



American English File

Student Book 3

Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Paul Seligson and Clive Oxenden are the original co-authors of *English File 1* (pub. 1996) and *English File 2* (pub. 1997).



1A present tenses: simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs

simple present: *I live, he works, etc.*

They **work** in a bank.
Where **do** you **live**?
He **doesn't wear** glasses.
She **usually has** cereal for breakfast.
I'm **never late** for work.

- Use the simple present for things that are always true or happen regularly.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g. *lives, studies, watches*.
- Remember the word order for questions: (question word), auxiliary, subject, base form of verb.
- Put adverbs of frequency, e.g., *usually*, before the main verb and after *be*.

present continuous:
be + verb + -ing

A Who are you **waiting for**?
B I'm **waiting** for a friend.
A What are you **doing** after class?
B I'm **going** to the cafe.

- Use the present continuous (not simple present) for actions in progress at the time of speaking or for future arrangements.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g., *living, studying, getting*.

action and non-action verbs

A What are you **cooking** tonight?
B I'm **making** pasta.
A Great! I really **like** pasta.

- Verbs that describe actions, e.g., *make, cook*, can be used in the simple present or continuous.
- Verbs that describe states or feelings (not actions), e.g., *like, want, be*, are **not** normally used in the present continuous.
- Common non-action verbs are **agree, be, believe, belong, depend, forget, hate, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, prefer, realize, recognize, seem, suppose**.

▲ A few verbs have an action and a non-action meaning. The most common is *have*.
I have a big car. = possession (non-action)
I can't talk now. I'm having lunch.
= an activity (action)

1B past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect

simple past: *worked, stopped, went, had, etc.*

They **got married** last year.
What time **did** you **wake up** this morning?
I **didn't have** time to do my homework.

- Use the simple past for finished past actions.

past continuous: *was / were + verb + -ing*

A What **were** you **doing** at six o'clock last night?
B I **was watching** TV. It was a cold night and it **was raining**.

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific time in the past.

past perfect: *had + past participle*

When they turned on the TV, the game **had finished**.
I felt nervous because I **hadn't flown** before.

- Use the past perfect when you are talking about the past and you want to talk about an earlier past action.

using narrative tenses together

When John **arrived**, they **had** dinner.
(First John arrived. Then they had dinner.)

When John **arrived**, they **were having** dinner.

(When John arrived, they were in the middle of dinner.)

When John **arrived**, they **had had** dinner.
(They had dinner before John arrived.)

- Remember **Irregular verbs** p.156.

1C future forms

be going to + base form

future plans and intentions

My sister's **going to adopt** a child.
Are you **going to buy** a new car?
I'm **not going to go** to New York next week.

predictions

I think they're **going to win**. (They're playing very well.)
It's **going to rain**. (The sky is very dark.)

- Use *going to* **NOT** *will / won't* when you have already decided to do something.
- With the verb *go* you can leave out the infinitive.
I'm not going (to go) to New York.

present continuous: *be + verb + -ing*

future arrangements

We're **getting** married in October.
They're **meeting** at 10:00.
She's **leaving** on Friday.

- You can usually use present continuous or *going to* for future plans / arrangements.
 - *going to* shows that you have made a decision.
We're going to get married in the summer.
 - Present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.
We're getting married on July 12th (e.g., we've booked the church).

will + base form

I'll **have** the steak. (instant decision)
I **won't tell** anybody where you are. (promise)
I'll **carry** that bag for you. (offer)
You'll **love** the movie! (prediction)

- Use *will / won't* (NOT the simple present) for instant decisions, promises, offers, and predictions.
- In sentences with *I* and *we*, *shall* (and not *will*) is sometimes used to offer to do something or to make a suggestion, but this is very formal.
Shall we go for a walk?

1A

a Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

- Ouch! **You stand** on my foot! You're standing
- They have always breakfast** in bed on Sunday morning.
 - She can't come to the phone now. **She takes a shower**.
 - We are needing an answer** from you before Wednesday.
 - I'm studing a lot now** because I have exams next week.
 - She don't eat** meat at all.
 - They always are late**.
 - Do you go out** tonight?
 - He never replys** to my e-mails!
 - A** Are you going to the park this afternoon?
B I don't know. **It's depending on the weather.**

b Write questions in the present continuous or simple present.

- A** What are you eating? (you / eat) **B** A cheese sandwich.
- A** Where _____ lunch today? (you / have)
B At home. My mother's making pasta.
 - A** What _____? (he / do)
B He's an accountant.
 - A** _____ this weekend? (you / go away)
B No, we're staying here.
 - A** _____ to eat out tonight? (you / want)
B Yes, that would be nice.
 - A** What _____? (she / cook)
B I don't know, but it smells good.

1B

a Combine the two sentences. Use the verb in **bold** in the past continuous or past perfect.

- Sarah **took** a nap from 3:00 to 5:00. Peter picked up the tickets at 4:00.
Peter picked up the tickets when Sarah was taking a nap.
- They **watched** TV from 7:00 until 9:00. I arrived at 7:30.
When I arrived, they _____ TV.
 - He **left** the office at 7:00. She called him at 8:00.
When she called him, he _____ the office.
 - I **studied** for the test the night before. The test didn't go well.
The test didn't go well although I _____ the night before.
 - He **drove** to work this morning. In the middle of his trip, he had an accident.
When he _____ to work this morning, he had an accident.
 - He only **had** five lessons. He passed his driving test.
When he passed his driving test, he _____ (only) five lessons.

b Complete with the simple past, past continuous, or past perfect.

- We didn't realize that we had been there before.
(not realize, be)
- A** How _____? (the accident / happen)
B He _____ back from Chicago when he _____ a tree. (drive, hit)
 - I _____ to cook dinner when they _____ me to say they couldn't come. (already / start, call)
 - When I got home, I was very tired, so I _____ a shower and _____ to bed. (take, go)
 - I arrived too late. The concert _____ and my friends _____ home. (finish, go)
 - The driver _____ control of his car because he _____ on his cell phone. (lose, talk)

1C

a Circle the correct form. Put a check (✓) next to the sentence if both are possible.

- I'm not going / I won't go to work tomorrow because it's Saturday.
- I'm going to study / I'll study English here next year.
 - We'll go / We're going to Brazil next week. I can't wait.
 - What are you going to wear / are you wearing to the party?
 - Do you think it will rain / it's going to rain tomorrow?
 - A** This is heavy. **B** I'll help / I help you.
 - I'm meeting / I meet a friend this evening.
 - I'm really sorry. I promise I won't do / I'm not going to do it again.
 - They're getting / They're going to get married in May.

b Complete B's replies with a correct future form.

- A** Sorry, Ann's not in.
B OK. I'll call back later. (call back)
- A** There's no milk.
B Don't worry. I _____ some. (get)
 - A** Can we meet on Tuesday?
B Sorry, I can't. I _____ to Boston on Tuesday. (go)
 - A** Can we have pizza for lunch?
B No, we _____ chicken. I've already put it in the oven. (have)
 - A** Is that the phone?
B Yes, but don't get up. I _____ it. (answer)
 - A** Jane's put on a lot of weight!
B She's pregnant. She _____ a baby in August. (have)

2A present perfect and simple past

present perfect simple: *have / has + past participle (worked, seen, etc.)*

past actions at an indefinite time in the past	unfinished states or actions that started in the past and are true now	with <i>already</i> and <i>yet</i>
I've been to Miami, but I haven't been to Tampa. She's never used an ATM. Have you ever lost your credit card?	I've known her for ten years. How long have they worked here? They've worked here since 2004.	I've already seen the movie. He hasn't found a job yet ? Have they left yet ?

- We often use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect. They go before the main verb.
- Use *for* + a period of time. e.g., *for two weeks*; use *since* with a point of time, e.g., *since Wednesday*.
- Use *How long ... ?* + present perfect to ask about a period of time from the past until now.
- For irregular past participles see page 156.
- already* goes before the main verb in [+] sentences; *yet* goes at the end in [-] and [?] sentences.
- The words *already* and *yet* are also used with the simple past with the same meaning.
We've already eaten. = *We already ate.*
He hasn't done it yet. = *He didn't do it yet.*

present perfect or simple past?

I've **been** to Miami twice. (= in my life up to now)
How long **have you been** married?
(= you are married now)
I've **bought** a new computer. (= I don't say exactly when)

I **went** there in 1998 and 2002. (= on two specific occasions)
How long **were** you married?
(= you are not married now)
I **bought** it on Saturday. (= I say when)

- Use the present perfect when there is a connection between the past and the present.
- Use the simple past to ask or talk about **finished** actions in the past, when the time is mentioned or understood. We often use a past time expression, e.g., *January, last week, etc.*

2B present perfect continuous

present perfect continuous for unfinished actions

How long **have you been studying** English?
He's **been working** here since April.
They've **been going out** together for three years.

- have / has been + verb + -ing*
- Use the present perfect continuous with *for* or *since* with **action verbs** (e.g., *learn, go, etc.*).

⚠ With **non-action verbs** (e.g., *know, be, etc.*) use the present perfect simple NOT the present perfect continuous with *for* or *since*.

I've known her for ages. NOT *I've been knowing her for ages.*

With *live* and *work* you can use the present perfect simple or continuous with *for* or *since*.

I've been living here for six months.
I've lived here for six months.

present perfect continuous for recent continuous actions

A Your eyes are red. **Have you been crying?**
B No, I've **been cutting** onions.

- Use the present perfect continuous for actions that have been going on very recently. They have usually just stopped.

2C comparatives and superlatives

comparing two things (or actions)

My sister is a little **taller than** my brother.
San Francisco is **more expensive than** Chicago.
This test is **less difficult than** the last one.

Olive oil is **better** for you **than** butter.
You drive **more slowly than** I do.
Atlanta played **worse** today **than** last week.

Flying isn't **as comfortable as** going by train.
He doesn't smoke **as much as** she does.
Her new car looks **the same as** the old one.

- Regular comparative adjectives / adverbs:
hard > harder, big > bigger, easy > easier, modern > more modern, difficult > more difficult, carefully > more carefully
- Irregular comparative adjectives / adverbs: *good / well > better, bad / badly > worse, far > farther / further*
- After *than* or *as* we can use an object pronoun *me, him, her, etc.*, or a subject pronoun (*I, he, she*) + auxiliary verb, e.g., *She's taller than me* OR *She's taller than I am* but NOT *She's taller than I*.

superlatives

He's **the tallest** player on the team.
What is **the most expensive** capital city in Asia?
This book is **the least difficult** to understand.
She's **the best student** in the class.

Who drives **the most carefully** in your family?
That's **the worst** they've ever played.

- Form superlatives like comparatives but use *-est* instead of *-er* and *most / least* instead of *more / less*.
- You normally use *the* before superlatives, but you can also use possessive adjectives, e.g., *my best friend, their most famous song*.

2A

a Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

I've never saw *Star Wars*. I've never seen.

- 1 He left pretty early, but **he yet hasn't arrived**.
- 2 **We don't see each other** since we graduated.
- 3 **Have you ever wrote** a poem?
- 4 **She have never been to** Seoul.
- 5 **I've lent him \$50** last week, but he hasn't paid me back yet.
- 6 I don't see them often but **I've known them since ten years**.
- 7 **What year have you graduated?**
- 8 We're lost. **We already have been** down this road twice.
- 9 I sent her an e-mail last week, **but she doesn't reply yet**.
- 10 **They live in that house** since 1980.

b Complete the dialogues with the simple past or present perfect.

I've **already seen** that movie twice. (already / see)

- 1 A How long _____ at the university? (you / be)
B I _____ two years ago. I'm in my third year now. (start)
- A Do you live with your parents?
B I _____ with them for the first two years but then I _____ into a student residence last September and I _____ there since then. (live, move, live)
- 2 A _____ a job yet? (your brother / find)
B Yes, he _____ work in a hotel. (already / start)
- 3 A _____ to Nobu – that new Japanese restaurant? (you / ever / be)
B Yes, we _____ there for my birthday. (go)
A What was it like?
B The food _____ fantastic but it _____ a fortune! (be, cost)

2B

a Make sentences with the present perfect continuous (and *for / since* if necessary).

she / work there / 2003 ⊕
She's been working there since 2003.

- 1 how long / they / go out together ?
- 2 I / study English / two years ⊕
- 3 he / feel very well recently ⊖
- 4 you / read that book / months! ⊕
- 5 you / wait / a long time ?
- 6 we / spend much time together ⊖
- 7 how long / she / live there ?
- 8 I / rent this house / three years. ⊕
- 9 the elevator / work / 10 o'clock ⊖
- 10 she / work here / a long time ?

b Complete with a verb from the list in the present perfect continuous.

bark cry do eat play shop not sleep watch

- A Your sister's lost a lot of weight!
B Yes. She **'s been eating** a lot less recently.
- 1 A Your eyes are red. _____ you _____?
B Yes. I _____ a sad movie.
 - 2 A It's very late. Why aren't you in bed?
B I can't sleep. That dog _____ for the last two hours.
 - 3 A You look tired.
B I know. I _____ well recently.
 - 4 A Wow! You bought a lot of things!
B Yes, we _____ all day.
 - 5 A You look hot! What _____ you _____?
B I _____ at the park with the children.

2C

a Complete with one word.

She's much **more** intelligent than her brother.

- 1 He's not as smart _____. he thinks he is.
- 2 It's _____ best book I've read in a long time.
- 3 The trip took longer _____ we expected.
- 4 I think it was the saddest movie I've _____ seen.
- 5 Is Texas the biggest state _____ the US?
- 6 He's the _____ selfish person I've ever met.
- 7 Your watch is the same _____ mine.
- 8 My father speaks _____ quickly than I do.
- 9 We don't go swimming _____ often as we did before.
- 10 Her brother's about 10 and she's a year younger than _____.

b Complete with the comparative or superlative of the **bold** word.

Mexican food is much **spicier** than Italian food.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 It's _____ than it was this time last year. | spicy |
| 2 Jan's _____ of all my sisters. | hot |
| 3 He's _____ person in the office. | competitive |
| 4 He looks much _____ with shorter hair. | lazy |
| 5 I sat next to _____ person at the party! | good |
| 6 Could we meet a little _____ tomorrow? | boring |
| 7 It was _____ movie I've seen this year. | early |
| 8 Sue is _____ member of my family. | bad |
| 9 The _____ way to travel is by train. | ambitious |
| 10 The beach was _____ from the hotel than we expected. | safe |
| | far |

3A *must, have to, should* (obligation)

obligation / necessity: *have to / must* (+ base form)

You **have to** wear a seat belt in a car.
Do you **have to** work on Saturdays?
I **had to** wear a uniform at my elementary school.
I'll **have to** get up early tomorrow. My interview is at 9:00.

I **must** remember to call Emily tonight – it's her birthday.
You **must** be on time for class tomorrow – there's a test.

- *Must* and *have to* have a very similar meaning. *Have to* is more common in speaking and for **general, external** obligations, for example rules and laws. *Must* is more common in official forms, notices, and signs and for **specific** (i.e. on one occasion) or **personal** obligations. Compare:
 - *Have to* is a normal verb and it exists in all tenses.
 - *Must* is a modal verb. The only forms are *must* and *must not*.
 - You can also use *have to* or *must* for strong recommendations, e.g., *You have to / must see that movie – it's fantastic.*

no obligation / necessity: *don't have to*

You **don't have to** pay for the tickets. They're free.
You **don't have to** go to the party if you don't want to.

prohibition: *must not* (+ base form)

Passengers **must not** leave bags unattended.

- *Don't have to* and *must not* are completely different. Compare:
 - You must not drive down this street.* = It's prohibited, against the law.
 - You don't have to drive. We can get a train.* = You can drive if you want to but it's not necessary / obligatory.
- You can often use *can't* or *not allowed to* instead of *must not*.
 - You must not park here. You can't park here. You're not allowed to park here.*

⚠ *Have got to* is sometimes used instead of *have to* in spoken English, e.g., *I've got to go to now.*

advice or opinion: *should / shouldn't* (+ base form)

You **should** take warm clothes with you to Quito. It might be cold at night.
I think the government **should** do something about unemployment.

- *Should* is not as strong as *must / have to*. We use it to say if we think something is the right or wrong thing to do.
- *Should* is a modal verb. The only forms are *should* and *shouldn't*.
- You can also use *ought to* and *ought not to* instead of *should / shouldn't*.
 - You should take an umbrella with you. You ought to take an umbrella with you.*

3B *must, may, might, can't* (deduction)

when you are sure something is true: *must*

They **must** be out. There aren't any lights on.
She **must** have a lot of money. She drives a Porsche.

when you think something is possibly true: *may / might*

His phone's off. He **might** be on the plane now.
She **might not** like that skirt. It's not her style.
She's not at home. She **may** be working.
He hasn't written. He **may not** have my address.

when you are sure something is impossible / not true: *can't*

He **can't** be sick. I saw him at the gym.
They **can't** be Italian. They're speaking to each other in Spanish.

- We often use *must, may / might, and can't* to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- In this context, the opposite of *must* is *can't* NOT ~~must not~~.

3C *can, could, be able to* (ability and possibility)

can / could

I **can** speak Spanish very well.
She **could** play the violin when she was three.
She **can't** come tonight. She's sick.
They **couldn't** wait because they were in a hurry.
Could you open the door, please?

- *Can* is a modal verb. It only has a present, past, and conditional form (but can also be used with a future meaning).
- For other tenses and forms use *be able to*.

be able to + base form

I **am able to** accept your invitation.
They **weren't able to** come.
I'll **be able to** practice my English in the US.
She **has been able to** speak French since she was a child.
I'd like **to be able to** ski.
I love **being able to** sleep late on weekends.

- You can use *be able to* in the present, past, future, present perfect, and as a gerund or infinitive.
- *be able to* in the present and past is more formal than *can / could*.

3A

a Circle the correct form.

You *don't have to* / **must not** drink that water. It's not safe.

- 1 We *must not* / *don't have to* hurry. We have plenty of time.
- 2 You *must* / *should* remember to write the report. The boss will be furious if you forget.
- 3 The exhibition was free so I *hadn't to* / *didn't have to* pay.
- 4 *Do you have to* / *Should you* wear a uniform at your school?
- 5 We *must* / *had to* wait two hours at security and nearly missed our flight.
- 6 *Had you to* / *Did you have to* do a lot of homework when you were at school?
- 7 I think people in apartments *must not* / *shouldn't* have dogs.
- 8 She's allergic to dairy products so she *can't* / *doesn't have to* eat anything made from milk.

b Complete the second sentence with **two** or **three** words so it means the same as the first.

Smoking is prohibited here. You must not smoke here.

- 1 It isn't a good idea to go swimming after a big meal.
You _____ swimming after a big meal.
- 2 Was it necessary for them to pay cash?
Did _____ pay cash?
- 3 The meeting isn't obligatory.
You _____ go to the meeting.
- 4 It's bad manners to talk loudly on a cell on a train.
People _____ quietly on their cell phones on a train.
- 5 Trucks are not allowed to use this road.
Trucks _____ this road.

3B

a Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 He must be over 70. I | A He hasn't seen me in a long time. |
| 2 He can't be in college. J | B He sends me lots of e-mails. |
| 3 He may not remember me. H | C He must be joking. |
| 4 He might like this book. F | D He's interested in history. |
| 5 He must be very shy. G | E He sometimes works late. |
| 6 He can't be serious. A | F He gets up very early. |
| 7 He may be in bed already. D | G He's only 16. |
| 8 He might not be at home yet. E | H He's not fit enough. |
| 9 He must have a computer. C | I He retired 10 years ago. |
| 10 He can't be a good athlete. B | J He never opens his mouth. |

b Complete with *might (not)*, *must*, or *can't*.

This sauce is really spicy. It must have chili in it.

- 1 A What music is this?
B I'm not sure but it _____ be Mozart.
- 2 She looks very young. She _____ be more than 16.
- 3 I'm not sure why she hasn't called. She _____ have my new number.
- 4 They _____ have a lot of money. They live in a huge house.
- 5 He _____ be away. His car is outside his house.
- 6 I _____ be a size 44! I'm usually a 40 or 42.
- 7 It _____ be true! I saw it on the news.

3C

a Complete with the correct form of *be able to*.

- I've never been able to learn to swim.
- 1 I _____ send any e-mails since lunchtime.
 - 2 She used to _____ speak German really well.
 - 3 I _____ do my homework until tomorrow.
 - 4 I'd really like _____ dance well.
 - 5 _____ you _____ come to our wedding?
It's on May 10th.
 - 6 If I spoke better English, I _____ get a job in a hotel.
 - 7 When I've saved another \$1,000, I _____ buy a new car.
 - 8 She hates _____ do what she wants.

b Complete with *can / can't*, or *could / couldn't* where possible. If not, use a form of *be able to*.

They told me that they couldn't do anything about the noise.

- 1 I _____ talk to you now. I'm too busy.
- 2 When I lived in Rome, I _____ speak Italian quite well.
- 3 I would love _____ play tennis very well.
- 4 If we don't hurry up, we _____ catch the last train.
- 5 My mother _____ see much better now with her new glasses.
- 6 To do this job you need _____ speak at least two languages.
- 7 I _____ help you tonight if you want.
- 8 They _____ find a house yet. They're still looking.

4A first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*

first conditional sentences: *if* (or *unless*) + simple present, *will / won't* + base form

If you **don't** do more work, you'll fail the exam.
He'll be late for work **if** he **doesn't** hurry up.
She won't get into college **unless** she gets good grades.

- Use the present tense (NOT the future) after *if* in first conditional sentences.
- *unless* = *if ... not*
I won't go unless she invites me. = I won't go if she doesn't invite me.
- You can also use an imperative instead of the *will* clause, e.g., *Come and see us next week **if** you have time.*

future time clauses

As soon as you get your test results, call me.
We'll have dinner **when** your father gets home.
I **won't** go to bed **until** you come home.
I'll have lunch **before** I leave.
After I graduate from college, I'll probably take a year off and travel.

- Use the simple present (NOT the future) after *when, as soon as, until, before, and after* to talk about the future.
- *as soon as* = at the moment when, e.g., *I'll call you as soon as I arrive.*

4B second conditional

second conditional sentences: *if* + past simple, *would / wouldn't* + base form

If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house.
If he **spoke** English, he **could get** a job in a hotel.
I'd get along better with my parents if I **didn't live** with them.
I **wouldn't do** that job unless they **paid** me a really good salary.
If I **were** you, I'd **buy** a new computer.

- Use the second conditional to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence. Compare:
I don't have much money, so I can't buy a bigger house (real situation).
If I had more money, I'd buy a bigger house (hypothetical / imaginary situation).
- Use *were* for all subjects if the second conditional *if* clause contains the verb *be*.
If I were you ...

would / wouldn't + base form

My ideal vacation **would be** a week in the Bahamas.
I'd never **buy** a car as big as yours.

- You can also use *would / wouldn't + base form* (without an *if* clause) when you talk about imaginary situations.
- The contraction of *would* is *'d*.

▲ Remember the difference between first and second conditionals.

If I have time, I'll help you.
= a possible situation. I may have time.
If I had time, I'd help you.
= an imaginary / hypothetical situation.
I don't / won't have time.

4C usually and used to

present habits and states

I **usually get up** at 8:00 on school days.
I **don't usually go out** during the week.
Houses in the suburbs **usually have** yards.
Do you **usually walk** to work?

past habits and states

We **used to be** close friends, but we don't see each other **anymore**.
I **used to go out** with that girl when I was at school.
Did you use to wear glasses?
She **didn't use to have** blond hair. She had dark hair before.

- For present habits use *usually* or *normally* + simple present.
- For past habits use *used to / didn't use to* + base form. *Used to* does not exist in the present tense.
- We use *used to* for things that were true over a period of time in the past. It usually refers to something that is not true now.
I used to live downtown. = I lived downtown for a period of time in the past, but now I don't.
- *Used to / didn't use to* can be used with action verbs (e.g., *wear, go out*) and non-action verbs (e.g., *be, have*).
- We often use *not ... anymore / any longer* (= not now) with the simple present to contrast with *used to*.
I used to go to the gym, but I don't anymore / any longer.

4A

a Complete with a word or expression from the list.

after as soon as before if unless until when

- _____ *After* we have dinner, we could go for a walk.
- I must write the date on my calendar _____ I forget it.
 - Let's wait under the tree _____ it stops raining.
 - This job is very urgent, so please do it _____ you can.
 - We won't get a table at the restaurant _____ we don't hurry.
 - I'll pay you back _____ I get my first paycheck.
 - I can't go _____ you pay for my ticket. I'm broke.
 - They'll be really happy _____ they hear your news.
 - I want to go on working _____ I'm 65. Then I'll retire.
 - I must renew my passport _____ I go to Mexico.
 - _____ you work harder, you won't pass the final exam.

b Complete with the simple present or *will*.

- I'll give him your message when I see him. (see)
- Don't forget to turn off the lights before you _____. (leave)
 - Go to bed when the movie _____. (finish)
 - They _____ married until they find a place to live. (not get)
 - If I see Emma, I _____ her you are looking for her. (tell)
 - I'll call you as soon as I _____ at the hotel. (arrive)
 - You won't be able to park unless you _____ there early. (get)
 - As soon as it stops raining, we _____ out. (go)
 - She won't like curry if she _____ spicy food. (not like)
 - Don't write anything until I _____ you. (tell)
 - When she finds out what he's done, she _____ furious. (be)

4B

a Write second conditional sentences.

If you / speak to your boss, I'm sure he / understand.
If you spoke to your boss, I'm sure he would understand.

- It / be better for me if we / meet tomorrow.
- She / not treat him like that if she really / love him.
- If I / can live anywhere in the world, I / live in New Zealand.
- The kitchen / look bigger if we / paint it white.
- I / not buy that house if I / be you.
- He / be more attractive if he / wear nicer clothes.
- If we / not have children, we / travel more.
- What / you do in this situation if you / be me?

b First or second conditional? Complete the sentences.

If you tell her anything, she 'll tell everybody in the office. (tell)
 We'd have a dog if we had a yard. (have)

- It'll be quicker if we _____ a taxi to the airport. (take)
- If you started exercising, you _____ better. (feel)
- What would you do if you _____ your job? (lose)
- If you buy the food, I _____ tonight. (cook)
- I think he'd be happier if he _____ alone. (not live)
- I'll be very surprised if Marina _____ coming here. (not get lost)
- Where will he live if he _____ the job in Montreal? (get)
- If she didn't have to work so hard, she _____ life more. (enjoy)

4C

a Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

She wasn't use to be so shy. *She didn't use to be*

- I use to get up at 6:30, but I don't any more.
- Did she always used to have long hair?
- Do you use to have breakfast before you go to work?
- They didn't used to have a car; they used to ride bikes everywhere.
- He doesn't like coffee, so he use to drink tea in the morning.
- He used be a teacher, but now he works for Greenpeace.
- Do usually you wear pants or skirts?
- Last year we used to go to Caracas in August.
- Does she use to live near you when you were children?
- At school we don't use to wear a uniform. We wore what we liked.

b Complete with *used to* in , , or and a verb from the list.

argue be (x2) go have (x2) like live play work

- I didn't use to go to the theater much but now I go twice a month.
- Kirsty _____ in Boston but she moved to Orlando last year.
 - _____ you _____ a mustache? You look different.
 - I _____ my boss but now we get along pretty well.
 - We _____ really close, but now we hardly ever meet.
 - Where _____ you _____ before you started with this company?
 - She _____ tennis professionally, but she retired last year.
 - When I lived in Paris, I always _____ breakfast in a cafe.
 - _____ you _____ with your parents when you were a teenager?
 - He _____ so thin. In fact, he was very overweight before.

5A quantifiers

large quantities

They have a **lot of money**.
She has **lots of friends**.
He eats a **lot**.
There aren't **many cafes** near here.
Do you watch **much TV**?
Don't run. We have **plenty of time**.

- Use *a lot of / lots of* in [+] sentences.
- Use *a lot* when there is no noun, e.g., *He talks a lot*.
- *Much / many* are normally used in [-] sentences and [?], but *a lot of* can also be used.
- Use *plenty of* in [+] sentences to mean *as much as we need or more*.

small quantities

A Do you want some ice cream? B Just a **little**.
The town only has a **few banks**.
Hurry up. We have **very little time**.
I have **very few close friends**.

- Use *little* + uncountable nouns, *few* + plural countable nouns.
- *a little* and *a few* = some, but not a lot,
- *very little* and *very few* = not much / many.

zero quantity

There **isn't any** room in the car.
There's **no** room in the car.
A How much money do you have?
B **None**.

- Use *any* for zero quantity with a [-] verb. Use *no* with a [+] verb.
- Use *none* (without a noun) in short answers.

more than you need or want

I don't like this city. It's **too big**.
There's **too much traffic**.
There are **too many tourists**.

- Use *too* + adjective, *too much* + uncountable noun, *too many* + plural countable nouns.
- Use *enough* before a noun but after an adjective.

less than you need

There aren't **enough parks**.
The buses aren't **frequent enough**.

5B articles: a / an, the, no article

Use a / an with singular countable nouns

- the first time you mention a thing / person. I saw **an old man** with a **dog**.
- when you say what something is. It's **a nice house**.
- when you say what somebody does. She's **a lawyer**.
- in exclamations with *What ...!* **What an awful day!**
- in expressions like ... three times **a week**

Use the

- when we talk about something we've already mentioned. I saw an old man with a dog, and **the dog** was barking.
- when there's only one of something. **The moon** goes around **the sun**.
- when it's clear what you're referring to. He opened **the door**.
- with places in a town, e.g., *bank* and *theater*. I'm going to **the bank**.
- with superlatives. It's **the best** restaurant in town.

Don't use the

- when you are speaking in general (with plural and uncountable nouns). **Women** often talk more about **money**.
- with some nouns (e.g., *home*, *work*, *school*) after *at / to / from*. She's not **at home** today.
- with **downtown** (no preposition). They went **downtown** today.
- before meals, days, and months. I never have **breakfast on Sunday**.
- before *next / last* + days, week, etc. See you **next Friday**.

5C gerunds and infinitives

Use the gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 after prepositions and phrasal verbs. I'm very good **at remembering** names. She **kept on talking**.
- 2 as the subject of a sentence. **Eating out** is cheap here.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g., *dislike*, *enjoy*. I **don't mind getting up** early.

Common verbs that take the gerund include: **Finish, mind, practice, quit, recommend, stop, suggest** and phrasal verbs, e.g., **give up, keep on**, etc.

Use the infinitive

- 1 after adjectives. My house is **easy to find**.
- 2 to express a reason or purpose. He's saving money **to buy** a new car.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g., *want*, *need*, *learn*. She's never **learned to drive**. **Try not to make** noise.

Common verbs that take the infinitive include: (can't) **afford, agree, decide, expect, forget, help, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, remember, seem, try, want, would like**

▲ Use the base form

- 1 after most modal and auxiliary verbs. I **can't drive**. We **must hurry**.
- 2 after *make* and *let*. My parents don't **let me go** out much. She always **makes me laugh**.

- Gerunds and infinitives form the negative with *not*, e.g., *not to be*, *not being*.
- These common verbs can take either the gerund or infinitive with no difference in meaning: **begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start**.

▲ Some verbs can take a gerund or an infinitive but the meaning is different, e.g.,

Try to be on time.

= make an effort to be on time.

Try doing yoga.

= do it to see if you like it.

Remember to call him.

= Don't forget to do it.

I remember meeting him years ago.

= I have a memory of it.

5A

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

I think this restaurant is (too) / *too much* expensive.

- 1 There are *too much* / *too many* people in my salsa class.
- 2 Nobody likes him. He has *very little* / *very few* friends.
- 3 We've had *a lot of* / *lots of* rain recently.
- 4 There aren't *enough parking lots* / *parking lots enough* downtown.
- 5 *I have no* / *I don't have any* time.
- 6 He works *a lot* / *much*. At least ten hours a day.
- 7 A Do you speak Japanese? B Yes, *a little* / *a few*.
- 8 I don't have *no time* / *any time* for myself.

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗). Correct the wrong sentences.

She drives *too much fast* . *too fast*

- 1 Slow down! We have *plenty time* .
- 2 We have *too many work* at the moment.
- 3 I think I made *a few mistakes* in the letter.
- 4 He isn't *enough old* to understand.
- 5 We can't go tomorrow. We're *too busy* .
- 6 We have *very little time* to do this.
- 7 A How many eggs are there? B *Any* .
- 8 He's retired so he has *much free time* .

5B

a Circle the correct answer.

Did you see *news* / (*the news*) on TV last night?

- 1 Did you lock *door* / *the door* when you left *a house* / *the house*?
- 2 My brother is married to *Russian* / *a Russian*. She's *lawyer* / *a lawyer*.
- 3 We go to *theater* / *the theater* about once *a month* / *the month*.
- 4 What *beautiful* / *a beautiful day!* Let's have breakfast on *a patio* / *the patio*.
- 5 I love *classical music* / *the classical music* and *Italian food* / *the Italian food*.
- 6 Who is *a girl* / *the girl* by *a window* / *the window*?
- 7 I leave *home* / *the home* at 8:00 and get to *work* / *the work* at 9:00.
- 8 *Men* / *The men* aren't normally as sensitive as *women* / *the women*.
- 9 We usually have *dinner* / *the dinner* at 8:00 and go to *bed* / *the bed* at about 11:30.
- 10 She has *a lovely face* / *the lovely face* and *the attractive eyes* / *attractive eyes*.

b Complete with *a / an, the, or -* (no article).

Can you give me a ride to the station?
I want to catch the 6:00 train.

- 1 We went to _____ movies _____ last night.
We saw _____ great movie.
- 2 A Do you like _____ sports?
B It depends. I hate _____ baseball. I think
_____ players earn too much money.
- 3 He always wears _____ expensive clothes and
drives _____ expensive car.
- 4 Jake's _____ musician and _____ artist.
- 5 They've changed _____ date of _____ meeting.
It's _____ next Tuesday now.
- 6 We walked _____ downtown but we got _____
taxi back to _____ hotel.

5C

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive.

Smoking is banned in all public places. (smoke)

- 1 It's very expensive _____ an apartment downtown. (rent)
- 2 Are you afraid of _____? (fly)
- 3 I called the restaurant _____ a table for tonight. (reserve)
- 4 Be careful _____ noise when you come home
tonight. (not make)
- 5 She's worried about _____ the exam. (fail)
- 6 Everybody kept on _____ until after midnight. (dance)
- 7 _____ an only child is a little boring. (be)
- 8 It's easy _____ the way if you look at the map. (find)
- 9 He's terrible at _____ languages. (learn)
- 10 A Why are you learning Spanish?
B I want _____ talk to my in-laws. They're Argentinian,
and they don't speak English. (be able to)

b Complete the sentences with *work, to work, or working*.

I regret not working harder when I was at school.

- 1 I spent all weekend _____ on the computer.
- 2 I've decided _____ overseas next year.
- 3 You must _____ harder if you want to get promoted.
- 4 My boss often makes me _____ late.
- 5 He isn't very good at _____ on a team.
- 6 I don't mind _____ on Saturdays if I can have a day
off during the week.
- 7 He's gone to the US _____ in his uncle's store.
- 8 _____ with members of your family can be pretty
difficult.
- 9 My husband promised not _____ on my birthday.
- 10 I used _____ in a restaurant when I was a student.

6A reported speech: statements and questions

direct statements	reported statements
"I like shopping."	She said (that) she liked shopping.
"I'm going tomorrow ."	He told her he was going the next day .
"I'll always love you ."	He said he would always love me .
"I passed the exam!"	She told him she had passed the exam.
"I've forgotten my keys ."	He said he had forgotten his keys .
"I can't come."	She said she couldn't come.
"I may be late."	He said he might be late.
"I must go."	She said she had to go.

- Tenses usually change like this: **present > past; will > would; simple past / present perfect > past perfect**
- Some modal verbs change, e.g., **can > could, may > might, must > had to**. Other modal verbs stay the same, e.g., *could, might, should*, etc.

direct questions	reported questions
" Are you married?"	She asked him if he was married.
" Did she call ?"	He asked me whether she had called .
"What's your name?"	I asked him what his name was .
"Where do you live ?"	They asked me where I lived .

reported speech: commands

direct speech	reported speech
"Go away."	She told him to go away.
"Don't worry."	The doctor told me not to worry .
"Can / Could you help me?"	I asked the salesperson to help me.

- To report an imperative or request, use *told* or *asked* + person + the infinitive.
- To report a negative imperative, use a negative infinitive (e.g., **not to do**).

⚠ • *Must* changes to *had to* BUT *must not* stays the same.
"You **must not** touch it." She said I **must not** touch it.

- You usually have to change the pronouns.
"I like..." > She said **she** liked...
- Using **that** after *said* and *told* is optional.
- If you report what someone said on a different day or in a different place, some time and place words can change, e.g., **tomorrow > the next day, here > there, this > that**, etc.
"I'll meet you here tomorrow." > He said he'd meet me there the next day.

⚠ After *said* **don't** use an object pronoun.
He said **he was tired** NOT He said **me**...
After *told* you **must** use a person or pronoun.
He told **me he was tired**. NOT He told **he was**...

- When you report a question, the tenses change as in reported statements.
- When a question begins with a verb (not a question word), add *if* (or *whether*).
- You also have to change the word order to subject + verb, and not use *do / did*.

⚠ You can't use *said* in these sentences.
NOT She **said him to go away**.

6B the passive: *be* + past participle

A lot of films are shot on location.	My bike has been stolen .
My car is being repaired today.	You'll be picked up at the airport.
<i>Death in Venice</i> was directed by Visconti.	This bill has to be paid tomorrow.
She died when the film was being made .	

- We often use the passive when it's not clear or important who does an action, e.g.,
My bike has been stolen.
(Somebody stole my bike. I don't know who.)
- If you want to say who did the action, use *by*.

6C relative clauses

defining relative clauses

Julia's the woman **who / that** works with me.
It's a book **that / which** tells you how to relax.
That's the house **where** I was born.
That's the boy **whose** father plays for the Lakers.
He's the man (**who / that**) I met on the plane.

- To give important information about a person, place, or thing use a relative clause = a relative pronoun + (subject +) verb.
- Use the relative pronouns *who / that* for people, *that / which* for things, and *where* for places. Use *whose* to mean "of who / of which."
- That* is more common than *which* in defining clauses.
- Who, which, and that* can be omitted when the relative pronoun is the object, not the subject, of the clause, e.g., *He's the man (that) I met on the plane.* (The subject of *met* is *I*, so it is not necessary to use *that*.)

non-defining relative clauses

This painting, **which** was painted in 1860, is worth \$2 million.
Last week I visited my aunt, **who's** nearly 90 years old.
Stanford, **where** my mother was born, is a beautiful town.
My neighbor, **whose** son goes to my son's school, has just re-married.

- If a relative clause gives extra, non-essential information (the sentence makes sense without it), you must put it between commas (or a comma and a period).
- In these clauses, you can't leave out the relative pronoun (*who, which, etc.*).
- In these clauses, you **can't** use *that* instead of *who / which*.

6A

a Complete the sentences using reported speech.

"The hotel is full." The receptionist told me the hotel was full.

- 1 "I'll call the manager." The waiter said _____.
- 2 "I've passed all my exams." Jack said _____.
- 3 "You should get to the airport early." They said that we _____.
- 4 "I may be late." Jack said _____.
- 5 "I didn't tell anybody!" Mary said _____.
- 6 "Can you help me?" She asked us _____.
- 7 "Do you want to dance?" He asked me _____.
- 8 "Have you been here before?" I asked her _____.
- 9 "What music do you like?" She asked me _____.
- 10 "Where's the nearest bank?" I asked her _____.

b Complete the reported imperatives and requests.

"Don't stop here." The traffic officer told us not to stop there.

- 1 "Be quiet!" The teacher told us _____.
- 2 "Please don't smoke!" I asked the taxi driver _____.
- 3 "Open your mouth." The dentist told me _____.
- 4 "Don't tell anyone!" Melinda told us _____.
- 5 "Could you show me your driver's license?" The police officer asked me _____.
- 6 "Please turn off your cell phones." The flight attendant told us _____.
- 7 "Don't eat with your mouth open!" I told my daughter _____.
- 8 "Can you bring me the check, please?" He asked the waiter _____.
- 9 "Get off at the next stop." The bus driver told me _____.
- 10 "Don't wait." Our friends told us _____.

6B

a Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

A lot of cars **made in Brazil**. are made in Brazil.

- 1 A new highway **is being build** at the moment.
- 2 The movie **based on** a famous novel.
- 3 This program **were watched by** millions of people.
- 4 My suitcase **was stole** when I was in Florida.
- 5 The Harry Potter books **were written for** J.K. Rowling.
- 6 I couldn't send you an e-mail because **my computer was repairing**.
- 7 **You will taken** to your hotel by taxi.
- 8 Oh no! Our flight **has being canceled**.
- 9 English **is spoke** in this restaurant.
- 10 Seat belts **must wear** at all times.

b Rewrite the sentences with the passive.

They sell cold drinks here. Cold drinks are sold here.

- 1 They subtitle a lot of foreign films.
A lot of foreign films _____.
- 2 Someone threw the letters away by mistake.
The letters _____.
- 3 Some people are painting my house.
My house _____.
- 4 They have sold all the tickets for the concert.
All the tickets for the concert _____.
- 5 They will play the game tomorrow.
The game _____.
- 6 Somebody must pay this bill tomorrow.
This bill _____.

6C

a Complete with *who*, *which*, *that*, *where*, or *whose*.

The man whose car I crashed into is taking me to court.

- 1 We drove past the house _____ we used to live.
- 2 The girl _____ was talking to you is the boss's daughter.
- 3 Look! That's the man _____ son plays for the Red Sox.
- 4 The car was an invention _____ changed the world.
- 5 That's the restaurant _____ I told you about.
- 6 Is this the store _____ you bought your camera?
- 7 What was the name of your friend _____ wife is an actress?
- 8 The woman _____ called this morning didn't leave a message.
- 9 It's the movie _____ won all the Oscars last year.
- 10 This is the book _____ everybody is reading at the moment.

b Check (✓) the sentences in a where you could leave out the relative pronoun.

c Are the **highlighted** phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong ones.

After Rome we went to Venice, **that we loved**. ✗
which we loved

- 1 Is that the girl **you used to go out with**?
- 2 My brother, **that you met at my wedding**, is getting divorced.
- 3 It's a machine **that makes candy**.
- 4 He lives in Acapulco, **that is on the west coast of Mexico**.
- 5 Our neighbor, **who yard is smaller than ours**, has an enormous dog.
- 6 Jerry, **who I work with**, is completely bilingual.
- 7 The movie **I saw last night** was fantastic.
- 8 I met some people **who they come from the same town as me**.

7A third conditional

third conditional sentences: *if + had + past participle, would + have + past participle.*

If I'd known about the meeting, I **would have gone**.
 If I **hadn't gone** to that party, I **wouldn't have met** my wife.
 You **wouldn't have been** late if you'd **gotten up** earlier.
 We **would have arrived** at 6:00 if we **hadn't gotten** lost.

- The contraction of *had* is 'd.

- Use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence. Compare:
Yesterday I got up late and missed my train. (= the real situation)
If I hadn't gotten up late yesterday, I wouldn't have missed my train. (= the hypothetical / imaginary situation)
- To make a third conditional, use *if + past perfect* and *would have + past participle*.

7B tag questions, indirect questions

tag questions

affirmative verb, negative tag	negative verb, affirmative tag
It's cold today, isn't it?	She isn't here today, is she?
You're Peruvian, aren't you?	You aren't happy, are you?
They live in Kyoto, don't they?	They don't know, do they?
The game finishes at 8:00, doesn't it?	She doesn't eat meat, does she?
She worked in a bank, didn't she?	You didn't like the movie, did you?
We've met before, haven't we?	She hasn't been to Rome before, has she?
You'll be OK, won't you?	You won't tell anyone, will you?

- Tag questions are often used to check something you already think is true.
Your name's Maria, isn't it?
- To form a tag question use:
 - the correct auxiliary verb, e.g., *do / does* for the present, *will / won't* for the future, etc.
 - a pronoun, e.g., *he, it, they*, etc.
 - a negative tag if the sentence is affirmative, and an affirmative tag if the sentence is negative.

indirect questions

direct question	indirect question
Where's the bank?	Could you tell me where the bank is?
What time do the stores close?	Do you know what time the stores close?
Is there a bus stop near here?	Do you know if there's a bus stop near here?
Does this train go to Toronto?	Could you tell me if this train goes to Toronto?

- To make a question more polite we often begin *Could you tell me...?* or *Do you know...?* The word order changes to subject + verb, e.g., *Do you know where the post office is?* NOT *Do you know where is the post office?*
- If the question doesn't start with a question word, add *if (or whether)* after *Could you tell me...?* / *Do you know...?*
- We also use this structure after *Can you remember...?*, e.g., *Can you remember where he lives?*

7C phrasal verbs

group 1: no object – verb + *up, on*, etc., can't be separated.

Come on! Hurry **up!** We're late.
 The plane **took off** two hours late.
 Go **away** and never **come back!**

group 2: with object – verb + *up, on*, etc., can't be separated.

I'm **looking for** my keys. NOT *I'm looking my keys for.*
 I **asked for** chicken, not steak.
 I don't **get along with** my sister.
 I'm **looking forward to** the party.

group 3: with object – verb + *up, on*, etc., can be separated.

Please **turn off** your phone. / Please **turn** your phone **off**.
 Can you **fill out** this form, please? / Can you **fill** this form **out**, please?
 They've **set up** a new company. / They've **set** a new company **up**.
 Don't **throw out** those papers. / Don't **throw** those papers **out**.

- A phrasal verb is a verb combined with a particle (= an adverb or preposition).
- Sometimes the meaning of the phrasal verb is obvious from the verb and the particle, e.g., *sit down, come back*.
- Sometimes the meaning is not obvious, e.g. *give up, keep on talking* (= continue talking).
- In group 3, where the verb and particle can be separated, if the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.
Turn it off. NOT *Turn off it.*
Throw them away. NOT *Throw away them.*

▲ Sometimes a phrasal verb has more than one meaning, e.g.,
The plane took off.
He took off his shoes.

7A

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 If you hadn't reminded me, I | A if you'd seen what happened. |
| 2 This wouldn't have happened B | B we wouldn't have gotten lost. |
| 3 If they hadn't worn their seat belts, C | C if it hadn't rained. |
| 4 We wouldn't have been late D | D you would have seen them. |
| 5 We would have gone to the beach E | E if I'd known you didn't like it. |
| 6 If you hadn't told me it was him, F | F if we'd bought tickets on the Internet. |
| 7 You would have laughed G | G if you'd been more careful. |
| 8 I wouldn't have bought it H | H they would have been killed. |
| 9 If you'd arrived two minutes earlier, I | I I would have forgotten. |
| 10 If you hadn't forgotten the map, J | J I wouldn't have recognized him. |
| 11 It would have been cheaper K | K if we hadn't missed the bus. |

b Cover A–K. Look at 1–11 and try to remember the end of the sentence.

c Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

If you *hadn't helped* me, I *wouldn't have finished* on time. (not help, not finish)

- We _____ if our best player _____ injured. (win, not be)
- If she _____ he was so stingy, she _____ with him. (know, not go out)
- I _____ you some money if you _____ me. (lend, ask)
- If we _____ more time, we _____ another day in Miami. (have, spend)
- I _____ to help you if you _____ me about it earlier. (be able, tell)
- If you _____ me yesterday, I _____ my plans. (ask, change)
- You _____ the weekend if you _____ with us. (enjoy, come)

7B

a Complete with a tag question (*are you?*, *isn't it?*, etc.)

Your name's Mark, *isn't it?*

- You don't take sugar in your coffee, _____?
- They're on vacation this week, _____?
- He can't be serious, _____?
- She eats meat, _____?
- You won't be late, _____?
- She was married to Tom Cruise, _____?
- We've seen this movie before, _____?
- You didn't tell anybody, _____?
- You would like to come, _____?
- It's hot today, _____?

b Make indirect questions.

Where's the station? Could you tell me *where the station is?*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Where do they live? | Do you know _____? |
| 2 Is there a bank near here? | Can you tell me _____? |
| 3 Where can I buy some stamps? | Do you know _____? |
| 4 Does this bus go downtown? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 5 What time do the stores open? | Do you know _____? |
| 6 Where are the restrooms? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 7 Is Susan at work today? | Do you know _____? |
| 8 Did the Mets win last night? | Do you know _____? |
| 9 Where did we park the car? | Can you remember _____? |
| 10 What time is it? | Could you tell me _____? |

7C

a Complete with the right particle (*in*, *on*, etc.).

What time did you get *up* this morning?

- Could you turn _____ the radio? I can't hear it.
- I'm in a meeting. Could you call _____ later, say in half an hour?
- Hurry _____! We'll be late.
- The game is _____! Brazil won.
- How long has she been going _____ with him?
- Are we having dinner at home or are we eating _____?
- Athletes always warm _____ before a race.
- I didn't wake _____ until 8:30 this morning.
- If you don't know the word, look it _____ in a dictionary.
- I went online to find _____ what time the train left.

b Rewrite the sentences. Replace the *object* with a pronoun. Change the word order where necessary.

Turn on *the TV*. *Turn it on.*

- Take off *your shoes*.
- Could you fill out *this form*?
- Do you get along with *your sister*?
- Turn off *your cell phones*.
- I'm looking for *my glasses*.
- Please pick up *that towel*.
- Turn down *the music*!
- I'm really looking forward to *the trip*.
- Can I try on *this dress*?
- Don't throw away *that letter*!

American English File

Get everyone talking

Fun, motivating lessons

Texts and activities use humor, intrigue, and a few surprises to spark conversation.

Emphasis on communicative competence

A balance of skills, vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar gets students speaking with confidence.

Study Link integrates multimedia into the core lessons

Icons in the Student Book and Workbook show learners when to use the MultiROM and Website for better results.

Video

- Fully integrated in the Student Book to bring the Practical English lessons to life

Class Audio CD

- Complete listening and pronunciation program for the Student Book activities

Test Generator

- Over 1,000 items that can be edited to create personalized tests
- Ready-to-print quizzes and tests for each file, plus entry, mid-term, and final tests

Website

- Student website with interactive exercises and games

www.oup.com/elt/americanenglishfile

- Teacher website with extra resources and reference material

www.oup.com/elt/teacher/americanenglishfile

Student Book

- Motivating, real-world texts and tasks get students speaking
- Practical English lessons with integrated video focus on everyday language
- Illustrated *Vocabulary Bank*, *Grammar Bank*, and *Sound Bank* provide extra reference and practice

Workbook with MultiROM

- Lesson-by-lesson reviews include extra pronunciation and listening practice
- Study tips focus students on how to learn
- MultiROM (self-study CD-ROM and audio CD in one) includes grammar, vocabulary, listening, pronunciation, and video activities

Teacher's Book

- Full teaching notes and extra suggestions, plus tips for mixed-ability classes
- Reproducible language and communicative activities for every lesson, plus a song for every file

Student Book 3

Special features:

Real-world input guaranteed to spark interest **p. 88**

Practical English with integrated video **p. 80**

Grammar Bank **p. 130**

Illustrated Vocabulary Bank **p. 144**

Illustrated Sound Bank with unique sound pictures **p. 157**

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com

To order Oxford University Press publications, please see our latest catalog or contact your local Oxford office or sales representative.



ISBN 978-0-19-477448-2



9 780194 774482