optimistic or pessimistic about climate change?
- b 4.7 Listen to the interview once. Did you guess correctly in a?
- c Listen again. What examples does he give of the following?
- 1 an occasion when it's difficult to predict the weather
 - 2 how weather in one part of the world affects another part
 - 3 why thunderstorms are exciting to watch at night
 - 4 how the weather affects us day to day
 - 5 some unusual weather this year in the UK
 - 6 the effects of climate change on the UK weather
- d Do you think Mike enjoys his job? Why?

7 SPEAKING

Talk to a partner.

Let's talk about the weather

- What's your favourite kind of weather? And your least favourite?
- How does the weather affect your mood?
- Do people in your country complain much about the weather? What kind of weather in particular?
- In what ways has climate change affected the weather in your country?
- Are you optimistic or pessimistic about climate change?

Have you, or has anyone you know, ever been somewhere when...?

- it poured with rain for days and days
- there was a flood
- there was a hurricane or it was incredibly windy
- it was absolutely freezing
- it was very foggy, or there was bad smog
- there was a terrible heatwave
- you were caught outside in a thunderstorm

Modifiers with strong adjectives

When you are talking about extreme situations, e.g. very bad weather, you can use:

- 1 normal adjectives with a modifier (*very, really, extremely, incredibly, unbelievably*), e.g. *It was incredibly cold / extremely hot / unbelievably windy, etc.*
- 2 strong adjectives, e.g. *It's boiling here – 40 degrees. It's freezing today, etc.*
- 3 Strong adjectives with *absolutely*, e.g. *It was absolutely freezing. The midday heat was absolutely scorching.*



Nadine Lefort
from _____

For many years, we had less snow in the winter, and then this past year we had an extreme winter – freezing, with terrible blizzards – so weather patterns are changing and it's less predictable. Another thing I notice is that the coasts seem to be eroding much more quickly than they were in the past. It's sad, because so many beautiful properties and parks are right on the coast and it will be a shame to see them gone. People are saying that they'd never buy or build in those places because they'll be gone in the future.



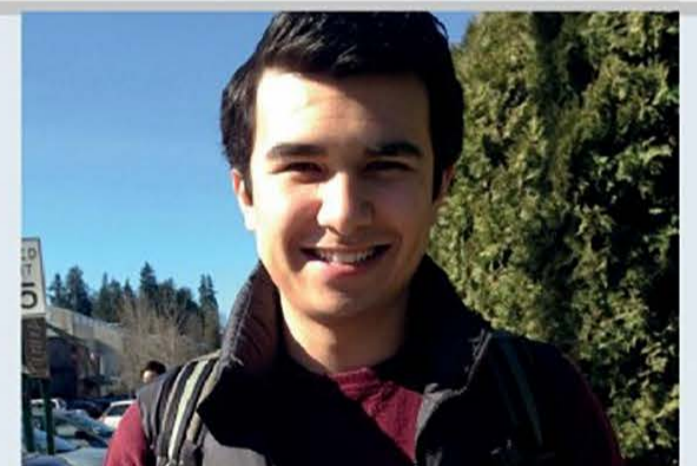
Harou Abass Hadiza
from _____

When I was at primary school, my friends and I used to go to the river. It was green, and the air was cool and fresh. Some of us were afraid to go far from the riverbank when we were swimming, because the river was deep and had a strong current. However, in the last few years, we are experiencing increasingly hot weather – extreme heat. Now the river isn't so deep, and it's dusty and dirty. Air quality in my city has also declined. There is more dust, due to desertification.



Efleda Bautista
from _____

I come from Tacloban City, the city that was hit by Typhoon Haiyan, and this is really a prime example of what climate change can do to destroy a community. We had a long drought, and then rainfall equivalent to one month's rainfall falling in one or two days in the city, and everywhere was flooded. That never happened before, and it's closely connected with climate change.



Jordan Hamada
from _____

There hasn't been a big snowstorm here for over ten years. This area is known for its rain, and there hasn't been much for the past few months, and I'm pretty surprised, because it's been so dry this winter. It's definitely not something I think about all the time, but I've seen some articles recently talking about how Los Angeles and Manhattan will eventually be under water, possibly in our lifetime, or the next generation's lifetime, and that makes it seem very real – that's definitely a scary thought.

5.10

5 Why did Yossi's spirits change from desperate to optimistic, and then to desperate again?

How would you have felt at this point? What do you think had happened to Kevin?



5.11



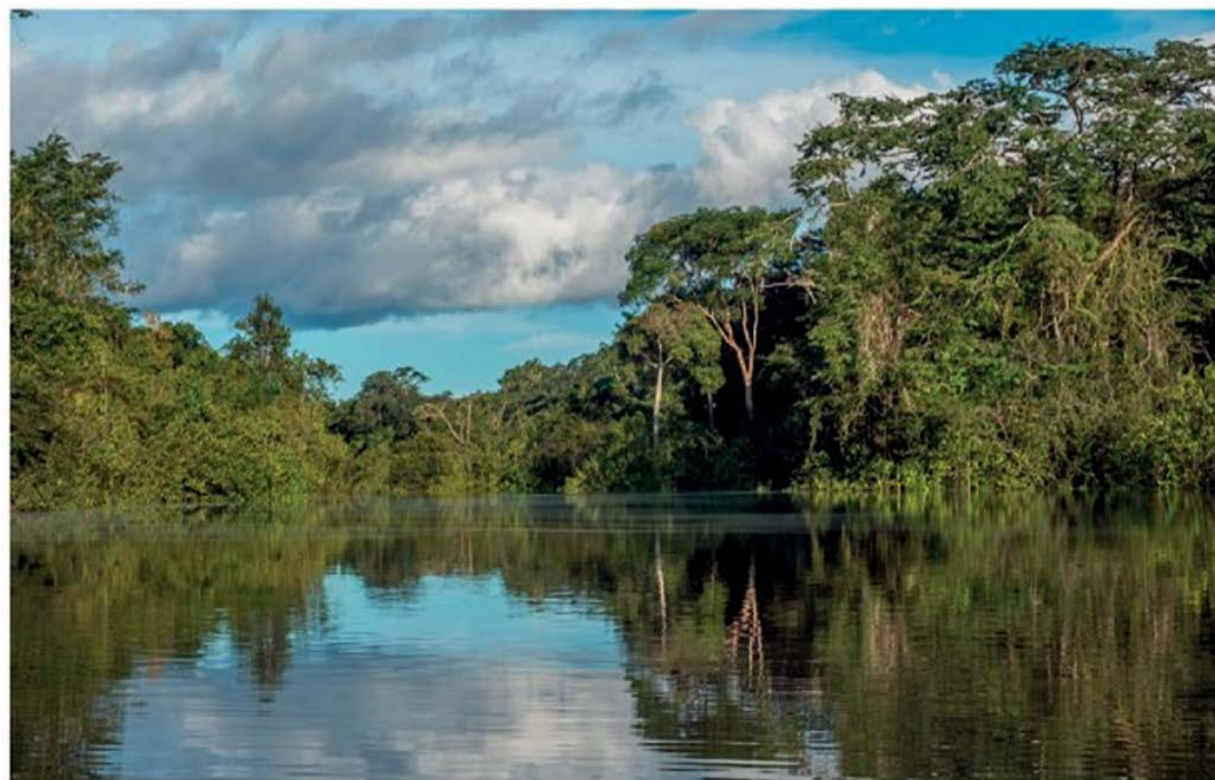
6 What had Kevin been doing all this time?
 7 What did Kevin decide to do?
 8 Why was he incredibly lucky?
If you had been Kevin, what would you have done now?

5.12

9 How did Kevin first try to get help?
 10 Why was it unsuccessful?
 11 What was his last attempt to find his friend?



5.13



12 How long had Yossi been on his own in the jungle? How was he?
 13 What did he think the buzzing noise was? What was it?
What do you think might have happened to Marcus and Karl?

d Do you think you would have survived if you had been in Yossi's situation? Would you have done anything differently? Who do you sympathize with most?

5 GRAMMAR unreal conditionals

a Complete the gaps with the verbs in the correct tense.

- 1 What would you do if you _____ (hike) alone in the hills and you _____ (get lost)?
- 2 If I thought that I could hear an intruder in my house, I _____ (call) the police and I _____ (not confront) the intruder.
- 3 What would you have done if you _____ (be) in Yossi's situation?
- 4 If Kevin hadn't looked for his friend, Yossi _____ (die).

b Look at sentences 1–4 again. Which two refer to a hypothetical situation in the past? Which two refer to a hypothetical situation in the present or future?

c **p.140 Grammar Bank 5A**

d With a partner, write two conditional story chains, one with second conditionals, and one with third conditionals.

- 1 If I had one year off work, I'd _____

 If _____
 If _____
 If _____
 If _____
*If I had one year off work, I'd go to South Africa.
 If I went to South Africa, I'd probably go on a safari...*
- 2 If I hadn't been feeling so terrible, _____

 If _____
 If _____
 If _____
 If _____

e Read your stories to another pair. Whose did you like best?

6 WRITING

p.118 Writing A blog post Write a post about how to keep safe in different situations.

5 LISTENING

- a You're going to listen to a podcast by sleep expert Dr Neil Stanley. First, with a partner, discuss how you think he might complete sentences 1–8 below about his bedtime routine.



- 1 I sleep in a different _____ from my partner.
- 2 I sleep under natural _____.
- 3 I'm obsessive about _____.
- 4 I sleep with the _____ open.
- 5 I don't have _____ late.
- 6 I drink _____ in the evenings.
- 7 I need _____ hours' sleep.
- 8 I _____ before going to sleep.

- b 6.9 Now listen to the podcast and complete the gaps with a word or number. Did you guess any of them correctly in a? Were you surprised by anything he does? What kind of person do you think he is?

- c Listen again. Then with a partner, explain Dr Stanley's reasons, using the prompts below.

- 1 Because then you don't...
- 2 Because you don't sleep well if...
- 3 Because it's really important to...
- 4 Because you need...
- 5 Because your body...
- 6 Because he isn't...
- 7 Because that's the amount...
- 8 Because it's his way of...

- d Look again at the list in a. Do you normally do any of these things? Are there any that you would like to be able to do?

6 SPEAKING

In pairs, **A** ask the **green** questions, and **B** ask the **red** questions. Ask for and give as much information as possible, and react to what your partner says.

Do you usually sleep with your bedroom completely dark, or with the curtains or blinds open? Do you have problems sleeping if there's too much or not enough light for you? What temperature do you like the bedroom to be?

Have you ever worked at night? Did you have any problems sleeping the next day? Why (not)? Do you think you would be able to work at night and sleep during the day for a long period?

Do you take, or have you ever taken, sleeping pills? Do you have any tips for people who suffer from insomnia?

Do you watch TV in bed on a tablet or other device? Do you ever fall asleep while you're watching a programme?

Did you use to have a bedtime routine when you were a child? Would someone read to you in bed? Did you have a favourite story?

Are you a light sleeper, or do you usually sleep like a log? Do you use something to help you wake up in the morning?

Do you often have nightmares or recurring dreams? Do you ever remember what your dreams were about? Do you ever try to interpret your dreams?

Do you snore? Have you ever had to share a room with someone who snores? Was this a problem?

Do you find it difficult to sleep when you're travelling, e.g. in buses or planes? What do you do if you can't get to sleep?

Have you ever flown long haul? Where to? Did you get jet lag? How long did it take you to get used to the different time zone?

Have you ever stayed up all night to revise for an exam the next day? How well did you do in the exam?

Have you ever overslept and missed something important? What was it?

Do you ever have a nap after lunch or at any other time during the day? How long do you sleep for? How do you feel when you wake up?

Have you ever fallen asleep at an embarrassing moment, e.g. during a class or in a meeting?

c Complete the questions with the correct verb from each pair, in the right form. Then ask and answer with a partner.

- 1 Do you _____ if people are a bit late when you have arranged to meet them, or do you think it doesn't _____?
matter / mind
- 2 Can you usually _____ family birthdays, or do you need somebody to _____ you? **remember / remind**
- 3 Have you ever been _____ when you were on holiday? What was _____? **rob / steal**
- 4 What would you _____ people to do if they want to come to your country in the summer? What might you _____ them to be careful about? **advise / warn**
- 5 Do you think taking vitamin C helps to _____ colds? What other things can people do to _____ catching colds?
avoid / prevent
- 6 Do you ever _____ clothes from friends or family? Have you ever _____ clothes to someone which they then ruined?
borrow / lend
- 7 Have you ever _____ a cup or medal for anything? Are there any games or sports where you absolutely hate being _____? **beat / win**

6 READING & WRITING

- a Read the article once. Which of the tips do you think could also apply to a face-to-face argument? Which do you think are the most important?
- b Look at some examples of posts on ChangeMyView. Which advice in the article could you use to improve the highlighted phrases? What could you change them to?

1 **You must be crazy!** Everybody knows that it will never be possible to completely eradicate plastic.

2 **According to my mother,** children who grow up bilingual find it easier to learn a third language.

3 **You're completely wrong to say that** all young people are addicted to technology.

c Work in groups of four. Each take one of the arguments below, and write a response arguing either for or against the statement.

- 1 Private schools and hospitals should be abolished.
- 2 The best way to save the planet is to become a vegan.
- 3 It's impossible to like the works of an artist or musician if you think they were bad people.
- 4 People should not be allowed to inherit money or property from their parents.

d Pass your paper to the next person in the group, and continue the thread. When you have all responded to each statement, read all the comments on each one. Who do you think argued most effectively, and why?

Glossary

thread a series of connected messages on a message board on the internet which have been sent by different people, e.g. a Twitter ~

How to win an online argument

When it comes to arguing face-to-face, many people use persuasive intonation or facial expressions to help win the argument. However, these are no use when you want to argue your case online. A recent study of comment threads on online forums has found that some words are more effective than others and that using numbers makes you more persuasive. Lillian Lee and her PhD students at Cornell University analysed almost two years of posts made on the forum site ChangeMyView, a website where users invite others to challenge their views and present alternative opinions.

The best ways to win an argument

Get your timing right Typically, the first person to reply to the thread has a greater chance of changing the view of the original poster (OP) than someone who joins the debate later on.

Use alternative terminology Use words that are different from those used in the post. For example, if discussing climate change, describing it as *global warming* in a reply makes more of an impact than using the same terminology as the OP.

Be polite The study suggests that swearing or using aggressive terms instantly makes your argument less effective.

Think about length Longer replies in general tend to be seen as more persuasive.

Use evidence Using numbers, statistics, and examples to back up opinions makes people sound more convincing. The same is true of links to examples and outside sources.

Show consideration for other's opinions Phrases like 'It could be the case that...' or 'It may be true that...' show that you are open to other points of view. Although this sounds like it might signal a weaker argument, the researchers said it may make your argument easier to accept, by softening its tone.

Check the language in the original post Personal pronouns, such as *I*, suggest that a person is more open-minded to persuasion, whereas *we* and *us* suggest they are more stubborn. Stubborn people also use more emotive language and use decisive words such as *certain*, *nothing*, and *best*.

Know when to give up Finally, the researchers found that after four or five 'back-and-forth' posts have been made, the chances of changing someone's opinion significantly drops.

A case of identity theft



I sighed when I glanced at the email on my phone. It was from a woman called Constance, a complete stranger to me, who ¹ was under the impression that we'd been in a relationship for several months. It has become an all-too-familiar story. Over the past two years, my photos have been used to ² con 11 women on dating websites. These are just the ones I know about; the real number could be much higher.

I rang Constance and listened as she explained she'd met a man called Martin Peterson on Elite Singles. He said he was Danish and a widower. Constance had joined the website hoping to find love, after losing her husband three years earlier, and Martin had seemed kind and understanding. He was interested in everything about her, texting her every morning and ringing her for cosy chats in the evening. But on his dating profile were several photos, which were in fact, of me! She forwarded me the pictures, and I shuddered when I saw one of me and my sister, who Martin had said was his dead wife.

Constance had begun to be suspicious of Martin when she noticed his hair colour and style change within the space of a few hours. He ³ claimed he was on a business trip, and sent her a photo of me sitting in a hotel garden having breakfast, with my curly grey hair in need of a trim. Later in the day, he sent a second photo of me by a swimming pool, in which my hair was shorter and darker. In fact, these photos had been taken several years apart and had been 'harvested' from my Facebook account. Constance began to look carefully at all the pictures he had sent. She researched dating ⁴ scams online, and found

a way to find out where a picture had originated. By dragging a picture of Martin into a 'reverse image search' on Google, she discovered that the pictures of the man she'd believed to be a Danish widower were actually of me, a public speaker from Brighton.

People like 'Martin' are known to ⁵ prey on older women. First, they gain their trust and bombard them with attention, then they say they are travelling abroad for work, where they are involved in an accident. Finally, they ask the woman to transfer money for medical treatment or flights home. A few years ago, I scratched my face, and posted a photo online of me with blood on my face. This picture has now been used by the scammer several times – he sends it alongside a picture of a smashed-up car, and says he's been involved in a serious accident. Fortunately, Constance didn't ⁶ hand over any money. But other women have, including one woman who lost thousands of pounds.

These days, I'm a lot more conscious of what I post online. I always used to share pictures of everything: holidays by the pool, work speeches, me and my dog, fancy dress parties... Now I've changed my privacy settings on social media. I suppose my account was ⁷ targeted because I had a range of photos and the scammer could build a whole life from them. An expert told me that my pictures had probably been sold on as a bundle on the black market. I now encourage all my friends and family to be ⁸ wary about what they post – once they're out there, there's nothing you can do about it. Unfortunately for me, my identity is no longer my own.

Adapted from the Mirror website

6 SPEAKING

- How common do you think identity theft is nowadays? What can people do to avoid it happening?
- Look at the questions on the right. For each one...
 - decide what you think.
 - think of reasons for your opinions.
 - decide how you think the 'crime' should be punished.
- Now discuss the questions in groups.

Do you think it should be illegal to...?

- post a photo or video of someone online without their permission
- post aggressive or threatening 'tweets' or messages
- download music, books, and films without paying for them
- own an aggressive breed of dog
- squat in an unoccupied house (live there without paying rent)
- paint graffiti on a wall or fence
- smoke outdoors, e.g. in parks or in the street
- kill another person in self-defence

If yes, how do you think they should be punished? If no, say why not.

7 WRITING

W p.120 **Writing** Expressing your opinion Write an article for an online forum, saying what you think about some aspects of crime.

d Now read the rest of the chapter. Answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 How are companies which have been successful with two-part pricing products trying to stop other companies selling the disposable parts cheaper?
- 2 Why might customers stay with a more expensive original brand?
- 3 What does the author suggest that King Camp Gillette might have thought of the razor-and-blades sales model?



Part 2

Obviously, for this model to work you need some way to ¹_____ customers putting cheap, generic blades in your razor. One solution is legal: patent-protect your blades. But patents don't last forever. Patents on coffee pods have started expiring, so brands like Nespresso now face competitors selling ²_____, compatible alternatives. Some are looking for another kind of solution: technological. Just as other people's games don't work on the PlayStation, some coffee companies have put chip readers in their machines to stop you trying to brew a generic cup of coffee.

Two-part pricing models work by imposing what economists call 'switching costs'. They're especially prevalent with digital goods. If you have a huge library of games for your PlayStation, or books for your Kindle, it's a big thing to switch to another platform. Switching costs don't have to be ³_____. They can come in the form of time, or hassle. Say I'm already familiar with Photoshop; I might prefer to pay for an expensive upgrade ⁴_____ buy a cheaper alternative, which I'd then have to learn how to use. Switching costs can be psychological, too – a result of brand loyalty. If the Gillette company's marketing department persuades me that generic blades give ⁵_____ shave, then I'll happily keep paying extra for Gillette-branded blades.

Economists have puzzled over why consumers ⁶_____ the two-part pricing model. The most plausible explanation is that they get confused by the two-part pricing. Either they don't realize that they'll be exploited later, or they do realize, but find it hard to pick the best deal out of a ⁷_____ menu of options. The irony is that the cynical razors-and-blades model – charging customers a premium for basics like ink and coffee – is about as far as you can get from King Camp Gillette's vision of a single United Company producing life's necessities as cheaply as possible.

Glossary

patent (noun) an official right to be the only person to make, use, or sell a product or invention

chip reader (noun) a device to get information from a microchip

switching costs (noun phrase, idiom) how much it will cost you to change from one brand to another

hassle (noun, informal) a situation that is annoying because it involves doing something difficult or complicated that needs a lot of effort

puzzle over (phr. verb) to think hard about something in order to understand or explain it

e Read it again and choose the correct word or phrase for each gap.

- 1 a avoid b encourage c prevent
- 2 a cheaper b pricier c more expensive
- 3 a economical b inevitable c financial
- 4 a as well as b rather than c in order to
- 5 a an inferior b a superior c a similar
- 6 a tolerate b reject c like
- 7 a simple b straightforward c confusing

f Do you own any products which use a two-part pricing system? Do you buy generic ink, coffee, etc. or do you buy the branded ones? Why?



5 VOCABULARY business

a Look at two extracts from 'Razors and Blades'. Which two verbs mean 'to make things in large quantities'? Which one is specifically 'using machinery'?


Consider the PlayStation 4. Whenever Sony sells one, it loses money: the retail price is less than it costs to manufacture and distribute.

... King Camp Gillette's vision of a single United Company producing life's necessities as cheaply as possible.



b  p.162 Vocabulary Bank Business

6 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING changing stress on nouns and verbs

a  9.8 Listen and underline the stress on the bold words. Which syllable is stressed when the word is a) a verb, b) a noun?

- 1 We **ex|port** to customers all over the world.
- 2 Our main **ex|port** is wine.
- 3 Sales have **in|creased** by 10% this month.
- 4 There has been a large **in|crease** in profits this year.
- 5 The new building is **pro|gressing** well.
- 6 We're making good **pro|gress** with the report.
- 7 Most toys nowadays are **pro|duced** in China.
- 8 The demand for organic **pro|duce** has grown enormously.

b Look at some more words which can also be verbs and nouns, and have the same pronunciation rule. Practise saying them first all as verbs and then as nouns.

decrease import permit record refund transport

c Say if the following are true of your country / region, or of you. Give examples.

We export more food than we import.


Not many shops sell organic produce.

Unemployment has decreased over the last five years.

Smoking is not permitted in public places.

zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

zero conditional

You **need to** do some exercise every day **if** you **want to** be fit.  4.9

If people **are wearing** headphones in the street, they often **don't notice** other people.

If you **haven't been** to New York, you **haven't lived**.

- We use zero conditionals to talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else. We use *if* + present simple, and the present simple in the other clause.
- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

first conditional

If the photos **are** good, **I'll send** them to you.  4.10

If you're **not going** to Jason's party, **I'm not going to go** either.

If I **haven't come back** by 9.00, **start** dinner without me.

I'll have finished in an hour **if** you **don't** disturb me.

- We use first conditionals to talk about something which will probably happen in the future as a result of something else. We use *if* + a present tense, and a future tense in the other clause.
- You can use any present form in the *if*-clause (present simple, continuous, or perfect) and any future form (*will*, *going to*, future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.

future time clauses

I'll be ready as soon as I've had a cup of coffee.  4.11

Send me a message **when** your train's **coming into** the station.

I'm not going to buy the new model until the price has gone down a bit.

I'm not going to work overtime this weekend unless I get paid for it.

Take your umbrella **in case it's raining** when you leave work.

- Future time clauses are similar to the *if*-clause in first conditional sentences, but instead of *if*, we use expressions like: *as soon as*, *when*, *until*, *unless*, *before*, *after*, and *in case* followed by a present (not a future) tense. This can be any present form, e.g. present simple, present continuous, present perfect. We can use any future form or imperative in the other clause.
- We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:
 - *I'll take an umbrella if it's raining.* = I'll only take an umbrella if it's raining.
 - *I'll take an umbrella in case it rains.* = I'll take an umbrella anyway because it might rain.

a Circle the correct form.


If Rob has studied / *had studied* enough, he'll pass the exam easily.

- 1 If you *aren't feeling* / *won't be feeling* better tomorrow, you should go to the doctor's.
- 2 If we're lucky, we *have sold* / *'ll have sold* our house by Christmas.
- 3 I'll pay for dinner – if I *have* / *'ll have* enough money!
- 4 We'll *have scored* / *be scoring* ten goals by half-time if we carry on playing like this.
- 5 Don't call Sophie now. If it's eight o'clock, she *'ll bath* / *'ll be bathing* the baby.
- 6 If you don't hurry up, you *don't get* / *won't get* to school on time.
- 7 You can be fined if you *aren't wearing* / *won't be wearing* a seat belt in your car.
- 8 If you go out with wet hair, you *'ll catch* / *'ll be catching* a cold.
- 9 My suitcase *always gets* / *will always get* lost if I have a connecting flight.
- 10 I *won't go* / *don't go* to work on Monday if my daughter is still ill.

b Complete the sentence with a time expression from the list.

after as soon as (x2) before if in case (x2)
unless (x2) until when

I'll call you as soon as my plane lands.

- 1 I'm going to pack my suitcase _____ I go to bed.
- 2 Take your phone with you _____ you get lost.
- 3 I'll be leaving work early tomorrow _____ there's a last-minute crisis.
- 4 Let's meet _____ I'm in London next week.
- 5 There's a crisis! Please call me _____ you possibly can.
- 6 _____ I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
- 7 Lily will have packed some sandwiches _____ we get hungry.
- 8 Dan will be playing football in the park _____ it gets dark. Then he'll go home.
- 9 Lunch is ready now. Then, _____ we've eaten, we could go for a walk.
- 10 Don't call the emergency number _____ it's a real emergency.  p.41

Crime and punishment

VOCABULARY BANK

1 CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

a Match the examples to the crimes in the chart.

- A They took a rich man's son and asked for money for his safe return.
 B She went to her business partner's house and shot her dead.
 C Two passengers took control of the plane and made the pilot land in the desert.
 D After the party, the man made the woman have sex against her will.
 E We came home from holiday and found that our TV had gone.
 F A teenager got into the Pentagon's computer system and downloaded some secret data.
 G Someone tried to sell me some marijuana during a concert.
 H When the police searched his car, it was full of contraband cigarettes.
 I Someone threw paint on the statue in the park.
 J He said he'd send the photos to a newspaper if the actress didn't pay him a lot of money.
 K An armed man in a mask walked into a shop and shouted, 'Give me all the money in the till!'
 L The accountant was transferring money into his own bank account.
 M The builder offered the mayor a free flat in return for giving his company permission to build new flats on a piece of green land.
 N They left a bomb in the supermarket car park, which exploded.
 O Somebody stole my car last night from outside my house.
 P A man held out a knife and made me give him my wallet.
 Q A woman followed a pop singer everywhere he went, watching him and sending him constant messages on the internet.

	Crime	Criminal	Verb
1	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>blackmail</u> /'blækmeɪl/	<u>blackmailer</u>	<u>blackmail</u>
2	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>bribery</u> /'braɪbəri/	–	bribe
3	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>burglary</u> /'bɜːgləri/	<u>burglar</u>	break in / <u>burgle</u>
4	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>drug dealing</u> /'drʌg diːlɪŋ/	<u>drug dealer</u>	sell drugs
5	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>fraud</u> /frɔːd/	<u>fraudster</u>	<u>commit</u> fraud
6	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>hacking</u> /'hækɪŋ/	<u>hacker</u>	hack (into)
7	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>hijacking</u> /'haɪdʒækɪŋ/	<u>hijacker</u>	<u>hijack</u>
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>kidnapping</u> /'kɪdnæpɪŋ/	<u>kidnapper</u>	<u>kidnap</u>
9	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>mugging</u> /'mʌŋɪŋ/	<u>mugger</u>	mug
10	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>murder</u> /'mɜːdə/	<u>murderer</u>	<u>murder</u>
11	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>rape</u> /reɪp/	<u>rapist</u>	rape
12	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>robbery</u> /'rɒbəri/	<u>robber</u>	rob
13	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>smuggling</u> /'smʌŋɡlɪŋ/	<u>smuggler</u>	<u>smuggle</u>
14	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>stalking</u> /'stɔːkɪŋ/	<u>stalker</u>	stalk
15	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>terrorism</u> /'terərɪzəm/	<u>terrorist</u>	set off bombs, etc.
16	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>theft</u> /θeft/	thief	steal
17	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>vandalism</u> /'vændəlɪzəm/	<u>vandal</u>	<u>vandalize</u>

b 8.3 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the chart and look at situations A–Q. Say the crimes.

2 WHAT HAPPENS TO A CRIMINAL

a Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

The crime

arrested /ə'restɪd/ caught /kɔːt/
charged /tʃɑːdʒd/ committed /kə'mɪtɪd/
investigated /ɪn'vestɪɡeɪtɪd/
questioned /'kwɛstʃənd/

- Carl and Adam committed a crime. They robbed a large supermarket.
- The police _____ the crime.
- Carl and Adam were _____ driving to the airport in a stolen car.
- They were _____ and taken to a police station.
- The police _____ them for ten hours.
- Finally they were _____ with (= officially accused of) armed robbery.

The trial

accused /ə'kjuːzd/ acquitted /ə'kwɪtɪd/
court /kɔːt/ evidence /'eɪdɪns/
guilty (opposite innocent) /'ɡɪlti/
judge /dʒʌdʒ/ jury /'dʒʊəri/
proof /pruːf/ punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/
sentenced /'sentənst/ verdict /'vɜːdɪkt/
witnesses /'wɪtnəsɪz/

- Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in _____.
- They were _____ of **armed robbery** and car theft.
- _____ told the court what they had seen or knew.
- The _____ (of 12 people) looked at and heard all the _____.
- After two days, the jury reached their _____.
- There was no _____ that Adam had committed the crime.
- He was _____ and allowed to go free.
- Carl was found _____. His **fingerprints** were on the gun used in the robbery.
- The _____ decided what Carl's _____ should be.
- He _____ him to ten years in **prison** (jail).

b 8.4 Listen and check.

p.77



Appendix

VERB PATTERNS: verbs followed by the gerund or infinitive

Gerund	
admit	In court the accused admitted (to) stealing the documents.
avoid	I always try to avoid driving in the rush hour.
be worth	It isn't worth going to the exhibition. It's really boring.
can't help	We can't help laughing when my dad tries to speak French. His accent is awful!
can't stand	I can't stand talking to people who only talk about themselves.
carry on*	We carried on chatting until about 2.00 in the morning.
deny	Miriam denied killing her husband but the jury didn't believe her.
enjoy	I used to enjoy flying, but now I don't.
fancy	Do you fancy seeing a film this evening?
feel like	I don't feel like going out tonight.
finish	Have you finished writing the report yet?
give up*	Karen has given up eating meat, but she still eats fish.
imagine	I can't imagine living in the country. I think I would get bored after a week.
involve	My boyfriend's job involves travelling at least once a month.
keep (on)	I keep (on) telling my husband to lose some weight, but he just won't listen.
look forward to	We are really looking forward to seeing you again.
mind	I don't mind doing housework. I find it quite relaxing.
miss	Does your father miss working now that he has retired?
postpone	We'll have to postpone going to the beach until the weather improves.
practise	The more you practise speaking English the more fluent you'll get.
recommend	I recommend doing a double-decker bus tour as the best way to see London.
regret	I regret not travelling more before I got my first job.
risk	If I were you, I wouldn't risk walking through the park at night.
spend	I spent half an hour looking for my glasses this morning.
stop	Once I open a box of chocolates, I can't stop eating them.
suggest	A friend of mine suggested visiting London in the autumn.

* All phrasal verbs which are followed by another verb, e.g. *carry on*, *give up*, etc. are followed by the gerund.

Infinitive (with to)	
afford	I can't afford to go on holiday this summer.
agree	I have agreed to pay David back the money he lent me next week.
appear	The results appear to support the scientist's theory.
arrange	I've arranged to meet Sally outside the restaurant.
be able	I won't be able to work for two weeks after the operation.
can't wait	We can't wait to see your new flat – it sounds fantastic.
choose	I chose to study abroad for a year, and it's the best thing I've ever done.
decide	They've decided to call off the wedding.
deserve	Kim deserves to get the job. She's a very strong candidate.
expect	We're expecting to get our exam results on Friday.
happen	Tom happened to be at Alan's when I called in, so I invited him to our party as well.
help*	The organization I work for helps young people to find work abroad.
hesitate	Don't hesitate to ask a member of staff if you need anything.
hope	I'm hoping to set up my own company if I can get a bank loan.
learn	I wish I had learnt to play the guitar when I was younger.
make	When I was at school, we were made to wear a uniform. It was awful.
manage	Did you manage to get to the airport in time?
offer	Lucy has offered to give me a lift to the station.
plan	We're planning to have a big party to celebrate.
pretend	I pretended to be enthusiastic, but really I didn't like the idea at all.
promise	Sarah always promises to help me in the kitchen, but she never does.
refuse	My neighbour refused to turn down the music and I had to call the police.
seem	Something seems to be wrong with the washing machine.
teach	Jack's father taught him to drive when he was 17.
tend	My boss tends to lose her temper when she's feeling stressed.
threaten	The teacher threatened to call my parents and tell them what I had done.
want	The police want to interview anyone who witnessed the crime.
would like	Would you like to try the dress on? The changing rooms are over there.

* *help* can be followed by the infinitive with or without *to*.
The organization I work for helps young people (to) find work abroad.

Infinitive (without to)	
can	Can you help me carry these suitcases?
had better	You'd better leave now if you want to catch that train.
let	Let me pay for coffee – it must be my turn.
make	Sue makes her two teenagers do the washing-up every evening after dinner.
may	There's a lot of traffic today, so we may be a bit late.
might	It might rain tomorrow, so please bring an umbrella or a raincoat.
must	I must remember to phone Harry – it's his birthday today.
should	Should we book a table for tomorrow night? It's a very popular restaurant.
would rather	You look tired. Would you rather stay in this evening and watch a film?