

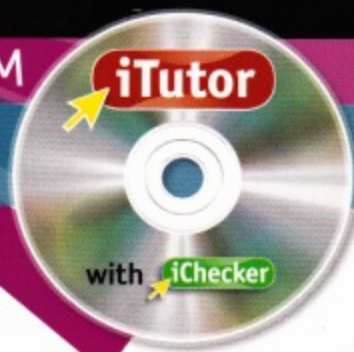
third
edition

ENGLISH FILE

Intermediate Plus Student's Book

with DVD-ROM

with Oxford Online Skills



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OXFORD

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Grammar

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This lamp doesn't work. Can you fix it?

I think we just need to change the bulb.

6A Do it yourself



1 VOCABULARY

DIY and repairs; paraphrasing

- a Look at the photo of the shop. What kind of things does it sell? Do you ever go to shops like this?
- b (3:26) Listen to a person asking about things in a DIY store. Which of the four objects above does he want to buy?
- c Listen again and complete the dialogue. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

A Excuse me.
 B Yes, can I help you?
 A Yes, thanks. I'm ¹_____ for some... Sorry, I don't know the ²_____. They're the ³_____ that you put in the wall. I want to put some pictures on the wall.
 B You mean nails?
 A Ah, yes, that's it. And I need one more thing. My ⁴_____ doesn't ⁵_____. I need a new er...
 B A bulb?
 A Yes, thank you.
 B You'll find them over there, behind the gardening things.

- d ► **Communication** What's it called? A p.109, B p.110.
- e ► **p.160 Vocabulary Bank** DIY and repairs.

2 PRONUNCIATION

consonant clusters

Consonant clusters
 Some words have three (or even four) consonant sounds together, and these can be difficult to pronounce. These are common in:

- 1 words beginning with *scr*, *spr* or *str*, e.g. **script**, **spring**, **struggle**
- 2 in the middle of a word, e.g. **sun**glasses, **des**cribe
- 3 when you add an *s* to a word ending in two consonant sounds, e.g. **pounds**

- a (3:30) Listen and repeat the groups of words.
 - 1 screw screwdriver scream screen
string stress stream straight
 - 2 paintbrush toothbrush electrician handle
 - 3 needles shelves lamps bulbs
- b Practise saying the sentences.
 - 1 I need some screws and a screwdriver.
 - 2 Go straight down the next street.
 - 3 Two electric toothbrushes, please.
 - 4 That's strange – the string's not very strong.
 - 5 Put some new bulbs in the lamps.

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Have you ever been to IKEA or similar stores that sell self-assembly (or flat-pack) furniture? Did you buy anything there? What?
- b Read the information about IKEA. What information does the author give...?
- 1 to show that IKEA is very popular outside Sweden
 - 2 to show that there are also problems with IKEA

It looks so easy at first...

Started in 1943, the Swedish furniture store IKEA has transformed homes around the globe with its cheap, modern Scandinavian style. It has also changed the way we live: one in ten Europeans now sleeps in an IKEA bed, and its catalogue is in more homes than any other publication, including the Bible, the Yellow Pages, and the complete works of Shakespeare.

But along with the pleasure of inexpensive furniture is the pain. The frustrating one-way system used to navigate the stores, for example, or some of the strange names given to the products (Snille chair, Odda chest of drawers, etc.). Most of all, there's the problem of getting the furniture home and trying to put it together. We asked three IKEA shoppers to share their experiences...

- c (3.31) Listen to three people describe an experience with IKEA furniture. What did they buy? Who was the least successful at assembling it?
- d Listen again. Which speaker...?
- A didn't have all the parts he / she needed
- B doesn't blame IKEA for the experience
- C had problems understanding what to do
- D had to assemble the furniture twice
- E hadn't expected to have a problem
- F learned a lesson from the experience

- e (3.32) Listen to some extracts from the listening, and write the missing words. What do you think they mean?
- 1 After hours and hours, and a lot of _____, I finally managed to put it together.
 - 2 So I had to _____ it to _____, move all the bits into the bedroom...
 - 3 I'm quite _____, quite practical, so I thought no problem...
 - 4 I realized I'd put the door handle on the _____ round.
 - 5 It's _____, but at least it has four legs!
- f Talk to a partner. Choose two things that you (or someone you know) have done and tell your partner about it. Use the questions in the box to help you.

Have you ever...?

assembled flat-pack furniture

painted a wall or a room

set up a home cinema system

changed a wheel on a car / a tyre on a bike

set up a Wi-fi network

fixed something in your home, e.g. an appliance that was broken



Describing a process

- When and where did you do it?
 Why did you have to do it?
 Did anyone help you?
 How long did it take?
 What problems did you have?
 How successful were you in the end?



4 READING & SPEAKING

- a You're going to read about some unusual uses for everyday things. Before you read, with a partner, try to complete sentences 1–5.

rice a bowl a potato a banana mayonnaise

- 1 You can use _____ to take out a broken light bulb.
- 2 You can use _____ to make a speaker for your mobile.
- 3 You can use _____ to remove water marks from wood.
- 4 You can use _____ to repair a phone that has got wet.
- 5 You can use _____ to fix a scratched DVD.

- b Read the article once, and check your answers.

- c Look at the **highlighted** verbs and try to guess their meaning. Then match them with the definitions below.

- 1 _____ to move a cloth or your hand backwards and forwards on something while pressing hard
- 2 _____ to clean or dry something with a cloth or towel, e.g. you - the windows of your car after you have washed them
- 3 _____ to connect an electronic device to another device, or to the electricity supply
- 4 _____ to let something fall
- 5 _____ marked on the surface by something sharp
- 6 _____ to make something shine, e.g. your shoes, a mirror
- 7 _____ to take out something
- 8 _____ to turn something in a particular direction, e.g. the lid of a jar
- 9 _____ to make something louder

- d Read the article again. Then with a partner, try to remember exactly what to do for each of the problems in a.

- e Are there any tips you think you might try?

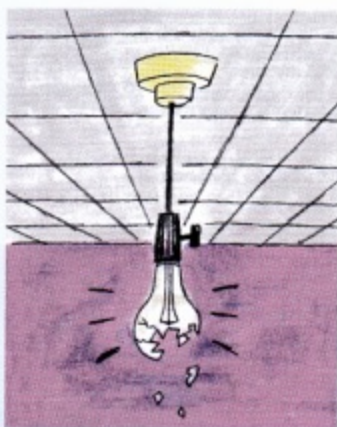
Brilliant uses for everyday things



It's been a bad day. First you dropped your mobile in the pool and now the DVD you wanted to watch is **scratched**. But don't worry, you needn't buy new ones. You can fix them with everyday things you already have at home! Read on for some good DIY tips from the internet.

Mobile phones make our lives easier, but it's so easy to lose them, or **drop** them, worst of all, into water. If that happens to you, you may think the phone is ruined. In fact, you don't have to throw it away. *Reader's Digest* says all you have to do is to take the battery out and put the phone in a bowl of rice overnight. You must use uncooked rice, and it will absorb all of the water. Next morning put the battery back, and the phone will work again.

Another problem with mobile phones is that you probably have a lot of great music on yours, but if you're with a group of friends and you all want to listen, you need to **plug it into** a speaker, and you may not have one at hand. Or do you? Next time, try this easy trick from *Real Simple* magazine. Put the phone into a bowl and press 'play'. The bowl will **amplify** the sound from your mobile's speakers. Now everyone can hear the music! A jar or glass will also work if you don't have a bowl.



In addition to rice, a potato can also make a great DIY tool. Here's an example. The other day I was trying to kill a fly that was buzzing around a ceiling light and the worst happened: I missed the fly but broke the light bulb. Now it can be very difficult to remove a broken bulb, and of course, you mustn't ever do it with bare hands. Luckily, there's another way. According to the *Martha Stewart* website, simply cut a potato in half, press the potato into the remains of the bulb, then **twist** and **remove** it. Remember you must switch off the light first.

Another useful DIY tool is a banana. Check out this idea from *Apartment Therapy*. If you have a scratched DVD that won't play, **rub** the inside of a banana skin over the scratch. Then **polish** the DVD with a soft cloth and – *voilà!* – problem solved. This trick works because the waxy substance in the banana skin fills in the scratch. For deep scratches, you should rub some toothpaste in first.



Even mayonnaise has surprising uses. Everyone knows that you shouldn't put a wet glass on a wooden table, because it will probably leave an ugly mark on the wood. But sometimes you forget. Don't worry, again according to *Apartment Therapy*, just rub some mayonnaise into the mark and leave it for 15 minutes or longer. **Wipe** clean, and the mark will be gone. For best results, you should do this as soon as possible after the mark is made.

5 GRAMMAR obligation, necessity, prohibition, advice

- a Look at some extracts from the article in 4. Complete the chart with the **bold** phrases.

You needn't buy new ones.

In fact, **you don't have to** throw it away.

Reader's Digest says all **you have to** do is to take the battery out.

... but if you're with a group of friends and you all want to listen, **you need to** plug it into a speaker.

...and of course, **you mustn't** ever do it with bare hands.

Remember **you must** switch off the light first.

For deep scratches, **you should** rub some toothpaste in first.

Everyone knows that **you shouldn't** put a wet glass on a wooden table, because it will probably leave an ugly mark on the wood.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 It's an obligation / necessity. | _____ |
| | _____ |
| 2 It isn't an obligation / necessity. | _____ |
| | _____ |
| 3 Don't do it! It's prohibited / dangerous. | _____ |
| 4 It's a good idea. | _____ |
| 5 It isn't a good idea. | _____ |

- b ➤ p.142 Grammar Bank 6A. Learn more about expressing obligation, necessity, prohibition, and advice.
- c Look at the problems and possible solutions below. Make three sentences using the expressions in **bold**.

- 1 Your microwave has a bad smell.
 a) buy a new one
 b) put half a lemon in a glass of water and cook it on high
 c) clean it with strong detergent

mustn't / don't have to / should

You don't have to buy a new one.

- 2 Your leather sofa has a scratch.
 a) paint the scratch with a permanent pen
 b) pay a professional to repair it
 c) rub some olive oil on it

needn't / shouldn't / should

- 3 Your cups have tea and coffee stains.
 a) only use dark coloured cups for tea and coffee
 b) wash them with water and bleach*
 c) clean them with a mixture of salt and lemon juice

should / mustn't / don't have to

* a chemical that makes something become white

6 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a What would you suggest in these situations? Compare your ideas with a partner.

What shall I do?

you spill red wine on your white trousers

you think your computer might have a virus

one of the screws in your glasses keeps coming out

you have a biro mark on your jeans

the heel breaks on one of your shoes

there's a power cut, and you have a freezer full of food

you can't get good reception on your phone

the zip on your suitcase breaks at the airport

your car is nearly out of petrol and the nearest petrol station is 20 km away

one of your shoelaces breaks while you're out



Responding to other people's suggestions

That's a brilliant idea!
 Yes, that really works.
 Are you sure that would work?
 I suppose that might work.
 That sounds dangerous to me.
 I wouldn't want to try that.

- b Choose the best solution you discussed in a and write a short paragraph about it for a competition on the internet. Describe the problem and give instructions for solving it.