



**third**  
edition

# ENGLISH FILE

Advanced Student's Book

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OXFORD

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*English File 1* and *English File 2*

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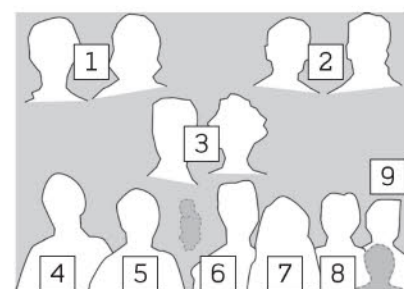
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# 1A Self-portrait



## 1 LISTENING

**a** Look at a painting by Frida Kahlo and answer the questions with a partner, giving your reasons.

- 1 Do you know anything about Frida Kahlo? Which person do you think is her in the painting?
- 2 Do you think the painting is finished? Why (not)?
- 3 Who do you think the people in the ‘cloud’ are, and why do you think they are arranged in that way?
- 4 What do you think the unborn child in the middle represents?
- 5 Who do you think the three people with blank faces in the bottom right-hand corner might be?

**b** **1 2**) Listen to an audio guide about the painting and check your answers to **a**. Then match the people below to numbers 1–9 in the diagram.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frida  | <input type="checkbox"/> her niece Isolda    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> her maternal grandparents Antonio and Isabel | <input type="checkbox"/> her nephew Antonio  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> her parents Matilde and Guillermo            | <input type="checkbox"/> her sister Matilde  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> her paternal grandparents                    | <input type="checkbox"/> her sister Adriana  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> her sister Cristina |

**c** **1 3**) Listen to **Part 1** again, about Frida. Complete Frida’s biography.

### Frida Kahlo

She was born in <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. She was the <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ daughters. She caught <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ as a child, and when she was <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ years old, she was in a terrible accident when a <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ crashed into a <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. She had previously wanted to study <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, but after the accident she decided to <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ instead. Frida started work on this painting in <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, but never <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it. She died in <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ at the age of <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

**d** **1 4**) Listen to **Part 2** again, about the painting. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the significance of the position of the unborn child?
- 2 Where were her father’s family from?
- 3 Where were her mother’s family from?
- 4 What do we learn from the painting about her parents’ marriage?
- 5 What was Frida’s relationship like with her sister Cristina?



- e Talk to a partner.
- 1 What do you think of the painting?
  - 2 Do you have any photos of your family that you particularly like or dislike? Why?
  - 3 Imagine that your family has been painted in the same way. Draw a quick sketch and tell your partner about the people.

## 2 SPEAKING

- a Work in small groups. Choose one of the sets of questions below and answer them.

- Do you have any ancestors from a different country? Who were they? Where did they come from? When did they come to live in your country?
- Who are you closest to in your family? Why do you get on well? Is there anyone you don't get on with?
- Who are you most like in your family? Are there any family traits (appearance or personality) that members of your family share?

- b You are going to discuss the statements below. First decide individually if you agree (A), half-agree (HA), or disagree (D) with the statements. Think of reasons and examples to support your opinion.

You have to love your family, but you don't have to like them.

Your 'family' are the people who care about you, not necessarily your blood relatives.

It's better to be an only child than to have brothers and sisters.

Your parents brought you up, so it's your responsibility to take care of them when they're old.

When children are young it's better for one parent not to work and to look after them.

The only person who should be allowed to criticize your family is you.

You should always defend members of your family against the police, even if they have done something wrong.

- c 1 5)) Listen to the expressions in the box. Which words carry extra stress for emphasis? Listen again and repeat the phrases, copying the rhythm and intonation.



### Expressions for agreeing and disagreeing

#### agreeing

- 1 I totally agree.
- 2 That's just what I think, too.
- 3 Absolutely!

#### half-agreeing

- 4 I see your point, but...
- 5 I see what you mean, but...
- 6 I agree up to a point, but...

#### disagreeing

- 7 I'm not sure I agree with you.
- 8 I'm afraid I don't really agree.
- 9 I don't really think you're right.

British people tend not to use strong expressions of disagreement, e.g. *I completely disagree*, but try to soften the fact that they disagree by half-agreeing, or by using expressions like 7–9 above.

- d Have a short discussion about the topics in b. Use language from c to agree, half-agree, or disagree with the other people in your group, and say why.

## 3 GRAMMAR have: auxiliary or main verb?

- a With a partner, look at the groups of sentences 1–4. Answer the three questions for each group.

- Are all the options possible?
- Is there any difference in meaning or register?
- Is *have* a main verb or an auxiliary verb?

- 1 I **haven't got** time  
I **don't have** time  
I **haven't** time | to see my family often.
- 2 I've **been making** loads of food.  
I've **made** loads of food. | We're having a family dinner tonight.
- 3 **Have we got to**  
**Do we have to** | dress up for the party, or is it just family?
- 4 I've **had** a portrait **painted**  
I've **painted** a portrait | of our children.

- b ➤ p.140 Grammar Bank 1A. Learn more about *have*, and practise it.

- c With a partner, for each of the sentences below say if it's true for you or not, and why.
- I can't stand having my photo taken, and I'd hate to have my portrait painted.
  - I've got lots of friends online, but I only have a few close friends that I see regularly face-to-face.
  - I've never wanted to leave home. I really like living with my family.
  - I'm the most competitive person in my family. Whenever I play a sport or game, I always have to win.
  - I've got to try to get out more. I think I spend too much time at home.
  - I have a few possessions that are really important to me and that I would hate to lose.
  - I've been arguing a lot with my family recently.



## 4 VOCABULARY personality

- a Look at the adjectives that describe personality below. With a partner, say if you consider them to be positive or negative qualities, and why. Would you use any of them to describe yourself?

affectionate assertive bossy curious easy-going  
loyal moody outgoing rebellious reliable sensible  
sensitive stubborn

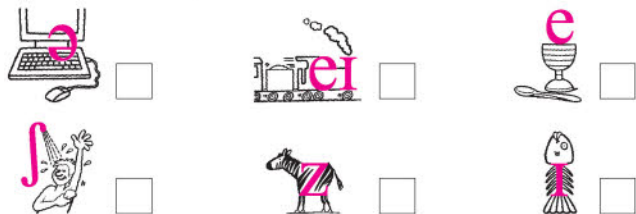
- b ➤ p.160 Vocabulary Bank *Personality*.

## 5 PRONUNCIATION using a dictionary

- a Underline the stressed syllable in the words below.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 con  <b>sci</b>  en tious | 4 ea  <b>sy</b>  -go ing  |
| 2 de  <b>ter</b>  mined     | 5 stea  <b>dy</b>         |
| 3 tho  <b>rough</b>         | 6 spon  <b>ta</b>  ne ous |

- b Look at the pink letters in each word. Match them to the sound pictures below.



- c 1 9))) Listen and check your answers to a and b.

**Checking pronunciation in a dictionary**  
All good dictionaries, whether paper or online, give the pronunciation of a word in phonetics, with a stress mark (') to show the stressed syllable. Online dictionaries also have an icon you can click on to hear the words, many giving both British and American pronunciation.

**needy** adjective

/ˈniːdi/ BrE ; /ˈniːdi/ NAmE

(of people) not confident, and needing a lot of love and emotional support from other people

◆ She is shy and needy.

- d Look at the phonetics for some more adjectives of personality. With a partner, work out how they are pronounced and spelt, and say what they mean if you know. Check with a dictionary.

1 /ˈæŋkʃəs/ 2 /ˈlaɪvli/ 3 /ˈnəʊzi/ 4 /ˈsəʊfəbl/ 5 /ˈstɪndʒi/

- e Do you normally use a paper dictionary or an online one? What do you think are its main advantages?

## 6 READING

- a To what extent do you think the following are good ways of predicting personality types?
- online quizzes
  - your handwriting
  - personality tests
  - your star sign
- b You are going to do a well-known personality test. Before you start, look at the following painting for 30 seconds. Write down what you see. You will need this when you do the test.



### LEXIS IN CONTEXT

#### Looking up phrasal verbs and idioms in a dictionary

##### Phrasal verbs **PHR V**

Phrasal verbs are listed in alphabetical order after the entry for the verbs.

If the object (sb or sth) is shown **between** the two parts, e.g. *put sth off*, this means the phrasal verb is separable, and the object can go between the verb and the particle **or** after the particle. If the object is shown **after** the particle, e.g. *look for sth*, it means the verb and the particle cannot be separated.

##### Idioms **IDM**

You can usually find the definition of an idiom under one of its 'main' words (nouns, verbs, adverbs, or adjectives, but NOT prepositions and articles), e.g. the definition of *catch your eye* will be given under *catch* or *eye*.

After some very common verbs, e.g. *be*, *get*, and adjectives, e.g. *good*, *bad*, the idioms are usually under the entries for the next 'main' word, e.g. *be a good sport* comes under *sport*.

- c With a partner, look at the test *What's your personality?* Read the questions and possible answers. Try to work out the meaning of the **highlighted** phrasal verbs and idioms, but don't look them up yet.
- d Use a dictionary to check the meaning of the **highlighted** phrases.
- e Now do the test. For each question, decide which answer best describes you and **circle** it.





# WHAT'S YOUR PERSONALITY?

## A PLANNER OR SPONTANEOUS

### 1 Are you...?

- a a perfectionist who hates leaving things unfinished
- b someone who hates being under pressure and tends to over-prepare
- c a bit disorganized and forgetful
- d someone who **puts things off** until the last minute

### 2 Imagine you have bought a piece of furniture that requires assembly (e.g. a wardrobe or a cupboard). Which of these are you more likely to do?

- a Check that you have all the items and the tools you need before you start.
- b Carefully read the instructions and follow them **to the letter**.
- c Quickly read through the instructions to get the basic idea of what you have to do.
- d Start assembling it right away. Check the instructions only if you **get stuck**.

### 3 Before you go on holiday, which of these do you do?

- a Plan every detail of your holiday.
- b **Put together** a rough itinerary, but make sure you leave yourself plenty of free time.
- c Get an idea of what kinds of things you can do, but not make a decision until you get there.
- d Book the holiday at the last minute and plan hardly anything in advance.

## B FACTS OR IDEAS

### 4 Which option best describes what you wrote about the painting in b on page 6?

- a It's basically a list of what appears in the painting.
- b It tells the story of what's happening in the painting.
- c It tries to explain what the painting means.
- d It's a lot of ideas that the painting made you think of.

### 5 You need to give a friend directions to your house in the country. Do you...?

- a write down a list of detailed directions
- b give them the postcode and expect them to use a satnav
- c give rough directions
- d draw a simple map showing only the basic directions

### 6 When you go shopping at the supermarket, do you...?

- a always go down the same aisles in the same order
- b carefully check prices and compare products
- c buy whatever **catches your eye**
- d **go round** a different way each time, according to what you want to buy

## C HEAD OR HEART

### 7 If an argument starts when you are with friends, do you...?

- a face it **head-on** and say what you think
- b try to find a solution yourself
- c try to keep everyone happy
- d do anything to avoid hurting people's feelings

### 8 Imagine you had the choice between two flats to rent. Would you...?

- a write down what your ideal flat would be like and then see which one was the most similar
- b make a list of the pros and cons of each one
- c just go with **your gut feeling**
- d consider carefully how each flat would suit the other people living with you

### 9 Imagine a friend of yours started going out with someone new, and they asked you for your opinion. If you really didn't like the person, would you...?

- a tell them exactly what you thought
- b be honest, but as tactful as possible
- c try to avoid answering the question directly
- d tell **a white lie**

## D INTROVERT OR EXTROVERT

### 10 You are out with a group of friends. Do you...?

- a say hardly anything
- b say a little less than most people
- c talk a lot
- d do nearly all the talking

### 11 When you meet a new group of people, do you...?

- a try to stay with people you already know
- b have to think hard about how to keep the conversation going
- c try to get to know as many people as possible
- d just enjoy yourself

### 12 If your phone rings while you are in the middle of something, do you...?

- a ignore it and continue with what you're doing
- b answer it quickly, but say you'll call back
- c have a conversation, but make sure you keep it short
- d welcome the interruption and enjoy a nice long chat

From [www.bbc.co.uk/science](http://www.bbc.co.uk/science)

f Now find out which type you are for each section.

- A** more a and b = **PLANNER**  
more c and d = **SPONTANEOUS**
- B** more a and b = **FACTS**  
more c and d = **IDEAS**

- C** more a and b = **HEAD**  
more c and d = **HEART**
- D** more a and b = **INTROVERT**  
more c and d = **EXTROVERT**

g ► **Communication** What's your personality? p.104.

Find out which category you fit into and read the description of your personality. Compare with your partner. How accurate were the descriptions of your personalities?



# 1B Nice work!



Whenever you are asked if you can do a job, tell 'em, 'Certainly I can'. Then get busy and find out how to do it.

Theodore Roosevelt,  
US President 1901–1909

## 1 READING & SPEAKING

a Think about people you know who either absolutely hate or really love their jobs. What do they do? Why do they feel that way? How do you know how they feel?

b *The Guardian* runs a weekly series called *What I'm really thinking*, where people in different jobs or situations reveal their true feelings. Look at the three jobs in the articles. With a partner, say which person you think said the following, and why.

1 Although it is not my place to judge, I get frustrated sometimes.

2 People assume you're an idiot.

3 Your expressions and bodies reveal far more than you know.

c Read the articles and check. Reading between the lines, do you think on the whole they like or dislike their jobs?

d Read the articles again and answer A, B, or C. Who...?

- 1 ☐ implies that he / she sometimes finds the job boring
- 2 ☐ says people seem to think he / she can't see them
- 3 ☐ feels misjudged by the people he / she comes in contact with
- 4 ☐ has to ask one particular question, to which it is not always easy to get the answer
- 5 ☐ would like the opportunity to give feedback on the people he / she works with
- 6 ☐ notices a physical change in him / herself when he / she is working
- 7 ☐ describes a moment when he / she really loves the job
- 8 ☐ suggests he / she won't be doing the job for much longer
- 9 ☐ tries to empathize with the people he / she speaks to

### LEXIS IN CONTEXT

e Look at the **highlighted** phrasal verbs and idioms and guess the meaning of the ones you don't know from the context. Then match them to the definitions 1–8.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ **PHR V** think they are better than sb / sth
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ **IDM** makes me very upset
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ **PHR V** move or make progress at the same rate as sb / sth
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ **IDM** (informal) makes me annoyed
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ **IDM** becomes exhausting
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ **IDM** vitally important
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ **PHR V** get bigger
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ **IDM** can't think what to do or say

## What I'm really thinking

### A THE CHECKOUT GIRL

Of course I judge you by your shopping. It's the only diversion I have. The work isn't that intellectually demanding – the till does all the maths – and it does become robotic. Having identical conversations every day quickly **gets wearing**.



You get to know types of customers. The stressed-out mum, feeding her kids on the way round and thrusting the empty packet at me to scan. The sweet older couple, carefully packing cat food and biscuits into a trolley. The woman in a suit who buys a bottle of own-brand vodka, then puts it in her handbag. Sometimes I like to channel my inner Sherlock. Dark circles, nappies and aspirin? New baby. Rice cakes and spinach? The diet starts tomorrow.

Older women are very polite and chatty, but watching a queue **build up** as they count out pennies **does my head in**. Usually I take a deep breath and try to treat them as I would my own grandma. And I don't mind when people have to stay on their phone, but it is rude.

People assume you're an idiot. The fact is, I'm studying for a history degree. But that's irrelevant; neither I nor my colleagues are stupid, and people have no right to **look down on** us.

### B THE UNIVERSITY LECTURER

I look at the 23 of you in the room – a small group this year – and wonder if you're even aware of me as I teach. Might it be that because you're not talking directly to me, you forget to adjust the expressions on your faces? Or is it that you imagine, in a crowd, you are somehow invisible? Your expressions and bodies reveal far more than you know – sneering, eye-rolling, yawning, you can barely stay awake sometimes.



Your indifference bears no relation to my hours of preparation. The university asks you to comment, anonymously, on the quality of my teaching. I would like the chance to comment on the quality of your listening. When you are really disengaged and disconnected, I see hands reach for phones in bags. You connect, but it's usually to someone outside this room. Sometimes you even pass notes, giggle, and whisper.

Yet I also see you when you laugh at my jokes. When you are concentrating hard, I can almost hear your minds working. Some of you take notes so intensively, fighting to **keep up with** my words, as if it's **life or death** if you miss something. I see your faces light up when you want to say something, the eagerness to comment, to take part. You are relaxed, smiling, enjoying the moment of understanding. We connect. Now I see you and you see me.

### C THE 999 OPERATOR

The hardest part of my job is also the simplest – getting the address. Often when someone calls, they **go blank**. Or in the case of a road accident, they don't know exactly where they are. But the most important element is the address, because that's what brings the ambulance. I have to ask for it twice, which infuriates people.

It still surprises me to hear my voice during a call. It changes, becoming deeper, almost authoritative. I have to take control of the situation. I suppose that's why I wear a uniform. I have a script, but I refuse to be a robot; hearing people at their most vulnerable makes me add to it. When the caller is hysterical, telling them, 'I'm going to help you' and 'I know you're frightened' calms them down. But it **breaks my heart** when they're in pain or their loved one is dying; I have to take a 'stress break' after harrowing calls.

Although it is not my place to judge, I get frustrated sometimes. The man who rang because his toothpaste was burning his mouth; the mother whose baby was afraid of a fly. Don't they realize they're taking up precious time when a life-or-death situation may be needing help? But the moment I call them time-wasters is the moment I should quit my job.



- f Look at some extracts from other *What I'm really thinking* articles. Match them to the jobs in the list. What do they imply that the people (sometimes) feel about their jobs?

beauty counter manager ☐ dentist ☐ driving instructor ☐  
IT support worker ☐ pizza delivery man ☐ taxi driver ☐

- 1 Sometimes what I do is painful, and I'm not a sadist.
- 2 I don't expect to chat, but sometimes my cab becomes a mobile confessional.
- 3 Men are risk-takers. They go too fast and don't like being told what to do.
- 4 I'd like some respect – people who answer the door while they're on the phone really bug me, as do the ones who take ages to find the money.
- 5 It's a cliché, but 'Have you turned it on and off again?' is the first thing that comes to my mind every single time someone calls.
- 6 I work in an industry that convinces people to part with their cash in pursuit of a perfection that does not exist. I am betraying my sisterhood.

- g Of all the jobs mentioned in the articles and extracts, which one(s)...

- would you never do under any circumstances
- might you consider doing if you desperately needed the money
- would you actually quite like to do

## 2 VOCABULARY work

- a Look at three sentences from the articles and complete the missing words.

- 1 The work isn't that intellectually **d**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 ...neither I nor my **c**\_\_\_\_\_ are stupid, and people have no right to look down on us.
- 3 But the moment I call them time-wasters is the moment I should **qu**\_\_\_\_\_ my job.

- b ➤ **p.161 Vocabulary Bank Work.**

- c Complete sentences 1–5 with words or phrases from the list. Then write five sentences for your partner to complete with the other five words.

apply for be fired be laid off clock off  
perks quit rewarding skills tedious unpaid

- 1 Can we leave whenever we like or do we have to \_\_\_\_\_ at a certain time?
- 2 Nursing is often described as a \_\_\_\_\_ job, even though it may be badly paid.
- 3 The company has decided that around 20% of its workforce will have to \_\_\_\_\_ until the economic situation improves.
- 4 The only \_\_\_\_\_ required for this post are a good level of English and the ability to drive.
- 5 If you are prepared to do \_\_\_\_\_ work, there are several voluntary organizations that are looking for people.

