

**third
edition**

ENGLISH FILE

Elementary Student's Book

with DVD-ROM



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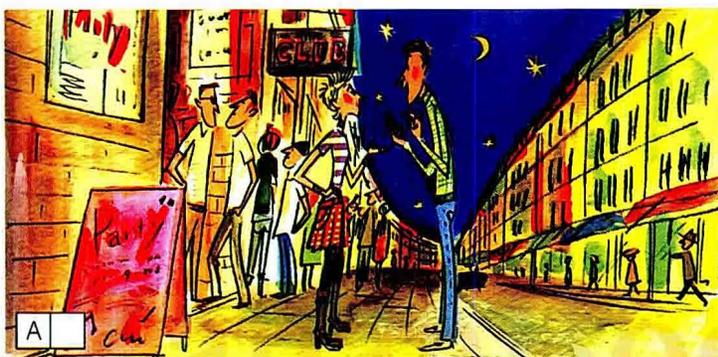
Hi, I'm Mike.
 What's your name?

Hannah. Nice to
 meet you.

1A My name's Hannah, not Anna

1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a 1.2)) Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1-4.



b Listen again and complete the gaps.

- A Hi, I'm Mike. What's your ¹ _____?

B Hannah.

A ² _____?

B Hannah!
- A What's your phone ³ _____?

B It's 7894 132 456.

A ⁴ _____. See you on Saturday. Bye.

B Goodbye.
- A ⁵ _____, Mum. This is Hannah.

B ⁶ _____. Nice to meet you.

C Nice to ⁷ _____ you, Anna.

B ⁸ _____ name's Hannah.

C Sorry, Hannah.
- A Hi, ⁹ _____. You're early!

B Hello, Mrs Archer. How are ¹⁰ _____?

C I'm very well, ¹¹ _____ you, Anna. And you?

B ¹² _____, thanks.

A It's Hannah, Mum.

c Complete the gaps with a word from the list.

Fine Hi I'm... Thanks Bye

Hello = _____

My name's... = _____

Very well = _____

Thank you = _____

Goodbye = _____

d 1.3)) Listen and repeat some phrases from the dialogue.
 Copy the rhythm.

e 1.4)) In groups of three, practise the dialogues with the
 sound effects. Change roles.

f Introduce yourself to other students.

Hello, I'm Antonio.
 What's your name? (Carla. Nice to meet you.)

Where are you from?

I'm from Ireland.

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1B All over the world

1 VOCABULARY the world

- a Can you name three countries in English?
- b ➤ p.149 Vocabulary Bank *The world.*
- c 1 17)) Listen. Say the nationality.
)) Scotland (Scottish
- d In pairs, do the quiz.

Useful phrases
I think it's in Italy.
I think it's Russian, but I'm not sure.

1 Where are these capital cities?

- a Canberra _____
 b Prague _____
 c Warsaw _____
 d Ankara _____
 e Edinburgh _____

2 What country is the money from?

- a the dollar _____
 b the yuan _____
 c the rouble _____
 d the pound _____
 e the yen _____

3 What country is the food from?

- a tapas _____
 b goulash _____
 c pasta _____
 d tacos _____

4 What nationality are the flags?

- a  _____
 b  _____
 c  _____
 d  _____

5 1 18)) What national anthem is it? Write the nationality.

- a _____ c _____
 b _____ d _____

6 1 19)) What language is it? Write a-d in the boxes.

- Turkish Russian
 Chinese Irish (Gaelic)

Languages
 The word for a language is usually the same as the nationality adjective, e.g. in Italy the language is Italian.

THE WORLD QUIZ

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/

The /ə/ sound
 The /ə/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /ə/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. *Hello, Saturday, Britain*

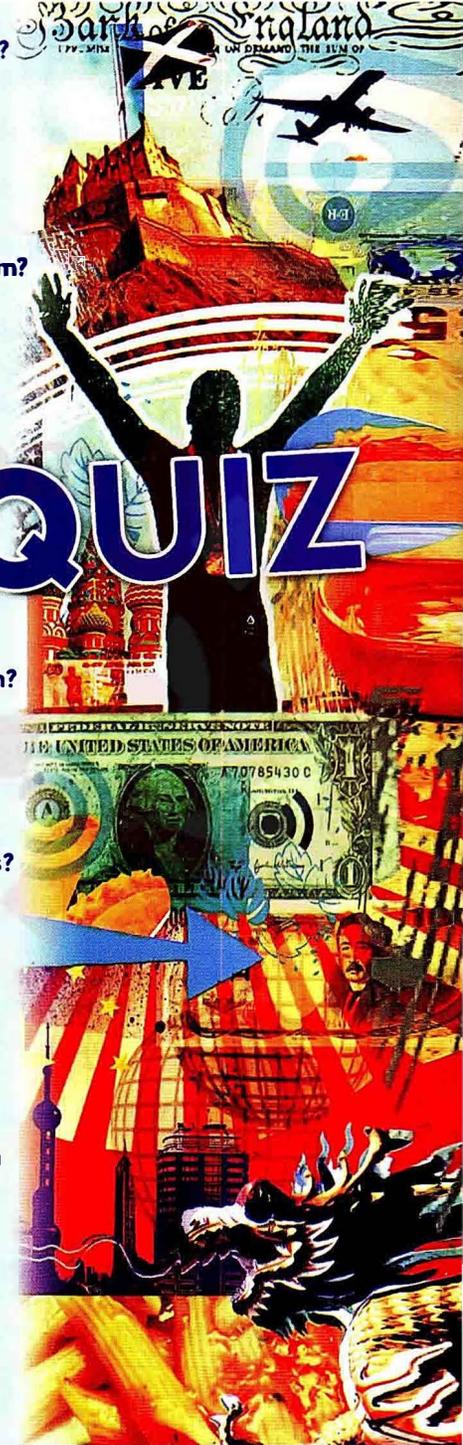
- a 1 20)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

 computer	American Scotland	Argentinian Switzerland
--	----------------------	----------------------------

- b 1 21)) Listen and repeat the sound pictures and sentences. Practise with a partner.

- 1  chess Charles is **C**zech, not French.
- 2  shower She's **P**olish or Russian. I'm not sure.
- 3  jazz We're **G**erman and they're **J**apanese.

- c ➤ p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the example words and spellings for the sounds in a and b.



3 GRAMMAR verb be ☐ and ☐

- a (1 22)) Cover the dialogues. Listen to three interviews in London. Which countries are the people from?
- b Read the dialogues. Complete with *I'm*, *I'm not*, *are*, *aren't*, *is*, or *isn't*.



- 1 A Are you English?
 B No, _____ English.
 _____ Scottish.
 A Where _____ you from
 in Scotland?
 B _____ from Glasgow.



- 2 A Where _____ you
 from?
 B _____ from Australia,
 from Darwin.
 A Where's Darwin? _____
 it near Sydney?
 B No, it _____. It's in the
 north.
 A _____ it nice?
 B Yes, it _____. It's
 beautiful.



- 3 A Where _____ you
 from?
 B We're from Columbus, Ohio,
 in the USA.
 A _____ you on holiday?
 C No, we _____. We're
 students.

c Listen and check.

d ► p.124 Grammar Bank 1B. Learn more about verb *be* ☐ and ☐, and practise it.

e (1 24)) Listen and respond with a short answer.

)) *Is Sydney the capital of Australia?* (No, it isn't.

f With a partner, write three questions beginning *Is...?* or *Are...?* Ask them to another pair.

4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress



Sentence stress

In sentences we stress the important words.

Where's she from? She's from **China**.

a (1 25)) Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

1 A **Where** are you from?

B I'm from **Dublin**.

2 A Are you **American**?

B **No**, I'm **not**. I'm **Australian**.

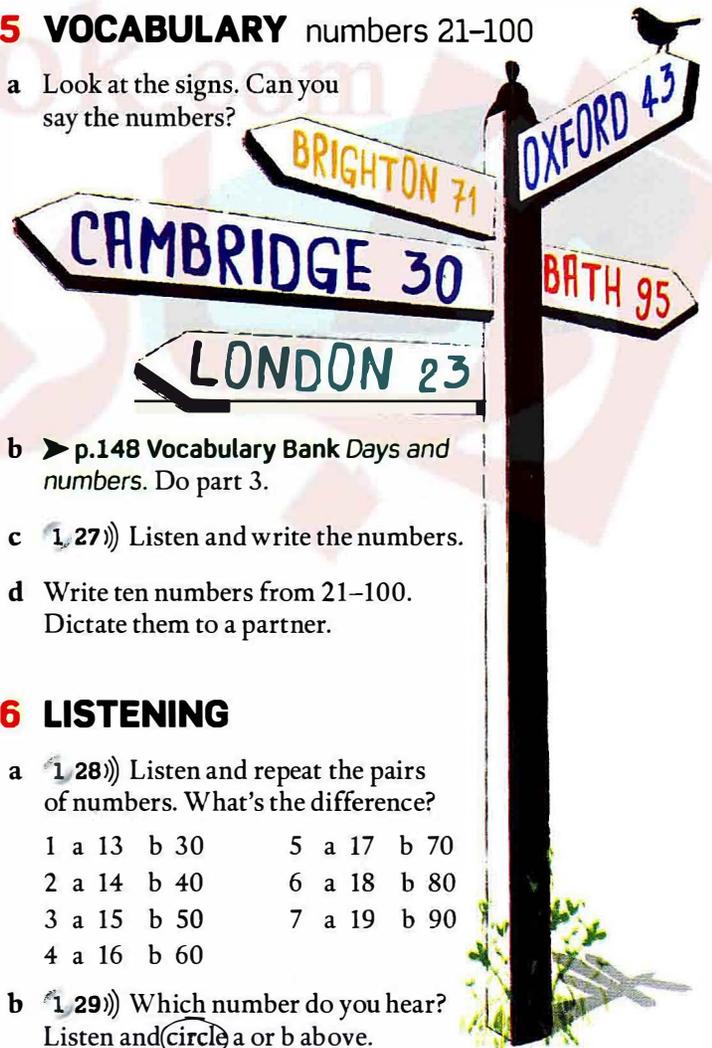
b Practise the dialogues in 3 with a partner.

c ► **Communication** *Where are they from?*
 A p.100 B p.106.

d Ask people in the class *Where are you from?*

5 VOCABULARY numbers 21-100

a Look at the signs. Can you say the numbers?



b ► p.148 Vocabulary Bank *Days and numbers*. Do part 3.

c (1 27)) Listen and write the numbers.

d Write ten numbers from 21-100. Dictate them to a partner.

6 LISTENING

a (1 28)) Listen and repeat the pairs of numbers. What's the difference?

1 a 13 b 30 5 a 17 b 70

2 a 14 b 40 6 a 18 b 80

3 a 15 b 50 7 a 19 b 90

4 a 16 b 60

b (1 29)) Which number do you hear? Listen and **circle** a or b above.

c Play *Bingo*.

7 (1 30)) **SONG** *All Over the World* 🎵

3 PRONUNCIATION

long and short vowel sounds

Long and short vowels
Vowel sounds in English are long or short. Long sounds have /:/ in the phonetic symbol, e.g. /a:/.
short } Tom Cruise

- a 1 64)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

 fish	 tree	 cat	 car
 clock	 horse	 bull	 boot

- b Match an adjective from circle A with an adjective from circle B with the same vowel sound. Write them in the chart.

A	B
blue full easy rich black fast small hot	cheap big new good short wrong bad far

- c 1 65)) Listen and check.
- d ► p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for these sounds.
- e **Adjective race** In pairs, in three minutes make phrases with an adjective and a noun with the same vowel sound. Use *a/an* with singular nouns.

Adjectives	Nouns
old new grey fast black good big cheap short	book boots cars cat day fish jeans photo story

An old photo

- f 1 66)) Listen and check. Practise saying the phrases.

4 VOCABULARY adjectives part 2

- a ► p.152 Vocabulary Bank Adjectives. Do part 2.
- b Work in pairs. A say an adjective. B say a famous person.

short } Tom Cruise

5 READING

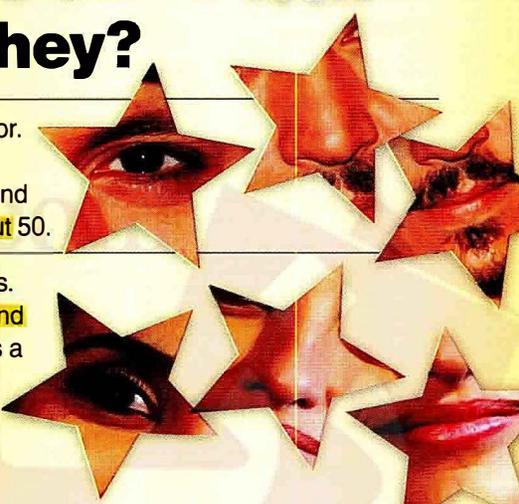
- a Read the descriptions and look at the photos. Who are the two people?

HOLLYWOOD STARS

Who are they?

He's a famous American actor. He's quite tall and he's very attractive. He has long hair and brown eyes. I think he's about 50.

She's a very beautiful actress. She's quite short and slim, and she has long dark hair. She's a Hollywood star, but she isn't American, she's Spanish.



- b Read them again. Guess the meaning of the highlighted words.

6 WRITING & SPEAKING

- a Think of a famous person from any country in the world. Use the jobs in the box to help you.

actor / actress musician politician
singer sportsman / sportswoman TV presenter

- b Write a short description of the person. Give it to your partner. Can he / she guess who it is?

- c Play *Guess the famous person*.

A think of a famous actor / actress.

B ask ten questions using *Is...?* Try to guess the actor / actress.

Is it a man or a woman? } A woman.

Is she American? } Yes, she is.

2C After 300 metres, turn right

1 VOCABULARY feelings

a Match the words and pictures.



- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> hungry | <input type="checkbox"/> sad | <input type="checkbox"/> bored |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hot | <input type="checkbox"/> thirsty | <input type="checkbox"/> happy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> angry | <input type="checkbox"/> cold | <input type="checkbox"/> stressed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tired | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> worried | |

Collocation

Use *be + hungry, thirsty, hot, etc.*,
 e.g. *I'm very hungry.*
 NOT *I have very hungry.*

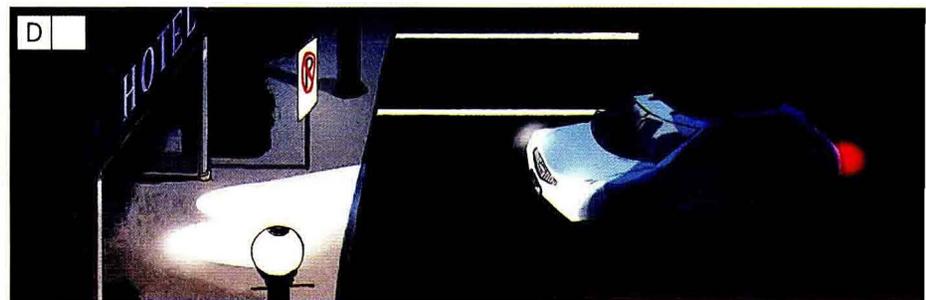
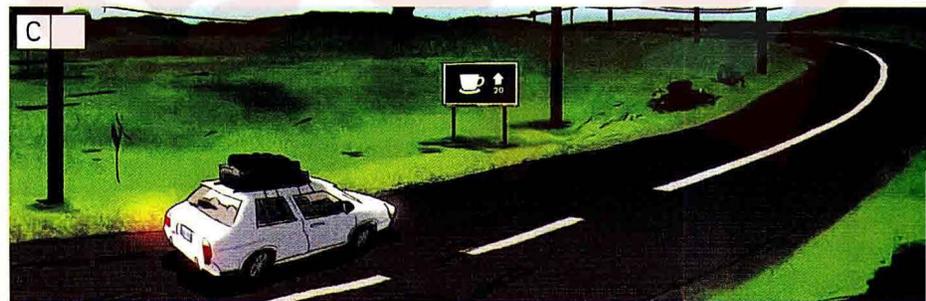
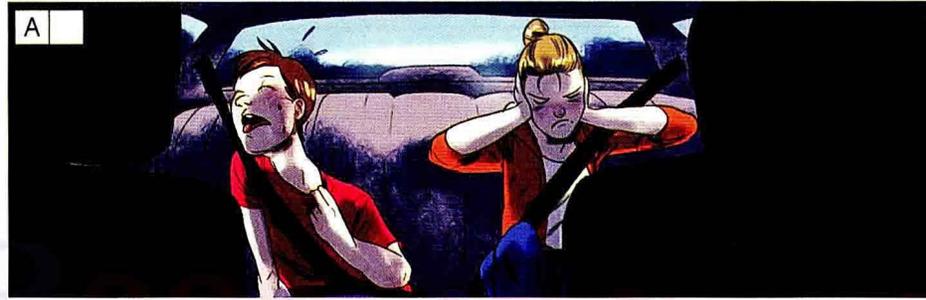
b 1 68)) Listen and check. Repeat the phrases.

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Make and sentences about how you feel and tell your partner.

I'm quite hungry.
I'm very tired.
I'm not hot.

2 LISTENING & READING

a 1 69)) The Carter family are on holiday in Ireland. Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1–5.



- b Listen again and read. Try to guess what the highlighted phrases mean.

1 **Satnav** After 100 metres **turn right**.
Turn right.
Mum Please **slow down!** This road is very dangerous.
Dad **Don't worry**. You know I'm a good driver.
Mum **Be careful!**

2 **Suzy** Dad, this music is terrible. Can you turn it off?
Dad OK.
Tim Dad, I'm very hot. **Turn the air conditioning on**, please.
Dad Are you hot, Suzy?
Suzy No, I'm cold.
Mum **Open your window**, Tim.

3 **Suzy** I'm thirsty. Where's the water?
Mum Here you are.
Tim I'm hungry. Can we stop soon?
Mum **Let's stop at that service station**.
Dad OK.

4 **Tim** **Give me my iPod**.
Suzy This is my iPod!
Dad **Be quiet!**
Tim Are we there yet? I'm bored.
Dad It's not far now. Only 80 kilometres.
Tim Can you turn the radio on please, Mum?
Mum OK.
Dad Oh no!

5 **Suzy** Where are we?
Dad We're here. At the hotel.
Tim Great!
Mum **Don't park here**. Look at that sign. No parking.
Dad Don't worry. It's OK. **Come on**. **Let's go**.

- c (1.70)) Listen to the end of the story. What are the two problems the family have?



3 GRAMMAR imperatives, let's

- a Look at the highlighted phrases in 2b. Then complete the chart.

Imperatives		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Turn right!	_____ here!
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ right!	Don't park here!
Suggestions		
_____ stop at that service station.		
Come on. Let's _____.		

- b ► p.126 Grammar Bank 2C. Learn more about imperatives and let's, and practise them.
- c Look at the pictures in 2 and cover the dialogues. Can you remember the imperatives and suggestions with each picture?
- d What do the signs mean? Use a verb phrase from the list in a or imperative.

be careful	cross the road now	go in here
smoke here	listen to music here	take photos
turn left	turn off your mobile	eat or drink here



- e Cover the list and look at the pictures. Can you remember the phrases?

4 PRONUNCIATION

understanding connected speech

Connected speech
When people speak they don't usually separate all the words. For example, if a word ends with a consonant and the next word begins with a vowel, they join them together, e.g. Turn_off the music.

- a (1.72)) Listen and write six sentences.

- b Practise saying the sentences.

5 SPEAKING

► **Communication** What's the matter? **A** p.101 **B** p.106.
Roleplay dialogues.

- 6 (1.73)) **SONG** Please Don't Go 🎵

5A

a Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *can* or *can't*.

I know how to play the piano. I can play the piano.

- 1 It's possible for her to meet me after work.
She _____.
- 2 Please open the door.
_____ you _____, please?
- 3 My boyfriend doesn't know how to ski.
My boyfriend _____.
- 4 Is it OK if I use your car?
_____ I _____?
- 5 It isn't possible for us to come to your party.
We _____.

b Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't* and the verbs.

- I'm sorry. I can't remember your name. (remember)
- 1 She _____ French, but not Spanish. (speak)
 - 2 _____ you _____ me? These bags are very heavy. (help)
 - 3 I _____ you tonight. I'm very busy. (see)
 - 4 _____ I _____ the window? It's cold in here. (close)
 - 5 _____ you _____ your address, please? (repeat)
 - 6 It says 'No parking'. We _____ here. (stop)
 - 7 Andy doesn't want to go to the beach because he _____. (swim)
 - 8 _____ I _____ your phone? I want to call my dad. (use)

◀ p.36

5B

a Write a question and answer.



What's she doing? She's crying.

- 1 _____? _____.
- 2 _____? _____.
- 3 _____? _____.
- 4 _____? _____.
- 5 _____? _____.

b Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous.

- A (On the telephone) Hi, Frank. It's Tina.
 B Hello, Tina. It's good to hear from you. Where are you?
 A I'm here in Bristol. I'm on holiday so I'm visiting (visit) my parents. I¹ _____ (stay) with them all this week. They're retired. Right now they² _____ (work) in the garden and I³ _____ (sit) in the sun. And you, Frank? What⁴ _____ you _____ these days? (do)
 B I⁵ _____ (look) for a job.
 A Good luck! What about your parents. How are they?
 B Fine. My mum⁶ _____ (learn) to drive! She⁷ _____ (not enjoy) it much because she's very nervous. At the moment she⁸ _____ (make) the dinner and my dad⁹ _____ (help) her.
 A It's great to speak to you, Frank. Can we meet?
 B Yes. Let's have dinner tonight.

◀ p.39

5C

a Circle the correct form.

A What do you cook (are you cooking)? I'm really hungry.

B Spaghetti. We can eat in ten minutes.

- 1 A Hello. Is Martin at home?
B No, he plays / he's playing football with his friends.
- 2 A Do your parents live / Are your parents living near here?
B Yes. They have / are having a flat in the same building as me.
- 3 A How often do you go / are you going to the hairdresser's?
B About once a month. When I think / I'm thinking my hair's very long.
- 4 A Don't make a noise! Your father sleeps / is sleeping!
B Is he OK? He doesn't usually sleep / isn't usually sleeping in the afternoon.

b Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or continuous.

Look. It's raining. (rain)

- 1 A Hi, Sarah! What _____ you _____ here? (do)
B I _____ for a friend. (wait)
- 2 A Let's have lunch. _____ you _____ hamburgers? (like)
B No, sorry. I'm a vegetarian. I _____ meat. (not eat)
- 3 A Listen! The neighbours _____ a party again. (have)
B They _____ a party every weekend! (have)
- 4 A What _____ your boyfriend _____? (do)
B He's a teacher. He _____ at the local school. (work)
- 5 A Hi, Lisa. Where _____ you _____? (go)
B To the gym. I _____ to the gym every evening. (go)

◀ p.41

11A

a Adjective or adverb? Circle the correct form.

People drive quite *dangerous* / *dangerously*.

- 1 He wrote down the phone number *careful* / *carefully*.
- 2 My neighbour's children aren't very *polite* / *politely*.
- 3 My niece plays the piano *beautiful* / *beautifully*.
- 4 Fast food is incredibly *unhealthy* / *unhealthily*.
- 5 Old people often walk very *slow* / *slowly*.
- 6 I bought a *real* / *really* cheap bag in the sales.
- 7 My friend sings very *good* / *well*.
- 8 My sister speaks Spanish *perfect* / *perfectly*.
- 9 We wear *casual* / *casually* clothes to work.
- 10 The view from the top is *incredible* / *incredibly* beautiful.

b Complete with adverbs from these adjectives.

bad careful easy fast good
 hard healthy perfect quiet

- The buses and trains in Malmö run *perfectly* when it snows.
- 1 Can you talk _____, please? I'm trying to sleep.
 - 2 Don't drive _____ when it's raining.
 - 3 I don't like the sea because I can't swim very _____.
 - 4 She picked up the baby _____ and put him in the bath.
 - 5 We're working _____ because we have an exam.
 - 6 People who do sport usually eat very _____.
 - 7 We played _____ in the semi-final and we lost 5-1.
 - 8 She was the best athlete so she won the race _____.

◀ p.85

11B

a Complete the sentences with *to* + a verb from the list.

be buy call climb drive get married
 go leave pass see stay

Sam loves Africa. He wants *to climb* Mount Kilimanjaro.

- 1 I learned _____ a car when I was 17. I passed my test first time!
- 2 Our fridge is broken. We need _____ a new one.
- 3 I wouldn't like _____ famous. I'm happy as I am.
- 4 He promised _____ his girlfriend after work.
- 5 The weather was terrible. We decided _____ at home.
- 6 My friend would like _____ Radiohead live. She loves them.
- 7 They're planning _____. Their wedding is on 12th July.
- 8 I studied hard last week. I hope _____ the exam.
- 9 Do you like animals? Would you like _____ on a safari?
- 10 She's enjoying the party. She doesn't want _____.

b Circle the correct form.

I hate *fly* / *flying* so I usually travel by train.

- 1 Would you like *have* / *to have* dinner with me tonight?
- 2 My grandmother learned *to drive* / *driving* when she was 62.
- 3 I'd like *to travel* / *travelling* around Europe.
- 4 I like *relax* / *relaxing* at the weekend.
- 5 Do you want *to play* / *playing* football?
- 6 He's hoping *to have* / *having* more time when he retires.
- 7 Most people hate *to go* / *going* to the dentist.
- 8 I love *to read* / *reading* detective stories.
- 9 It's cold. You need *wear* / *to wear* a coat.
- 10 My mum doesn't like *to cook* / *cooking*.

◀ p.86

11C

a Circle the correct word or phrase.

How much time do you spend on *internet* / *the internet*?

- 1 My brother is *at university* / *at the university* studying Maths.
- 2 I'd like *cup of tea* / *a cup of tea*, please.
- 3 We're going to visit my aunt *at weekend* / *at the weekend*.
- 4 We have English classes *twice a week* / *twice week*.
- 5 I love reading *novels* / *the novels*.
- 6 Yolanda is *best* / *the best* student in our class.
- 7 My mum's *lawyer* / *a lawyer*.
- 8 He's *the man* / *a man* that I told you about yesterday.
- 9 Can you open *a door* / *the door* for me, please?
- 10 He had *breakfast* / *the breakfast* late this morning.

b Complete with *the*, *a* / *an*, or *-*.

I'm going to buy *a* new laptop next week.

- 1 What time do you finish _____ work?
- 2 We usually go to the cinema once _____ month.
- 3 _____ children behaved very badly yesterday.
- 4 Lorena doesn't like _____ dogs.
- 5 I want to be _____ engineer when I finish studying.
- 6 _____ sun came out so we went for a walk.
- 7 Can you pass _____ salt, please?
- 8 My mum chose _____ most expensive dessert.
- 9 Last year we went on holiday by _____ train.
- 10 This is Joanne. She's _____ very good friend.

◀ p.89

12A present perfect

- 1 A **Have you seen** his new film? 5 45))
 B Yes, I've **seen** all his films.
She hasn't read any Harry Potter books.
- 2 **Have you ever read** a Russian novel?
Sarah's never worked in a big company.
- 3 **Have you finished** the exercise?
 Your parents **have arrived**. They're in the living room.

- We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about things that have happened in the past, but when we don't say when.
- We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= at any time in your life) and *never* (= at no time in your life).
- We also use the present perfect to talk about something that has recently happened.

	full form of <i>have</i>	contraction	past participle of main verb
+	I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	seen that film.
-	I have not You have not He / She / It has not We have not They have not	I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't They haven't	

?	Have Has	I / you / we / they he / she / it	seen that film?
---	-------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------

✓	Yes,	I / you / we / they he / she / it	have. has.
---	------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------

✗	No,	I / you / we / they he / she / it	haven't. hasn't.
---	-----	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

- To make the present perfect use *have / has* + the past participle of the verb.
- 's = *has* in present perfect.
- Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past simple.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

- Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. *read*, but sometimes different, e.g. *seen*.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
see	saw	seen

(There is a list of irregular past participles on p.165)

12B present perfect or past simple?

- A **Have you been** to Luigi's? 5 52)) B Yes, I **have**.
 A When **did you go** there? B I **went** last weekend.
 A Who **did you go** with? B I **went** with some people from work.

I've **been** to New York twice. I **went** to visit my sister – she's married to an American.

- We often use the **present perfect** to ask about or tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask/say when the action happened: **Have you been to Luigi's?** **I've been to New York twice.**
- We then use the **past simple** to ask / talk about specific past details: **When did you go there?** **I went to visit my sister.**
- We use the past simple **NOT** the present perfect with *when* and past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday*, *last week*: **When did you see it?** **NOT When have you seen it?** **I saw it last week.** **NOT I've seen it last week.**

been or gone?

- I've **been** to Italy. 5 53))
 My sister's **gone** to Italy to study Italian.

- been to* and *gone to* have different meanings. *been* is the past participle of *be*, and *gone* is the past participle of *go*.
- In the present perfect we use *been to* (**NOT** *gone to* or *been in*) to say that somebody has visited a place.
I've been to the USA three times. **Have you been to the new Italian restaurant in George Street?**
- We use *gone to* when somebody goes to a place and is still there:
My parents have gone to the USA for their holidays. They don't come back until Saturday.
- Compare: **Nick has been to Paris** = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.
Nick has gone to Paris = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

Everyday activities

a Match the verbs and pictures.

Suzy Stressed

- have a shower
- have a coffee
- do the housework
- start work at 8.30
- finish work at 6.30

- 1 wake up at 7.00
- have lunch at work
- go shopping
- go to bed late
- have pizza for dinner
- get home late
- go to work by bus
- watch TV and check emails

Henry Healthy

- go to Italian classes
- do Italian homework

- 1 get up at 8.00
- have breakfast
- do exercise
- go home early
- walk to work
- relax
- take the dog for a walk
- sleep for eight hours
- make the dinner
- have a bath

b 2 37)) Listen and check.

c In pairs, cover the phrases and look at the pictures. **A** describe Suzy's day, then **B** describe Henry's day. Then swap.

have

Have has two meanings.

- 1 For family and possessions, e.g. *I have three children. He has a big house.*
- 2 For activities, e.g. *I have lunch at 1.30. She has a shower in the morning.*

Suzy Stressed



Henry Healthy



More verb phrases

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- 1 buy (a ticket) /baɪ/
- call / phone (your mum) /kɔ:l/ /fəʊn/
- dance (the tango) /dɑ:ns/
- draw (a picture) /drɔ:/
- drive (a car) /draɪv/
- find (a parking space) /faɪnd/
- forget (somebody's name) /fə'get/
- give (somebody flowers) /gɪv/
- hear (a noise) /hɪə/
- help (somebody) /help/
- look for (your keys) /lʊk fɔ:/
- meet (for a coffee) /mi:t/
- paint (a picture) /peɪnt/
- play (chess) /pleɪ/
- remember (somebody's name) /rɪ'membə/
- run (a race) /rʌn/
- see (a film) /si:/
- sing (a song) /sɪŋ/
- swim (in the sea) /swɪm/
- take (photos) /teɪk/
- talk (to your teacher) /tɔ:k/
- tell (somebody a secret) /tel/
- use (a computer) /ju:z/
- wait for (a bus) /weɪt fɔ:/



b 2 54)) Listen and check.

c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

< p.36

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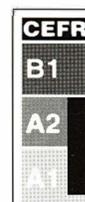
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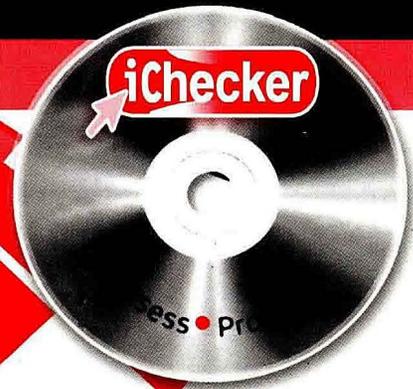


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1



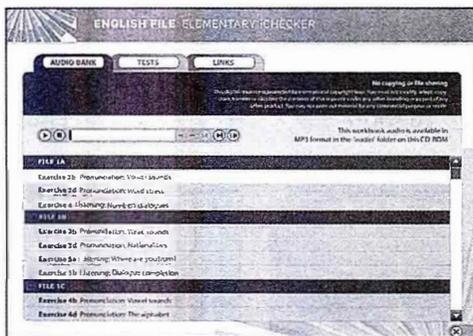
Type your name and press 'ENTER'.

2



Choose 'AUDIO BANK'.

3



Click on the exercise for the File. Then use the media player to listen.

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1A My name's Hannah, not Anna

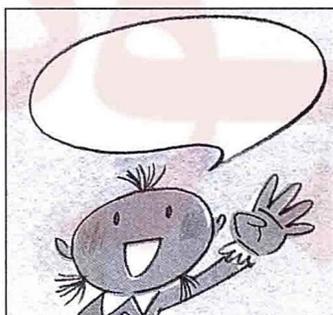
1 GRAMMAR verb be ⊕, subject pronouns

a Complete column 1 with the words in the box. Then write the contractions in column 2.

she are they is + are is are

1 Full form	2 Contraction
I am	1 <u>I'm</u>
you ² _____	3 _____
he ⁴ _____	5 _____
⁶ _____ is	7 _____
it ⁸ _____	9 _____
we ¹⁰ _____	11 _____
you ¹² _____	13 _____
¹⁴ _____ are	15 _____

b Complete the sentences with *be*. Use a contraction.



1 I'm four.



2 _____ students.



3 _____ in room 2.



4 _____ Thursday.



5 _____ in a taxi.



6 _____ tourists.



7 _____ in room 317.



8 Hello. _____ in my class.

2 VOCABULARY days of the week, numbers 0-20, greetings

a Put the letters in order to make days of the week. Remember to start with a CAPITAL LETTER.

- ARSAYDUT Saturday
- NYAUDS _____
- HRDYTUSA _____
- ODNYMA _____
- DFARYI _____
- DSYEEAWND _____
- EUASDTY _____

b Continue the series.

- five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten
- six, eight, ten, _____, _____
- twenty, nineteen, _____, _____
- five, seven, nine, _____, _____

c Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A Hi, Emily. This is Daniel.
B Hello, Daniel. _____ to _____ you.
- 2 A Hi, I'm Pepe. _____'s your _____?
B Louise.
A _____?
B Louise!
- 3 A Hi, Karl. _____ are you?
B I'm fine, thanks. And _____?
A Very well, thank you.
- 4 A What's your phone _____?
B It's 07700 900123.

d Complete the words with a, e, i, o, or u.

1 S e e y o u.

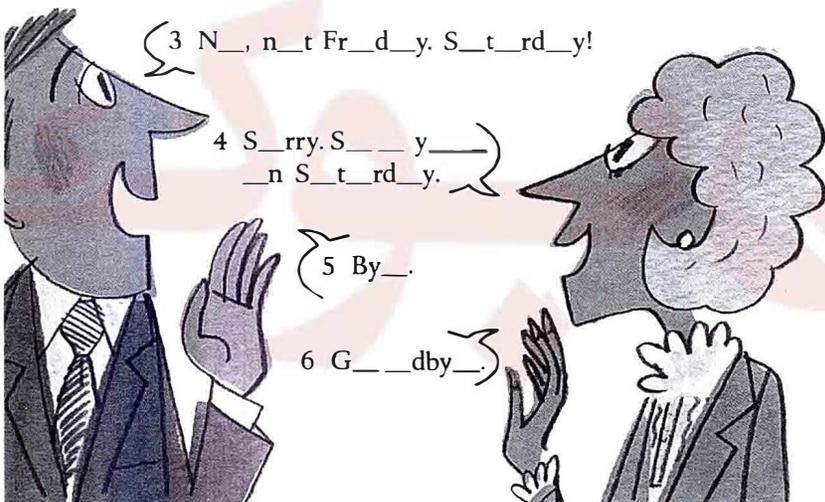
2 S _ _ y _ _ n Fr _ d _ y.

3 N _ , n _ t Fr _ d _ y. S _ t _ r d _ y!

4 S _ r r y. S _ _ y _ _
_ n S _ t _ r d _ y.

5 By _ .

6 G _ _ d b y _ .



3 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds, word stress

a Write the words in the chart.

meet fine six man ten eight three well nice
in thanks day twelve very

 fish	 tree	 cat	 egg	 train	 bike

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

c **Underline** the stressed syllable in these words.

- 1 sand|wich
- 2 tel|nnis
- 3 eigh|teen
- 4 thir|teen
- 5 bas|ket|ball
- 6 good|bye
- 7 e|mail
- 8 in|ter|net
- 9 com|pu|ter
- 10 ho|tel

d **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

4 LISTENING

iChecker Listen to three conversations. Choose a, b, or c.

- 1 Sarah's phone number is...
a 161 469 524.
b 116 496 542.
c 161 496 542.
- 2 The class on Thursday is in...
a room two.
b room three.
c room five.
- 3 A ham sandwich and a coffee cost...
a five dollars twenty.
b four dollars twenty.
c five dollars ten.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- bye /baɪ/
fine /faɪn/
goodbye /gʊd'baɪ/
hello /hə'ləʊ/
hi /haɪ/
sorry /'sɒri/
thank you /'θæŋk juː/
thanks /θæŋks/
very well /'veri wel/
How are you? /haʊ ə: 'juː/
Nice to meet you. /'naɪs tə 'mi:t juː/

4B What a life!

1 GRAMMAR prepositions of time (at, in, on) and place (at, in, to)

a Write the words in the correct column.

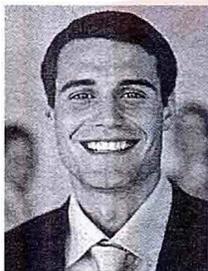
March 6th December 6.30 the winter Monday night
the afternoon the weekend Saturday evening 1984
Christmas 21st August

in	on	at
March	6th December	6.30
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

b Circle the correct preposition.

- I have a shower **in** / on / at the morning.
- They go on holiday in / on / at August.
- My sister studies economics at / in / to university.
- My brother goes to bed in / on / at midnight.
- Do you work at / in / to a hospital?
- We have English classes in / on / at Tuesdays and Thursdays.
- The children have lunch at / in / to school.
- Tina works in / on / at the weekend.
- Jack goes at / in / to the gym after work.
- It's very hot in / on / at the summer.

c Complete the text with the correct prepositions.



'My name is Francesco Mancini and I work ¹ _____ an office in the centre of Rome. During the week, I get up ² _____ half past six. I go ³ _____ work by train, but ⁴ _____ Fridays I drive my car so I can visit my mother ⁵ _____ the afternoon. I start work ⁶ _____ quarter to nine and I have lunch ⁷ _____ work. ⁸ _____ the summer I work different hours because ⁹ _____ 15th June we change to the summer timetable. It's very hot in Rome ¹⁰ _____ August, so most people go on holiday.

2 VOCABULARY everyday activities

a Circle the action which you usually do first.

- get up / **wake up**
- get dressed / have a shower
- have lunch / have breakfast
- go to work / start work
- go home / get home
- make the dinner / go shopping

b Complete the text with have, go, or get.

A STUDENT'S LIFE IS EASY – OR IS IT?

Many people think that students have a very easy life. We ask two, Helen and Rupert, about their typical day.

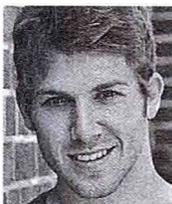
HELEN EDWARDS, from Durham in north-east England

I ¹ go to university in Bristol, so I don't live at home. Every day, I ² _____ up at 7.30 and I ³ _____ a shower. I don't have time for breakfast, but I ⁴ _____ coffee in a café before classes start. I ⁵ _____ lunch at university and then I ⁶ _____ to my afternoon classes. I ⁷ _____ shopping on my way home, so I ⁸ _____ home late. I do some housework and study in the evening and then I ⁹ _____ to bed at 11.30. I'm very tired at night!



RUPERT CAVENDISH is from Exeter in south-west England

I ¹⁰ _____ to Exeter University, so I live at home. My mum wakes me up every morning and we ¹¹ _____ breakfast together. Then, I ¹² _____ dressed. I ¹³ _____ to university by bus. I ¹⁴ _____ to classes in the morning and then I ¹⁵ _____ home for lunch. My mum is a good cook and we ¹⁶ _____ lunch together. In the afternoon, I study for an hour or two and then I watch TV. I ¹⁷ _____ a bath after dinner. I'm quite relaxed when I ¹⁸ _____ to bed.'



c Match the words to make phrases.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 have | <input type="checkbox"/> | a work |
| 2 go | <input type="checkbox"/> | b emails |
| 3 check | <input type="checkbox"/> | c dressed |
| 4 do | <input type="checkbox"/> | d to school |
| 5 get | <input type="checkbox"/> | e breakfast |

3 PRONUNCIATION linking and sentence stress

a Mark the connected words in each sentence.

- 1 You get up late.
- 2 I have a shower.
- 3 We check emails.
- 4 He does exercise.
- 5 She goes home early.
- 6 They have lunch at work.

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences. Try to connect words.

c **iChecker** Listen and underline the stressed words. Copy the rhythm.

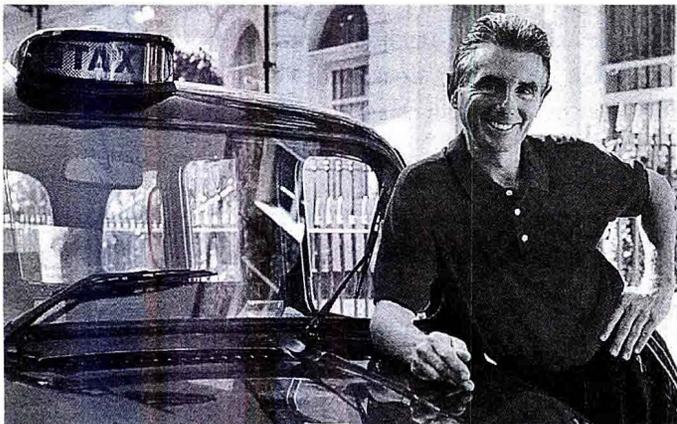
- 1 I wake up at six.
- 2 I have a coffee.
- 3 I go to work by bus.
- 4 I do the housework.
- 5 I have a pizza for dinner.
- 6 I go to bed at midnight.

d **iChecker** Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to an interview with Mark. Answer the questions.

- 1 What does he do? _____
- 2 Does he like his job? _____
- 3 When does he work? _____



b **iChecker** Listen again. Number the activities in the order Mark does them.

- 1 Mark starts work at 7 p.m.
- He goes to bed.
- He goes to the gym.
- He goes home.
- He has a hamburger or a pizza.
- He watches TV or checks his emails.
- He gets up.
- He has breakfast.
- He sleeps for eight hours.
- He has dinner.
- He finishes work.
- He has a shower.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- customers /'kʌstəməz/
everyone /'evriwʌn/
everything /'evriθɪŋ/
menu /'menjuː/
busy /'bɪzi/
ready /'redi/
a couple of (hours) /ə 'kʌpl əv/
go back /gəʊ 'bæk/
prepare food /prɪ peə 'fuːd/
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/

4C Live forever



1 GRAMMAR position of adverbs and expressions of frequency

a Complete the *You* column in the chart. Then complete the sentences with a verb and an adverb of frequency.

	always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never		Matt	Becky	You
sleep for eight hours	////	////	///	//	✓	-				
be relaxed		////	///							
do sport or exercise		//								
eat healthy food		///	✓							
be ill						////				

- Matt usually sleeps for eight hours.
- He _____ relaxed.
- He _____ sport or exercise.
- He _____ healthy food.
- He _____ ill.
- Becky _____ for eight hours.
- She _____ relaxed.
- She _____ sport or exercise.
- She _____ healthy food.
- She _____ ill.
- I _____ for eight hours.
- I _____ relaxed.
- I _____ sport or exercise.
- I _____ healthy food.
- I _____ ill.

b Write the adverb of frequency in the correct place in the sentence.

- Pilots sleep in hotels. (often)
Pilots often sleep in hotels.
- The children walk to school. (every day)
The children walk to school every day.
- Mike rides his motorbike to work. (sometimes)
_____.
- My girlfriend is late. (never)
_____.

5 I see my grandparents. (every weekend)
_____.

6 Ellie drinks coffee. (three times a day)
_____.

7 I'm hungry. (always)
_____.

8 We study English. (twice a week)
_____.

2 VOCABULARY adverbs and expressions of frequency

a Answer the questions.

THE TIME QUIZ

- How many minutes in an hour? _____
- How many months in a year? _____
- How many days in a week? _____
- How many seconds in a minute? _____
- How many weeks in a month? _____
- How many hours in a day? _____
- How many days in June? _____
- How many weeks in a year? _____

b Complete the sentences with one or two words.

- Leo goes to the gym all week and at weekends.
Leo goes to the gym every day.
- Jon usually has a holiday in the summer and winter.
Jon usually has a holiday _____ a year.
- We usually see one new film a month.
We go to the cinema _____ a month.
- Adele doesn't do any homework at all.
Adele _____ does homework.
- They have English classes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
They have English classes _____ a week.
- My mother goes to the hairdresser once a week, on a Friday.
My mother goes to the hairdresser _____ Friday.
- Eve walks to work once a year.
Eve _____ ever walks to work.
- I always buy a new pair of sunglasses in the summer.
I buy a new pair of sunglasses _____ summer.

3 PRONUNCIATION revision: sounds

a Circle the word with a different sound.

 fish	1 rich dirty big
 tree	2 bread peas meat
 cat	3 safe black fat
 car	4 dark day far
 clock	5 money model doctor
 horse	6 found short bought
 bull	7 cook food good
 boot	8 who do go
 bird	9 tired thirsty nurse
 egg	10 eat healthy breakfast
 train	11 paid steak said
 bike	12 buy nice ring

b **iChecker** Listen and check.

c Underline the stressed syllable.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 hos pital | 7 I talian |
| 2 expen sive | 8 Aug ust |
| 3 mal gazine | 9 di ffi cult |
| 4 head phones | 10 mu sician |
| 5 ad min is tra tor | 11 gal rage |
| 6 en gi neer | 12 ba na nas |

d **iChecker** Listen and check.

4 READING

Read the article and answer the questions.



THE FILMS in *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy have had a big impact on New Zealand. The country has become 'Middle Earth' to many of the people who have seen the films. This comes as no surprise to the film director Peter Jackson, who is in fact a New Zealander. He chose his home country because he knew that the variety of different landscapes made New Zealand the best place to shoot the films.

Jackson and his team looked over the whole country for the most beautiful and most appropriate areas. The rolling hills of Matamata became Hobbiton, the village where Bilbo Baggins lives, and the volcanic region of Mount Ruapehu transformed into the fiery Mount Doom, where Sauron first made the Ring. In total, the team used 150 different locations all over New Zealand and they spent 274 days filming.

Thirty of the locations Jackson used are National Parks or conservation sites so he needed to get special permission to film here. In some cases, a special team dug up the protected plants, and took them to special nurseries, where they lived until filming finished. Then the team took them back to the park and replanted them again. In Queenstown, Jackson used enormous red carpets to protect the plants in the battle scenes because there were up to 1,100 people on set every day.

The *Lord of the Rings* films have been so popular that the tourist industry in New Zealand has grown dramatically. Today, tour companies offer a wide range of tours to different locations of the film, including Hobbiton, Mount Doom, and Edoras.



- 1 Who directed *The Lord of the Rings* films?
- 2 Where is the director from?
- 3 Why did he choose New Zealand?
- 4 Which area did they use to create Mount Doom?
- 5 How many different locations did they use in total?
- 6 What was the problem with some of the locations?
- 7 How did they solve the problem?
- 8 Which locations from the films can tourists visit today?

5 LISTENING

iChecker Listen to an advert for a day trip and complete the notes.

Lord of the Rings Edoras Tour		
Departure time:	Christchurch ¹ 9 a.m.	Lunch: luxury ⁵
Return time:	Christchurch ²	Price:
Transport:	by ³	Adults: 6\$
Destination:	Mount ⁴ (Edoras)	Children: 7\$

5 LISTENING

- a 4 uses a social network, 1 plays games, 3 does a job, 2 talks to family and friends
b Speaker 1 C, Speaker 2 D, Speaker 3 B, Speaker 4 A

Practical English Going home

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 rank 3 tip 4 check 5 departure
6 gate 7 station 8 ticket 9 platform
10 coach 11 stop 12 driver

2 GETTING TO THE AIRPORT

- 2 To St Pancras station.
3 Now, please.
4 How much is it?
5 And could I have a receipt?
6 Could I have a ticket to Luton Airport, please?
7 Single, please.
8 Standard, please.
9 Can I pay by credit card?

3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

- 2 d 3 a 4 f 5 b 6 c

4 READING

- b 2 bus / coach 3 train 4 car 5 bike

12A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 James hasn't seen this film before.
3 They've gone to the cinema tonight.
4 She's cried in a lot of films.
5 I've bought all the Harry Potter films.
6 They haven't taken any photos.
7 He's interviewed a famous actor.
8 We haven't appeared in a film.
b 3 My parents have fallen asleep.
4 Adam's appeared in a film.
5 I haven't spoken to an actor.
6 You've broken the camera.
7 Dawn hasn't cried in a film.
8 We haven't forgotten the tickets.
c 2 've read 3 have you read 4 've read
5 Have you seen 6 's seen 7 Has he read
8 've seen

2 VOCABULARY

- a Past simple: broke, did, ate, fell, forgot, went, left, spoke, sang, took, wore
Past participle: broken, done, eaten, fallen, forgotten, gone, left, spoken, sung, taken, worn
b 2 left 3 eaten 4 forgotten 5 worn
6 broken 7 done 8 fallen

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a read, Millennium, Trilogy, No, haven't, seen, films? Yes, have, all

4 READING

- a Fans preferred the ending in the book.
b 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 c

5 LISTENING

- a Charles Dickens, Michael Ondaatje
b 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F 7 T 8 F
9 F 10 T

12B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 1 went 2 did your brother buy, paid
3 Have you met, met 4 Have you been, went
5 Have your parents ever given, had
6 did he send, 'd forgotten
b 2 been 3 gone 4 gone 5 been 6 gone
7 been 8 been 9 been 10 gone

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a /t/ seen, /ɔ:/ found, /e/ heard, /ɪ/ got, /eɪ/ read, /əʊ/ lost

3 VOCABULARY

- a Past simple: 1 drank, 2 found, 3 gave, 4 had, 5 heard, 6 knew, 7 lost, 8 made, 9 met, 10 paid, 11 sent, 12 spent, 13 thought, 14 won
Past participle: 1 drunk, 2 found, 3 given, 4 had, 5 heard, 6 known, 7 lost, 8 made, 9 met, 10 paid, 11 sent, 12 spent, 13 thought, 14 won
b 2 had 3 bought 4 spent 5 heard
6 made 7 found 8 drunk

4 READING

- a Becky and Joanne are sisters.
b 2 a ballet 3 the Schönbrunn Palace
4 a spa 5 the beach 6 Italy or Greece

5 LISTENING

- a Speaker 1: Kenya, 2010
Speaker 2: Brazil, 2006
Speaker 3: New Zealand, 2011
Speaker 4: Thailand, 2006
b 1 Speaker 3 2 Speaker 1 3 Speaker 4
4 Speaker 2

12C

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 His flat is very big.
3 I bought a new shirt.
4 She's Ryan's girlfriend.
5 We go on holiday in August.
6 She's / She is always late.
7 I can't sing.
8 I'm waiting for him.

- 9 We don't mind cleaning.
10 There aren't many plants.
11 There were a lot of guests.
12 They don't eat much sugar.
13 I'm older than you.
14 They're the most dangerous animals.
15 She speaks German well.
16 She's an engineer.
b 2 takes 3 Did, see 4 're not coming
5 Have, been 6 Is, going to learn
7 don't eat 8 're going to see 9 Have, met
10 cooked 11 's going to rain 12 do, go
13 playing 14 didn't walk 15 is, doing
16 've, read

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 Asia 3 expensive 4 cooker 5 brother
6 spring 7 kitchen 8 strawberries 9 bridge
b 2 thirty 3 Wednesday 4 third 5 evening
6 three times 7 winter 8 August 9 hour
10 month
c 2 do 3 say 4 have 5 go 6 take 7 make
8 get 9 have 10 use

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 1 dirty 2 bread 3 safe 4 day 5 money
6 found 7 food 8 go 9 tired 10 eat
11 said 12 ring
c 1 hospital 2 expensive 3 magazine
4 headphones 5 administrator 6 engineer
7 Italian 8 August 9 difficult
10 musician 11 garage 12 bananas

4 READING

- 1 Peter Jackson
2 New Zealand
3 Because he knew that the variety of different landscapes made New Zealand the best place to shoot the films.
4 The volcanic region of Mount Ruapehu.
5 150
6 Some of the locations were National Parks or conservation sites, so Peter Jackson needed to get special permission to film there.
7 A special team dug up the protected plants, and took them to special nurseries, where they lived until filming finished.
8 A range of different locations, including Hobbiton, Mount Doom, and Edoras.

5 LISTENING

- 2 6 p.m. 3 Land Rover 4 Sunday
5 picnic 6 135 7 94

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- English File Pronunciation app
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For teachers

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