

OXFORD

fourth
edition

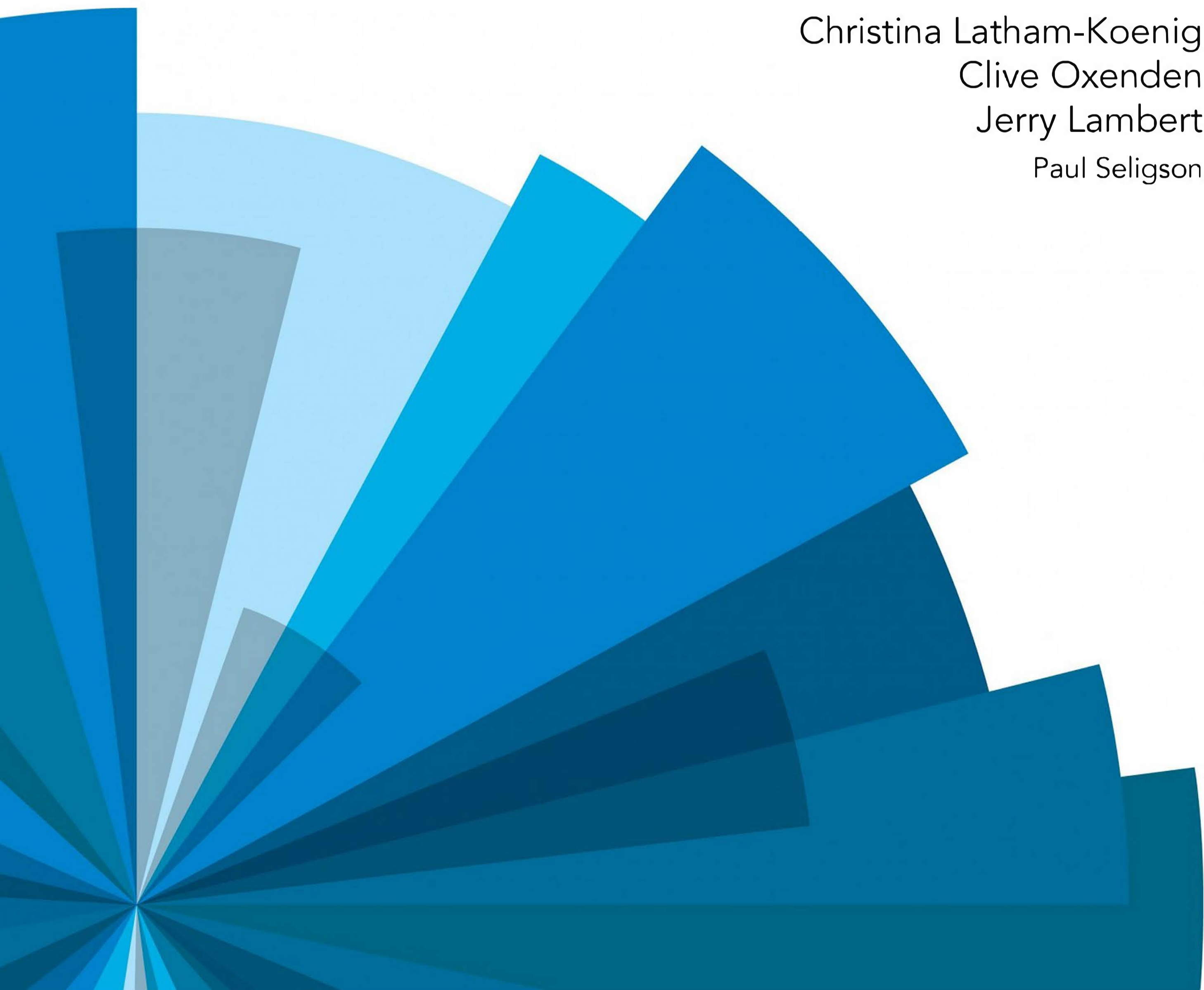
English File

Pre-intermediate

e-book

www.alijafarnode.ir

Christina Latham-Koenig
Clive Oxenden
Jerry Lambert
Paul Seligson





e-book interactive features

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

fourth
edition

English File

Pre-intermediate

e-book


Christina Latham-Koenig
Clive Oxenden
Jerry Lambert
Paul Seligson

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 Are you? Can you? Do you? Did you?	word order in questions	common verb phrases
8	B The perfect date?	present simple	describing people: appearance and personality
10	C The Remake Project	present continuous	clothes, prepositions of place
12	Practical English Episode 1	calling reception	
2			
14	A OMG! Where's my passport?	past simple: regular and irregular verbs	holidays
16	B That's me in the picture!	past continuous	prepositions of time and place: <i>at, in, on</i>
18	C One dark October evening	time sequencers and connectors	verb phrases
20	Revise and Check 1&2		
3			
22	A TripAside	<i>be going to</i> (plans and predictions)	airports
24	B Put it in your calendar!	present continuous (future arrangements)	verbs + prepositions, e.g. <i>arrive in</i>
26	C Word games	defining relative clauses	paraphrasing
28	Practical English Episode 2	at the restaurant v restaurants	
4			
30	A Who does what?	present perfect + <i>yet, just, already</i>	housework, <i>make or do?</i>
32	B In your basket	present perfect or past simple? (1)	shopping
34	C #greatweekend	<i>something, anything, nothing, etc.</i>	adjectives ending <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>
36	Revise and Check 3&4		
5			
38	A I want it NOW!	comparative adjectives and adverbs, <i>as...as</i>	types of numbers
40	B Twelve lost wallets	superlatives (+ <i>ever</i> + present perfect)	describing a town or city
42	C How much is enough?	quantifiers, <i>too, (not) enough</i>	health and the body
44	Practical English Episode 3	taking something back to a shop	v shopping
6			
46	A Think positive – or negative?	<i>will / won't</i> (predictions)	opposite verbs
48	B I'll always love you	<i>will / won't / shall</i> (other uses)	verb + <i>back</i>
50	C The meaning of dreaming	review of verb forms: present, past, and future	modifiers
52	Revise and Check 5&6		

1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING common verb phrases

a Complete the questions in *Getting to know you* with a verb.b  1.2 Listen and check.c  1.3 Listen and repeat questions 1–6. Copy the rhythm and intonation.

d Have a conversation with your partner. Ask and answer the questions in the questionnaire. After you have answered a question, 'return' it to your partner.

Where are you from? (*I'm from Poznań, in Poland. And you?*) 'Returning' a question

When you're having a conversation, you often 'return' questions, that is ask somebody the same question that they asked you. You can do this by:

- 1 saying *And you?* or *What about you?*
- 2 repeating the question, but stressing *you*, e.g.

A *Where are you from?*B *I'm from Rome. Where are **you** from?*

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

1 Where are _____ you from?2 Where were _____ you born?

3 Where do you _____?

4 Do you _____ in a house or a flat?

5 Do you _____ any brothers and sisters?

6 Do you _____ any pets?



7 What do you _____?

8 What time do you _____ up during the week?

9 Where do you usually _____ lunch?

10 What time do you usually _____ to bed?

11 Where did you _____ English before?

12 Can you _____ any other languages? Which?



13 What kind of music do you _____ to?

14 What TV programmes or series do you _____?

15 Do you _____ any sport or exercise? What?

16 What kind of books or magazines do you _____?

17 How often do you _____ to the cinema?

18 What did you _____ last weekend?



1 READING & LISTENING

a Read the title and the introduction to a story. Which of the four things do you think is the worst to lose when you're on holiday?

b Read the story sent by a reader to an online magazine. What did Stuart lose? Did he find it?

c Read the story again. Then cover it and correct the **bold** information.

1 Stuart went to the Alps with **his family**.

Stuart went to the Alps with his friends.

2 One day, they **went cycling**.

3 It took **three hours** to get to the top of the mountain.

4 They had **a snack** at the top of the mountain.

5 The view **wasn't very good**.

6 Stuart wanted to take another photo, but he couldn't find **his camera**.

7 He went back up the mountain with **one of his friends**.

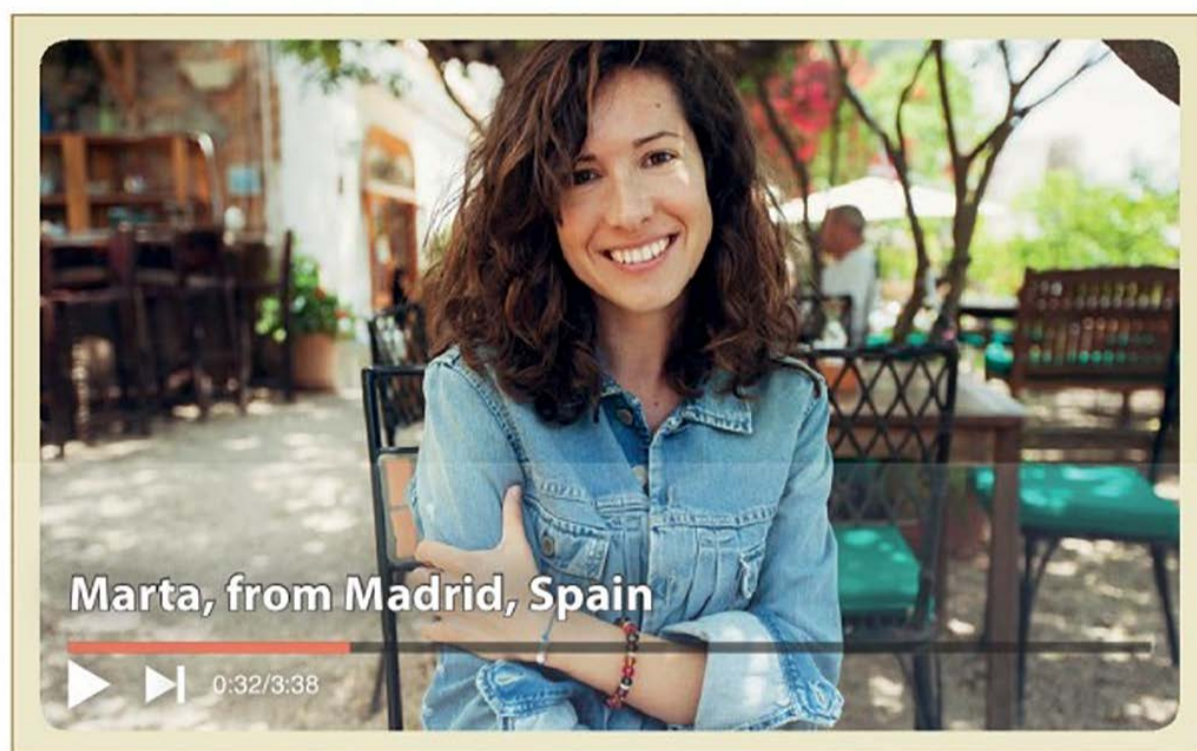
8 They spent **an hour** looking for the phone.

9 It started to get **warmer**.

10 He found his phone in his **bag**.

11 His friends were **angry** about it.

d  **2.1** Listen to a recording sent to the magazine. What did Marta lose? Did she find it?



e Listen to Marta's story again. Answer the questions.

1 When did it happen?

2 Where did Marta want to go on holiday? Why?

3 Why did she fly to Brussels?

4 What happened at the gate in Brussels airport?

5 How did she feel?

6 What did the policeman say?

7 Where did she fly in the end? What happened there?

f Have you ever lost anything important on holiday? What was it? What happened?

'Passport, tickets, money, phone'

It's the mantra we always say to ourselves when we go on holiday to make sure we haven't forgotten anything. But what happens when one of those things is suddenly missing? Email us your stories or send us a recording...



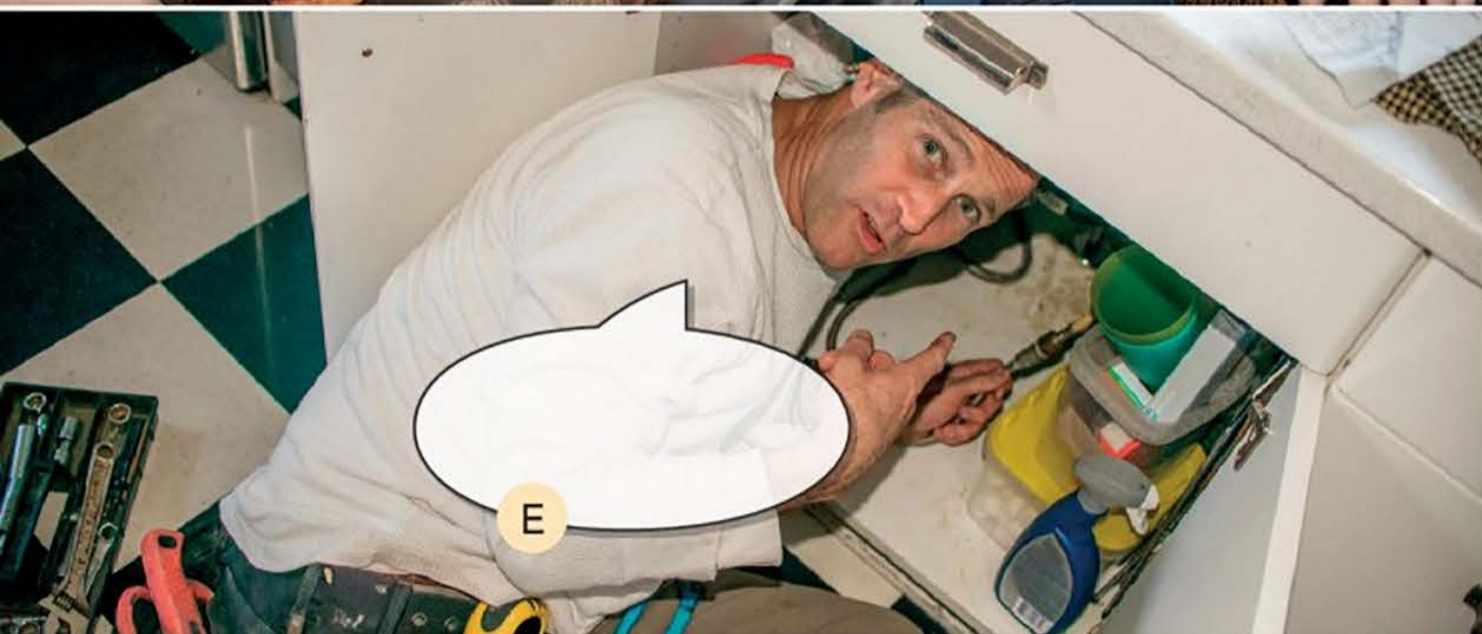
Last year, I went on holiday to the Alps with a group of friends. One day, we climbed a mountain – well, it wasn't really a climb, but it was a long walk – and it took about two hours to get to the top. When we got there, we had lunch. The view was amazing – we could see the sea in the distance. We took photos and just sat in the sun for a while.

Then we went down again, and when we got back to the car, I wanted to take another photo, but I couldn't find my phone – it wasn't in my bag. I thought 'Oh no! It's probably at the top of the mountain, where we had lunch.' I decided the only thing to do was to go back up the mountain to get it, because I didn't want to leave my phone up there. My friends said 'OK, but you can't go on your own', so in the end we all went up again, which was another two hours.

When we got to the top we spent about half an hour looking for the phone, but we couldn't find it anywhere. Then it started to get colder – it was now late afternoon – so I took my jacket out of my bag, and... my phone was in my jacket pocket!

I felt terrible, and really stupid! My friends were very nice about it, but they never let me forget it!

Stuart, from Exeter, UK



4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

verb + *back*

- a Look at the sentences. What's the difference between *come* and *come back*?

Carmen **came** to England.

Carmen **came back** to England.

- b Complete 1–6 with a phrase from the list.

call you back go back give it back
pay you back send them back take it back

- 1 A Are you feeling better?
B Yes, I think I'll _____ to work tomorrow.
- 2 A The shirt you bought me is too small.
B Don't worry. I'll _____ to the shop and change it. I still have the receipt.
- 3 A Hi, Jack. It's me, Karen.
B I can't talk now, I'm driving – I'll _____ in 15 minutes.
- 4 A That's my pen you're using!
B Is it? Sorry. I'll _____ in a minute.
- 5 A Can you lend me £20?
I'll _____ next week.
B OK – here you are.
- 6 A Where did you buy those shoes?
B I got them online, but they're too big. I think I'll _____.

- c 6.13 Listen and check. In pairs, practise the conversations.

- d Ask and answer in groups. Give examples or reasons.

- 1 When someone leaves you a message on your phone, do you usually **call** them **back** immediately?
- 2 If you buy something online that isn't exactly what you wanted, do you always **send** it **back**?
- 3 Have you ever lent somebody money and they didn't **pay** you **back**?
- 4 When you **come back** after a holiday do you usually feel better or worse than before?
- 5 When you borrow something from a friend, do you usually remember to **give** it **back**?
- 6 If you buy something to wear from a shop and then decide you don't like it, do you usually **take** it **back**?

Giving examples and reasons

Examples *For example,...* *For instance,...*

Reasons *I usually...because...*

It depends. When..., I usually...

CAN YOU understand this text?

a Read the article. Does it give you...?

- 1 explanations and tips about queuing
- 2 the history of queuing
- 3 stories about queuing

HOW TO BE A QUEUE WINNER

Do you know why the queues at the other checkouts in the supermarket always seem to move faster than yours? A new book by David Andrews, *Why Does the Other Line Always Move Faster?*, has the answer: because you only notice how fast the other queues are moving when yours is moving slowly. If your queue moves fast, then you won't notice the slower queues at all, because you're busy unloading your trolley, putting things into bags, and paying.

Of course another part of the answer is simple probability. If there are three queues in the supermarket and you join the middle one, there is a two in three chance that one of the other queues will be the fastest, whereas yours only has a one in three chance.

SO HOW CAN YOU BE A QUEUE WINNER?

According to Andrews, this is what you should do:



- 1 **CHOOSE A QUEUE THAT HAS MORE MEN IN IT.** Men are less patient than women, and sometimes give up and leave the queue if it's moving very slowly.



- 2 **CHOOSE A QUEUE ON THE LEFT.** Most people are right-handed, and choose queues on the right, so queues on the left are often shorter.



- 3 **DON'T USE THE EXPRESS LANE.** Lots of people with a few items can be slower than a few people with lots of items.



- 4 **IF YOU CAN, CHOOSE A CHECKOUT WHICH IS 'CASH ONLY'.** Using cash is usually quicker than paying by card.



- 5 **DON'T THINK TOO MUCH!** Sometimes it's best just to join the queue with the fewest people.

British and American English

queue = British English

line = American English

b Read the article again. Match the sentence halves.

- 1 If your queue moves fast,
- 2 If there are three queues,
- 3 If there are a lot of women in the queue,
- 4 If you choose a queue on the left,
- 5 If there are a lot of people in the express lane,
- 6 If people pay cash,

- a yours will probably not be the fastest.
- b it will move more slowly than a normal lane.
- c you'll be too busy to notice the other queues.
- d they'll pay more quickly than with cards.
- e you will probably spend less time waiting.
- f it will move more slowly than a queue with lots of men.

▶ CAN YOU understand these people?

▶ 8.27 Watch or listen and answer the questions.



1 Susie 2 Tarquin 3 Katelyn 4 Joseph 5 Alison

- 1 For Susie happiness is ____ and having good food and music.
 - a going out with friends
 - b being at home with friends
 - c going to a friend's house
- 2 Tarquin speaks ____ French.
 - a very good
 - b very fluent
 - c quite good
- 3 Katelyn doesn't usually ask her parents for advice _____.
 - a because she doesn't get on with them
 - b because they are much older than she is
 - c because she lives far away from them
- 4 Joseph suggests that people who can't sleep _____.
 - a should have the window open at night
 - b should buy a really comfortable bed
 - c shouldn't have their phone in their bedroom
- 5 Alison thinks the British are bad at learning languages _____.
 - a because they don't think they need to
 - b because they don't have good teachers
 - c because English is easier than most other languages

CAN YOU say this in English?

Tick (✓) the box if you can do these things.

Can you...?

- 1 talk about something you would like to learn to do, and someone you think would be interesting to meet
- 2 talk about three things you like, love, and hate doing
- 3 talk about the rules in your (language) school using *must* and *have to*
- 4 give someone advice about learning English using *should* and *shouldn't*
- 5 remember three examples of Murphy's Law in English
- 6 say two true sentences using *mine* and *yours*

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Look at the photos. What style of jeans do you usually buy? What colour? Do you sometimes have problems finding the right ones?

JEANS: STYLE & FIT



- b 11.14 Listen to a talk called *Is too much choice making us unhappy?* Does the speaker think the answer is yes or no?
- c Listen again. What are the five main points in the talk? Choose a, b, or c.
- Nowadays, it is ___ to buy jeans than in the past because there is so much choice.
a easier b more difficult c more fun
 - One of the examples the speaker gives of where we have a lot of choice today is ___.
a buying coffee in supermarkets
b choosing which airline to travel with
c finding a boyfriend or girlfriend
 - Research has shown that when we have a lot of choice we often ___.
a worry that we've chosen the wrong thing
b can't decide what to buy
c buy more than we really need
 - In another study, about jams, Professor Lepper found that people were happier when they had ___ jams to choose from than when they had 24.
a sixteen b six c sixty
 - Professor Lepper suggests that when we go shopping we should ___.
a do research in advance
b look at all the options carefully
c relax and choose quickly
- d In your country is there a lot of choice in the following? Do you think it's a good or bad thing?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 in supermarkets | 4 in coffee shops |
| 2 on TV | 5 in restaurants |
| 3 in clothes shops | |

4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

word building: noun formation

- a Look at some extracts from the listening. Are the **highlighted** words verbs or nouns?

Being able to **choose** from a lot of options is a good thing.

We feel happier when we have less **choice**.

We should try to relax when we have to **decide** what to buy.

We get stressed every time we have to make a **decision**.

- b Read the information about making nouns from verbs. Write the verbs next to the nouns in the chart.

Making nouns from verbs

With some verbs you can make a noun by adding *-ion, -sion, or -ation, -ition*, e.g. *decide* → *decision*.

With some other verbs, the noun is a new word, e.g. *choose* (verb) → *choice* (noun).

Verb	Noun + <i>-ion, -sion, or -ation / -ition</i>	Verb	Noun new words
1 <i>decide</i>	decision	9	choice
2	revision	10	advice
3	confusion	11	flight
4	invention	12	life
5	competition	13	death
6	education	14	success
7	invitation		
8	pronunciation		

- c 11.15 Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable in the multisyllable verbs and nouns.

- d Complete the questions with a noun from **b**.

When was the last time you...?

- had to make a big _____
- got an _____ to a wedding or party
- got an international _____
- got excited about a new _____

Have you ever...?

- won a _____
- given someone _____ about something, e.g. a relationship
- been in a _____ or _____ situation
- not understood somebody because of their _____

- e Ask and answer the questions with a partner.