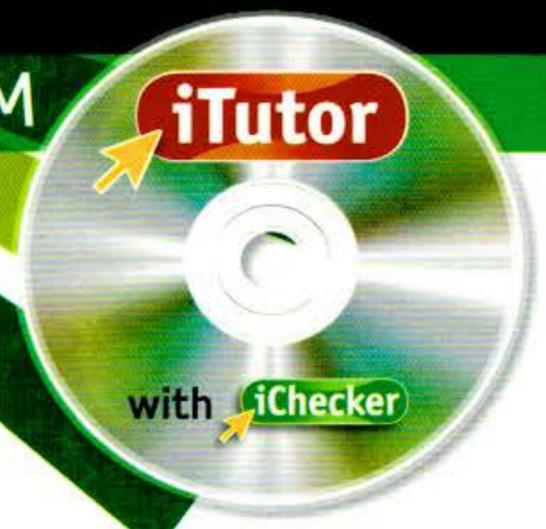


third
edition

ENGLISH FILE

Intermediate Student's Book

with DVD-ROM



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OXFORD

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10B Two murder mysteries

You were a detective with Scotland Yard, weren't you?

Yes, I was.

1 VOCABULARY crime

- a Have you heard of Jack the Ripper? What do you know about him?
- b Match the words and definitions.

detectives evidence murder murderer
 prove solve suspects victims witnesses

- 1 _____ *noun* police officers who investigate crimes
- 2 _____ *noun* people who see something which has happened, and then tell others (e.g. the police) about it
- 3 _____ *noun* people who are hurt or killed by somebody in a crime
- 4 _____ *noun* a person who plans and kills another person
- 5 _____ *noun* the crime of killing a person illegally and deliberately
- 6 _____ *noun* the facts, signs, etc. which tell you who committed a crime
- 7 _____ *noun* people who are thought to be guilty of a crime
- 8 _____ (a mystery) *verb* to find the correct answer to why something happened
- 9 _____ (sth) *verb* to use facts and evidence to show something is true

c (5 34)) Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

d Read *Who was Jack the Ripper?* and complete the gaps with words from b.

e Read the article again and find the answer to these questions.

- 1 Where and when did the murders take place?
- 2 How many murders were there?
- 3 How long did the murders go on for?
- 4 Who are the main suspects?
- 5 What does Patricia Cornwell usually do?
- 6 How did she try to solve the mystery?

it out straight. My knife's so nice and sharp I want to get to work right away if I get a chance. Good luck.
 yours truly
 Jack the Ripper

WHO WAS JACK THE RIPPER?

ONE OF THE GREAT UNSOLVED MYSTERIES OF ALL TIME IS THAT OF JACK THE RIPPER.

In the autumn of 1888 a brutal ² _____ walked the dark, foggy streets of London, terrorizing the inhabitants of the city.

The ³ _____ were all women, and the police seemed powerless to stop the murders. There were no ⁴ _____ to the crimes – so the police had no idea what the murderer looked like. Panic and fear among Londoners was increased by a letter sent to Scotland Yard by the murderer. In the letter he made fun of the police's attempts to catch him and promised to kill again. It finished 'Yours truly, Jack the Ripper'. This was the first of many letters sent to the police. The murders continued – seven in total. But in November they suddenly stopped, three months after they had first begun.

Jack the Ripper was never caught and for more than a century historians, writers, and ⁵ _____ have examined the ⁶ _____ and tried to discover and ⁷ _____ his identity. Hundreds of articles and books have been written and many films made about the murders. But the question, 'Who was Jack the Ripper?' has remained unanswered. There have been plenty of ⁸ _____, including a doctor, a businessman, a painter, and even a member of the royal family.

The American crime writer Patricia Cornwell tried to ⁹ _____ the real-life murder mystery of Jack the Ripper. After spending a considerable amount of time and money on her investigation, and analysing DNA samples, Cornwell thought she had proved who Jack the Ripper really was. However, other experts disagree with her, and a new theory has recently been put forward.

2 LISTENING

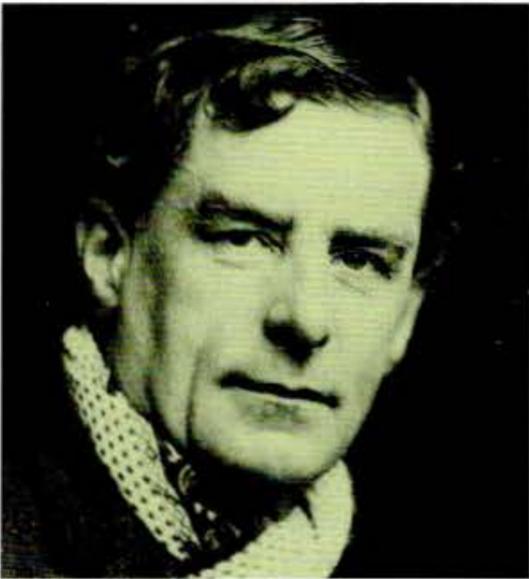
- a **5 35**) Now listen to the first part of an interview with a retired police inspector, who is an expert on Jack the Ripper. Complete the information about the suspects.



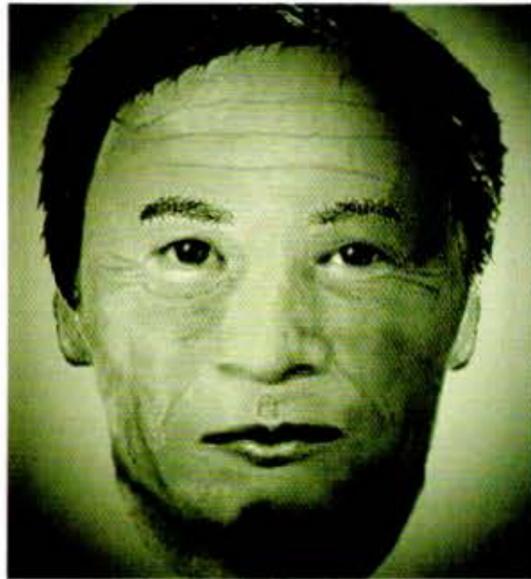
Prince Albert,
Queen Victoria's _____



_____ Maybrick,
a cotton merchant



Walter Sickert,
an _____



Carl Feigenbaum,
a _____

- b **5 36**) Listen to the second part of the interview and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
- Cornwell's evidence is mainly scientific.
 - She took DNA samples from a letter written by Sickert.
 - Art lovers were angry with Cornwell.
 - There is evidence that Sickert was abroad at the time of some of the murders.
 - There is a letter that some people think Maybrick wrote confessing to the crimes.
 - Inspector Morton thinks that Prince Albert was a serial killer.
 - Carl Feigenbaum was executed in London for another murder.
 - Trevor Marriott found that Feigenbaum had travelled to London at the time of the murders.
 - The Inspector doesn't want to say who he thinks the murderer is.
 - He doesn't think the mystery will ever be solved.
- c Listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.
- d Do you know of any famous unsolved crimes in your country?

3 GRAMMAR question tags

- a Look at four questions from the interview and complete them with the missing words.
- 'You were a detective with Scotland Yard, _____?'
 - 'It's incredible, _____?'
 - 'But you don't think she's right, _____?'
 - 'There's been another recent theory, _____?'
- b **5 37**) Listen and check. What's the difference between these questions and direct questions, e.g. between **1** and *Were you a detective with Scotland Yard?*
- c **p.151 Grammar Bank 10B.** Learn more about questions tags and practise them.

4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

intonation in question tags

- a **5 39**) Listen and complete the dialogue between a policeman and a suspect.

P Your surname's Jones, _____?
 S Yes, it is.
 P And you're 27, _____?
 S Yes, that's right.
 P You weren't at home last night at 8.00, _____?
 S No, I wasn't. I was at the theatre.
 P But you don't have any witnesses, _____?
 S Yes, I do. My wife was with me.
 P Your wife wasn't with you, _____?
 S How do you know?
 P Because she was with me. At the police station. We arrested her yesterday.

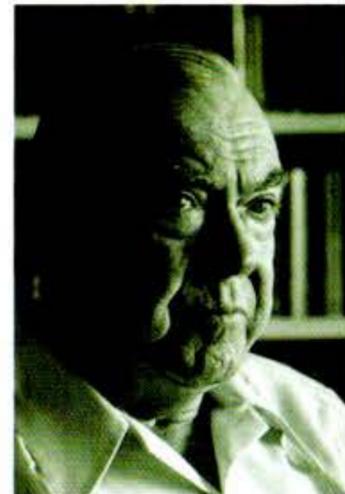
- b **5 40**) Listen and repeat the question tags. Copy the rhythm and intonation.
- c **Communication Just checking A p.108 B p.112.** Role-play a police interview.
- d Which detective TV series or films are popular in your country at the moment? Do you enjoy watching these kinds of programmes?

5 READING & LISTENING

- a Do you enjoy reading crime novels? If so, which ones? If not, why not? Have you read a crime story recently? What was it about?
- b 5 41))) Read and listen to **Part 1** of a short story. Use the glossary to help you. Then answer the questions with a partner.
- 1 Where did the murder take place?
 - 2 What did the prisoner look like?
 - 3 How many witnesses saw him?
 - 4 Why did Mrs Salmon go to the window?
 - 5 When did Mr MacDougall see Adams?
 - 6 Did Mr Wheeler see Adams's face?

The Case for the Defence

is a short story written by novelist Graham Greene. The story takes place in England around the time it was written, in the late 1930s, when the death penalty for murder still existed. It was abolished in 1965.



The Case for the Defence

BY GRAHAM GREENE

PART 1

It was the strangest murder trial I have ever attended. They named it the Peckham murder in the headlines, although Northwood Street, where Mrs Parker was found murdered, was not actually in Peckham.

The prisoner was a well-built man with bloodshot eyes. An ugly man, one you wouldn't forget in a hurry – and that was an important point. The prosecution intended to call four witnesses who hadn't forgotten him and who had seen him hurrying away from the little red house in Northwood Street.

At two o'clock in the morning Mrs Salmon, who lived at 15 Northwood Street, had been unable to sleep. She heard a door shut and so she went to the window and saw Adams (the accused) on the steps of the victim's house. He had just come out and he was wearing gloves. Before he moved away, he had looked up – at her window.

Henry MacDougall, who had been driving home late, nearly ran over Adams at the corner of Northwood Street because he was walking in the middle of the road, looking dazed. And old Mr Wheeler, who lived next door to Mrs Parker, at number 12, and was woken up by a noise and got up and looked out of the window, just as Mrs Salmon had done, saw Adams's back and, as he turned, those bloodshot eyes. In Laurel Avenue he had been seen by yet another witness.

Glossary 1

trial /ˈtraɪəl/ the process where a judge listens to evidence and decides if sb is guilty or innocent

Peckham /ˈpekəm/ an area in South London

the prosecution /prɒsɪˈkjuːʃn/ the lawyer(s) who try to show that sb is guilty of a crime

SONY



PART 2

'I understand,' the lawyer for the prosecution said, 'that the defence intends to plead "mistaken identity". Adams's wife will tell you that he was with her at two in the morning on February 14. However, after you have heard the witnesses for the prosecution and examined carefully the features of the prisoner, I don't think you will be prepared to admit the possibility of a mistake.'

Mrs Salmon was called again. She was the ideal witness, with her slight Scottish accent and her expression of honesty and kindness. There was no malice in her, and no sense of importance. She told them what she had seen and how she had rung the police station.

'And do you see the man here in court?'

She looked straight at the big man in the dock, who stared hard at her with his bloodshot eyes, without emotion.

'Yes,' she said, 'there he is.'

'You are quite certain?'

She said simply, 'I couldn't be mistaken, sir.'

'Thank you, Mrs Salmon.'

The lawyer for the defence began to cross-examine Mrs Salmon.

'Now, Mrs Salmon, you must remember that a man's life may depend on your evidence.'

'I do remember it, sir.'

'Is your eyesight good?'

'I have never had to wear spectacles, sir.'

'You're fifty-five years old, aren't you?'

'Fifty-six, sir.'

'And the man you saw was on the other side of the road, is that right?'

'Yes, sir, he was.'

'And it was two o'clock in the morning. You must have remarkable eyes, Mrs Salmon?'

'No, sir. There was moonlight, and when the man looked up, he had the lamplight on his face.'

'And you have no doubt whatever that the man you saw is the prisoner?'

'None whatever, sir. It isn't a face you can easily forget.'

Glossary 2

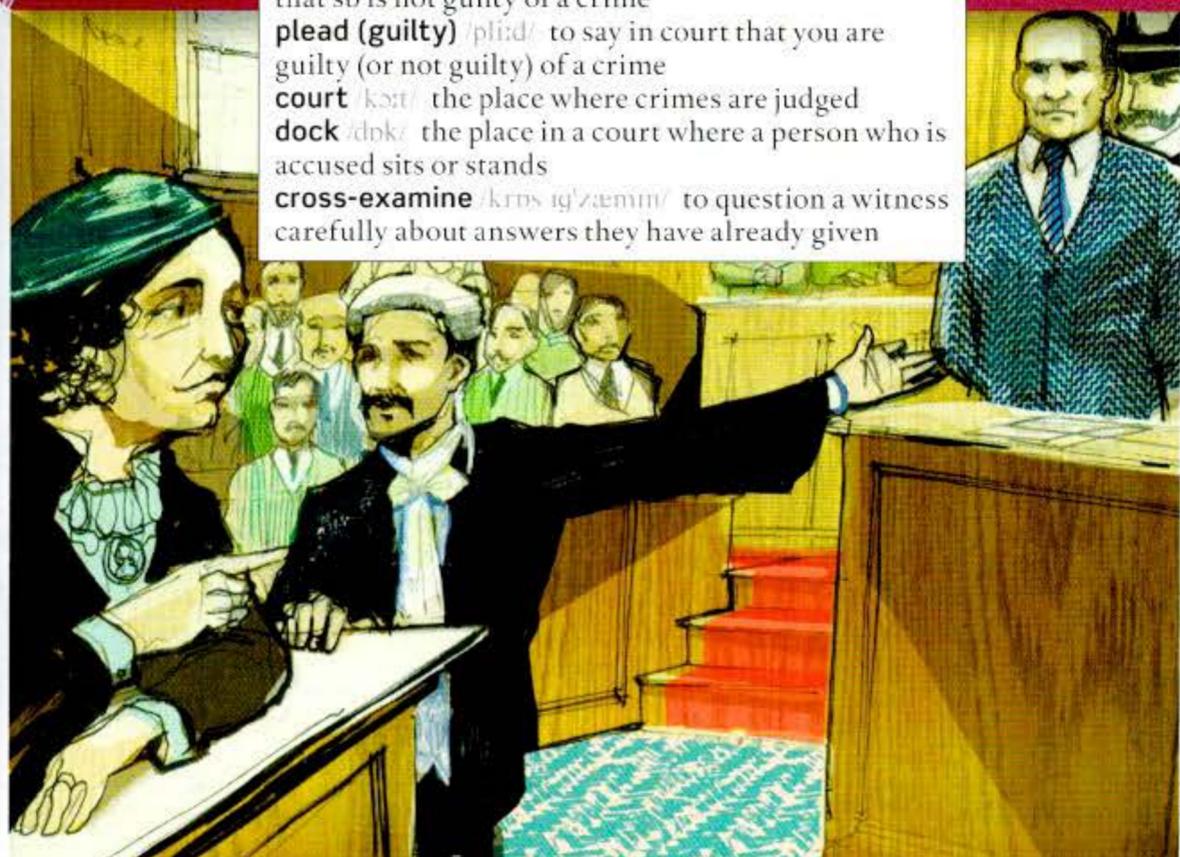
the defence /dɪ'fens/ the lawyer(s) who try to show that sb is not guilty of a crime

plead (guilty) /pli:d/ to say in court that you are guilty (or not guilty) of a crime

court /kɔ:t/ the place where crimes are judged

dock /dɒk/ the place in a court where a person who is accused sits or stands

cross-examine /krɒs ɪg'zæmɪn/ to question a witness carefully about answers they have already given



- c 5 42)) Now read and listen to **Part 2**. Then answer the questions with a partner.
- 1 Adams's defence was 'mistaken identity'. What does this mean?
 - 2 Where did Adams say that he was?
 - 3 What did the prosecution lawyer ask Mrs Salmon?
 - 4 What three reasons did she give to explain how she had seen Adams's face so clearly?
- d 5 43)) Read the glossary for **Part 3** of the story, and check how the words are pronounced. Then listen to **Part 3** and answer the questions with a partner.

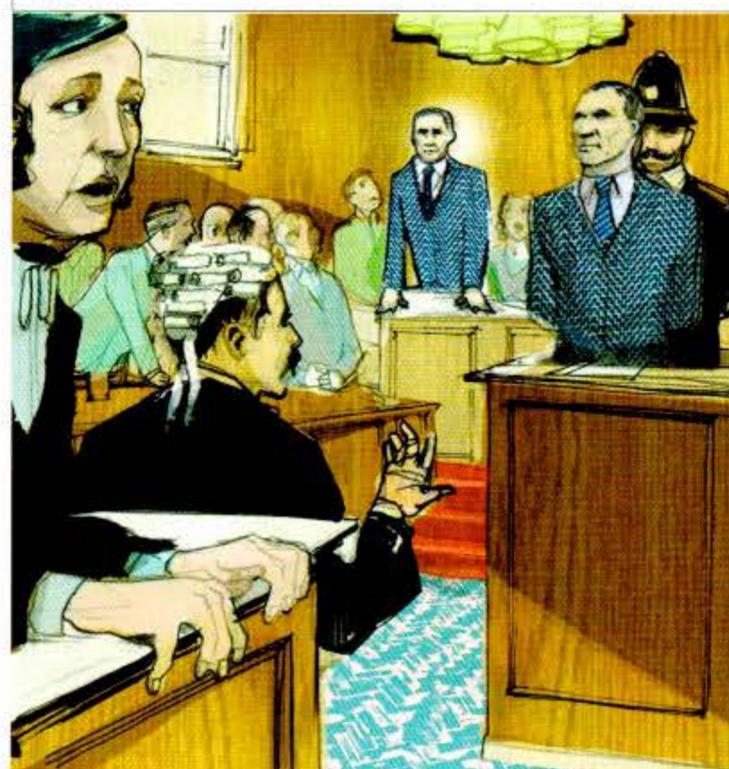
Glossary 3

swear /swɛə/ to make a public promise that something is true

case /keɪs/ something that is being officially investigated by the police, e.g. a murder case

alibi /ælɪ'baɪ/ evidence that proves sb was in a different place at the time that a crime was committed

be acquitted /bi ə'kwɪtɪd/ to be declared not guilty of a crime



- 1 Who was the man at the back of the court?
 - 2 How was he dressed?
 - 3 What did the defence lawyer say to Mrs Salmon?
 - 4 What was the man's alibi?
 - 5 Why was the man acquitted?
 - 6 Why was there a big crowd outside the court?
 - 7 Why did the brothers refuse to leave by the back entrance?
 - 8 What happened to one of the brothers?
 - 9 Why does the writer ask the question at the end, *If you were Mrs Salmon, could you sleep at night?*
- e Do you like the way the story ends? Why (not)?