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Navigate

Coursebook

with video and Oxford Online Skills

B1+ Intermediate

OXFORD

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 **Oxford 3000™** *Navigate* has been based on the Oxford 3000 to ensure that learners are only covering the most relevant vocabulary.

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1.1 Are you really my friend?

GOALS ■ Talk about things that are changing ■ Talk about friendships

Grammar & Reading present simple, continuous and perfect

- 1 Work in small groups. Read the statement and discuss the questions.

'Among adult Facebook users, the average number of friends is 338.'

- Does this statistic surprise you? Why/Why not?
- Is it possible to really be friends with so many people? Why/Why not?

Photos Like · Comment · Share



- 2 Read the article. Why is Rob Jones trying to meet all 700 of his Facebook friends? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

Search for people, places and things



Face-to-face with Facebook friends Like · Comment · Share

How many of your Facebook friends have you seen lately? For Rob Jones, who ¹is currently meeting every single friend on his Facebook page, the answer could soon be 700.

His aim to raise money for a children's charity means he has already come face-to-face with 123 internet 'friends' in seven countries, some of whom he has never met before.

²He takes a photo for his Facebook page with everyone he meets, and persuades them to give to his charity, and he has already raised more than £3,000.

He hopes to have met all 700 within three years, travelling thousands of miles to thirty countries including New Zealand, on the other side of the world, in the process.

People often say that Facebook friends aren't real friends. But Rob met his Polish girlfriend online and ³they've now been together three years. He says ⁴this proves that the internet is a powerful tool.

'I'm reuniting with friends, and in the process ⁵I'm learning a lot about myself. I now have good friends in people I have never met before this.'

'Everyone has been great so far; ⁶I generally spend a day with them and they choose what we do.'

His adventure has taken him across Europe, visiting England, Scotland (top photo), Poland (photo in the centre), Finland, Germany and Switzerland, and ⁷he's also just visited a distant relative in the USA (bottom photo).

3 Read the information in the Grammar focus box and write sentences 1-7 in the article next to the appropriate grammar rule a-f.

GRAMMAR FOCUS present simple, present continuous and present perfect simple

- We use the present simple to talk about
 - a things that are always or generally true.
 - b things that happen regularly/repeatedly.
- We use the present continuous to talk about
 - c things that are happening at/around the time when we speak.
 - d things that are changing.
- We use the present perfect simple to talk about
 - e our experience (our lives until now).
 - f things that have already/just happened.

→ Grammar Reference page 136

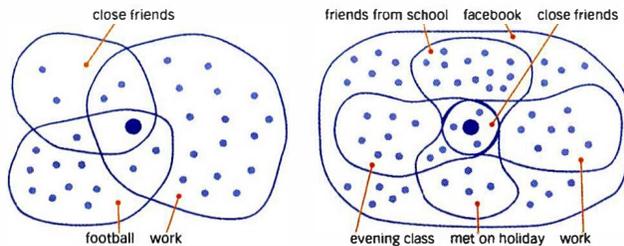
4a Choose the correct options to complete the questions.

- 1 What *is Rob trying / does Rob try* to do?
- 2 How many friends *does he meet / has he met* so far?
- 3 Why *does he take / is he taking* a photo of everyone he meets?
- 4 Why does Rob believe that the internet *has been / is* a good way of making friends?
- 5 What *is Rob learning / does Rob learn* from the process?
- 6 Who *usually decides / is deciding* what to do when Rob meets a Facebook friend?
- 7 Which countries *does he visit / has he visited*?

b Discuss the answers to the questions with a partner.

Vocabulary & Speaking friendship

5a 1.1 Listen to two friends, Sarah and Josh, talking about their friendships. Which diagram represents each person's friendship groups?



1 _____ 2 _____

b Tell your partner which diagram is more like your friendship groups. Explain why.

6a Work with a partner. Look at the verbs/verb phrases and decide if they are positive (P) or negative (N).

- 1 get on (well) (with someone) _____
- 2 meet up (with someone) _____
- 3 have a lot in common (with someone) _____
- 4 fall out (with someone) _____
- 5 help (someone) out _____
- 6 trust (someone) _____
- 7 get/keep in touch (with someone) _____
- 8 make friends (with someone) _____
- 9 have an argument (with someone) _____

b 1.1 Listen again to Sarah and Josh and check your answers.

PRONUNCIATION linking

When we speak at normal speed, we link phrases so they often sound like one word.

7a Look at the phrases in exercise 6a. Mark the way the words link in each phrase.

get_on well with someone

b 1.2 Listen, check and repeat.

8a Complete the statements using the correct form of the verbs/verb phrases in exercise 6a.

- 1 I often _____ groups of friends in the evening.
- 2 You don't need to _____ someone to be friends. It's fine to have different interests.
- 3 I _____ most people I know. There aren't many people I don't like.
- 4 A really good friend is someone you can call at midnight and ask them to _____.
- 5 The friends you _____ at school are often friends for life.
- 6 I'm always pleased when someone I haven't heard from in ages _____.
- 7 I'm quite easy-going. I rarely _____ my friends.
- 8 I'm not speaking to my sister at the moment - we've _____. It seems a bit childish.
- 9 I can _____ my closest friend with all my secrets.

b 1.3 Listen and check your answers. How many of the statements are true for you? Explain why to a partner.

9 **TASK** Draw a diagram of your friendship groups, like the ones in exercise 5a. Talk to a partner about some of the people in it. Ask each other questions to get more information.

1.2 Why spending's #trending

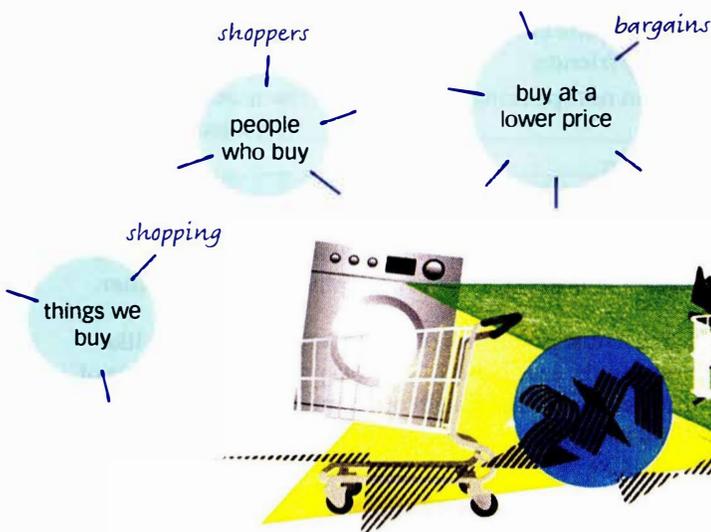
GOALS ■ Talk about spending ■ Talk about states, thoughts and feelings

Vocabulary & Listening spending

- 1 Work with a partner. Look at the title of the lesson and discuss the questions.
 - 1 What is happening in the photos?
 - 2 What does it mean if something is 'trending'?
 - 3 Why might spending be trending?
- 2a 1.4)) Listen to a short radio news item about *Black Friday* and compare what you hear with your ideas from exercise 1.
 - b Does anything you heard surprise you?
- 3a 1.4)) Read the statements. Then listen again and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.
 - 1 The expression *Black Friday* has been used more than two billion times on Twitter recently.
 - 2 *Black Friday* only happens in the USA.
 - 3 Some people have queued overnight.
 - 4 Shoppers around the world spent more than 11 billion dollars on *Black Friday* last year.
 - 5 There have been five injuries in the last few years on *Black Friday*.
 - b Compare your answers with a partner.
- 4a Put the words and phrases in the box into the correct groups.

customer consumer deals discounts half-price items purchaser purchases special offers two for the price of one

- b Check your ideas with a partner.



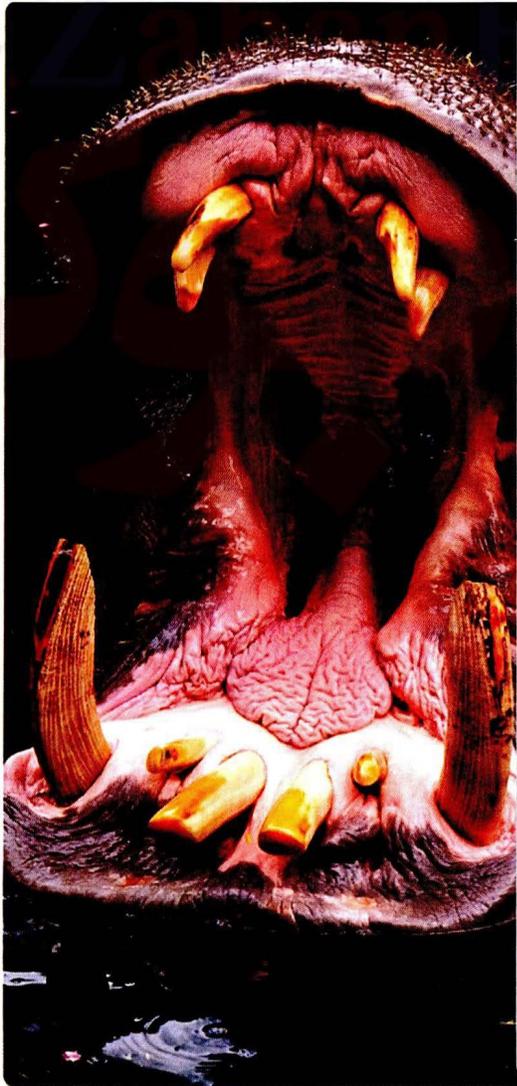
- 5 Work with a partner or in small groups. Discuss the questions.
 - 1 What have you bought recently that was a *bargain*?
 - 2 Do you look for *special offers* such as *two for the price of one* in the supermarket? How important are they to you in choosing your *purchases*?
 - 3 Have you ever bought something you didn't need because it was a good *deal*? If so, give an example.
 - 4 Would you be willing to queue for hours to get a good *discount*? For what kind of *item*?

2.1 I'll never forget that day

GOALS ■ Talk about past experiences ■ Use narrative forms

Vocabulary & Reading describing past experiences

- 1 Look at the photo and the headline of the article and discuss the questions.
 - 1 What do you consider to be a bad day at work?
 - 2 How could a hippo be related to a bad day at work?
- 2 Read the magazine article. Were your ideas close to what actually happened?
- 3 Read the article again and choose the correct verbs.



A bad day at work

I'll never ¹*forget / remind* that day. It started out as just an ordinary day at work. I never ²*expected / wondered* that within a few hours I would be in great danger!

I was 27 and had been a river guide for several years, taking people down the Zambezi River. The sun was setting and we were reaching the end of the tour one evening, when something knocked into the boat.

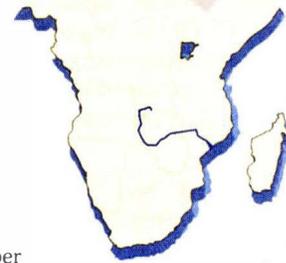
Thinking it was the other boat, I turned round to push it away, when suddenly everything went dark. I was stuck inside something. I managed to free one hand and felt around – my hand touched a hippo's nose. It was only then that I ³*believed / realized* I was underwater, my upper body actually in the hippo's mouth! I tried to move as much as I could, and when he opened his mouth, I managed to swim away. But seconds later, he struck again, pulling me under the water. I ⁴*remember / remind* looking up at the surface of the water, and ⁵*recognizing / wondering* which of

us could hold his breath the longest. Suddenly the hippo released me. By chance, a medical team was nearby, and they helped me to reach a hospital. Meanwhile, the hippo had quietly ⁶*appeared / disappeared*.

I ⁷*believe / expect*, though, that I met him one more time.

Two years later I was travelling down the Zambezi again. Being there obviously ⁸*recognized / reminded* me of what had happened. Then, just as we were going past the same place in the river, a huge hippo suddenly ⁹*appeared / realized*.

I ¹⁰*screamed / whispered* so loudly that those with me said they'd never heard anything like it. He went back under the water and was never seen again. I'm sure I ¹¹*recognized / realized* the same hippo, still just as angry.



4a Complete the questions with the verbs in the box.

believe expect realize recognize remember
remind wonder

- 1 When did the writer _____ that his head was inside a hippo? How do you think he felt?
- 2 Why do you think the writer _____ so clearly what he was seeing and _____ about while he was underwater?
- 3 Do you _____ the writer really _____ the same hippo two years later, or did it just _____ him of the hippo that attacked him?
- 4 Did you _____ the writer to return to being a river guide after what happened? Would you?

b Discuss your answers with a partner.

Grammar & Speaking narrative forms

5 Work with a partner. Match verbs 1-5 to descriptions a-c.

- 1 I was 27 and ¹ **had been** a river guide for several years.
- 2 The sun ² **was setting** and we ³ **were reaching** the end of the tour one evening, when something knocked into the boat.
- 3 ... something ⁴ **knocked** into the boat. Thinking it was the other boat, I ⁵ **turned round** to push it away ...

- a Setting the background to the story: _____
- b The main events in a story: _____
- c An event that happened before the main events in the story: _____

6a Read the Grammar focus box to check your ideas.

b Add **one** more example of each form from the article to the box.

GRAMMAR FOCUS narrative forms

- In narratives, we use the past simple for the main events in a story.
*Something **knocked** into the boat.*
1 _____
- We use the past continuous for background events, or longer actions interrupted by a shorter event.
*The sun **was setting** ...*
*We **were reaching** the end of the tour one evening, when something knocked into the boat.*
2 _____
- We use the past perfect for events that happened before the main past time we are talking about.
*I was 27 and **had been** a river guide for several years.*
3 _____

→ Grammar Reference page 138

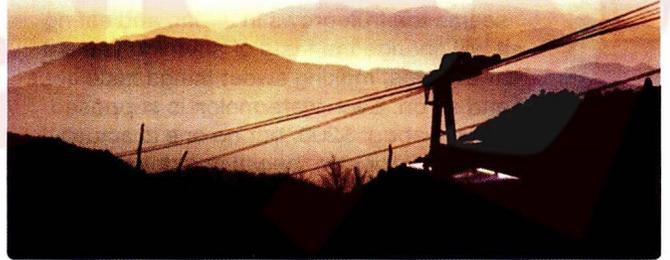
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7a Complete the story with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A lucky escape

That reminds me of another story I heard about a man who had a lucky escape. He ¹ _____ (be) at a barbecue restaurant on top of a mountain, and after the meal he ² _____ (decide) not to take the cable car down with his friends, but to walk down instead. While he ³ _____ (look) for the path, he ⁴ _____ (fall) into a stream and ⁵ _____ (break) his leg. Unable to move, he ⁶ _____ (try) to phone for help, but his mobile ⁷ _____ (work) because he ⁸ _____ (drop) it in the stream. Knowing he was missing, teams of people ⁹ _____ (look) for him, but it was twenty-four days before they ¹⁰ _____ (find) him. Luckily he ¹¹ _____ (bring) a bottle of barbecue sauce with him to the barbecue, and he ¹² _____ (survive) by drinking water mixed with the barbecue sauce.



b 2.1))) Listen and check your answers.

c Work with a partner. What could the man have said about his lucky escape a few years later?

PRONUNCIATION auxiliary verbs: *had* + *was/were*

8a Look at these two sentences from the story. What is the difference between the two underlined verbs? How will their pronunciation be different?

- 1 That reminds me of another story I heard about a man who had a lucky escape.
 - 2 He'd been at a barbecue restaurant.
- a How are *was* and *were* pronounced in these sentences? Why?
 - 3 While he was looking for the path ...
 - 4 Knowing he was missing, teams of people were looking for him ...

c 2.2))) Listen, check and repeat.

9 **TASK** Work with a partner. Student A, turn to page 126. Student B, turn to page 132.

▶ VOX POPS VIDEO 2

2.2 Unbelievable?

GOALS ■ Sequence events ■ Talk about communication

Grammar & Reading sequencing events

1a Work with a partner. Look at the photos and match them to the three short articles 1-3.

Hoaxes

SEARCH

1 Recently a picture has been circulating on the internet of a bright blue watermelon, described as a Japanese moon melon. It seems the fruit grows in Japan and eating it will change the taste of anything you eat afterwards, making sweet things taste sour, and so on. Each watermelon is supposed to cost about \$200, but no one is actually offering it for sale, because it doesn't exist.

2 On October 15, 2009, the media reported that a six-year-old boy was inside a large silver balloon floating high in the sky. When the balloon landed, the boy was nowhere to be found, leading to fears that he had fallen out. However, it was later discovered that the whole story had been made up by the boy's parents, in an attempt to get a reality TV deal.

3 In the early twentieth century, scientists were keen to find some evidence that would prove the link between early man and apes. In 1912, it seemed the evidence had been found in Piltdown, England, when Charles Dawson dug up a human skull with an ape-like jaw. For more than thirty years, everyone believed that this skull, known as 'Piltdown Man', was genuine; but in 1953 a team of researchers discovered that it was, in fact, a fake, made from an ancient human skull and a modern ape jaw.

- **skull** the bones in the head of a human or animal
- **jaw** the two large bones in your skull that contain your teeth



- b What do all three stories have in common?
- 2 Read the stories again. Which story ...?
- 1 is the oldest
 - 2 is going round online
 - 3 did people believe for the longest time
 - 4 was a result of someone wanting to be famous
- 3 Work with a partner and discuss these questions.
- 1 Have you heard any of these stories before, or any similar ones?
 - 2 Why do you think people carry out hoaxes like these?
- 4a 2.3))) Listen to a radio programme about hoaxes. Did they mention any of your reasons?
- b Work with a partner. List three of the reasons for carrying out the hoaxes that are mentioned in the programme.
- c 2.3))) Listen again and check your answers.

- 5a Complete the extracts about the first hoax mentioned in the radio programme, using the correct linking word or phrase from the box. Use each word or phrase only once.

as soon as by the time (that) during meanwhile
until while

- 1 A couple, Richard and Mayumi Heene, let a large gas balloon float off into the air and then, _____ it was high in the sky, they claimed that their six-year-old son was inside the balloon.
 - 2 The police were informed and helicopters were sent up to track the balloon _____ they could find a safe way of getting him down.
 - 3 _____ the balloon landed an hour or so later, about 80 km away, the story was live on television.
 - 4 When the boy was not found inside, the media reported that he had fallen out _____ the flight, and a huge search started. _____, the boy was actually safe at home, hiding. The parents suddenly announced that they had found him at home, asleep.
 - 5 We can't say for sure because the couple never admitted it, but _____ reporters were interviewing the family on TV, the boy accidentally mentioned that they'd done it to be on TV. He was supposed to keep quiet about that.
- b 2.4))) Compare your answers with a partner. Listen and check your answers.
- 6 Read the sentences in exercise 5a again. Choose the correct option to complete the information in the Grammar focus box.

GRAMMAR FOCUS time linkers

We use time linkers to describe how the timing of events in a story relates to one another.

- 1 *until / while* describes **when** something happened but not for how long
- 2 *as soon as / by the time (that)* describes an event that happens **immediately after** an event
- 3 *until / meanwhile* describes a contrasting event that happens **while** something else is happening
- 4 *by the time (that) / during* describes an action that happened **before** the main events
- 5 *during / as soon as* describes an action that happens at a point **within** this period of time
- 6 *during / until* describes an action that continued **up to** a point and then stops

→ Grammar Reference page 139

- 7a Read the story of the Piltdown Man and choose the best time linker options.

¹ During / While the early twentieth century, scientists were keen to find some evidence that would prove the link between early man and apes. In 1912 that evidence seemed to have been found **² meanwhile / while** Dawson and Woodward were digging on a site in Piltdown, in the south of England. **³ As soon as / Until** they saw the jawbone and the skull, they decided that this must be the evidence science needed. Woodward claimed that both bones belonged to a human being who had lived about half a million years ago, **⁴ by the time / during** what is known as the Lower Pleistocene period. Most scientists accepted this opinion **⁵ until / while** nearly forty years later, when it was discovered that the Piltdown Man was a fake. **⁶ By the time / Meanwhile**, Dawson, who most people consider responsible for making the fake, had died.

The Piltdown Man hoax truly damaged science because **⁷ while / by the time** the hoax was discovered, scientists had wasted nearly forty years believing a lie.

- b 2.5))) Listen and check your answers.

Vocabulary & Speaking communication

- 8a Work with a partner. Look back at the extracts from the radio programme in exercise 5a and find the verbs which describe different ways of communicating or not.
- b Now complete the news items with the most appropriate verbs from the box in the correct form.

announce claim interview mention tell

Police ¹ _____ yesterday that calls to the emergency 999 number had risen sharply in recent months. They ² _____ the public to ignore a hoax story which ³ _____ that dialling 999 will charge your phone battery.

admit inform invent keep quiet report

The newspaper which recently ⁴ _____ that Beijing was showing digital sunrises on huge screens because air pollution was too bad for people to see the real thing has now ⁵ _____ that a journalist actually ⁶ _____ the story.

- 9 **TASK** Work with a partner or in small groups. Go to page 126. Choose one of the stories about a hoax.

2.4 Student B Exercise 6

- a Use the following notes to prepare to tell the story of another coincidence.
- TV reporter Irv Kupcinet/in London on a work trip
 - In hotel room/find items belonging to his friend/Harry Hannin.
 - Meanwhile/Hannin in Paris.
 - In his hotel room/find tie with Kupcinet's name on it.
- b Tell your partner your story, using the phrases in the Language for speaking box on page 22 to engage your listener. When listening to your partner, use the phrases to make sure you sound interested.

3.2 Student B Exercise 8



- a Work with a partner. Read the paragraph about a Faking It episode. Use the notes and your own ideas to write a similar paragraph about a similar type of programme.

Home Categories A-Z Programmes

Faking It

Newsagent to showbiz reporter

RESTOREVA, 5:17 AM Duration: 0:29

Twenty-nine-year-old working mum swaps bringing up children and working in the family newsagent's shop to become a TV showbusiness reporter.

Past – get up early, deal with customers, work hard, look after family

Now – be confident, work in a team, persuade people to talk to you, look good

- b Tell your partner about the person you wrote about.

6.2 Student B Exercise 9

- a Read about Thongsa, a rice farmer from Thailand. Answer the questions.
- 1 What problems did the weather cause her?
 - 2 What was her solution?



Thongsa Juansang was a rice farmer. Growing rice needs a lot of water, and when the rain didn't come, her crop died. So she has introduced new crops, growing food that needs less water. Instead of growing rice, she's changed to growing fruit and vegetables, and she can now feed her family. She also has some food left over which she can sell at markets in order to buy rice.

- b Work with a partner who has read the other story. Take it in turns to interview each other. Answer as Thonga. Try to use present perfect simple and continuous in your answers.
- What has been happening to the weather in your area?
 - What effect has this had on your crops?
 - How has this affected your life and your family?
 - What have you done to improve the situation?

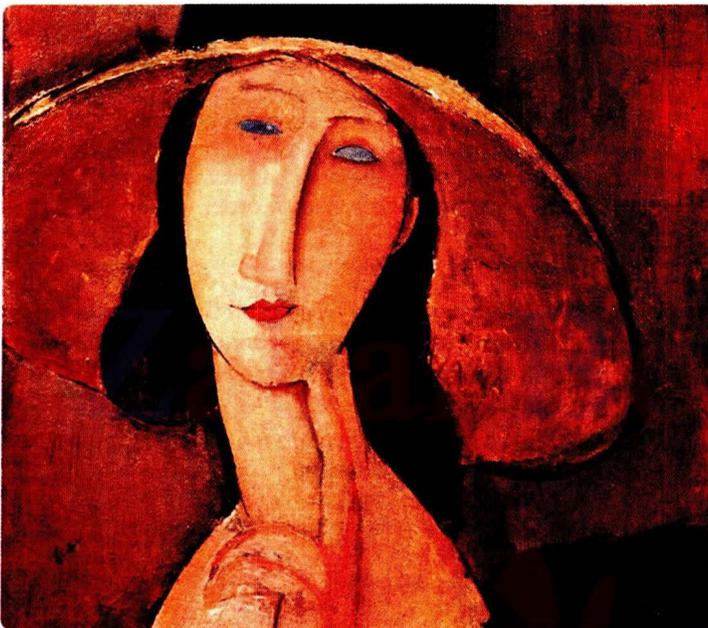
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7.1 Student B Exercise 10



Prepare to talk for a minute about homeworking using *used to* and *would*. Look at the photo and think about how people working from home can communicate with the office and customers nowadays, and how attitudes have changed over the past decades.

9.2 Student B Exercise 10



Work with a partner.

- Listen to the description and try to imagine what you hear. Then look at the original picture. How close was the description Student A gave?
- Describe your picture without showing it to your partner. Give as much detail as possible, using the vocabulary, and making some deductions and speculations.

10.1 Student B Exercise 10

- Read about the Kickstarter project called Good & Proper Tea and answer the questions.
 - What was the service or product? What was special about it?
 - What evidence was there that the business was worth investing in?
 - What investment was needed? How many investors did The Good & Proper Tea van get?
- Join two or three students who have read the same text. Prepare a short presentation about your project, using the questions in exercise 5 on page 97 to guide you.
- Present your project to the rest of the class. Try to get as many people to back you as possible.

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Good & Proper Tea Co.

If you buy a cup of coffee these days, you can choose what style of coffee you want and even find out how the beans were roasted. But tea drinkers are rarely provided with the same kind of choice and quality. Instead, said Emilie Holmes, 'we are presented with a cup of not-quite-hot-enough water, with a teabag hidden somewhere in the depths'. She explained her idea in a video on Kickstarter, hoping to raise the £10,000 she needed to convert her van into a mobile tea stall. The money was raised in just one week. In fact, she raised £14,682 from 372 backers. It was a busy week. Every time some money was pledged, Emilie received an email and she replied in person to every single investor. Her business is now well established, providing customers with an excellent cup of tea.

Phonemic symbols

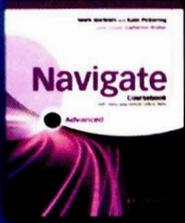
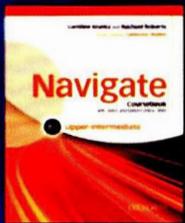
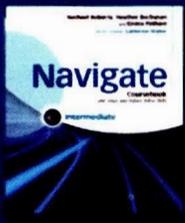
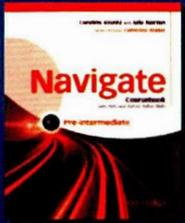
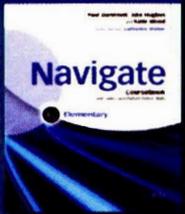
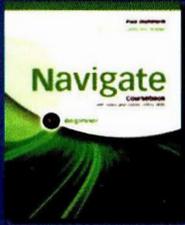
Single vowel sounds			
/i:/	tree /tri:/	/ə/	computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə/
/ɪ/	his /hɪz/	/ɜ:/	learn /lɜ:n/
/i/	happy /'hæpi/	/ɔ:/	four /fɔ:/
/ʊ/	good /gʊd/	/æ/	hat /hæt/
/u/	usual /'ju:ʒuəl/	/ʌ/	sunny /'sʌni/
/u:/	school /sku:l/	/ɑ:/	car /kɑ:/
/e/	ten /ten/	/ɒ/	clock /klɒk/

Consonant sounds			
/p/	pen /pen/	/s/	see /si:/
/b/	big /bɪg/	/z/	lazy /'leɪzi/
/t/	tea /ti:/	/ʃ/	shower /'ʃaʊə/
/d/	do /du:/	/ʒ/	television /'telɪvɪʒn/
/tʃ/	children /'tʃɪldrən/	/m/	man /mæn/
/dʒ/	journey /'dʒɜ:nɪ/	/n/	never /'nevə/
/k/	cat /kæt/	/ŋ/	sing /sɪŋ/
/g/	go /gəʊ/	/h/	hot /hɒt/
/f/	fly /flaɪ/	/l/	like /laɪk/
/v/	very /'veri/	/r/	river /'rɪvə/
/θ/	thing /θɪŋ/	/w/	water /'wɔ:tə/
/ð/	this /ðɪs/	/j/	yes /jes/

Diphthongs (double vowel sounds)			
/ɪə/	near /nɪə/	/ɔɪ/	boy /bɔɪ/
/ʊə/	tour /tʊə/	/aɪ/	try /traɪ/
/eə/	wear /weə/	/əʊ/	so /səʊ/
/eɪ/	train /treɪn/	/aʊ/	out /aʊt/

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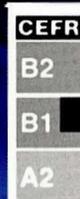
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1.1 Are you really my friend?

Grammar present simple, continuous and perfect

- 1 Complete the article about social networking with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: present simple, present continuous or present perfect.



Over the last ten years, social networking ¹ *has grown* (grow) from just another internet trend to a global obsession. Over four billion people regularly ² _____ (access) social networking sites on mobile devices. Check out these amazing facts that show how social networking ³ _____ (still/change) the way we communicate day by day.

- 23% of Facebook users ⁴ _____ (check) their accounts five times or more every day.
- The number of Twitter users aged 55–64 ⁵ _____ (increase) more than any other age group at present.
- Instagram users ⁶ _____ (already/upload) more than sixteen billion photos.
- Google+ ⁷ _____ (currently/grow) at a rate of 33% per year.
- YouTube ⁸ _____ (have) over one billion unique visitors per month.
- In the last minute, more than 2,000 people ⁹ _____ (just/check) in on Foursquare to let their friends know where they are.

- 2 Cross out the incorrect word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 I've *already* / *yet* / *just* met him. He seems like a nice person.
- 2 I'm not looking at any of my emails *this week* / *at the moment* / *all the time*. I'm on holiday.
- 3 We *already* / *always* / *usually* have a good time when we get together.
- 4 I haven't seen him online *for a long time* / *lately* / *at the moment*.
- 5 I chat on Skype with my friends who are abroad *every week* / *now* / *all the time*.
- 6 Because of my new job, I'm meeting a lot of new people *every time* / *these days* / *nowadays*.

- 3 Read about a social networking site and choose the correct options to complete the text.

Work for LinkedIn

¹ *Have you heard* / *Did you hear* of LinkedIn? It is a social networking site for professionals. It was launched in 2003 and is now used mainly for professional networking.

The number of LinkedIn users ² *is increasing* / *increases* very fast: two new members join the website every second. It now ³ *is having* / *has* over 280 million users, and 40% of them ⁴ *have checked* / *check* their profile every day.

Professionals nowadays ⁵ *use* / *have used* the site to find jobs and business opportunities, and companies search for potential candidates. Users can follow different companies and also see who ⁶ *already visited* / *has already visited* their profile page.

Other features ⁷ *include* / *are including* groups and online conversations. It is estimated that over 200 conversations ⁸ *are taking place* / *have taken place* right now.

Vocabulary friendship

4a Match questions 1-6 to answers a-f.

- 1 Do you get on well with your neighbours?
 - 2 Do you have a lot in common with your partner?
 - 3 When was the last time you had an argument with your best friend?
 - 4 How often do you meet up with your friends?
 - 5 Do you make new friends easily?
 - 6 How many old classmates do you keep in touch with?
- a Yesterday! But it was about something stupid, and we've already forgotten about it.
 - b Maybe four or five, but just on Facebook.
 - c Not really. I don't even know their names!
 - d Usually once a week, on Fridays.
 - e Yes, I'm very sociable. People think I'm crazy because I talk to everyone on the bus!
 - f Yeah, we like the same music, books and lots of other things.

b 1.1))) Listen and check.

5 Put the word in brackets in the correct place in each sentence.

- 1 I fell ^{out} with my partner once because of football. (out)
- 2 My parents helped me when I didn't have enough money. (out)
- 3 I get well with everybody from work. (on)
- 4 I'm terrible at getting touch with distant relatives. (in)
- 5 I met up people from work to celebrate a birthday last week. (with)

6 Complete the opinions on social networking with verbs from the box.

have help keep make trust

- 1 Social networking is great to keep in touch with people who live far away.
- 2 When I have a problem with my English homework, I can always find someone online to _____ me out.
- 3 I never _____ people I meet on social networking sites; it's too dangerous.
- 4 I like joining online groups because you can meet people you _____ a lot in common with.
- 5 Social networking is a great opportunity to _____ friends with people all over the planet.

➔ **STUDY TIP** Record new words and phrases in your vocabulary notebook under topic headings like *Friendship*. Use them to write true sentences about your friendships.

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PRONUNCIATION linking

7a 1.2))) Listen and repeat.

- get on I get on well with her.
met up I met up with my mates yesterday.

b Choose the correct options to complete the rule.

These words are linked (pronounced as one word) because the first word ends with a ¹ consonant / vowel sound and the second word starts with a ² consonant / vowel sound.

c 1.3))) Listen and link the words. The number of links is given in brackets next to the sentences.

- 1 I make an effort to get in touch with distant relatives. (3)
- 2 I have a lot in common with all my classmates. (3)
- 3 Could you help Adam out? (2)
- 4 I keep in touch with old friends. (2)
- 5 I had an argument with an assistant. (4)
- 6 It's a shame you fell out with Alice. (3)

d 1.3))) Listen again. Pause the listening and repeat after each sentence.

I can ...

Very well Quite well More practice

talk about things that are changing.

talk about friendships.

1.2 Why spending's #trending

Vocabulary spending

1 Match special offers 1-4 to types of shops a-d.

1  **Half-price** 
 on all frozen meals range
 *limit of 5 identical items per customer

2 **Two for the price of one**
 on all titles with yellow stickers

3 Great meal **deals** for families
 See separate menu

4 **40% discount**
 on men's and children's wear

- a Book shop ___ c Supermarket 1 ___
 b Clothes shop ___ d Restaurant ___

2 Match the words in bold in exercise 1 to the definitions.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 products | <u>items</u> |
| 2 a reduction in the price | _____ |
| 3 you pay for one item and receive two of the same | _____ |
| 4 a person who buys products or services | _____ |
| 5 you pay 50% of the original price | _____ |
| 6 special negotiations in certain conditions | _____ |

3 Read the text about shopping holidays and choose the best options to complete the text.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 a discount | b shopping | c consumer |
| 2 a shopping | b offer | c shopper |
| 3 a special offer | b deal | c item |
| 4 a purchases | b customers | c discounts |
| 5 a half-price | b purchases | c special offers |
| 6 a half-price | b bargains | c consumers |
| 7 a Deals | b Items | c Shoppers |
| 8 a half-price | b bargain | c offer |
| 9 a offers | b consumers | c purchases |

Shopping Holidays

People usually travel for different reasons: to relax, to visit historical places or to get a suntan. But more and more people now travel the world looking for a good ¹ a! Here are some top ² ___ destinations around the world:

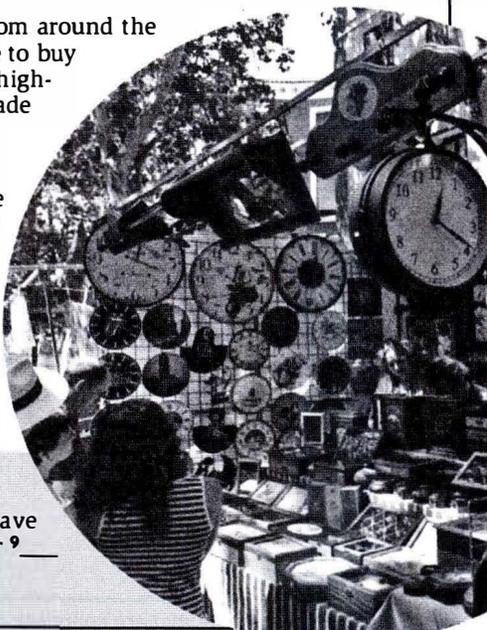
Hong Kong It's considered the best place in East Asia to make a good ³ ___, but be careful with the shop assistants, who can persuade even the most experienced ⁴ ___ to buy something they don't really want or need!

Madrid You can find ⁵ ___ in more than 50,000 shops around town, but don't miss *El Rastro*, an enormous street market with lots of amazing ⁶ ___.

Mexico ⁷ ___ from around the world come here to buy very cheap, but high-quality, hand-made goods.

Bangkok The secret of its huge outdoor markets is to bargain with the sellers. Never accept the first price and you can even get a product ⁸ ___!

One last tip: Just make sure you have room for all your ⁹ ___ in your luggage!



Grammar state verbs

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

believe own seem taste understand

- 1 I believe we buy far more than we really need.
- 2 My family has _____ this business for over thirty years.
- 3 This pasta _____ fantastic! You must give me the recipe.
- 4 I don't know him very well, but he _____ very friendly.
- 5 I really don't _____ why people need to buy a new mobile phone when their old one works fine.

5 Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 I (want) / 'm wanting to buy a new laptop.
- 2 I know / 'm knowing a lot about economics.
- 3 I spend / 'm spending a lot of money eating in restaurants at the moment because I haven't got time to cook.
- 4 I have / 'm having a really hard time with this maths exercise. Can you help me?
- 5 I never buy / 'm never buying things on impulse. I always make a shopping list and only buy what's on it.
- 6 I see / 'm seeing a lot of shops on my way to work.

6 Are these sentences always true (A) or are they only true now (N)?

- 1 a Freshly cut grass smells great! A
b I smell smoke. Did you turn off the oven? N
- 2 a I don't understand much about chemistry. ___
b I don't understand what you're saying. ___
- 3 a I love this jacket! You should definitely buy it. ___
b I love autumn - it's wonderful. ___
- 4 a What do you mean by 'we have a problem'? ___
b What does this word mean? ___
- 5 a I have a cousin who looks like Rafael Nadal. ___
b You look exhausted. Bad day at work? ___

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7 Read this leaflet about compulsive buying. Find and correct four more mistakes related to state verbs.

Are you a shopaholic?

- 1 The number of shopaholics is increasing all over the world. Psychologists now ~~are understanding~~ ^{understand} the reasons for this behaviour better, and have identified seven important signs:
 - 5 • You're always buying items you aren't needing.
 - You don't unpack your purchases but keep them in their boxes with the price tag on.
 - You're wanting to go shopping every day and feel anxious if you don't.
 - 10 • You're hiding your shopping from family and friends.
 - You feel excited when you're shopping.
 - You feel bad the next day because you're knowing you shouldn't go shopping all the
 - 15 time.
 - An argument or disappointment makes you want to shop.

What to do

If these sentences are seeming true for you, you might be a compulsive shopper. There are lots of things you can do to shop less: find a new activity, stop going to shopping centres, and don't carry credit cards when you go out - only a little cash. You can also receive help from your local support group.

I can ...

Very well Quite well More practice

talk about spending.

talk about states, thoughts and feelings.

Unit 1 Trends

Page 5, Exercise 4b

1.1)))

1

A Do you get on well with your neighbours?

B Not really. I don't even know their names!

2

A Do you have a lot in common with your partner?

B Yeah, we like the same music, books and lots of other things.

3

A When was the last time you had an argument with your best friend?

B Yesterday! But it was about something stupid, and we've already forgotten about it.

4

A How often do you meet up with your friends?

B Usually once a week, on Fridays.

5

A Do you make new friends easily?

B Yes, I'm very sociable. People think I'm crazy because I talk to everyone on the bus!

6

A How many old classmates do you keep in touch with?

B Maybe four or five, but just on Facebook.

Page 5, Exercise 7a

1.2)))

get on I get on well with her.

met up I met up with my mates yesterday.

Page 5, Exercises 7c & d

1.3)))

1 I make an effort to get in touch with distant relatives.

2 I have a lot in common with all my classmates.

3 Could you help Adam out?

4 I keep in touch with old friends.

5 I had an argument with an assistant.

6 It's a shame you fell out with Alice.

Page 8, Exercise 4b

1.4)))

1 membership 5 employment

2 judgement 6 information

3 solution 7 friendship

4 celebrity

Page 9, Exercises 1a & b

1.5)))

How do you feel about the internet?

Would life be better or worse without it?

We asked people in the streets, and this is what they said:

1 Well, some people say that the internet causes a lot of problems, but personally, I think that it's an essential part of our lives now.

2 It's a terrible thing, if you ask me. All these young people tapping away on their mobiles all day long. Don't you think they're just wasting their lives?

3 I'm convinced that everybody's gone mad with this internet thing. Nobody can answer a simple question without checking it first online!

4 I definitely think that life is much better with the internet. It's hard to imagine what kind of life we would have without it!

5 I'm not much of an internet user myself, but as far as I'm concerned, it's got a lot more advantages than disadvantages.

Page 9, Exercise 3

1.6)))

M = Marion, H = Husband, D = Daughter, S = Son

M So, how do you feel about moving from Sydney to a smaller city?

H It's a great idea, if you ask me. This is the most expensive city in Australia, according to this article I've just read in the paper. Houses are the most expensive in the country, and we hardly ever eat out because it costs so much.

D That's true, but I really don't think we should move. All my friends live round here.

M You'll make new friends.

D Yes, but it isn't the same ... What about school? Don't you think that schools in Sydney are better?

H I don't think that's true, actually. I'm sure there are good schools outside Sydney, too.

S It's OK, as far as I'm concerned ... as long as the internet connection is good.

Page 9, Exercise 4a

1.7)))

1 As far as I'm concerned ...

2 Some people say that ...

3 I really feel that ...

4 If you ask me ...

5 How do you feel about ...?

6 Don't you think ...?

Page 9, Exercise 4b

1.8)))

1 As far as I'm concerned, I don't see why not.

2 Some people say that it's bad for you, but I'm not sure.

3 I really feel that you should stop smoking.

4 If you ask me, it's time to do something about it.

5 How do you feel about tests on animals?

6 Don't you think it's time to go home?

Unit 2 What a story!

Page 10, Exercise 2c

2.1)))

I = Interviewer, S = Safari guide,

W = Window cleaner, F = Firefighter

I Do you think the animals recognize you?

S Sometimes I do. Once a lion got really close to me and looked me in the eye. I believe he knew exactly who I was.

I Do you believe anybody who likes cleaning could do your job?

W No way! Most people can't even go up a high ladder! But I wonder why people are so afraid of heights. With the right equipment, it's perfectly safe. And the view's fantastic!

I Have you ever realized that you were risking your life because you were too close to the heat?

F A lot of times. When I started, my colleagues always reminded me to stay at a safe distance.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able to
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
must	had to	had to
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown/showed
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spoil	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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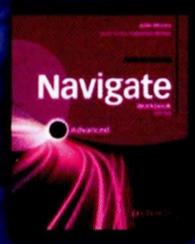
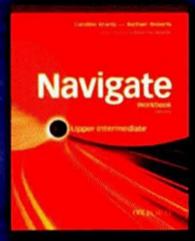
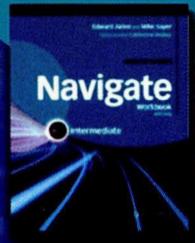
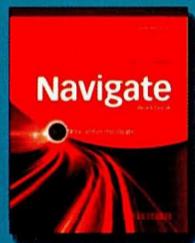
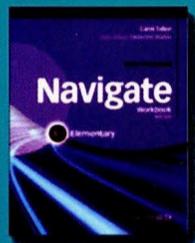
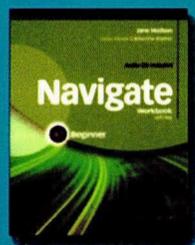
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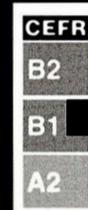
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