

# If at first you don't succeed, ...

## 1 GRAMMAR *can, could, be able to*

**Name:** Susan Philips

**Date of Birth:** 23/05/71

**Qualifications:**

- Degree in German with Marketing (1994)
- Masters in Business Administration (1999)



**Work Experience:**

- 1989-1991: Trainee and operator with IBM, London.
- 1994-2000: Assistant then Marketing Manager, IBM Berlin.
- 2000-present: Managing Director, DVB Marketing Services Ltd, London.

**Other Skills:**

- Intermediate computer programming: 1990
- Typing certificate: 1993
- Spanish - basic certificate: 2001
- German (fluent)
- Driving licence: I will be taking my driving test next month

**Hobbies & Interests:**

- Sport, especially tennis and badminton
- Learning languages - I hope to start Russian classes next October

b Circle the correct form. If both forms are possible, circle them both.

- 1 He can / is able to cook really well because he used to work in a restaurant.
- 2 To work for this airline you must can / must be able to speak English fluently.
- 3 I'm really sorry I couldn't / wasn't able to come to your party last Saturday.
- 4 If it doesn't rain, we can / we'll be able to go to the mountains tomorrow.
- 5 I've been so busy I haven't could / haven't been able to call him yet.
- 6 I used to can / used to be able to speak a bit of Russian but I've forgotten it now.
- 7 If we had a bit more money, we could / would be able to buy a better car.
- 8 I hate not can / not being able to tell my boss what I really think of him!
- 9 He could / was able to talk when he was only eighteen months old.
- 10 Can you / Will you be able to help me tomorrow?
- 11 I've never could / never been able to dance very well.
- 12 To live in the country you need to can / be able to drive.

**Study Link** Student's Book p.134 Grammar Bank 3C

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can, could, or be able to*.

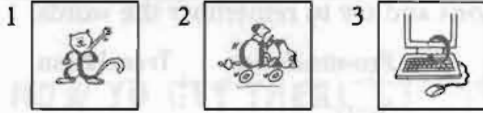
- 1 Susan can play badminton.
- 2 She could type when she started working for IBM Berlin.
- 3 She can speak Italian.
- 4 She can write computer programs since at least 1990.
- 5 She'd like to be able to speak Russian.
- 6 She could speak Spanish when she was with IBM London.
- 7 She can drive a car very soon.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm; sounds

a Underline the words you would normally stress in these sentences.

- 1 She won't be able to come tonight.
- 2 I've never been able to play chess well.
- 3 She can ski better than me.
- 4 We weren't able to find the restaurant.
- 5 I'll be able to meet her family on Saturday.
- 6 We can't understand a word he says.
- 7 We could meet in the centre of town.
- 8 I'd like to be able to travel more often.

b Match the highlighted words to sounds 1, 2, and 3.



- 1 He **can** play the piano.  3
- 2 I **can't** hear what you're saying.
- 3 Where **can** we sit?
- 4 My brother **can't** swim, but I **can**.
- 5 She'd like to be able to ski, but she **can't**.
- 6 What languages **can** she speak?

c Practise saying the sentences in a and b.

**Study Link** Student's Book p.158 Sound Bank

### 3 READING

a Read the ten tips about running in a marathon.

Which give advice for before the race? 2

Which give advice for during the race? 1

b Read the ten tips again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

- 1 If you have an injury, you should stop running. T
- 2 Buy a pair of new running shoes especially for the race.
- 3 You shouldn't run far the day before the race.
- 4 Spend the day before looking round the city.
- 5 If you don't have a shower on the day of the race, you may become dehydrated.
- 6 Have a rest every five miles or five kilometres.
- 7 It's a good idea to start the race fast and then slow down.
- 8 You shouldn't eat a lot the day before the race.
- 9 You should drink a little water at regular intervals.
- 10 Don't arrive too early for the start of the race.



**You've done your training – now you have to run the race. Here are our top ten tips to help you succeed in any big city marathon.**

**1** Be determined to finish. Your mind needs to be as strong as your body! Don't give up unless you have an injury.

**2** Check all your gear carefully three or four days before the race. Then you'll know you haven't forgotten anything. Don't wear any new gear, especially shoes.

**3** Have a gentle run the day before the big race. Two or three miles will not affect your energy reserves and it will relieve any pre-race nerves you may be feeling.

**4** Resist the temptation to spend the whole day before the race sightseeing or shopping. It's easy to do that at the big city marathons like London or New York, especially if you go with a partner. Take it easy the day before.

**5** Have a shower the morning of the marathon. This removes body oils and helps the body stay cool, which is important to prevent dehydration.

**6** Split the race into 'chunks' in your mind. Concentrate on each five-mile or five-kilometre section, so that you feel you are making progress. Instead of running 26 miles, you just have to run five miles five times!

**7** Run at a steady pace that you know you can maintain. Don't get too excited at the start – if you set off too fast, you'll suffer later.

**8** Eat a large balanced dinner in preparation for the race. This could include protein, carbohydrate, and some fat. A nice dessert would be fine. No alcohol!

**9** Don't drink too much during the race. You should sip water at every stop but not too much. Never try glucose supplements if you haven't used them before in training.

**10** Plan how to get to the start of the race carefully and arrive at least half an hour before so you have time to warm up properly.

#### 4 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives

a Correct the incorrect adjectives.

- 1 I didn't know anyone at the party so it was very **bored**. boring
- 2 He was very **disappointed** when he failed. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Working in a shop is very **tiring**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This match is very **excited**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 She felt very **embarrassing** by her mistake. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I can't go by plane - I'm **frightened** of flying. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Are you **interesting** in foreign films? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 He felt **frustrated** because he couldn't speak the language. \_\_\_\_\_

b Circle the correct answer.

- 1 She didn't know they were planning a party for her birthday and was very **surprised** / surprising.
- 2 My grandmother gets terribly tired / tiring if she does too much.
- 3 It's very worried / worrying as we haven't heard from him since he went to South Africa.
- 4 Apparently their holiday was very bored / boring.
- 5 You must be excited / exciting about your new job.
- 6 Tell me more about your time in New York - it's very interested / interesting.
- 7 The news today is so depressed / depressing.
- 8 I felt so embarrassed / embarrassing when I couldn't remember her name.

#### 5 HOW WORDS WORK so

Match the sentence halves.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I was very late for work                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I was so tired                            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 I'm frightened of flying                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 I was so disappointed with the restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 I didn't want to speak to anyone          | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 I was so worried about the exam           | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
- a so I always travel by car.  
 b (that) I studied until 3.00 a.m.  
 c (that) I went straight to bed.  
 d so I took a taxi.  
 e (that) I never went there again.  
 f so I turned off my mobile.

#### More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
wave <i>noun</i>	/weɪv/	
amazed <i>adjective</i>	/ə'meɪzd/	
determined <i>adjective</i>	/dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/	
properly <i>adverb</i>	/'prɒpəli/	
carry on <i>verb</i>	/'kæri ɒn/	
give up (= stop trying) <i>verb</i>	/gɪv ʌp/	
improve <i>verb</i>	/ɪm'pru:v/	
manage to (do sth) <i>verb</i>	/'mænɪdʒ/	
scream <i>verb</i>	/skri:m/	
take up (a hobby) <i>verb</i>	/teɪk ʌp/	

#### LISTENING

a Listen and tick (✓) the questions that the man answers.

- 1 Can you cook?
- 2 Have you ever taught anyone to cook?
- 3 Are you good at it?
- 4 When did you start to learn?
- 5 What's your favourite recipe book?
- 6 How did you learn?
- 7 How often do you cook?
- 8 Was it easy or difficult to learn?

b Listen again. What are his answers?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

**Study Link** MultiROM

#### CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

2&3

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 I've had my car \_\_\_\_\_ three years now.
- 2 How \_\_\_\_\_ have you been living in Iran?
- 3 It's the \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful city I've ever been to.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ touch that! It's dangerous.
- 5 She \_\_\_\_\_ be forty! She only looks about thirty.
- 6 I'd love to be \_\_\_\_\_ to play a musical instrument.

**Study Link** www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/intermediate

## 1 HOW TO GET THERE

Complete the dialogue.

- A How do I <sup>1</sup> get \_\_\_\_\_ to the Pompidou Centre?
- B The best <sup>2</sup> way \_\_\_\_\_ is to take the metro, Line 1.
- A How many <sup>3</sup> stop \_\_\_\_\_ is it?
- B Five or six. I can't remember exactly.
- A Do I have to <sup>4</sup> change \_\_\_\_\_ lines?
- B No. It's direct.
- A Where do I get <sup>5</sup> off \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- B At Châtelet. You can walk from there.
- A How long does it <sup>6</sup> take \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- B About half an hour.
- A How <sup>7</sup> far \_\_\_\_\_ is the metro from here?
- B About 15 minutes' walk. But I can give you a <sup>8</sup> lift \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Thanks.

## 2 SOCIAL ENGLISH useful phrases

Match the sentences.

- 1 So what do you think of it?  b
- 2 What's it like?
- 3 It's a pity there isn't a lift.
- 4 It's a long way from your office.
- 5 I can't wait to see it.
- 6 Are you on your own?
- 7 I'll call you back.

- a But it's near a metro station.
- b I like it! I think I'm going to take it.
- c It's small but very nice.
- d No, I'm with the owner of the flat.
- e OK. Speak later.
- f That's true, but the exercise will be good for me.
- g You can come with me tomorrow.

## 3 READING

## PARIS

## Getting Around

The best way to get around is on foot or by metro, at least until you become familiar with the bus routes. Free maps are available at the Gare du Nord railway station and other metro or train stations. Buy a *Paris Par Arrondissements* (the Parisian A-Z) from any of the kiosks at metro entrances. This useful little book lists every street by *arrondissement* (district) and has maps with clear references. And you can always ask the locals for directions, of course.

The Paris metro is easy to use, clean and fast. Follow *sortie* for the exit and *correspondance* to change lines. Buy a *carnet* of ten tickets to save money and stamp your ticket in the machine before you get on. The bus is also a great way to travel with a view, once you are familiar with the routes. Remember to stamp (*composter*) your tickets in the machines just after you get on. Central Paris is compact and the best way to get to know

it is on foot, particularly to feel the atmosphere change slightly as you go from *arrondissement* to *arrondissement*. However, driving in Paris is only for the brave or mad. The easiest way to get a taxi in Paris is to find a rank at train and large metro stations. The white light on the roof indicates the taxi is free. You don't have to tip taxi drivers but they appreciate it if you round up the fare. Finally, several companies offer river tours down the Seine. It may be a touristy way to get around but it's still fun.



a Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the best way to get around Paris when you first arrive?
- 2 Where can you get a free map of the city?
- 3 Which book should you buy when you arrive?
- 4 How can you save money on your metro tickets?
- 5 What do you have to do when you get on a bus?
- 6 Why is it good to walk around central Paris?
- 7 Does the writer recommend driving in Paris?
- 8 How do you know if a taxi is free?
- 9 Is it necessary to give taxi drivers a tip?
- 10 What can you do on the Seine?

b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.