

OUTCOMES INTERMEDIATE

Student's Book Answer Key

Unit 1

Opener (page 7)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows a group of people learning how to construct a sort of tent – a tipi, in fact. It must have been taken somewhere in the Americas, probably North America, where Native American peoples once commonly used this form of housing. As well as learning how to build a tipi, they are also learning how to work as a team and co-operate. They may also be learning about aspects of the history and culture of the peoples who first built tipis of this kind.

- 2 a civil servant / a translator (jobs)
- 3 an office / a warehouse (places of work)
- 4 Portuguese / Arabic (languages)
- 5 Medicine / Economics (degree subjects)
- 6 sport / reading (hobbies / interests)
- 7 a twin / an only child (number of brothers and sisters)
- 8 married / separated (marital status)

Nice to Meet You (pages 8-9)

- 1 1 **Conversation 1:** in their first French class together – perhaps at a college or in a language school

Conversation 2: at an academic conference

- 2 **Conversation 1:** Alfie wants to practise speaking French more – Holly wants to be a translator.

Conversation 2: Giuliana is just going to the talks, but Noah is presenting a talk at the conference.

- 2 1 nervous – it's his first class and he's meeting new people
- 2 No – she was there last term.
- 3 three years ago
- 4 reading and vocab (strong) / speaking (weak)
- 5 EU (European Union) and UN (United Nations)
- 6 He didn't like it.
- 7 He is from Halifax in Canada, but he lives in Santiago now.
- 8 two years ago (a couple of years)
- 9 yes (loads of times)
- 10 He's a university researcher working on climate change.

- 4 1 Germany and Japan (names of countries)

5 Possible answers

- 1 names of countries (the US, the UK, France, etc.) (make sure students use the country not language!)
- 2 teacher, doctor, etc. (any job – this will be looked at in Unit 5)
- 3 hospital / school / shop, etc.
- 4 German / Japanese, etc. (make sure it's the language not the country)
- 5 languages / History, etc. (see also Unit 7)
- 6 dancing / football / gardening ... (other free-time activities – see Unit 4)
- 7 one of two boys / the eldest of three kids / the middle one, etc.
- 8 engaged / divorced (see also Unit 12)

- 7 1 do (did)
- 2 have (has) (have studied / have been) / be (are / am / is) (are based)
- 3 be (are / am / is) (are you doing / been learning)

Note that in sentence f, an example of the present perfect continuous, both the auxiliary verb have and the past participle form of the auxiliary verb be are used, but it is the be form that 'goes with' the continuous form of the verb.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Are
- 2 Do
- 3 were you
- 4 Have

- 5 Have
- 6 did
- 7 have you been
- 8 has

- 10 1 do
- 2 do
- 3 been
- 4 were
- 5 does
- 6 did
- 7 are
- 8 Have
- 9 Does
- 10 Has

- 11 1 isn't
- 2 don't
- 3 doesn't
- 4 'm not
- 5 didn't
- 6 aren't / 're not
- 7 hasn't
- 8 wasn't
- 9 haven't
- 10 hasn't

12 1 b 2 a 3 f 4 c 5 e 6 d

13 Possible answers

- 1 When do you finish? / How's it going? / Do you enjoy it?
- 2 Is it any good? / What are the classes like?
- 3 Do you enjoy it? Where do you do that?
- 4 How old is he / she? Does he / she still live at home? What's he / she studying?
- 5 Why? / Where did you go? / Did you enjoy it?
- 6 How long have you been doing that? / What does that involve?

- 14 1 What does that involve?
- 2 How long've you been studying English?
- 3 What kind of music are you into?
- 4 Do you get on with her OK?
- 5 Did you get anything nice?
- 6 Who do you work for?

Talking My Language (pages 10-11)

- 1 (from left to right, then top to bottom)
Italian (grazie); Korean
French (merci); Turkish
Portuguese (obrigado); Arabic
English (thank you); Czech (dekuji)
Mandarin; German (danke); Russian;
Spanish (gracias)
- 2 1 accurate
2 get by (have just enough to be successful)
3 struggled (had a difficult time)
4 express (say what I want to say)
5 picked it up (if you pick up a language, you learn it in an informal way, just by talking to people)
6 accent (a strong French accent means you sound very French when you speak English)
7 fluently (very confidently, like a native speaker)
8 mastering (if you master something, you become very good at it)
- 5 **72:** it was said that the Italian priest Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti studied 72 languages.
two weeks: one story suggested he picked up Ukrainian in just two weeks after meeting a visitor from Ukraine.
a parrot: some people said that even though the Cardinal had a good accent and accurate grammar, he was basically just a parrot, who never said anything interesting.
globalisation: globalisation will lead to a growing number of hyperglots, according to the writer Michael Erard.
translator: Hungarian translator Kato Lomb worked with 16 languages.
genes: super-talented people often have natural advantages that they are born with, so for instance, top athletes may have genes that allow them to get the most from training.
10,000: it has been argued that the difference between a top performer and someone who's just 'very good' is that the

performer has practised for 10,000 hours instead of 6,000.

mistakes: hyperglots are never afraid to make mistakes or appear stupid and so never give up.

- 6 1 F (He studied 72 but only mastered or spoke fluently 30.)
 2 T (*reports come from visitors who were probably struggling to express themselves in Italian*)
 3 F (*there's sufficient evidence to suggest*)
 4 T (*there will be a growing number*)
 5 T (*These people generally have advantages they are born with: ... hyperglots seem to possess excellent memories and have brains that are more efficient ...*)
 6 F (*they're happy to get by*)
- 9 1 But how far is this true?
 2 There is sufficient evidence to believe he could use many languages.
 3 There will be a growing number in the future.
 4 Top athletes may have genes that allow them to get the most from their training.
 5 They often have limited ambitions in terms of individual languages.
 6 They look for opportunities to use the language closer to home.

Putting Your Words to Work (pages 12-13)

- 2 a 1 (He gave directions in Chinese.)
 b no match (Students may say conversation 2, but the parents fell in love on the cruise ship and settled in Rio later.)
 c 2 (She's Brazilian, but speaks German at home and has Russian and Turkish parents!)
 d 3 (He wanted to ask about the people of the inner forest but asked about people with tasty insides; his colleague wanted to say the food was delicious, but ended up saying he liked eating children!)

- e 2 (The mum lived in Germany for a while and had picked up some German; the dad knew German from school. It became their lingua franca.)
 f no match (Students may say conversation 3, because of the comments about eating children, but this would be incorrect.)
 g 1 (The experience of speaking Chinese with a native speaker made them seek out language exchange partners.)
 h 3 (They need local people to act as guides or cooks for the film crew.)

- 3 1 a came up to (= a phrasal verb meaning approached)
 b didn't catch anything (I didn't catch word means I didn't hear and/or understand what people were saying)
 c with a mixture (note the linking and weak stress of the word of here, and in the phrases in 3 a, b and c)
- 2 a a cabin cleaner
 b which I find
 c saved them arguing (an idiomatic way of saying stopped them from arguing)
- 3 a in search of
 b the support of
 c the middle of
- 5 add -ed; irregular verbs include came, spoke and tried was / were (also wasn't and weren't) had; irregular verbs such as spoken

- 6 1 past simple
 2 past continuous
 3 past simple
 4 past perfect
 5 past continuous

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 b | 5 a | 9 Not needed |
| 2 Not needed | 6 Not needed | 10 d |
| 3 Not needed | 7 Not needed | 11 Not needed |
| 4 e | 8 f | 12 c |
| 7 1 took | 5 saw | 9 (correct) |
| 2 (correct) | 6 didn't have | 10 (correct) |

- | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|--------------|
| 3 | woke | 7 (correct) | 11 gave |
| 4 | were | 8 (correct) | 12 (correct) |

- 9
- 1 He was travelling around Europe by train.
 - 2 people were getting off the train.
 - 3 when he was leaving the station
 - 4 because he'd left his bag on the train
 - 5 but it had gone
 - 6 and was sitting there crying
 - 7 what had happened
 - 8 he was still living with his family, you see

- 10 I love the story of how my parents met. My dad was 20. **He was travelling around Europe by train.** One day my dad took an overnight train to Prague in Czech Republic and during the night he fell asleep. When he woke up he realised they were in Prague. **People were getting off the train,** so he rushed to get off the train. **When he was leaving the station,** he saw a policeman looking at someone's papers and he suddenly realised he didn't have his passport or money or phone **because he'd left his bag on the train.** He ran back to the train, **but it had gone.** He sat down **and was sitting there crying,** but then this guy came up to him and asked him something in Czech. He then said in English 'What's the matter?' and so my dad explained **what had happened.** So basically, this guy, who was called Anton, helped him. He took my dad home, gave him something to eat, let him phone his parents to get some money – everything. **He was still living with his family, you see,** and later that evening my dad met Anton's parents ... and his sister. And that's how he met my mother!

12 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | was teaching | 5 | hadn't used |
| 2 | had learnt | 6 | became |
| 3 | weren't saying | 7 | made |
| 4 | looked | 8 | started |

Unit 2

Opener (page 15)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows two adults and two children. They are probably in the same family – parents and children, or possibly grandparents and grandchildren. The adults are middle-aged and the children very young – toddlers.

The man at the far end of the table has his head in his hands. He seems upset or frustrated. However, perhaps he just has a bad headache. The woman has her back turned to the man, and is far from him. She is holding the children, perhaps comforting them. The little girl is expressionless – she may be sad, or perhaps just bored or preoccupied. The little boy seems happy, and is looking at the camera. There is a contrast between the happy, loving group to the right, and the man who seems isolated and ignored. The man may have heard bad news. The adult couple may have had an argument. The woman may be comforting the children because the man has been shouting or crying.

Are You OK? (pages 16-17)

- 1 1 tired
- 2 happy
- 3 angry
- 4 worried (though students may also try to argue angry – because when you are stressed, you're more likely to then get angry more easily ... or sad, because stress often results in depression.
the dictionary definition, though, is worried / nervous to the point that you can't relax)
- 5 sad (sometimes upset may also mean the person was angry, but here clearly 'sad')
- 6 bad
- 7 happy
- 8 sad
- 9 happy
- 10 annoyed (dictionary definition is annoyed or bored with something you feel you have accepted for too long)

2 Possible answers

- 1 *pleased* with the results, *stressed about* everything, *guilty about* leaving you, *surprised by* the film, *fed up* with the weather
- 2 *Exhausted* means very tired. Possible reasons: because you've been working for a long time or doing lots of sports or exercise, because you've been up since the early morning
- 3 *Pleased* means you are happy and satisfied. You know if someone is pleased when they are smiling, maybe whistling or singing, and when they say things *like Oh, that's great, or I love that, or Thank you so much* (when they receive a present).
- 4 *Furious* means *very, very angry*. You know someone is furious when they scream and shout, refuse to talk to you, slam the door, slam down a phone, look angrily at you, or look at you as if they want to kill you!
- 5 *Upset* means sad because something bad has happened. Often people feel upset because somebody has been rude to them or they have had an argument. Possible answers: someone they love dies or is ill, they lose something important, they have an argument with someone, they break up with a partner, somebody calls them a name
- 6 If you feel guilty, you feel sorry because you have done something wrong. Possible answers: lying to someone, losing your temper with someone, breaking promises, forgetting birthdays
- 7 Being in a good mood means feeling positive and happy. Possible answers: someone smiling at you, getting good news of some kind, good weather, going on holiday, getting good marks, getting a pay rise
- 8 If you are pleasantly surprised, you feel pleased or happy that something has happened which you didn't expect, so the opposite is (a bit) disappointed (though some students may also suggest shocked). The answer is definitely not UNpleasantly surprised!

- 3 1 Karim has been a bit down lately. He's worried about his mum. He's been quite upset about it all.
2 Belinda is really fed up and stressed.
3 Alisha is in a good mood. She's really pleased (with how well her exam results went).
- 4 Karim feels like that because his mum is ill. Not sure exactly how ill, but it must be something serious, given how upset he is. Belinda is having problems with her accommodation and needs to find a new place to live as soon as possible. Alisha has just finished all her exams and thinks she did well.
- 6 1 linking verb + adjective
2 linking verb + like + verb clause; linking verb + as if + verb clause
3 linking verb + like + noun

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Do you understand? You still look ~~like~~ a bit confused.
3 I had to tell him the bad news. I felt ~~as if~~ terrible afterwards.
4 Don't eat that. It tastes ~~like~~ really disgusting.
6 She sounded ~~like~~ quite upset the last time I spoke to her.
8 Do you think this dress makes me look ~~like~~ fat? (Sentences 2, 5 and 7 are correct.)
- 7 1 look
2 look as if (or look like)
3 sounded
4 seems
5 sound as if (or sound like)
6 look
7 looked (or was looking, if you want to emphasise that she looked great over the extended period you saw her!)
8 look as if (or look like)
- 8 1 d 2 f 3 h 4 g 5 c 6 e 7 b 8 a
- 10 1 Congratulations!
2 Wow!
3 a shame
4 Oh no
5 a pain

- 6 a relief

Hugs and Kisses (pages 18-19)

- 3 Possible answers
1 He went through a depressing time and felt isolated, so he basically did it to cheer himself up and make contact with new people (meaningful connections).
2 Nervous, worried, not optimistic (He took someone with him to protect him and didn't think it would last long.)
3 A middle-aged woman. Her daughter had died a year before and her dog had died that day.
4 A video was made about him and went viral on YouTube; he was interviewed by Oprah Winfrey on a TV chat show.
5 Mann's theory: people are too embarrassed to call helplines or seek counselling but need someone to listen. Day's theory: it's a response to the economic crisis and the aggressive self-interest which caused it; people want more than commercial products; people appreciate the small things in life and acts of kindness are more socially acceptable.
- 4 1 meaningful
2 desperate
3 international
4 miserable
5 true
6 main
7 social
8 shared
- 5 Impact on Juan: he wrote a book, became a public speaker, but fell out with Moore over money. Juan is no longer involved in the Free Hugs campaign.
The campaign: now promoted by Moore, it has become very big, with an international Free Hugs Day and involvement in campaigns to raise awareness for various issues.
- 6 Possible answers
Maybe Juan Mann felt that the movement, which started as a way to make contact with people, had become too commercialised and a way for people to make money.

It has been controversial in countries where close personal contact in public, especially between different sexes, is not common, or frowned upon for religious or cultural reasons.

- 7 1 a confused b confusing
 2 a annoying b annoyed
 3 a depressed b depressing
 4 a shocking b shocked
 5 a bored b boring
 6 a disappointed b disappointing

8 Possible answers

- 1 I find it really annoying when people talk loudly on a mobile phone / push in when I'm in a queue.
- 2 The last time I got really bored was when I saw Titanic at the cinema / my grandmother came to visit for the weekend.
- 3 I always get really depressed when I see news stories about war zones.
- 4 One thing I found really disappointing was the weather this summer.
- 5 The most shocking thing I've ever seen was a YouTube clip about the fur trade.
- 6 I still get quite confused about the present perfect tense.

It's So Good to See You (pages 20-21)

- 2 1 T
 2 N
 3 F (She's on her lunch break.)
 4 F (She does sales and marketing.)
 5 T (She's working really long hours.)
 6 N (She is still with her boyfriend and engaged, but doesn't mention living together.)
 7 F (I'm not really working or anything)
 8 N
 9 T (She loves running.)
 10 F (It's Robin's idea of hell.)

- 3 1 didn't recognise 5 can't complain
 2 and marketing 6 at home
 3 pleased for 7 to time
 4 long hours 8 of hell

- 5 1 c

- 2 b
 3 a
 4 They're not generally used in the continuous form (sometimes called stative verbs).

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 I usually just work, I'm doing, I start, finish
- 2 normally work, I'm working, are decorating
- 3 I answer, make, we're holding, I'm sorting out
- 6 1 How's your course going?
I'm finding it (temporary, unfinished activities)
 2 Do you want to go out somewhere? (a stative verb)
I work Saturday mornings (regular, repeated activity)
 3 Is she still studying?
She's doing a Master's (temporary, unfinished activities)
 4 Do I need a coat? (a stative verb)
It's pouring down (temporary, unfinished activity)
 5 Do you have
I'm meeting (future arrangement)
 6 Why's he shouting (temporary, unfinished activity)
He gets (habit)

10 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I'm having
- 2 (correct)
- 3 (correct)
- 4 He still owes
- 5 I'm just looking
- 6 I'm going to
- 7 I prefer
- 8 (correct)

Video 1: Kenya Comes To Central Park (page 22)

- 2 1 They are training to run in a marathon.
 2 Kenya
 3 They both have tattoos.

- 4 1 East Africa is the easterly region of Africa stretching from Sudan to Mozambique. East African countries include Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
- 2 The Bronx is an area of New York City, just to the north of the island of Manhattan.
- 3 issues = social problems (in this context)
- 4 sheets = thin cotton material that you sleep under; blankets = thick, woollen material that you sleep under
- 5 leopard = a big African cat with black spots on yellow fur
- 6 sticks = long pieces of wood that you carry (e.g. a walking stick)
- 7 dung = what elephants produce from behind after a large meal!
- 8 the rest of my life = the years I still have left to live

Review 1 (page 23)

- 1
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 have | 7 learned / studied |
| 2 was | 8 when |
| 3 getting | 9 as |
| 4 was | 10 wasn't |
| 5 didn't / couldn't | 11 are |
| 6 had | 12 hasn't |
- 2
- 1 Where are you based? What does that involve?
- 2 Have you been here before? Are you working at the moment?
- 3 Where does she live? When was she born?
- 4 Did you go out last night? Has she seen it?
- 5 What kind of music are you into? How often do you do that?
- 6 How many brothers and sisters do you have? How long have you been doing that?
- 3
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1 you're not | 6 sounded like |
| 2 look | 7 was trying |
| 3 I'm doing | 8 was studying |
| 4 are having | 9 has |
| 5 had left | 10 were meeting, heard |

- 6
- 1 d 2 a 3 e 4 f 5 c 6 b 7 h 8 g
- 7
- feelings:** down, furious, mood, upset
- language:** accent, accurate, fluent, get by
- relationships:** single, only child, separated, twin
- 8
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 pleasantly | 5 connection |
| 2 confusing | 6 fluently |
| 3 disappointed | 7 mixture |
| 4 shocking | 8 exhausted |
- 9
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 bumped | 7 middle |
| 2 embarrassing | 8 servant |
| 3 recognise | 9 Medicine |
| 4 up to | 10 research |
| 5 relief | 11 fed up |
| 6 hug | 12 opportunity |

Exercise 4

- 1 You look as if you need to go to bed.
- 2 What are you doing after the class? Do you fancy a coffee?
- 3 We're going out for dinner later. Do you want to join us?
- 4 We met when we were working at the same law firm.
- 5 Sorry, what did you say? I didn't hear.
- 6 I'd forgotten to put it in my diary

Unit 3

Opener (page 25)

Can You Recommend Anywhere? (pages 26-27)

- 1 1 lake 5 theme park 9 gallery
2 walls 6 nightlife 10 old town
3 stalls 7 ruins
4 palace 8 mosque

2 Possible answers

gallery: have an exhibition, go round, pay to get in, ruins: ancient, excavate, take photos of

walls: protect, falling down, unsafe to walk on old town: visit, go round, go out for dinner

lake: go windsurfing, go sailing, go swimming

nightlife: go clubbing, great bars, great clubs, have to pay to get in, dress code

palace: open to the public, guide, go on a guided tour, only part of it is open

mosque: an ancient mosque, one of the holiest mosques in Islam

stalls: negotiate / haggle a price, find a bargain, get ripped off, second-hand

theme park: too scary, throw up, feel sick, go on a date / day trip

- 3 1 out 4 down
2 along 5 along
3 in 6 over

- 4 1 it's about ten miles out of town
2 you can walk along the walls
3 it's in the financial district
4 it's down by the beach
(no direct consonant-vowel linking)
5 it's further along the coast
6 you find them all over this area
(You may want to point out that the links to area with an intrusive /j/ sound.)

- 8 They discuss: St Mary's Church (the most famous church in the city); Auschwitz; Kazimierz (the old Jewish district); Nowa Huta (the old Communist district)

She decides to go on the guided tour of Nowa Huta.

- 9 1 wonder 5 fan
2 thinking 6 could
3 recommend 7 about
4 what 8 book, place

11 Conversation 1

1 e 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 d 6 f

Conversation 2

1 j 2 h 3 g 4 l 5 k 6 i

My Kind Of Holiday (pages 28-29)

- 2 **Speaker 1:** This is the Saudi student, Waleed.

He's going to Salalah in Oman this year. He also mentions Malaysia (they went there last year).

You may want to ask why / how they know who the speaker is: he mentions the very high temperatures in his country (Saudi Arabia), and that he plans to do off-road driving with his father (Waleed is travelling with his parents and sisters). He also mentions his mother and sisters.

Speaker 2: This is the young Frenchman, Alain.

He's going to Vietnam.

He also mentions Lyon (he might go to visit a friend) and Morocco (he went there last year).

You may want to ask why / how they know who the speaker is: he mentions seasonal work (Alain is a waiter), and that he plans to visit friends in Lyon (Alain is French).

Speaker 3: This is the English woman, Wendy.

She's going to London.

She mentions places they might visit in London (the British Museum and the Tower), and that they went on holiday near a beach last year (but she doesn't say where).

You may want to ask why / how they know who the speaker is: she mentions 'the kids' a few times and talks about

them complaining (Wendy has teenage kids)

3 Speaker 1:

- a (A five-star hotel is important.)
- c (They go away to escape the heat, and like the cooler, damper weather.)
- f (He likes the mountains and beautiful countryside, though this is not the main reason for going.)
- i (They'll probably do some off-road driving.)

Speaker 2:

- d (He talks about visiting ancient ruins in Morocco.)
- e (the people and place, the experience).

Speaker 3:

- b (She wants to go and see some shows.)
- d (They might visit the Tower and the British Museum.)
- g (There are lots of great restaurants and they plan to eat out every night.)
- i (boat trips, paintballing for the kids)
No-one mentions h, peace and quiet

6 1 a, c, e

2 b, d, f

3 c

4 What are you doing this afternoon / at the weekend? Do you have any plans for today / this afternoon / the summer?

Are you going away in the summer?

- 5 a We're not staying in a five-star hotel.
- b We probably won't hire a car to do off-road.
- c I don't have to work long hours in July and August.
- d I might not take a short holiday.
- e I'm not going to travel round Vietnam later in the year.
- f We're not thinking of going to a show.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 I'm going to (I have to is wrong because it says I can't wait)

2 Both are correct and basically mean the same thing here.

3 Both are correct and basically mean the same thing here.

4 of going (Thinking to go is grammatically wrong.)

5 what are you doing (We don't use what will you do like this, to ask about plans in near future.) I might (I'm going to is wrong because it says I haven't decided yet.)

6 for (we use for after plans) I'm not doing and I'm not going to do are both correct and basically mean the same thing here.

7 Both are correct and basically mean the same thing here.

7 1 Are

2 going

3 will / 'll (followed by probably ... go)

4 may / might (usually used when followed by possibly)

5 plans

6 have (followed by to do)

7 meeting

8 may / might (not certain – it depends)

9 thinking (followed by of)

10 will (will is most common after maybe)

11 won't (will / won't is most common with probably)

12 thinking (followed by of)

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

1 I'm going to be, I'll get

2 I'll come

3 I'm visiting, I'll text

4 am going to go, I'll see

5 are you going to do, I'll call

9 1 c 2 d 3 f 4 a 5 b 6 e 7 h 8 g

A Complete Disaster (page 30-31)

1 Possible answers

disasters: an earthquake, a hurricane, a storm, a tsunami, flooding, war or a bombing, a terrorist act, an accident (plane crash / train crash, etc.)

- things that spoil a holiday: losing luggage; getting robbed (or some other crime); getting ill (food poisoning, etc.); long delays travelling or cancelled flights; terrible accommodation (e.g. half built, noisy, dirty, etc.); bad weather (recycle vocab from the last section)
- 2 1 You can travel to look for a storm (or hurricane); visit a war zone; visit the site of a nuclear power plant accident (Chernobyl); experience a simulation of a plane crash.
2 She seems to think it's stupid / mad (*Are they serious? Haven't we got enough stress ...?*).
- 3 Chernobyl: the site of a nuclear power plant disaster that took place in 1986, killing 31 people and causing long-term health issues due to the radioactive contamination.
Pompeii: the ancient ruins of a city which was completely destroyed by a volcano in the first century. The remains include plaster casts of the victims, like those shown in the photo.
Hiroshima: the site of the first nuclear bomb explosion. There's now a memorial peace park, which commemorates the people who died and attracts many tourists.
Tower of London: many people were imprisoned and executed there. It is a major tourist attraction in London.
- 4 1 On this website, some people take and upload selfies (pictures of themselves taken with mobile phones) in serious or inappropriate places: the author realises she did something similar when she took photos of a dead person in Pompeii.
2 She's interested in history; visiting these places reminds her of the power of time and the value of her own life.
3 It organises meetings with journalists (experts); it takes tourists to see real situations. (Students may also refer back to the first part of the text – they organise visas and security.)
- 4 Disaster tourism provides money and restores pride to the community.
5 She thinks that maybe it's quite a good thing. It can help tourists to have a deeper understanding of the world and also helps communities who are suffering.
- 6 1 My initial reaction when I first read about disaster tourism was to think these people are mad.
2 I told myself there was no way I would be interested in anything like that.
3 I've been to the peace park in Hiroshima, which commemorates the people who died from the first nuclear bomb.
4 Last year I went to Pompeii, the ancient ruins of a city which was completely destroyed by a volcano in the first century.
5 I didn't take a smiling photo of myself in front of it, like the people on the website 'Selfies at serious places', but still, looking at it now, I am wondering why I took it.
6 It's as if they've almost forgotten they have a lot to offer.
7 They might be struggling, but other people are willing to take the risk and travel halfway around the world to visit.
- 9 1 I have been, I've visited
2 I haven't been ..., Have you been ...?
I haven't visited ..., Have you visited ...?
3 a True (*I've been to the peace park in Hiroshima; I've visited many castles*)
b False (When we state the time clearly, we use the past simple, e.g. Last year I went to Pompeii.)
c True (which commemorates the people who died; where people were executed.)
- Exercise 1, Grammar reference**
1 1 have (ever) visited
2 was
3 moved
2 1 have been

- 2 went
- 3 have been
- 4 weren't
- 3 1 have been
- 2 have never been
- 3 was
- 4 planned
- 5 didn't have
- 4 1 have you (ever) been
- 2 have only been
- 3 was
- 4 did you think
- 5 Did you like
- 6 didn't see
- 7 was
- 8 have spent

- 10** 1 Perhaps they are thinking of going there themselves and want to hear what another person thought of it, or perhaps they went there and want to compare experiences.
- 2 Answers b, c and e are good answers: b and e give the questioner useful information and encourage further questions; c encourages the questioner to say more about the theme park.
- Answers a and d don't give enough feedback or extra information to keep the conversation moving.

- 11** 1 No (never).
- 2 No (never).
- 3 Yes.
- 4 No (never).
- 5 No.
- 6 No (never).
- 7 Yes.
- 8 Yes.
- 9 No (never).
- 10 No (never).

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 No, I haven't, but it's supposed to **be** good. Is it?
- 2 Yeah, ~~he's actually rung~~ **he actually rang** me about ten minutes ago to talk about it.
- 3 Yes, I have, actually. ~~I've been~~ **I went** shopping there yesterday – and guess

what? I bumped into Rick while I was there.

- 4 No, but ~~I like to~~ **I'd like to**. I've heard it's really good.
- 5 No. ~~What it's~~ **What's it** like?
- 6 No never, but ~~I always want~~ **I've always wanted** to ever since I was a kid.
- 7 Yeah! ~~I went~~ **have been** there loads of times. It's one of my favourite restaurants.
- 8 No, but ~~I'll go~~ **I'm going** there next week.

Unit 4

Opener (page 33)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows early morning exercisers in a park on Lake Hoan Kiem, in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Making The Most of Your Time

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 c, d | 4 b, j |
| 2 e, g | 5 h, k |
| 3 a, f (h is also possible) | 6 i, l |

2 Possible answers

- swimming / running / clubbing
- the gym / a bar / that new Mexican restaurant / my French class
- a walk / a drive / a swim / a ride on my bike
- watched TV / did my homework
- a meeting / a night out / a quiet night in
- some cooking / my homework / some shopping

4 Conversation 1

- went to the theatre
- two or three times a month

Conversation 2

- went sailing
- not as often as he used to

Conversation 3

- played cards
- whenever he meets his dad

5 Conversation 1

- 1 F 2 T

Conversation 2

- 1 F 2 T

Conversation 3

- 1 T 2 F

- 6
- do
 - lot
 - quite
 - a
 - often
 - used
 - went
 - don't

- ever
- often

7 Frequency phrases are:

quite a lot; maybe two or three times a month; not as much as I used to; all the time; (not) often

- not as much as I used to
- quite a lot / quite often
- once a week, every day, every Saturday, quite often, very regularly, now and then, sometimes, rarely, never, occasionally

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- hardly ever
- not much that / very often
- once a every two weeks (once a week, but every three months / five minutes, etc.)
- twice or once once or twice
- Always I go I always go
- Whenever I will get the chance.
- Not as much how as I should.
- Not as much as I used to.

- 8
- every
 - used
 - all
 - quite
 - that
 - hardly
 - whenever
 - would

10 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- never used to let me / never let me
- goes
- don't see
- used to study, don't need
- used to spend, go

- 11
- useless
 - quite good
 - No, not really
 - No, I'm useless
 - Yeah, quite good
 - No, I'm useless
 - No, I'm useless
 - I'm OK

12 a 4 b 1 c 2 d 3

Hidden Talent (pages 36-37)

- 2 1 That Rika is famous among judo fans. She was in the women's national finals last week, which was televised. She got through to the semi-finals. She's won it before.
2 Partly because he's known her a long time and she's never mentioned it before, partly because she's so small.
3 She's annoyed that she didn't win!

- 3 1 T (Did you sign that guy's book?)
2 F (I lost in the semi-finals.)
3 F (you fight according to your weight in judo so size doesn't matter)
4 T (Ever since I was a kid.)
5 F (my dad suggested I did a martial art)
6 T (She doesn't actually like to talk about it: I think it's strange for me to just tell colleagues I'm a judo champion for no reason.)
7 F (I usually practise all the techniques for at least an hour a day ... two or three times a week I go to a special judo school to practise fighting)
8 T (I've actually won it before so I'm a bit annoyed I didn't win it this time)

- 5 1 banged 4 unfit 7 confidence
2 broke 5 stiff 8 injury
3 pulled

6 Possible answers

- 1 a really bad knee injury – never recovered
2 broke my leg
3 injured my back (context suggests not seriously)
4 pulled a muscle
5 banged my head (but not injured)
6 lost confidence (not physically hurt, but students may argue this to be more serious)
7 legs are stiff
8 unfit
- 8 1 Yes. (She has been doing it ever since she was a kid = from then still to now)

- 2 No. (She **didn't do anything for a couple of months**: past simple for completed events in the past, so she is not out of action now)
3 Yes. (He has known her for six years, so they still know each other now.)
4 We don't use the verb know in the continuous form because it is a stative verb.
5 for + a period of time (*for a couple of months*) since + a point in time (*since I was a kid*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 have you been doing
2 were you
3 's been skiing, I went
4 haven't been going
5 Since
6 haven't had, since, for
- 9 1 How long has he been driving?
2 So how long have you been doing that?
3 How long did you play for?
4 How long was he injured?
5 How long did you warm up for?
6 How long have they been married?
7 How long has she been learning?
8 How long have you been waiting?

11 Possible answers

- 2 Are you any good? / Why did you decide to start doing it? / Where do you do it?
3 Why did you stop? / Do you do any other kinds of sport now? / Were you any good?
4 How did he get injured (in the first place)? / Is he back to his best yet? / Has it affected him much?
5 Didn't you know you have to warm up for longer? How often do you play / go running?
6 How did they meet? / What are they doing to celebrate? / What are you getting them?
7 Has she ever lived in an Arabic-speaking country? / Why's she learning? / Where has she been studying?

- 8 What do you want to do now? / Why didn't you answer your phone?

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I've been doing these exercises during for three years. I usually do them an hour a day.
- 2 From Since the accident, it has taken a long time to recover my confidence.
- 3 I'm I've been studying Chinese six years now, but I can still only have very basic conversations.
- 4 My grandparents have been married since for fifty years and apparently they've never argued once.
- 5 I banged my head during the game and I've been having had a headache since then.

The Soundtrack of Our Lives (pages 38-39)

- 3 1 g 2 d 3 f 4 b 5 c 6 a 7 e 8 h
- 7 *Hey Jude* (The Beatles) Yes – it's very catchy
Stuck Me (The Gimmies) Yes – great live – very energetic
Starships (Nicki Minaj) Yes – reminds her of time in Holland
The Four Seasons (Vivaldi) Yes (two parts of it) – helps to cheer her up
Limón Y Sal (Julieta Venegas) – Yes her husband bought it for her
I Wanna Be Like You (from The Jungle Book) Yes – reminds him of his dad and it makes his brother laugh
Take My Hand (Ivan & The Parazol) Yes – listens with her sister – they love indie music
My Heart Will Go On (Céline Dion) No – hates it because it's so sentimental
Gangnam Style (Psy) No – annoyingly catchy, reminds him of bad dancing at weddings
- 8 1 Natalia 4 Toshi
 2 Kevin 5 Natalia
 3 Corina 6 Kari and Kevin
- 9 1 comes 4 live 7 do
 2 match 5 sentimental 8 background

- 3 along 6 reminds 9 do

Video 2: World Heritage Quiz (page 40)

- 2 1 the ancient ruins of Abu Simbel Temple
 2 They relocated the temple to higher ground because it was in danger from a plan to build a dam and create a huge lake.
 3 World Heritage Sites are important places of interest around the world that are on a list and protected. UNESCO manages the list.
 4 islands, lakes, mountains and rivers, and everything from cave paintings to roman ruins, medieval towns to churches and mosques, and even early industrial buildings
- 4 So the answers.
 Number one. The country with the most sites is Italy. It currently has 49 sites and may soon have more. Italy is followed by China and then Spain.
 Question two. This is of course the Forbidden City, which is in China, in the capital city Beijing. It's over 600 years old and in front of the entrance there is the biggest city square in the world called Tiananmen Square.
 Question three. This is the Mezquita in Córdoba, Spain. It was originally a small church. Then it was shared with Muslims before it became a mosque. Finally, it was converted into a cathedral. So if you have any of those answers – church, mosque or cathedral – you can have a point.
 Question four. This is the island of Jeju in South Korea. We said it was a popular tourist destination. In fact, the air route between the capital of South Korea, Seoul, and Jeju is the busiest in the world outside the US, with flights carrying over ten million people every year.
 Five. This is the Kennecott mine in Alaska, part of a US national park. They used to mine for copper here, which is a reddish

metal. Chile also has a copper mine and town as a World Heritage Site.

Question six. Lake Baikal in Russia is special because it's the biggest lake with fresh water in the world: it contains 20% of the world's unfrozen fresh water. It is also the deepest lake in the world with the clearest water. And it's also perhaps the oldest lake – 25 million years old. So if you have written down any of these facts, score a point.

Seven. These are the Statues on Rapa Nui, which you may also know as Easter Island. The island is in the Pacific Ocean.

Question eight. The Upper Middle Rhine Valley is a lovely area – fantastic not least for the forty castles on its banks. Some of those castles are in ruins, but quite a few are now hotels. The area also has several medieval towns and is known for its vineyards, where they grow the grapes for the famous Riesling wine. Any of those three things: castles, medieval towns or vineyards, and I'll give you a point.

Question nine. These rock formations are in the area of Cappadocia and the country is ... Turkey. Believe it or not, these were formed by the winds that blow across the area. People also started living inside the rocks around 2,000 years ago.

Ten. At its low point, the Tower of Pisa was leaning by 5.5 degrees from the straight. Around the beginning of this century, there was an effort to save the building, and after the repairs it now only leans at 3.9 degrees.

Number eleven. After Machu Picchu became a ruin it was 'lost' and not discovered again till 1911. It was actually built in the fifteenth century – they think in about 1450 – and it only existed for about a hundred years!

And finally number twelve. It is, of course, Mount Kilimanjaro. Kilimanjaro is in Tanzania and is Africa's highest mountain. So that's it. Did anyone get 12 out of 12?

Review 2 (page 41)

1

- 1 going
- 2 into
- 3 to
- 4 for
- 5 of
- 6 decided
- 7 since
- 8 ago
- 9 round / over
- 10 nearly

2

- 1 much as I used to
- 2 every chance I get
- 3 've been a member
- 4 are thinking of going
- 5 's supposed to be
- 6 long have you been working

3

- 1 spent
- 2 going to rain
- 3 Do you have, We're going to
- 4 Do you go, ever
- 5 played, did you play for
- 6 Do you ever eat out, every

6

1 b 2 h 3 e 4 g 5 a 6 f 7 d 8 c

7

places of interest: lively, gallery, medieval, stalls

weather: blow away, freezing, humid, miserable, warm up

sport: injure, stiff, unfit, warm up

8

- 1 boiling
- 2 fishing
- 3 reaction
- 4 useless
- 5 catchy
- 6 repetitive
- 7 moving, sentimental
- 8 injury, confidence

9

- 1 forecast
- 2 boiling
- 3 grey
- 4 chilly
- 5 district
- 6 Palace

- 1 How long have you been doing that?
- 2 I'll probably just stay in and have an early night.
- 3 I might go to a friend's house and play cards.
- 4 Not as much as I should, to be honest.
- 5 How long has he been injured?
- 6 No never, but I'd love to.

Unit 5

Opener (page 43)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows workers on the Magwa tea plantation in South Africa. They are picking tea leaves. They are in the mountains where the cooler, wetter conditions help the tea plants grow.

The good things about the job are: people get to work in the open air, and get to work with friends in a community.

The bad things are: it is demanding, back-breaking work, and workers are often badly paid.

2 Possible answers

labourer: to pick the tea, to carry the

crates full of tea onto and off boats

engineer: to build roads, docks, infrastructure along which tea can be transported

truck driver: to move tea to and from airport or ferry terminals

civil servant: to process data regarding import and export of tea

plumber: to fix / install water systems needed as part of the infrastructure

graphic designer: to design packaging for the tea, posters to advertise tea, etc.

programmer: to write software to track movement of ships, planes, etc.

electrician: to fix / install electrical systems needed as part of infrastructure

lawyer: to draw up contracts between various companies doing business with each other
accountant: to keep accounts for companies involved

trader: to buy and sell tea on the market
surgeon: (no particular role here)

sales rep: to sell the tea to shops

security guard: to watch over tea plantations, warehouses, supermarkets where tea is sold, etc.

estate agent: to buy and sell property or land for the use of the tea company

That Must Be Stressful (pages 44-45)

1 *competitive* = lots of people want to do it; *field* = an industry (media / education / engineering, etc.), or a kind of work (In the UK, *a competitive field* could mean working in the media, film or music industry. In Spain, it could mean working for the civil service.)

2 *well-paid* = the money that you earn from this job is good; a bonus is an extra payment when you do a good job (The fact there's a bonus included suggests some kind of sales rep or market trader.)

3 If a job is *rewarding*, it's not necessarily well paid, but it involves helping people, which makes you feel good about yourself and the work you do. (e.g. teacher, doctor, nurse, social worker, etc.)

4 If a job is *insecure*, you might easily have no work and / or not get paid.

self-employed = you work for yourself with no boss

a temporary contract = a job which finishes after an agreed, short period of time (e.g. journalist, labourer)

5 If work is *easy*, it isn't difficult, and if you have no responsibility, it doesn't demand too much of you, and you don't go home thinking about it or worrying about it.

(e.g. shop work, being a waiter or waitress, factory work)

6 *Creative work* means you need to think of new ideas and approaches all the time.

(e.g. engineering, research work, designer, artists, musician, teacher, scientist)

7 If work is *stressful*, you feel worried and maybe ill because of your work. If you're under a lot of *time pressure*, you have to finish work in a short time (you have tight deadlines to meet or you have to work late). (e.g. jobs in the financial sector, writer, producer, programmer, manager)

8 If a job is physically *demanding*, it's hard physical work. You need to be strong and fit to do it. (e.g. labourer, building site work, factory work)

9 If a job is *varied*, you don't get bored, you get to do loads of different things. (e.g.

marketing manager, advertising agency work, creative jobs)

- 10 If a job is *dull*, it's boring. *Admin* (short for *administration*) and *paperwork* are similar: they mean writing things down, filling in forms, updating a database, etc. usually at a desk in an office. (e.g. office jobs, civil service jobs, accountant)

- 2 1 seeing an advert for a vacancy, writing a CV, filling in an application form, getting shortlisted, going for an interview
2 badly-paid or poorly-paid
3 if they've met their sales target for the year or for the quarter
4 managing people, being responsible for stock, being responsible for money, being in charge of strategy and planning
5 a permanent contract, (note that a full-time contract means that you work 9 to 5 each day, but it may still be temporary)
6 filling in forms, keeping records of things that happen, filing things away, writing reports, etc.

- 4 1 Amanda works for a mobile phone company. She is in the design department. She's involved in designing the graphics and icons on the phone screen.
Ivan isn't working at the moment, he's studying for exams.
2 Amanda studied graphic design, then after graduating she got a job with a company that designed websites. Then she got the job with Vodafone. Ivan worked in a law firm two years ago, but it wasn't paid. They said it was work experience.
3 Ivan is preparing for government exams so he can get a civil service job. It's much more secure. It's almost a job for life.
4 Amanda is 33. She was 25 when she joined the company and she's been there for eight years.
Ivan is 30 – but Amanda thinks he looks younger

- 5 1 in (point out *be involved in -ing*)
2 get (*how did you get onto it?* = how did you start doing it?)
3 applied (reply to a letter, apply for a job)
4 moments (*it has its moments* – fixed phrase)
5 meet (*meet a deadline*; ask what the opposite is – *miss a deadline*)
6 can't
7 under

- 7 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 b 5 a

- 9 1 probably (because they're giving their opinions or ideas about the feelings of the other person. They're not stating facts, though there is strong evidence for their comment.)
2 must
3 can't
4 often use
5 know (because the people responding are speaking about real facts, from their own experience. They are not making guesses.)
6 don't often

Exercise 1, Grammar Reference

- 1 must, am
2 must, do
3 can't, Actually
4 be, Not, was
5 want, don't

- 13 1 A: I'm the sales manager for Europe. I'm in charge of thirty reps.
B: That must be quite demanding.
A: Yeah, it can be sometimes.
2 A: I travel a lot round Europe and the Middle East.
B: That must be great.
A: No, it isn't really. I'm a bit bored of all the travelling now, to be honest.
3 A: I care for people who are dying.
B: You can't find that very easy.
A: It's OK, actually. I'm used to it.
4 A: His wife's a tax lawyer for a top accountancy company.
B: She must earn a fortune.

- A: She does, yeah.
- 5 A: I really see the kids develop and improve.
B: That must be really rewarding.
A: Yes, it is. I love it.
- 6 A: Basically, I just sit in front of a TV screen all day.
B: That can't be much fun.
A: It's OK. It gives me time to think!
- 7 A: I don't have any work after this contract comes to an end next month.
B: That must be a worry.
A: It is, yeah. To be honest, I don't know what I'm going to do.
- 8 A: They said they're going to give us all a bonus.
B: They must be doing well.
A: I guess so. It's great news for us!

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I bet he was furious.
- 2 I bet they aren't making any money.
- 3 I bet that isn't very interesting.
- 4 I bet he's earning good money.
- 5 I bet she wasn't feeling very well.
- 6 I bet that wasn't much fun.
- 7 I bet you're pleased about that.
- 8 I bet you were driving too fast.

It's Against the Rules (pages 46-47)

Possible answers

Rules 2, 4 and 6 seem fair as they are there to make sure everybody is treated equally.
Rules 5 and 9 are clearly sensible as they are there to prevent accidents.
Rules 6 and 7 are there to protect the company's computer systems.
Rule 10 seems fair.
Students may feel the other rules are unfair, although they may argue that in some situations they could be there for good reasons.

- 2 1 Rule 6 (He was surfing the web at work and somehow got a virus which infected the whole system and cost a fortune to deal with.)
2 Rule 1 (She's got a new job with a law firm and they've got a very strict dress

code. Women aren't even allowed to wear smart trousers!)

- 3 Rule 2 (He wants to take a day off, but it's too short notice and the boss says no.)

- 3 1 written
2 personal
3 whole
4 law
5 religious
6 make
7 quick
8 off
9 short

- 5 1 have to or be supposed to
2 can't or be not allowed to
3 be allowed to
4 be supposed to

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 you're not allowed to
- 2 Are you allowed to wear
- 3 I'm supposed to
- 4 Do you have to
- 5 We aren't supposed to
- 6 You're not really supposed to
- 7 We are allowed to
- 8 I have to, I'm allowed to

- 6 1 you're not allowed to smoke
2 Am I allowed to wear
3 I'm not supposed to help you (this is a better choice because the speaker is talking about breaking the rule)
4 have to be
5 Do you have to work (the speaker might say Are you supposed to work if implying that it is a rule that they don't think should be followed)
6 aren't allowed to work
7 have to work, are allowed to take
8 are allowed to use, have to go (are supposed to use, are supposed to go are also possible – this would imply, perhaps, that the person the speaker is talking to has already used the facilities)

7 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 aren't supposed to leave
 - 2 is not permitted
 - 3 have to be
 - 4 only allowed to smoke
 - 5 must / have to turn off
 - 6 I'm supposed to be
- 8
- 1 a legal **requirement** to ... doesn't do enough to **enforce** the law
 - 2 be guilty of **breaking** environmental laws ... had to pay a huge **fine**
 - 3 the company **banned** the use of ... an **unpopular** decision
 - 4 The government has **changed** the employment laws ... hire and **fire** people
 - 5 The company was **fined** because ... **ignored** health and safety rules
 - 6 took the company to **court** because ... they **won** their case
 - 7 they recently **introduced** new rules about ... trying to **reduce** corruption
 - 8 it's **against** the law to ... **discrimination**

Someone Has To Do It (pages 48-49)

- 1 Possible answers
Terrible jobs in the past included chimney sweeps (small boys used to climb up chimneys to clean them; now special tools do the job), fullers (people cleaned and finished newly woven cloth using human urine; the job is now done by machines and modern chemicals), or toshers (people who found things in sewage; no longer exists, though people in some countries do a similar job on rubbish tips).
A job where you risk injury: fireman, soldier, policeman, footballer
A job where you are exposed to chemicals or dirt: rubbish collector, labourer, factory workers
A job where you might die of boredom: civil servant, supermarket checkout, factory worker, etc.
- 21 g (you're helping science, which benefits everyone!)

- h (For between €45 and €4,500, they take a new drug to test for any side effects ... Some students join these drug trials as a relatively quick and easy way of earning money)
- 2 a (They work anything up to 50 hours a week)
e (I suffer from backache)
g (And of course the families of the dead are usually very grateful for the job I've done, which is obviously a big motivation for me)
- 3 c (We get quite a lot of abuse)
h (the money's quite good)
f (I don't think I'll ever get used to it. I'd like to leave, but the money's quite good)
- 4 b (I got on really well with my co-workers)
d (there are dangers in handling ... used syringes. ... you can get hepatitis or other serious illnesses if you're not careful.)

- 4
- 1 quick, easy
 - 2 in, for
 - 3 might think
 - 4 levels of
 - 5 no time
 - 6 the, wage
 - 7 do, for

- 6
- 1 I'm used to it
 - 2 I'm slowly getting used to it
 - 3 I'll just have to get used to it
 - 4 took me a while to get used to
 - 5 I'm totally used to it now
 - 6 I don't think I'll ever get used to

Unit 6

Opener (page 51)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows a large indoor shopping mall. It looks exclusive and up-market.

The good things about shopping in places like this is that they offer a wide range of products, all in one place, and it is easy to do all your shopping there; it is warm and comfortable and easy to walk round; there is good parking; you can eat, drink and go to the cinema as well as shop; it is safe (there's no traffic).

The bad things are that they tend to have the same multinational shops and same designer brands; they are often expensive; there are no local or artisan shops; they can be boring as they are the same no matter what country you are in.

Time To Upgrade (pages 52-53)

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1 | 1 upgrade | 5 sign | 9 store |
| | 2 lasts | 6 charge | 10 offer |
| | 3 takes | 7 tap | |
| | 4 swipe | 8 navigate | |

2 Possible answers

- I really want to upgrade to the iPhone5. I'd like to upgrade to business class.
- The pain only lasts a few minutes. The battery lasts a few days.
- It takes great high quality videos. It takes terrible low quality pictures. It makes high quality recordings.
- You just swipe your finger across the screen to lock it. You swipe your finger across the screen to move to the next picture.
You just tap the screen to unlock it.
- sign a five-year contract negotiate a five-year contract sign a temporary contract
- Can I plug my laptop in here?
Can I plug my hairdryer in here?
Shall I plug my phone in here?
- If you want to turn the voice recognition off, ... If you want to turn

the notifications off, ... I need to turn the voice recognition on.

- It's really easy to use.
The website's really easy to navigate your way round.
It's really difficult to navigate your way round.
- It can store up to 1,000 voicemails.
It can store up to 1,000 photos.
It can only store 50 voicemails.
- I'm with Vodafone (or other names of utility companies).
He's with Orange.
I flew with Ryanair / Singapore airlines.

	S620	N570
Monthly payments	£30	£45
Screen	Fairly small	Folds out twice the size of S620
Battery Life	10 hours	Up to 22 hours
Camera (megapixels)	15	32
Storage capacity	2,000	6,000
Speakers	Fairly small	Fairly large
Number of minutes/texts per month first offered		

- The final deal was £45 a month with 800 free minutes and 600 texts.
- It has more syllables so the comparative form uses more; the comparative form of two-syllable adjectives ending in -y is -ier: *easy* > *easier*.
 - much*
 - a bit*
 - a small difference: *slightly, a little, a tiny bit* a big difference: *a lot, far, way* (If students suggest *very* check later that they understand this is wrong!)
 - c – isn't as good*
 - d) *the* + noun + *of*; e) *as* + adjective + *as*

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 as long
- 2 bigger, better
- 3 more expensive, as heavy, easier
- 4 as cheap, higher
- 5 important than
- 6 larger, easier, as difficult
- 7 more expensive than
- 8 as thin, heavier, more efficient

- 7
- 1 much
 - 2 is a bit easier to navigate than
 - 3 (quite) a lot / much longer
 - 4 more than
 - 5 far fewer
 - 6 twice as big

8 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 as big as
- 2 as heavy as
- 3 as expensive as
- 4 as slow as
- 5 as busy

9 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 f 5 e 6 d

Shop Till You Drop (pages 54-55)

- 2
- 1 belt (the other things are jewellery; note that *a chain* differs from *a necklace* in that it has no pendant or jewel hanging from it – men can wear a chain, but only women wear necklaces)
 - 2 skirt (the others are all ‘tops’ – above the waist)
 - 3 earrings (they are a type of jewellery, while the others are all clothes; they are also all ‘bottoms’ – worn below the waist; leggings are tight-fitting clothes worn on the legs)
 - 4 slippers (they are worn in the house, while the others are worn outside; high heels are worn by women (usually) whereas the others can be worn by men or women)
 - 5 T-shirt (the others are winter clothes)
 - 6 scruffy (which means untidy or badly-dressed; the others are essentially positive things to say about clothes)

- 7 tight (the others describe patterns or designs – or the lack of them in the case of ‘plain’; tight is about size or fit)

- 7
- 1 an exception
 - 2 an outfit
 - 3 retail therapy
 - 4 a rip-off
 - 5 empty-handed
 - 6 vintage
 - 7 in debt
 - 8 nasty

Souvenir Shop (pages 56-57)

- 1
- a wooden mask from an African country
 - B models of St Peter’s Basilica and Square in Rome
 - c wooden Russian Matryoshka dolls (there are smaller and smaller dolls inside each doll), probably from Moscow or St Petersburg
 - d hats (sombremos) and woollen capes (ponchos) from Mexico
 - e tagine dishes (for slow cooking meat stews) from North Africa, e.g. Morocco
 - f rugs (kilims) from the Middle East (e.g. Turkey, Iran, etc.)
 - g silk scarves – perhaps from India or Pakistan
 - h souvenir cow bells from Switzerland
 - i fridge magnet souvenirs from London showing red telephone boxes, red double decker buses, beefeaters (traditional guards of the Tower of London), and policemen with traditional helmets
- 2
- 1 clay, wool, leather, plastic, wood, silk, glass, straw
 - 2 carved, handmade, printed, painted, woven
 - 3 doll, magnet, pot, rug, mask, model, scarf
- 3 Possible answers
- a carved mask made of wood – possibly handmade
 - b small plastic models – not handmade

- c painted dolls made of wood – possibly handmade
 - d printed straw hats (sombreros) and ponchos – woven in wool – possibly handmade
 - e painted clay pots – possibly handmade
 - f woven rugs – probably handmade and made from wool
 - g printed silk scarves – possibly handmade
 - h cow bells made of printed leather and painted metal or plastic (also embroidered wool)
 - i fridge magnets made of plastic or metal
- 5 Speaker 1 = e (*I don't like souvenirs like magnets or key rings. ... Better to have something you can consume.*)
 Speaker 2 = c (*One student gave her a present for me. It was a horrible bright silk tie with a picture of the Great Wall of China printed on it!*)
 Speaker 3 = d (*She's clever, because she knows I love cooking and she's also seen the mess I make when I cook.*)
 Speaker 4 = f (*she was putting it on her shelf and she dropped it! Oh dear, she was so upset!*)
- 6 an apron: speaker 3 – a present from a Lithuanian friend; it's beautiful, hand-woven, has a lovely, stripy pattern
 a drink: speaker 1 – brought it back from Malta; it was made from prickly pears and was lovely – they finished it in about two days
 a model: speaker 2 – it's a plastic model of the Eiffel Tower; a present from one of his wife's students
 pannetone: speaker 1 – a present from an Italian neighbour; it was delicious
 a paperweight: speaker 4 – bought it as a souvenir in Athens; it has an image of the Parthenon inside
 a tie: speaker 2 – from one of his wife's students; it had a picture of the Great Wall of China printed on it; it was horrible and bright

- 8 1 F (It describes a kind of tie – a tie made from silk. The first noun serves an adjectival function here.)
 2 F (The first noun in a compound noun never becomes plural.)
 3 T (*my wife's student*)
 4 T (*Horrible* is a strong opinion, *bright* slightly more factual, but still an opinion, and silk a fact.)
 5 T (*a horrible bright silk tie with a picture of the Great Wall*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 cow leather
 2 beautiful Turkish rug
 3 from
 4 son's wife
 5 a Real Madrid shirt
 6 for
 7 tacky plastic toys, street market
 8 with, of
- 9 1 lovely wool, from
 2 grandmother's old gold
 3 wonderful clay, with
 4 nice brown leather, for
 5 cute yellow teddy, on / by / in
 6 amazing hand-carved wood, of
- 10 1 (correct)
 2 sisters' (not sister's – there are two of them!)
 3 ~~for~~ to keep (just to, not for to)
 4 beautiful Italian silk tie (not *Italian beautiful*)
 5 my parents' house (*not house of my parents*)
 6 some cheese **from** this area (*not of this area*)
 7 cartoon of Superman **on** it (*not in it*)
 8 (correct)
- 11 1 buyer 3 seller 5 seller 7 buyer
 2 seller 4 seller 6 buyer 8 seller
- 12 Possible answers
 Seller:
 That's my final offer!
 You won't get it cheaper anywhere else!
 You won't regret it!
 Buyer:

I'll pay cash.
I'll give you twenty dollars for it.
I think I'll go somewhere else.

Video 3: Wheelin' And Dealin' Antiques (page 58)

2 Possible answers

- 1 In the video, Steve not only tries to sell something broken or 'garbage' – the old fridge – but actually manages to, so this was bad advice. But too much garbage on the stall might put people off looking.
- 2 It's good advice.
- 3 It's bad advice. An organised stall might attract more people.
- 4 Could be bad advice as sometimes you get more than you price things for. But people might not want to ask if there isn't a price.
- 5 Good advice. The items at the front are more likely to attract attention.
- 6 Good advice. Buyers can negotiate and knock you down, but you might still get a good deal.

3 1 record a country album (\$2,000)

- 2 \$750
- 3 a shotgunned fridge
- 4 \$35
- 5 denim jacket
- 6 Barcelona chair
- 7 display
- 8 poor organisation / too much stuff
- 9 price tags

4 1 the refrigerator

- 2 the leather chair – that may or may not be a Barcelona chair
- 3 Trent's stall
- 4 paying \$35 for the vintage denim jacket
- 5 Steve's big chest

- | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 2 doing | 6 supposed | 10 must |
| 3 lot | 7 must | 11 do |
| 4 don't | 8 is | 12 can |

2

- 1 can't wear jeans
- 2 aren't allowed to have
- 3 supposed to stay
- 4 last as long as
- 5 half the size of

3

- 1 really nice wool scarf
- 2 tacky plastic models of Big Ben
- 3 scruffy blue T-shirt with 'Peace' written
- 4 similar ones that are far cheaper
- 5 a classic Barcelona shirt with Messi's name

5

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 g | 3 f | 5 b | 7 a |
| 2 e | 4 h | 6 c | 8 d |

6

work: admin, bonus, demanding, rewarding

phones: icon, plug, swipe, tap

clothes: gloves, plain, thick, tight

7

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 requirement | 6 responsibility |
| 2 employment | 7 colourful |
| 3 discrimination | 8 carved |
| 4 boredom | 9 exception |
| 5 relatively | 10 competitive |

8

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 charge | 5 labourer | 9 managing |
| 2 stressful | 6 insecure | 10 better |
| 3 pressure | 7 warehouse | 11 applied |
| 4 varied | 8 contract | 12 offered |

- 1 It must have been very difficult getting a job in the media.
- 2 It can't be easy getting by on such a low salary.
- 3 Working there is not as bad as you might think.
- 4 I don't think I'll ever get used to it, to be honest.
- 5 We're allowed to work from home one day a week.
- 6 This one has slightly better sound quality.

Review 3 (page 59)

1

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| 1 for | 5 as | 9 in |
|-------|------|------|

Unit 7

Opener (page 61)

- 1 – The painting shows Queen Victoria – she was Queen of Canada (as well as the UK and Australia) during the nineteenth century, so the painting is there because she is the monarch of the country the students are in. The lines of a song in the middle of the board are the lines of what was then the national anthem of Canada as well as Britain (God Save the Queen).
– The piano is there so that the students can sing songs – often songs would have been the national anthem or hymns (religious songs), sung at the start and end of the school day.
– The pointed hat is the ‘dunce’s hat’, which any child who did badly at schoolwork had to wear. Dunce means ‘idiot’ or ‘fool’.
– The bell would be rung at the start of the school day and at the start of lessons.
– The books are school books.

How’s Your Course Going? (pages 62-63)

- 1 1 b (If you get training in something, you’re taught how to do a particular job or activity. Employers may send you on a training course, e.g. accounting / using Excel / First Aid, etc.)
 - 2 c (If you’re struggling, you’re trying your best to do something you find very difficult, but you aren’t doing well. A module is one of the separate units of study that forms part of a course.)
 - 3 f (If you have a workshop, you meet to learn about a particular subject, usually by talking about it and doing related activities or roleplays. If a course is practical, it’s useful and helps you do your actual job. It’s not just theoretical.)
 - 4 g (If you’re very keen, you’re very interested in something and enjoy doing it. If you lose motivation, the enthusiasm and interest that you had to begin with disappears. If you make progress, you get better; you develop and improve.)
 - 5 e (If your tutors are encouraging, they give you hope and confidence. Feedback is comments from your tutors / teachers on how well you’ve done something. Good feedback will help you to do the task better next time around.)
 - 6 h (If a course is demanding, you need to spend a lot of time and energy working on it. It takes a lot out of you. Assignments are work you have to do as part of your course or as part of your job. A seminar is a class at university or at college where students and the tutor discuss topics together.)
 - 7 d (If something is good for my CV, it is good experience for when you apply for a new job, or it shows an aspect of your character that employees might be interested in. Ask what other kinds of things might be good for the CV. If a course is (not) relevant, it is not really connected with anything you do in your job.)
 - 8 a (The overall mark for a course is the total score as a whole, including coursework – work students have to do during the course – and the final exam – the last exam you take. In some cases, you have to pass the final exam to pass the course.)
- 2 1 Depending on what students study, assignments might involve doing research and then writing up the research, making something and then talking about it to the group, or just writing an essay. You can *do* an assignment; *hand in or submit* (maybe electronically) an assignment; you can *write or complete* an assignment. Tutors then have to *mark or grade* assignments.
 - 2 You might struggle because you’re having to work part-time and just

don't have enough time to study, or because you're just not suited to the course, or because you don't have as much experience of the subject or the type of study as other students. The opposite is: *It's going really well or even I'm finding it quite easy.*

- 3 They say things like: 'You're doing really well', 'You've got real potential. You could go far', 'This is amazing work!', 'It's good, but I know you can do even better.' Other adjectives for describing tutors: *amazing, supportive, very knowledgeable*, or (negatively) *my tutor's not very helpful, not very supportive*, etc.
 - 4 To help you see what you did well, and what you could do better, so that next time you can learn from this and perform better. You usually get feedback when you get your assignments / homework back. It may be written or oral. You may also get feedback during tutorials.
 - 5 The most common forms of assessment are coursework or exams, either regularly through the course or at the end. Other forms of assessment include practical projects, presentations, performance (e.g. music or dance), portfolios (e.g. art), collaborative/ group projects, oral questioning.
 - 6 IT, using particular kinds of software or programmes, first aid, customer relations, accounting, product information, etc.
 - 7 Doing well and getting good grades / finding it really interesting / having supportive encouraging tutors / needing to do well for your career.
- 4
- 1 a counselling course for speech therapists – basic counselling skills – guide people through psychological problems people have when they have a difficulty with speaking.
 - 2 very practical; some lectures and seminars about theory, but mainly practise with each other, tutor observes and gives feedback

- 3 tutors are experienced and knowledgeable, clear, really good; students mostly get on; two guys aren't as supportive as everyone else and can be a bit more critical in practice sessions
- 4 a six-month course – an evening a week
- 5 get a certificate for completing the course; have to attend 80% of the classes and do an assignment – a kind of diary of counselling sessions – and a bit of reading

- 6
 - 1 basic counselling skills
 - 2 lectures and seminars
 - 3 experienced and knowledgeable
 - 4 as everyone else
 - 5 encouragement, not criticism
 - 6 a six-month course
 - 7 on top of
- 8
 - 1 after, when, once, as soon as
 - 2 unless / provided / if / the minute I, etc. (Don't suggest these to students, just see what they come up with. Accept if correct. Reject if wrong.)
 - 3 present perfect simple or present simple
 - 4 the future (present tenses, future meanings)
 - 5 Yes, like in sentence d here. It just depends which part of the sentence you want to place the focus on.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 After I leave school / I've left school next month, I might go away for a few weeks.
- 2 Once the course finishes / has finished, I'll have to start paying back all my debts.
- 3 Are you going to look for a job when you move to Germany?
- 4 I'm not going to go out until my final exams have finished / I've finished all my final exams.
- 5 I'll call you back right after the lecture has finished.
- 6 He said he's going to burn all his notes the moment he graduates / he's graduated.

- 7 I'll call you as soon as I hear / have heard from my boss.
- 8 I start university in September. I'll need to work part-time while I am studying to help pay for everything.
- 9 I'll need to start looking for a job before I graduate in the spring.

9 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 if
- 2 finish
- 3 when
- 4 once
- 5 has finished
- 6 as long as
- 7 start
- 8 as soon as

10 The examples are:

- P: So it'll be good for my CV.
 D: Yeah. I'm sure. (= I'm sure the course will be good for your CV)
 P: They're really good actually.
 D: It sounds it. (= It sounds like the tutors are really good)
 P: ... they can be a bit more critical than the others, which is a bit annoying.
 D: I can imagine. (= I can imagine their criticism is a bit annoying)
 P: There's a bit connected to the seminars and you could do more, but I don't have time on top of my workload here.
 D: I bet. (= I bet you don't have time)

11 Possible answers

- 1 I have to work in the evenings as well, so I'm struggling.
- 2 The teachers didn't tell us about this month's test, which was annoying.
- 3 My tutor said I was doing well, so I'm really pleased.
- 4 A colleague has lent me her notes, which is really helpful.
- 5 It's a very intensive course, so it's quite demanding.
- 6 The college is on the other side of town, which is a pain.

- 1 The photo shows a child holding a clay teapot. An adult is helping the child to make marks on the pot with a wooden tool. It is a hands-on way of teaching in which the teacher shows and guides the pupil, and the pupil learns by experiencing and trying out the new skill. It suggests patience, encouragement, guidance and supportiveness on the part of the teacher.

- 2 1 bilingual school – school (You may want to note that in many countries there are now English medium universities, which deliver everything in English.)
- 2 strict discipline – school
- 3 Master's programme – university
- 4 academic reputation – school (This can't be a university because the word pupils is used and the idea of pushing adult students is a bit odd.)
- 5 entry requirements – university (Medicine is studied at university not school.)
- 6 social problems – school
- 7 research facilities – university
- 8 alternative approaches – school
- 9 school fees – school

- 5 Conversation 1: b (moans about a student who turns up late, doesn't pay attention, looks bored; needs to be stricter and set ground rules)

Conversation 2: d (wants to do a Master's – needs to get 6.5 in IELTS exam, but only got 6)

Conversation 3: c (explaining how assessment system works to new students)

Conversation 4: a (has moved daughter to a new school, where she seems to be doing better)

- 6 1 Because the class doesn't pay attention. One student always walks in 20 minutes late, doesn't apologise, and then sits there looking bored. He's got no pen, no paper, nothing.

Pay Attention (pages 64-65)

The advice is to set some rules. If they talk, send them to the headmaster or give them a detention.

- 2 The student didn't get the IELTS score they needed and so can't do the Master's.
She's going to ring the course leader and see if they'll accept her with a 6. If not, she'll either retake the test or she might look for another Master's.
- 3 If students miss a deadline for an assignment, they get given a zero. Two exceptions are mentioned: for certain cases affecting immediate family; and for illness if a doctor's certificate is produced within two days of the deadline.
- 4 Her daughter is doing well at her new school. She was bored at the other school, which was also a bit rough. The new school has a good reputation and they wear nice uniforms!

- 7
 - 1 pay, whisper, gain
 - 2 misread, lowered, retake
 - 3 miss, make, accept
 - 4 push, skip, have
- 9
 - 1 a (Here, *if* means *every time* or *whenever*)
 - 2 c and d; the present simple
 - 3 *will* = definitely / 100% sure; *might* = maybe / 50% sure
 - 4 **send them to the headmaster** (= You should do this.)
you should contact the student counselling service.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 need | 5 tell |
| 2 might | 6 are not working |
| 3 fail | 7 ignores |
| 4 forget | 8 unless |
-
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 10 1 get | 6 isn't |
| 2 'll probably do | 7 Don't wait |
| 3 might go | 8 call |
| 4 'm not | 9 will come |
| 5 Ask | |

12 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 (correct)
- 2 If he **finds** a job
- 3 (correct)
- 4 Your students **won't** behave
- 5 what **will you** do
- 6 I **won't / won't be able to** finish ...
- 7 **unless** you revise properly
- 8 If you **don't** have your passport ...

Making a Difference (pages 66-67)

parents: quality of school / not enough homework / children's grades / long summer holidays and lack of childcare
 teachers: pay / support and resources / kids' (lack of) discipline / class sizes
 students: too much homework / bad grades / unfair rules / uniform
 politicians: exam results / comparison with other countries (PISA, etc.) / teacher unions being too strong / teachers teaching the wrong things
 business people: lack of skills or the wrong skills for their business

- 3
 - 1 students' own answers
 - 2 Research took 15 years, looked at 60,000 studies, covered 250 million students.
 - 3 Teachers need to be passionate and able to show students how to exceed expectations (= do more than they thought they could).
 - 4 A lot of the most important factors (such as teaching and expectations) are 'hidden', particularly from parents and politicians who may make decisions. He wants to make these factors 'visible' / more open.

- 5
 - 1 f 1.44
 - 2 e 0.73
 - 3 g 0.71
 - 4 b 0.67
 - 5 h 0.29
 - 6 d 0.21
 - 7 c 0.2
 - 8 a 0.09
 - 9 i 0.09

- 7 1 improvement(s) 5 performance
2 grade 6 expectation
3 specialist 7 failure
4 difference 8 knowledge

- 8 1 know – knowledge (note the shorter sound here – *know* /nəʊ/ changes to *knowledge* /'nɒlɪdʒ/).
2 analyse – analysis
3 assess – assessment
4 define – definition
5 inform – information
6 interpret – interpretation
7 worry – worry
8 increase – increase
9 refund – refund
10 protest – protest

Unit 8

Opener (page 69)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows an elderly Italian man preparing pizza dough.

I'll Go For That (pages 70-71)

- | | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 deep-fry | 6 stir-fry |
| | 2 grill | 7 boil |
| | 3 slice | 8 marinate |
| | 4 steam | 9 mash |
| | 5 roast | 10 grate |

3 Possible answers

bland: boiled rice / potato (= not much taste / no spice or seasoning)

fattening: pasta, chocolate, ice cream (= high in calories)

filling: bread, pasta, potato (= makes you feel full)

greasy: fried egg, chips (grease = liquid fat)

juicy: oranges or other fruit, rare steak

raw: meat, vegetables (Note that we don't say raw)

fruit or raw rice. Point out that we usually cook meat and fish but sometimes they can be eaten raw, e.g. in sushi.)

sour: lemon, yoghurt, milk that's gone off

spicy: chilli, curry

tasty: any dish which has lots of flavour, e.g. pizza, Indian or Mexican food

tender: meat (if a steak is tender it's soft and easy to eat)

6 He orders Ceviche and Seco de Cabrito.

- 1 too filling
- 2 doesn't like the sound of it
- 3 doesn't feel like it (but also says he doesn't eat it much and finds it bland)

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 8 | 1 afraid | 6 thinly, served |
| | 2 through | 7 like, spicier |
| | 3 stuffed | 8 kind |
| | 4 tender, juicy | 9 side |
| | 5 for | 10 tasty |

Culture Clash (pages 72-73)

3 Ian

- 1 The United States
- 2 Taiwan (Taipei)
- 3 cheap to eat out, lots of vegetarian food, people share dishes
- 4 nothing
- 5 men fighting to pay the bill (he always shares), people being surprised he can use chopsticks
- 6 stinky tofu

Isabella

- 1 Spain
- 2 Scotland
- 3 Haggis, cuisine from other countries
- 4 Olive oil
- 5 people don't eat when they are drinking, deep fried chocolate bars
- 6 (just couldn't get used to) eating everything with bread and butter, eating at 6 o'clock

Ya-wen

- 1 Taiwan
- 2 United States
- 3 Taiwanese restaurants, health food shops, eating round at friends' houses
- 4 rice
- 5 portions are very big and people eat it all, blue cheese sauce, French fries, ordering things individually rather than sharing
- 6 not mentioned (though we might assume some of 5)

Alan

- 1 Scotland
- 2 Spain (Valencia)
- 3 olive oil on bread, fresh food rather than ready meals, tapas
- 4 spicy curry
- 5 not much vegetarian food – ham not thought of as meat; difficult to get non-Spanish food and curry not spicy enough
- 6 eating so late – sometimes not until 11

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 4 | 1 off-putting | 5 mouldy |
| | 2 split | 6 turn out to be |
| | 3 starving | 7 spreading |
| | 4 unadventurous | 8 ready |

- 6 1 tend not to (add not after tend and before to)
- 2 at the beginning of the sentence
- 3 before the verb (and after the subject)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 tend
 - 2 In
 - 3 normally / usually
 - 4 normally / usually, not
 - 5 rule, hardly
 - 6 don't, generally
 - 7 whole
 - 8 any
- 7 1 I tend to eat ready meals, because I can't be bothered to cook.
 - 2 We tend not to keep food which is left over after dinner.
 - 3 In general, people here eat food with their hands.
 - 4 I normally skip breakfast during the week unless I wake up particularly early.
 - 5 Our family hardly ever eats out unless it's a special occasion.
 - 6 As a rule, people don't leave tips here unless it was an exceptionally good meal.
 - 7 I tend not to have a dessert when I go out for dinner. (or I don't tend to have)
 - 8 People here normally avoid making any noises while they're eating. It's seen as bad manners.
 - 9 On the whole, I don't have time to have a big lunch, so I tend to just have a sandwich.

What a Place (page 74-75)

- 2 Possible answers
 - 1 Yes, because it shows it's popular, has good food or a good atmosphere. / No, too noisy, will have to wait to get a table / get served.
 - 2 No, not popular, probably bad food.
 - 3 Yes, nice view. / No, may be more expensive, food not so good (people go for the view not the food).

- 4 Yes, modern style, fashionable. / No, too 'young' (trendy), don't like modern style of decoration / the food is more important.
- 5 Yes, like big amount of food, feel satisfied, good value for money. / No, find big amounts off-putting, don't like waste, prefer quality not quantity.
- 6 Yes, how it looks affects how it tastes, makes it feel special. / No, looks good, but might not be enough, might not taste good.
- 7 Yes, you like rich food, tastes good. / No, don't like it, too fattening, makes you feel sick. (Note: rich means it has lots of cream, butter, eggs, etc., it does NOT mean 'expensive'.)
- 8 Yes, it's fresh and natural, tastes better. / No, might be more expensive, you don't worry about chemicals being used to produce food.
- 9 Yes, you like good, natural, traditional food, probably filling and good portions. / No, can get it at home! Want something more sophisticated.
- 10 Yes, you love seafood. It's probably fresh and well cooked because they specialise. / No, don't like seafood! Not enough choice.
- 11 Yes, high quality, or as a special treat. / No, too expensive.
- 12 Yes, service is very good, feel looked after or special. / No, service not that important.

- 4 a Conversation 4 (NOT b – they discuss possibly committing a crime; NOT e – they talk about food they ate earlier, not what they are eating as they speak)
- b Conversation 1 (police everywhere / guns / gang using it to wash money)
- d Conversation 3 (seeing a rat)
- e Conversation 2 (too much sauce / too rich / tender steak; NOT c, because they don't suggest sending the food back, though they don't like it)

- 5 1 a front

- b a single
- 2 a overpowers
B stick
- 3 a a bit
b asked for
- 4 a deserve
B generous

6 1 past simple 2 present 3 would / might

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 was, would cancel
- 2 were, might enjoy
- 3 would do, happened
- 4 would be, were
- 5 would only go, were
- 7 1 would be, had
2 I'd explode, ate
3 told, would be
4 would look, painted, changed
5 I'd die, happened
6 cooked, I'd open

10 Possible answers

- 1 ... be really angry / make a complaint / lose my temper
- 2 ... apologise / offer to pay for the damage
- 3 ... ask to see the manager / walk out of the restaurant
- 4 ... feel really embarrassed / explain the situation and take a taxi home
- 5 ... tell the waiter

11 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I ~~will~~ **would** really miss eating fried chicken if I were a vegetarian!
- 2 (correct)
- 3 I wouldn't eat tripe even if you'd pay **paid** me!
- 4 (correct)
- 5 They ~~would~~ ~~can~~ **could** make more money if they started stocking more foreign food.
- 6 If I ~~would be~~ **was** better at cooking, I might invite people round for dinner more often.
- 7 (correct)
- 8 (correct)
- 9 I wouldn't ask you if I ~~wouldn't~~ **didn't** really need your help.

10 If I ~~am~~ **were** you, I'd just do what it tells you to do in the book.

Video 4 The Business of Cranberries (page 76)

- 2 1 F (day starts, but walks the dog, etc.)
2 T
3 F (70 years)
4 T
5 T
6 T
7 T

3 Possible answers

Life has worked out just as she planned.
She works outside, she has a family.

- 4 1 flood
2 beaters
3 the weather
4 freezing
- 5 5 damaging levels
6 reservoirs
7 moment's
8 wildlife

Review 4 (page 77)

- 1
- 1 speaking
- 2 rule
- 3 with
- 4 hardly
- 5 unless
- 6 tend
- 7 was
- 8 would
- 9 if
- 10 have
- 11 I'll
- 12 won't
- 2
- 1 take / you should take
- 2 improved
- 3 I graduate / I have graduated
- 4 I might look / I'll look
- 5 almost never / don't tend to
- 6 as soon as / when / if
- 7 when / once
- 8 finds out / found out
- 3
- 1 On the whole, I have
- 2 once I have spoken

- 3 didn't skip (so many)
- 4 will only extend the deadline
- 5 going to work until
- 6 wouldn't be at

6

1 b 2 g 3 a 4 d 5 c 6 e 7 h 8 f

7

food / restaurants: bland, deserted, grate, mash,
organic, raw

teachers / courses: discipline, fee, lecture,
module, patient, supportive,

8

- 1 entry / entrance
- 2 expectations
- 3 enthusiastic, qualifications
- 4 criticism, performance
- 5 alternative
- 6 leadership
- 7 encouraging, improvement
- 8 outstanding

9

- 1 train
- 2 struggled
- 3 practical
- 4 workshops
- 5 slicing
- 6 academic
- 7 relevant
- 8 fancy
- 9 roasted
- 10 tender
- 11 rich
- 12 assessment

Unit 9

Opener (page 79)

1 Possible answers

The photo was taken in a cold northern country. The architecture suggests a Scandinavian country.

Good: beautiful landscape, warm and cosy house, great for winter sports, great if you want isolation

Bad: cold, isolated, dark in the winter, no facilities, danger of being cut off

Home Sweet Home (pages 80-81)

1 1 roof terrace

2 wood floor

3 attic

4 balcony

5 basement

6 swimming pool

7 back garden

8 gas central heating

9 tiled floor

10 patio

11 garage

12 open fire

3 Possible answers

1 h (bright = with lots of light)

2 b (compact = small but in a good way)

3 e (central = near the centre of town / city)

4 j (convenient = near to things you need / easy to do)

5 a (spacious = big, with lots of space)

6 c (affordable = not too expensive)

7 d (shared apartment = an apartment you share with people that are not your family. Usually each person has a bedroom, and shares other rooms such as a kitchen, bathroom or sitting room.)

8 g (newly built = new, no-one has lived in it yet)

9 f (cramped = too small for the number of people / things in it)

10 i (run-down: if a building or area is run-down it is in bad condition)

5 1 They wanted a bigger place because their kids are growing up.

2 It's spacious, with a big living room, separate rooms for the kids, a great kitchen, lovely wooden floors, huge windows (bright), a balcony and shared garden. Students may also say that it has 'potential' (could be improved and designed as they want). Note this will come up in the next task so don't worry if students miss it.

3 It's a bit run-down / needs work; it's not very central / far out / takes a long time to travel there.

6 1 went round

2 for ages

3 to say

4 growing up

5 separate rooms

6 third floor

7 real potential (It's got real potential means that there are good opportunities to improve the place by redesigning or extending it)

8 sometime soon

9 1 half **the** size of this room

2 the size of **mine** (or *my one* or *my kitchen*)

3 about **the** same size as yours

4 twice the size of **yours** (or *your one* or *your garden*)

5 a similar size **to** this room

6 a little bit **longer** (Students may ask about a *little bit*: it means there is a very small difference. *A bit longer* / *a little longer* are also obviously correct.)

7 from here **to** where that desk is

Housing Bubble (pages 82-83)

3 1 Both

2 UK

3 UK

4 UK

5 China

6 UK

7 China

8 UK

- 5
 - 1 immigration
 - 2 cost of energy
 - 3 divorce rate
 - 4 climate change
 - 5 house prices
 - 6 crime rate
- 6
 - 1 for over a decade / over the last year
 - 2 Yes
 - 3 It's slow and continuous (emphasises the activity).
 - 4 present perfect simple

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 (both)
- 2 has grown (continuous form less likely with dramatically)
- 3 has introduced (probably not something that happened repeatedly or continuously)
- 4 (both, though been leaving may be more common)
- 5 has increased (by 6%, so it is a finished change)
- 6 have been improving (it is a slow change so we emphasise duration: have improved is not incorrect, but is less likely)
- 7 have moved (3 times – each is a finished event)
- 8 I've moved (more likely with recently, which suggests it is completed)
- 7 Possible answers
 - 1 The crime rate has been falling steadily for 20 years.
 - 2 Unemployment has risen sharply over the last two years.
 - 3 House prices have fallen dramatically in the last year.
 - 4 The birth rate has been going down gradually over the last ten years.
 - 5 The average wage has risen slightly over the last three years.
 - 6 Petrol prices have gone up a lot in the last two months.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 been
- 2 since
- 3 gradually

- 4 by
- 5 risen, recent
- 6 have, in / over, last

Room to Rent (pages 84-85)

- 4
 - 1 lively
 - 2 rough
 - 3 multicultural
 - 4 smart
 - 5 isolated
 - 6 filthy
 - 7 dead
 - 8 connected
- 6
 - 1 Bright apartment (up and coming – *it was so much worse in the past* / friendly lady owner)
 - 2 The most likely answer is no. He leaves suddenly before he's seen everything, she's a bit strange (too friendly / jokey). He isn't allowed visitors, can't use the kitchen freely, and they disagree about music.
- 7 Only 3 and 5 are true:
 - 1 F (She is met at the stop, so she must have got the tram or bus.)
 - 2 F (*it's just down this side street*)
 - 3 T (*it was so much worse in the past*)
 - 4 F (*a bit chilly*)
 - 5 T (*it was falling down / it's all been restored*)
 - 6 (not mentioned)
 - 7 F (She suggests Shola makes microwave meals.)
 - 8 F (She starts saying 'I'm not really into ...'.)
- 8
 - 1 a and b use nouns (fewer cars / less crime) c, d, e and f use adjectives (more popular / much thinner / much worse / not as fit as)
 - 2 fewer + countable nouns, less + uncountable nouns
 - 3 than before, than I was, than it used to be, in the past, as I used to be
 - 4 the situation now
 - 5 (see notes below)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 It's far more multicultural than it was ten years ago.
- 2 It wasn't as nice as the last time we went there.

- 3 There aren't as many people living here as when I was a kid.
- 4 There's less unemployment than there used to be.
- 5 There are more restaurants than there were before.
- 6 The area isn't as working class as it used to be.
- 7 There isn't as much pollution round here since the government tightened the laws.
- 8 There didn't use to be as many shops here as there are now.

- 9
- 1 used to be
 - 2 were
 - 3 do
 - 4 did
 - 5 can
 - 6 is

10 1 d 2 c 3 a 4 f 5 b 6 e

Unit 10

What's On? (pages 88-89)

- 1 1 films (a *classic* = old, well-known, great; can also apply to books or music or genres, *a classic soul song*)
- 2 kinds of theatre productions / plays (A *play* is usually at a theatre. A *drama* could apply to TV programmes too.)
- 3 kinds of art (*Installations* are usually where the artist designs and places objects in a space or room, e.g. British artist Tracy Emin produced a famous installation of her unmade bed with articles around it and placed it in a gallery. In a *sculpture*, material is shaped in a 3-dimensional way. *Landscapes* are paintings or photos of the countryside or places. Sometimes, people also say *cityscape* or *seascape*.)
- 4 aspects of a film (A *soundtrack* is the music or songs in the background of the film, sometimes sold as a separate CD. The *photography* is how the film looks. The *plot* is the story.)
- 5 aspects of a theatre production (*Lighting* is not so often applied to films; *costumes* are what actors wear; *staging* describes the constructions on the stage.)

2 Possible answers

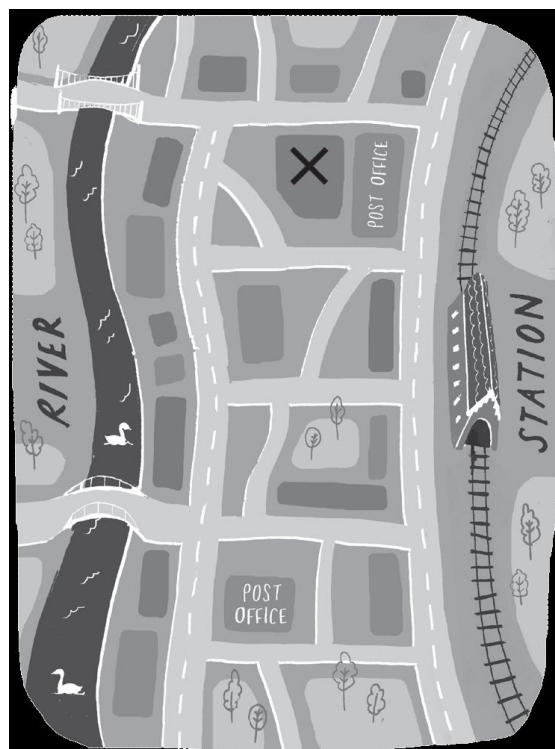
Classic American films include *Gone with the Wind* and *Citizen Kane*; recent thrillers include *The Others*, *Memento*, *World War Z* and *Shutter Island* (which starred Leonardo di Caprio and was released in 2010); the *Lion King* and *Mamma Mia* are musicals; *Hamlet* is a tragedy; *Henry V* is a historical play; Constable's *Haywain* is a famous landscape; Leonardo's *Mona Lisa* is a famous portrait; Rodin's *Thinker* is a famous sculpture.

- 3 1 d, j 3 c, l 5 b, h
2 e, k 4 a, f 6 g, i

- 5 1 a Brazilian horror film
2 zombies (taking over Brasilia)

- 3 just after nine, or twelve at night
- 4 The Capitol

6 1



- 2 2 at 8.30, so they are sure to get tickets

- 7 1 halfway
2 front
3 next
4 at
5 off
6 back
7 facing
8 coming (Note that going is also perfectly possible here should students ask.)
9 towards (Again, you could come up the road.)
10 out

Big Night Out (pages 90-91)

- 3 a Iran
b Iceland
c South Korea
d Iran
e Luanda
f Uruguay

- g Luanda
- h Iceland

- 5
- 1 no
 - 2 little, few
 - 3 a little, a few
 - 4 many, much
 - 5 most
 - 6 every
- 6
- 1 We use a *few* with countable, plural nouns, and a *little* with uncountable nouns that have a singular form (i.e. they have no s).
 - 2 A *few* suggests 'some' (more or positive), whereas *few* with no 'a' means almost none (less or negative).
 - 3 We use *much* with uncountable nouns and *many* with countable, plural nouns.
 - 4 We use *no* before a noun. We use *not* before a verb or with another quantifier (*not much, not many, not any*).

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 little (based on the sentence that follows, although *no* is also grammatically correct)
- 2 few
- 3 any (*much* is also possible)
- 4 some
- 5 lot (followed by *of* so can't be *few*)
- 6 all / many
- 7 some
- 8 every
- 9 much
- 10 few (= not many)

7 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 few of us went
 - 2 were so many people
 - 3 be no food
 - 4 is very little
 - 5 many of the
- 8
- | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|
| 1 eye | 5 eye | 9 leg |
| 2 arm | 6 eye | 10 |
| hand | | |
| 3 hand | 7 back | |
| 4 feet, feet | 8 face | |

9 Possible answers

- 2 A ticket to the theatre can cost an arm and a leg.
- 3 Someone might give you a hand to get out of a taxi. / If you fell over, someone might give you a hand. / If you had a lot of housework to do, your housemate might give you a hand.
- 4 You could be on your feet all night dancing or because the place is crowded and there are no seats.
- 5 You might try and catch the waiter's eye to pay in a restaurant.
- 6 If you really like someone, you can't take your eyes off them.
- 7 People might gossip about others behind their back.
- 8 If someone suggests going somewhere you don't like you might pull a face.
- 9 Perhaps a friend might pull your leg by saying something that's not true to make you look round (e.g. there's a famous person behind you).
- 10 You might go to a party with too many people, or where people start arguing and things get out of hand.

A Change of Plan (pages 92-93)

- 2
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 b | 3 e | 5 g | 7 a |
| 2 c | 4 d | 6 h | 8 f |

3 Possible answers

weird – normal / ordinary / conventional
 overrated – underrated (or just good!)
 moving – funny
 It was completely sold out. – There weren't many there. / It was (half) empty.
 the headline band – the support band / the first band (on)
 boiling hot – freezing cold
 amazing – dreadful / awful
 great atmosphere – it was dead / dull;
 there was no /
 an awful atmosphere
 wasn't as great as – wasn't as awful as / was better than
 absolutely packed – absolutely deserted / empty
 in tears – laughing / in stitches

I felt a bit out of place – I felt (right) at home / very comfortable there
left halfway through – stayed till the end

5 Conversation 1

- 1 a film
- 2 No
- 3 Yes (they really enjoyed the film)
- 4 No (others said it wasn't that good)

Conversation 2

- 1 a club
- 2 Yes (they were going to go to a concert but they were late and there was a queue for tickets)
- 3 No (hated it, it was packed and hot, she hated the music)
- 4 No (others say it's really good and trendy)

Conversation 3

- 1 a play
- 2 Yes (was supposed to be having a quiet night in, but a friend had a spare ticket for a play)
- 3 Yes (the play was brilliant and really moving)
- 4 Yes (great reviews)

- 6
- 1 a wasn't that good
b be anything special
c a bit overrated
 - 2 a in the end
b supposed to be
c the wrong night
 - 3 a quiet night in
b a spare ticket
c some great reviews

- 8
- 1 No. In a), Hans had to finish some work. In b), a friend phoned and had a spare ticket for a concert.
 - 2 *was going to* + verb
 - 3 c I don't think it will be very good.
d It won't be anything special.
e I'll go with you
 - 4 *would*
 - 5 past simple

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 1 to
2 would
3 was

- 2 1 were
2 would
3 1 were
2 would
3 stay

9 Possible answers

- 1 They were going to have a barbecue, but it started pouring with rain so they had to cook indoors instead. (OR They thought they'd have a barbecue, but ...)
- 2 We were going to go to the beach for the day, but we missed the train so we ended up going to the park instead. (OR We thought we'd go to the beach for the day, but ...)
- 3 She was going to give me a lift but the car didn't / wouldn't start so I got a taxi instead. (OR She said she would give me a lift, but ...)
- 4 I was going to walk here, but it started pouring with rain so I had to drive. (OR I thought I'd walk here, but ...)
- 5 I was going to stay in and study, but a friend called me and I went out and met him (or went out to meet him). (OR I said I'd stay in and study, but ...)

10 Possible answers

- 1 we decided not to in the end. / we decided to go to a hotel instead.
- 2 I went out. / I met up with some friends.
- 3 she sent an email instead. / she forgot.
- 4 I repaired the old one. / I decided it was too expensive.
- 5 we managed to stay on the road. / we missed the other car by centimetre

11 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 not going to go out
- 2 than I thought it would
- 3 it would rain / was going to rain
- 4 said he would help
- 5 they wouldn't raise taxes
- 6 I would definitely be

Video 5: One Woman's Choice (page 94)

1 Possible answers

- 1 in a hot, undeveloped area in Africa
- 2 Problems might include lack of water; lack of infrastructure; very hot, dry weather; being far from medical help; perhaps drought and starvation; danger from wild animals.

3 to get jobs, to escape poverty, to get an education

4 to live with nature, to do scientific research, to help the local people

- 2
- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 T | 4 T | 7 F |
| 2 F | 5 F | 8 T |
| 3 F | 6 T | |

- 4
- 1 It's a big city and the centre of the safari business.
 - 2 students' answers
 - 3 11 years ago
 - 4 good (they had no rows or arguments)
 - 5 go back to the village (her children and husband are there)
 - 6 students' answers

- 5 She decides to go back, she likes the land, and after visiting the city again she realises that she likes her life back in the village

Review 5 (page 95)

- 1
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 has | 7 more |
| 2 in / over | 8 used |
| 3 fewer | 9 been |
| 4 were | 10 last / past |
| 5 less | 11 No |
| 6 hardly | 12 every |

- 2
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 increased | 6 were |
| 2 little | 7 good |
| 3 All the | 8 has |
| 4 would | 9 little |
| 5 as | 10 was |

- 3
- 1 worse in the past
 - 2 used to be more
 - 3 think it would be
 - 4 much hope of

5 Most of the time

6 has risen / has gone up / has increased dramatically since

- 5
- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 f | 2 h | 3 a | 4 b | 5 c | 6 g | 7 d | 8 e |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
- 6

houses: cramped, an attic, compact, a patio

the arts: a classic, landscape, a plot, staging

areas: lively, well connected, rough, dead

- 7
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 comedian | 5 photography |
| 2 exhibition, installations | 6 spacious |
| 3 historical | 7 central |
| 4 lighting | 8 immigration |
- 8

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 place | 7 affordable |
| 2 off | 8 arm |
| 3 down | 9 built |
| 4 convenient | 10 bright |
| 5 litter | 11 garage |
| 6 graffiti | 12 garden |

Exercise 4

- 1 I said I'd do it and I will.
- 2 I said I wouldn't, but in the end I did.
- 3 The divorce rate has risen dramatically over recent years.
- 4 There's been a steady fall in unemployment.
- 5 Much was said, but little was done.
- 6 There's not as much crime as there was in the past.

Unit 11

So What Happened? (pages 98-99)

2 Possible answers

- 1 (bird) eagle / vulture
- 2 snake / rat / mouse
- 3 lizard / snake
- 4 deer / rabbit / fox
- 5 cockroach / spider (insect)
- 6 dolphin / fish / whale
- 7 wolf / elephant / crow / owl
- 8 parrots / crows
- 9 rat / bird / squirrel
- 10 mosquito / wasp

4 Conversation 1

- 1 cat (kitten)
- 2 at home, watching TV
- 3 They felt frustrated / mad (because they could hear the noise but couldn't find the cat).

Conversation 2

- 1 crows
- 2 at home, writing reports on his computer
- 3 He felt sorry for the crow (and worried about it).

Conversation 3

- 1 huge lizards
- 2 in Indonesia, trekking through the jungle
- 3 He thought they were going to eat him.

- 5 a Conversation 3 (lizards running towards him)
B Conversation 2 (parrot being attacked by crows; he put food out to catch it)
c Conversation 2 (crows attacking the parrot)
d Conversation 1 (picture of a kitten, which leads to her telling the story)
e Conversation 2 (parrot; not usually in the street in that country)
f Conversation 1 (kitten; explains how it got in to the wall)
g Conversation 3 (the conversation starts with the end of a story about a crocodile)

- h Conversation 1 (to get the cat from out of the wall)
i Conversation 3 (what all the other people did when they saw the lizards)

- 7 I don't really like dogs, but I really hate some dog owners. They can be so annoying – the way they talk about their pets like they were actually human beings! They say things like, 'Oh, my little baby. You're so beautiful! Yes, you are. Yes, you are.' It's so stupid. What really annoys me, though, is the way they let their dogs run out of control. They even let their dogs jump on top of you. Then, if the dog bites you, they actually blame you. They say you scared the dog!

- 8 1 had to, managed to (ability at a particular time)
2 could, couldn't (both with senses – hear / see)
3 had to, managed to (ability at a particular time)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 managed to | 5 had to, couldn't |
| 2 couldn't | 6 couldn't, had to |
| 3 could | 7 couldn't, managed to |
| 4 could, managed to | 8 couldn't, had to |
- 10 1 What? 4 What was that doing there?
2 What was that? 5 So what happened in the end?
3 Seriously?

Challenges and Achievement (pages 100-101)

3 Possible answers

- 1 near the summit of Everest
- 2 People are queuing to get to the top.
- 3 high altitude / lack of oxygen / low temperatures / high winds / a lot of 'amateur' climbers who can't cope with the conditions, especially if things go wrong

- 5 Answers will vary but here are some suggested answers for 1-5. See the audio script in Exercise 6 for ideas about 6-8.

- 1 The British saw him as dangerous. Nepal isn't mentioned, but as part of the British Empire the authorities there probably had pressure from the UK to stop him entering. Tibet was an independent but isolated country which may have been pressured by the British government.
 - 2 It was not very common to fly far in those days, and planes were dangerous and unreliable. He had no support.
 - 3 He had never been a climber before (see first part of the text).
 - 4 He was starving because he didn't have enough supplies / food (inexperience); half-blind because of the snow and not having right equipment (inexperienced); his arm had been badly injured in the war (could only partially use it).
 - 5 They probably left him – maybe they thought he was mad / they had done their best to persuade him / wanted to save themselves.
- 6–8 Students' own answers
- 6 6 his (terrible) experience of war and memories (a way of dealing with the trauma); he wanted to achieve something
 - 7 Wilson had skills and determination, and he achieved what he did alone. He only risked his own life. Other amateurs risk other people's lives and do little for themselves – they use helicopters and carry very little. They leave a lot of rubbish.
 - 8 He was inexperienced and had no idea of the power of nature but he overcame nature, learnt new skills and had strength and determination.
- 7 1 peak, reached the summit
 - 2 tough, get through the pain
 - 3 scared, overcame my fear
 - 4 took several attempts, determination
 - 5 dreamt, my dream's come true
 - 6 ambition, reaching my goal
 - 7 set myself a target, achieve
 - 8 overcome many barriers, disabled

Natural Resources (pages 102 – 103)

- 2 1 Russia
 - 2 The United States – oil, China – coal
 - 3 Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iran
 - 4 Coal 200 years, Oil 50 years, Gas 60 – but there is some dispute about these figures.
 - 5 No
- 3 1 consume
 - 2 extract
 - 3 oil-producing regions
 - 4 at the current rate
 - 5 reserves
 - 6 drill
 - 7 controversy
 - 8 mine
- 5 The *resource curse* is basically the phenomenon that in countries which are rich in resources, people are often less wealthy on average, and the economic development is slower than in countries with fewer resources.
- 6 1 Richard
 - 2 less wealthy
 - 3 instability
 - 4 (are often) forced to
 - 5 regions with large reserves
 - 6 (expensive) rules and regulations
 - 7 petrol / furniture
 - 8 valuable
 - 9 grows quicker
 - 10 instability
 - 11 cheap
 - 12 expensive
- 8 1 Botswana
 - 2 diamonds
 - 3 it was invested in education, health care and roads (infrastructure)
 - 4 good government / lack of corruption
- 9 1 a past simple (was), b present simple (are),
d present perfect (have been)
 - 2 be + past participle
 - 3 a; by

- 4 b – government / police / army – not totally clear;
c – by the mining company
d by companies / investors – we don't really know.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 attended | 6 aren't taxed |
| 2 be used | 7 don't expect |
| 3 been discovered | 8 is spent |
| 4 been managed | 9 been earned |
| 5 receive | 10 pay |

- 10** 1 is imported
2 was discovered
3 are being constructed (at the moment)
4 is subsidised (is cheap)
5 will be damaged (drilling hasn't taken place yet)
6 be done
7 has been made, hasn't been invested

11 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 was discovered there
2 it is subsidised by
3 been badly polluted
4 could be done
5 which is being built
6 trees being cut down

Unit 12

Opener (page 105)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows three or four generations of the same family. There are three men and two children. They appear to be a farming family, perhaps from the American Midwest where there are a lot of wheat fields.

Family and Friends (pages 106-107)

- | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 loyal | 7 charming |
| | 2 creative | 8 diplomatic |
| | 3 bright | 9 direct |
| | 4 calm | 10 ambitious |
| | 5 sensitive | 11 modest |
| | 6 intense | 12 competitive |

4 Possible answers

- act, sing, dance, write poems, make things, e.g. clothes or furniture
- compliment you, make you feel at home, open the door for you or carry your bags
- good: you get ahead, might be more likely to achieve what you want bad: ambitions may be more important to you than relationships, you may not be very loyal, etc.
- bad: you might get upset easily, take offence good: you might sympathise with other people's problems, be more aware of situations around you
- You might not like people to be big headed or talk as if they are better than you; you might feel that modest people are not being honest or sincere.
- When people are direct they make their feelings clear, it might be quicker to find a solution; when people are diplomatic they don't hurt your feelings, might be more likely to get things done because people work together better.
- when working with colleagues or playing with children

- when the person you support is in the wrong or might lead you into trouble

- 1 Because she went to phone him.
2 She's very talkative.
3 He's bright, clever, smart, funny, friendly, good with people and not intense.
4 She isn't as positive about him: she thinks he is nice, but too sensitive, not (sufficiently) ambitious.
5 Because Lewis doesn't agree with what she says, and she thinks he is blaming her for not getting on with her brother.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7 | 1 go and phone | 5 you've told me |
| | 2 going to be | 6 to upset him |
| | 3 I'm exaggerating, but | 7 push yourself more |
| | 4 won a scholarship | 8 plenty of criticism |

- 9 1 e 2 f 3 b 4 d 5 a 6 c

The Older Generation (pages 108-109)

2 Possible answers

career – more likely to be associated with young or middle-aged people, as old people have retired
wrinkly – old people generally have wrinkles
childcare – although this is normally connected with people in their twenties or thirties, more grandparents now have to look after their grandchildren, as their adult children work
indulgent – many grandparents tend to be indulgent towards their grandchildren – giving them treats and special attention
a pipe – traditionally associated with grandfathers, along with slippers
active – students may say that grandparents are more active nowadays than in the past
sacrifice and discipline – answers may depend on culture; some grandparents may have stricter ideas about discipline; grandparents may make sacrifices for their grandchildren (or be expected to)

- 3 1 She feels too young to be called granny; she's only 50!
 She's very different to what her own grandparents were like, her life isn't like the life her own grandparents had, and that's who her ideas of what it means to be a grandparent are based on.
 Grandparents are traditionally supposed to be indulgent and to spoil their grandchildren, but she doesn't seem to be the kind of person who believes in spoiling kids.
- 2 She doesn't like it because it makes her feel old, and she is only 50 and has a career and social life, still travels and leads an interesting and independent life.
- 3 her grandmother (on her mother's side)
- 4 old, white-haired and wrinkly / smoking a pipe / spoiling grandchildren
- 5 He may help her stay up-to-date with changes in the world, and help keep her feeling young.
- 6 *career*: she has a career / fought to have a career
wrinkly: her grandmother was wrinkly like a typical granny
childcare: as grandparents are fitter they can play a more active role in childcare *indulgent*: the traditional role of Grandparents is to be indulgent, but problematic because there is a need for discipline
a pipe: her only memory of her grandfather was that he smoked a pipe
active: can play a more active role in childcare
sacrifice: modern grannies have to make sacrifices to provide financial support
discipline: a lack of discipline produces spoilt children

4 1 d 2 h 3 c 4 f 5 a 6 b 7 e

- 5 1 memories 5 estimated
 2 contrary 6 right(s)

- 3 compared 7 reluctant
 4 role 8 contribute

- 8 1 smoked / I'd open / we'd go and visit
 2 didn't use to / never used to
 3 *used* to or past simple
 4 past simple (not *used to* or *would*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 used to have (*would* is not used with the state *have* as in 'owning')
- 2 (both possible: every summer)
- 3 was (not *would* to talk about state)
- 4 (both possible: asking about habit)
- 5 (both possible)
- 6 (both possible)
- 7 (both possible)
- 8 sold (single event)
- 9 got (single continuous event)
- 10 decided (just one decision)

9 Possible answers

- 1 1 be
 2 was
 3 would
 4 would
 5 had
- 2 1 to
 2 was
 3 stayed / camped
 4 go
 5 went
 6 spent / stayed

How Do You Know Each Other? (pages 110-111)

2 1 b 2 e 3 a 4 f 5 d

- 3 1 a F b F 4 a T b T
 2 a T b F 5 a F b T
 3 a F b F

- 5 1 past 3 had
 2 past perfect 4 hadn't

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 had 4 had 7 hadn't
 2 hadn't 5 hadn't 8 had
 3 hadn't 6 had

6 Possible answers

- 2 My granddad died before I was born ...
He was supposed to be really fun.
- 3 That was Ken and Simon to say they
can't make it tonight. I could've
gone to that concert.
- 4 I need a B2 level to study on an
Erasmus ... because I'm not sure I have
time to get to that level now.
- 5 We've got some problem with the
electrics now It's been one problem
after another.
- 6 I just mentioned I was a bit bored, but
she got so upset about it. ... It was
quite awkward
- 7 That was a waste of time. ... then I
could've finished writing my report.
- 8 It's alright, I'm used to people asking.
... but you know, what can you do?

8 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I hadn't started smoking
- 2 I had asked her
- 3 you'd told me
- 4 I hadn't been so hard on my children
- 5 I had kept in touch with them (or
hadn't lost touch with them)
- 6 I'd moved when I had the chance

9 1 a, f, c, b, e, d

We were very close at secondary school.
We used to hang out all the time
together. Then he started dating this girl
and he spent more time with her, so I
made new friends and we slowly drifted
apart. We still keep in touch via Facebook
from time to time, but I can't remember
the last time we met up.

2 i, k, h, g, l, j

We were friends for a while before I went
to university, but then we fell out over
something stupid and I ended up
removing her from all my social media. A
few years later, I bumped into her
through work. At first it was awkward but
then we actually got on really well and
we've remained friends ever since.

Video 6: Greatest Journey (page 112)

3 1 e, f, h 2 a, b, c, k 3 i, j 4 d, g, l

- 4 1 Didi is a people person. If she needed
to kill a mammoth to survive, she
would have got a man to do it for her.
Her ancestors went to the Middle
East.
- 2 Frank thinks he has Aztec blood. His
ancestors crossed the Bering Strait to
settle in the Americas. His ancestors
were adaptable, they survived by
hunting and used stone blades.
- 3 Cecile's ancestors were the first
humans to settle in South East Asia.
She feels our roots are something to
be proud of.
- 4 J.W. is a New York City cop. He has
Spanish heritage. He talks about how
the cultivation of crops changed the
face of mankind.

- 5 J.W. sees a connection between his
farming grandparents and a long history
of crop cultivation.
Frank feels that he is a survivor and
adaptable like his ancestors.
Cecile likes to think that she is part of an
ancient people, she feels connected to
her Philippine roots.

Review 6 (page 113)

1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 grew | 6 managed |
| 2 used | 7 never |
| 3 would | 8 were |
| 4 had / used | 9 hardly / not |
| 5 was | 10 be |

2

- 1 has been redecorated since
- 2 should be paid
- 3 used to have
- 4 is normally collected
- 5 could not feel
- 6 wish I had practised

3

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1 could | 5 telling |
| 2 hadn't | 6 used to |
| 3 didn't manage | 7 happened |

4 managed to	8 went
5	
1 f 2 c 3 b 4 e 5 g 6 a 7 h 8	
d	
6	
1 about	4 of
2 in	5 in
3 of	
7	
1 creative	4 ambitious
2 disability	5 determination
3 competitive	6 focused
8	
1 close	7 come
2 hang	8 modest
3 bright	9 dating
4 overcome	10 sensitive
5 dreamt	11 removed
6 goal	12 awkward

Exercise 4

- 1 I used to, but I don't anymore.
- 2 I tried it, but I really wish I hadn't.
- 3 I'd go there all the time when I was a kid.
- 4 They found it again two days after it'd been stolen.
- 5 I could see it from the hotel, but didn't manage to visit.
- 6 We couldn't use the pool because it was being cleaned.

Unit 13

How Was Your Journey? (pages 116-117)

- 1 By train: line, carriage, platform (also possible: security, check-in desk)
By ferry: crossing, deck, harbour (also possible: line, security, check-in desk)
By car: traffic lights, bend, tyre
By plane: security, take-off, check-in desk

- 2 Possible answers
By train: station, express, ticket, signals
By ferry: go aboard, sail, port
By car: steering wheel, overtake, park
By plane: departure lounge, pilot, land

- 3
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 platform | 5 crossing |
| 2 deck | 6 line |
| 3 tyre | 7 security |
| 4 take-off | 8 bend |

- 4 Possible answers
By plane: good: fast, exciting, allows you to go to distant places, can be luxurious in business class, cheap airlines allow us to have more holidays; bad: can be uncomfortable and claustrophobic, long queues and busy airports can be stressful, there can be long delays and concerns about security, it can be expensive, flights can be bumpy in bad weather

By ferry: good: fun, exciting, beautiful views, great way of taking your car away with you, often there is a good bar or restaurant on board, great on deck in nice weather; bad: you might be seasick, it can be expensive and slow, it is horrible in bad weather

By car: good: can travel at your own speed and in your own time, convenient, fun if you like driving, get quickly from door to door; bad: driving can be tiring, particularly if there are traffic jams, break-downs and accidents

By train: good: fun and romantic, great views, time to relax and do your own thing, can read or surf the internet, can eat and drink on board, often luxuriously; bad: there can be delays, you have to

carry bags, it can be crowded or noisy, also expensive and slow

- 5 1 In the first conversation, travel was by plane (almost missed the flight, airport, take-off, check-in desk, security checks, bumpy, etc.). In the second conversation, travel was by car (roads, driving, accident, expensive car, brake, etc.).

2 Conversation 1

- 1 They almost missed the flight (they only got there 90 minutes before take-off).
2 There were huge queues at the check-in desk and going through security.
3 The flight was dreadful – really bumpy. At one point, it felt like the plane was going to crash.

Conversation 2

- 1 Driving conditions were bad – it was dark and pouring with rain, so the roads were slippery.
2 They took a wrong turning and got lost, then it took ages to get back onto the right road.
3 They almost had an accident (a man in a big car almost drove across in front of her and she nearly hit him).

- 6 1 There was a huge queue at the check-in desk
They hit a big storm and the flight was very bumpy.
The description of the flight sounds terrifying.
2 The roads were really slippery.
She took the wrong turning.
The guy in the big car who almost hit her was stupid.
She wasn't hurt.

- 8
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 how come | 4 How come |
| 2 Why | 5 Why |
| 3 how come | 6 How come |

- 11 1 hanging around
2 go through
3 check in

- 4 set off
- 5 pour down
- 6 work out
- 7 got back
- 8 calm down

- 12** 1 We set **off** at five in the morning, so I'm exhausted.
- 2 We didn't have to queue because we checked **in** online.
- 3 We had to hang **around** at the station for an hour because my mum couldn't pick us up till four.
- 4 I was exhausted. I left home at six in the morning and I didn't get **back** till ten at night.
- 5 My child got into a panic and she wouldn't calm **down**.
- 6 We went **through** absolute hell to get here, I can tell you!
- 7 I was totally lost. I couldn't work **out** where I was.
- 8 It started to pour **down** halfway there. We were absolutely soaked by the time we arrived.
- 13** 1 arriving, getting there, getting back
- 2 at an airport / a hotel / a conference
- 3 at a doctor's or dentist's, at a cinema, theatre or outside a restaurant waiting for a friend
- 4 when they are angry or upset because somebody has said something to them; when they are very anxious about something, when they are overexcited, at a party perhaps, and are making too much noise
- 5 you might go through good and bad times – loss of a relative, divorce, losing a job, etc.

A Brand New Start (pages 118-119)

- 1** Possible answers
- 1 for economic reasons – to get a job in a wealthier country with better employment possibilities
 - 2 to escape war, revolution or discrimination – as a refugee
 - 3 because you want to live with someone from that country – a

boyfriend or girlfriend or family members

- 4 to learn the language of that country or its culture
 - 5 to further your career by working in a country that offers opportunities in your chosen career
 - 6 for religious or cultural reasons
- 2** 1 Iran and Afghanistan – they are trying to get to Australia (via Indonesia)
- 2 Because he's a member of the Hazara ethnic minority in Afghanistan and the Hazara are often targeted and treated badly, so his family sent him abroad for his own safety.
- 3 Expect and accept some / any of these answers:
- It was expensive (\$5,000)
 - The shared accommodation in Indonesia was tiny and overcrowded.
 - He got delayed / stuck in Jakarta for a long time.
 - The boat he tried to get to Australia on was dangerously small.
 - They got caught by the police and sent back to Jakarta four times.
 - Once they finally got out of Indonesia, the seas were dangerous.
- 4 He was kept in a detention centre for nine months and then he was allowed to stay in Australia, where he set up a printing company.
- 3** 1 Hussain was just sixteen when his family decided to get him out of Afghanistan.
- 2 A family friend paid an organised gang \$5,000 to get him to Australia.
- 3 In Jakarta, he had to stay in a tiny one-bedroom flat.
- 4 He spent ten months there.
- 5 He had to share the flat with eight other asylum seekers.
- 6 Four times he set off on a boat from Java but was caught and sent back.
- 7 The journey to Australia took (roughly) three days.

- 8 They squeezed 400 people into the little boat.
 - 9 They arrived 80 hours after setting off from Java.
 - 10 He was kept in the detention centre for nine months.
- 4 Possible answers**
 He would have to find a job and somewhere to live, and might have had to deal with prejudice. He might have had language problems, and difficulty getting used to a new culture.
 The people he met on the journey and in detention might have been able to help one another. He might have learned useful skills on the journey, e.g. negotiation.
- 5**
- 1 F (It's his company, so he runs it. You could also argue that it's not that small either, given it has a turnover of half a million dollars a year.)
 - 2 T (He says 'If I'd stayed in Afghanistan, none of this would've happened. At best, my life would've been incredibly hard and I would've struggled to have even a basic standard of living.')
 - 3 F (these businesses (are) ... making considerable contributions to the national economies)
 - 4 F (refugees are less worried about risk, as they have already risked everything on their journeys out of their own countries)
 - 5 T (they often possess excellent negotiating skills, which they have had to develop on their journeys here.)
 - 6 T (Such skill sets are often forgotten among all the political debate on the subject of immigration as, of course, is the fact that most refugees have risked their lives many times over to be here they are today.)
- 6** An **ethnic minority** is a group of people with similar traditions / culture / background who live in a place where most people do not share those things. (You could give examples of ethnic minorities where you live – or ask

students for extra examples.) If you're **determined** to do something, then you don't let anything stop you from doing it. When a boat sets sail, it starts its journey across the water.

An **ordeal** is an extremely unpleasant experience, and usually, ordeals last for quite a long time. (You could give examples of / ask for examples of different kinds of ordeals.)

A **detention centre** is a place that people who are trying to enter a country without permission are made to live in while a decision is made about whether or not they can stay. It's a bit like a prison!

The **annual turnover** of a company is the amount of money it makes before it pays taxes, wages and so on.

If you **struggle** to do something, you find it very difficult.

Fled is the past tense of flee. If you flee – or flee from – a place, you escape from it quickly because it's dangerous. (You could ask why people might flee a place and get different examples.)

If you **make considerable contributions** to the national economy, you help the economy, e.g. by paying taxes and by encouraging business. In this context, **thanks to** means because of / as a result of.

- 8**
- 1 the past perfect (*had / hadn't* + past participle)
 - 2 *could / would*
 - 3 modal verb + have + past participle
 - 4 a Hussain was determined and didn't give up or go home.
 b He didn't stay in Afghanistan and so those things did happen.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 would've called, had had
- 2 wouldn't have come, had known
- 3 hadn't left, wouldn't have tripped
- 4 wouldn't have got, hadn't died
- 5 could've / would've (both fine) set up, had stayed, wouldn't have been
- 6 hadn't been, would've / could've caught (both fine)

9 1 d 2 e 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 b

12 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 If you'd asked me earlier, I could have come yesterday, but I didn't have time to rearrange my meeting.
- 2 If we would have set off at ten instead of eight, we would've missed the rush hour.
- 3 (correct)
- 4 I don't know what I would've done if I hadn't come here.
- 5 (correct)
- 6 If there hadn't been a traffic jam, I might've got there on time.
- 7 We wouldn't have got lost if we'd been given better directions.
- 8 My career would have been ended if I hadn't had that operation.

It's My Own Fault (pages 120-121)

- 2** Conversation 1: e (*I wish I'd taken some warmer clothes – I only had T-shirts and one thin jacket. It was stupid. I should've thought more carefully before setting off.*)

Conversation 2: d (*We stayed in this little place last night and the room was filthy. We were silly. We should've looked around more, but because we got here so late, we just chose the first cheap place we came across*)

Conversation 3: b (*I did get sunburnt on the first day. It was really hot and I was sunbathing and just fell asleep. The next day, my skin went purple! It was horrible.*)

Conversation 4: c

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 3 | 1 check | 5 go |
| | 2 have | 6 put on |
| | 3 stay | 7 weigh |
| | 4 choose | 8 pay |

- 5**
- 1 packed, crowded
 - 2 angry, furious
 - 3 exhausted, tired
 - 4 hungry, starving
 - 5 wet, soaked
 - 6 delicious, tasty
 - 7 dirty, filthy

8 interesting, fascinating

- 6**
- 1 How did you find the museum? It was absolutely packed when we went! It was busy, but it wasn't too crowded.
 - 2 You must be angry they've lost your luggage. Yeah, I am. I'm absolutely furious!
 - 3 You must be exhausted after such a long journey. I am a bit tired but I actually slept on the plane for a while.
 - 4 You must be hungry after such a long journey. I am. I'm absolutely starving. Have you got anything to eat?
 - 5 How was the journey back? Did you get wet in that storm? We got absolutely soaked! I didn't have an umbrella or anything.
 - 6 Did you like the food? I thought it was absolutely delicious. Yeah, it was quite tasty, but I've had better.
 - 7 The place we stayed in was a bit dirty. A bit? It was absolutely filthy! I couldn't believe it.
 - 8 I've heard Tabriz is a very interesting city. Yeah, it is. It's fascinating. It has so much history!

- 9**
- 1 a No
 - 1 b No, because they stayed in the first place they came across, and it was filthy!
 - 2 a Yes
 - 2 b No, because they got badly sunburnt.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 shouldn't have let
- 2 should've taken
- 3 should've gone
- 4 shouldn't have tried
- 5 should've told
- 6 shouldn't have been

10 Possible answers

- 1 I thought it was going to be cold and I wore a really heavy coat. But the sun

came out and it got quite hot, so I was boiling. If I'd worn something lighter I wouldn't have got so hot.

- 2 He was in a hurry because he was late for a meeting, but he went round a bend too fast and the car skidded and came off the road. If he hadn't been driving so fast he wouldn't have crashed the car.
- 3 I didn't read the instructions very carefully because I've made this recipe before, but I missed out some ingredients and it didn't taste very nice. If I'd read the instructions more carefully it would have been a nicer meal.
- 4 We didn't book in advance and the film was really popular, so it sold out. If we'd booked the tickets in advance we would have got in to see the film.
- 5 His parents left him on his own and he fell down the stairs. If his parents hadn't left him on his own, he wouldn't have had an accident.
- 6 I left my bag hanging on my seat and somebody stole it. My bag wouldn't have been stolen if I hadn't left it hanging from the back of my seat.

11 Possible answers

- 1 You should have got there earlier. You shouldn't have gone for something to eat. You should have asked to go to the front of the queue if you were late.
- 2 You should have used your own car. You should have driven more carefully. You should have checked what type of petrol you needed. You should have got insurance. You shouldn't have used that hire car company.
- 3 You should have gone by car. You should have booked a ticket for an earlier train. You should have reserved a seat.
- 4 You should have taken your GPS. You should have stayed on the motorway. You shouldn't have driven over the speed limit. You should have asked your friend to drive.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 should've set off / left
- 2 n't have left it
- 3 should have come to the
- 4 should've been told
- 5 should've been looking
- 6 shouldn't have been driving / going so

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 12 | 1 blame, should | 4 fault, should |
| | 2 my, taken, have | 5 blame, had |
| | 3 yours, been | 6 have, fault |

Unit 14

Opener (page 123)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows a computer technician using an IBM S/370 in the early 1970s.

In the early 1970s, you could use a computer to store data, to do calculations and tabulate information, and to design things. You could do basic word processing on a computer. You could use floppy disks on them. Computers have become much cheaper and much easier to use than in the early days. They can be used for much more sophisticated tasks in all areas of life, including design, finance, art, publishing, as well as for accessing a huge amount of information on the worldwide web. They have also become much smaller (e.g. smartphones and tablets).

My Computer Hates Me (pages 124-125)

- | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 | 1 file | 7 mouse |
| | 2 screen | 8 keyboard |
| | 3 menu | 9 socket |
| | 4 cursor | 10 plug |
| | 5 printer | 11 external hard drive |
| | 6 scanner | 12 cable |

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| 2 | 1 menu | 6 cursor |
| | 2 external hard drive | 7 plug |
| | 3 socket | 8 scanner |
| | 4 printer | 9 file |
| | 5 cable | 10 screen |

- 3 IT 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Caller 1, 4, 5, 8, 10

- 4 The cable has broken / been eaten by my dog!
The scanner only scans part of the page. / I can't find the document that has been scanned.
The fuse has blown in the plug. / The plug is loose.

The printer prints, but the printout just has strange symbols / everything is blurry / the printing is very faint / pale.

I can't select things in the menu. / I can't find the things I need in the menu.

I lost my external hard drive. / It's been infected by a virus. / It's been wiped.

The cursor won't move / is stuck.

- 5
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | click on a photo / an image / a link / a document |
| 2 | the cloud / USB drive (or pen drive) / the bin |
| 3 | it's very old / it has too much stuff on the desktop / there are too many programmes running in the background / it has a virus |
| | Solutions: use anti-virus software / software to remove unneeded files and software / buy a new computer |
| 4 | kettle / TV / lamp / microwave / charger |
| 5 | the battery is low (if wireless) / it's dirty / the connection is loose |
| 6 | an important form or document you need to keep a copy of, a copy of a document or article you want to email to someone |

6 Conversation 1

- 1 internet is down
2 check all the connections

Conversation 2

- 1 every time I want to select print from the dropdown menu, the cursor turns to the spinning wheel of death ...
2 run a security scan

Conversation 3

- 1 (computer crashed and) files disappeared from the screen
2 back up more often / turn it on and off / search for specific files (and see if anything comes up)

Conversation 4

- 1 forgotten password
2 get an app (All My Passwords)

- 7 a Conversation 4. Lots of other people in the company forget their password too.
b Conversation 2. She's lost her files and hasn't taken a back-up copy.

- c Conversation 3. It's annoying that she can't print the files out.
 - d Conversation 1. The internet is down – he's being sarcastic.
 - e Conversation 4. Everything is on computers and we all have too many passwords.
 - f Conversation 1. He's just checking again that everything is connected.
 - g Conversation 3. He suggests running a security scan.
 - h Conversation 2. Didn't understand what reboot meant
- 9 Conversation 1: e, b, d, a, f, c
Conversation 2: h, k, i, l, g, j

Games People Play (pages 126-127)

- 2 1 of the same colour in a row (three counters / stars of the same shape) before the time runs out (shoot everyone / finish the lap before ...)
 - 2 take the role of, you have to shoot and kill
 - 3 gather resources to build, the possibilities are endless
 - 4 race against up to six opponents
 - 5 allows you to experience, enhance the look of the game
- 4 1 It was worth around \$25 billion 10 years ago and now generates \$100 billion.
2 a figure which is only going to rise in the coming years
3 hundreds of thousands
4 to show how big the gaming industry is: Destiny cost \$500 million to develop, but made the money back in one day
5 People don't take it seriously.
- 5 Tetris (1984), Wii Sports (2006), The Oregon Trail (1971), Minecraft (2009), Grand Theft Auto V (2013), Super Mario Bros (1985) and PacMan (1980) are the biggest-selling games in history.
Gaming industry jobs include: various types of artist and designer, programmers, animators, modellers, engineers, sound

engineers, composers, brand manager, creative director, director of marketing, game testers, human relations manager, producer, production coordinator, script writer, etc.

Stereotypes are: male, teen, nerdy, geeky, pale and spotty, socially awkward

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 6 | 1 Jessie | 4 Martin | 7 Martin |
| | 2 Martin | 5 Jessie | 8 |
| | Emerson | | |
| | 3 Emerson | 6 Emerson | 9 Jessie |
-
- | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|-----------|
| 7 | 1 experience | 4 create | 7 affects |
| | 2 feature | 5 fulfil | 8 take |
| | 3 enhance | 6 break | 9 made |

- 8 a a / an b the c no article

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Technology (The technology is also possible if the sentence is talking about a specific technology that has already been mentioned)
- 2 The technology
- 3 a games designer
- 4 computers
- 5 China
- 6 at work
- 7 The man, the Internet, England
- 8 The main thing, people
- 9 a very popular game, a kid
- 10 the truth

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| 9 | 1 The, X | 4 a, the, a |
| | 2 X, a, a | 5 the, the |
| | 3 X, X | 6 X, a |

10 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 (correct)
- 2 I always hated ~~the~~ Science when I was at school.
- 3 I can't call you at the moment because I'm in the **class / a class**.
- 4 ~~The~~ **Copper** is an incredibly important metal used in computer manufacturing.
- 5 (correct)
- 6 He works for a big computer company in Moscow.
- 7 I bought it when I was in **the** United Arab Emirates for work last year.

8 I've always loved ~~the~~ gadgets.

It's A Neat Gadget (pages 128-129)

- 2 1 recognise 4 allows
2 runs 5 automatically
3 built in 6 interface
- 4 1 Cry for Help (an app which makes a noise to scare off attackers)
2 Universal Translator app (you speak in English and it says the translation in a foreign language)
3 Remote Lock (a special lock and app that allows you to lock and unlock a door from anywhere in the world)
- 5 1 F (stuff chosen by listeners)
2 T
3 N
4 F (only from English)
5 T
6 F (tried it out, but not on holiday)
7 N
8 T

7 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a 5 f 6 e

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Playing
2 developing
3 to look after
4 to give
5 to find out
6 messing around, talking
7 studying, to get
8 to prevent, getting
- 8 1 I should get a new computer because it keeps **crashing**.
2 (correct)
3 **Making** your own films is much easier with this new software ...
4 (correct)
5 I never turn down the heating for to save energy.
6 We're all guilty of to **damaging** the planet in some way.
7 People need to get used to not **driving** everywhere.
8 (correct)

9 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 travelling | 5 to lose |
| 2 going | 6 to email |
| 3 to meet | 7 talking |
| 4 going | 8 losing |

Video 7: Air Pollution Tracking (page 130)

- 2 1 data 5 GPS
2 pollution 6 asthma
3 urban 7 volunteer
4 breathe 8 sensor
- 3 1 It's trying to get a picture of the urban atmosphere.
2 Local people collect the information by walking around their community. They wear a backpack with a sensor which takes in lots of small air samples and analyses them.
3 We might have detailed maps to show air quality. These might be used to help people make choices, e.g. when buying a house or choosing a day-care centre.
- 4 1 F (three)
2 T
3 F (every second)
4 T
5 F (yellow = moderate, though over a lifetime it could be 'a significant health factor')
6 F (they might do in the future)

Review 7 (page 131)

- 1
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a | 6 should |
| 2 Working | 7 had |
| 3 to | 8 have |
| 4 whatever (any / the) | 9 trying / working |
| 5 to | 10 the / her |
- 2
- 1 shouldn't have eaten
2 hadn't been so
3 shouldn't have been
4 absolutely fascinating
5 the problem of finding
- 3
- 1 would've, hadn't

- 2 couldn't, hadn't
- 3 should
- 4 shouldn't have stopped, hadn't, wouldn't have missed
- 5 to
- 6 trying
- 7 to experience
- 8 an amazing
- 9 Life, university
- 6
- 1 e 2 b 3 g 4 h 5 c 6 a 7 d 8 f
- 7

Journeys: a rough crossing, set off, ferry, carriage

Technology: built-in sensors, run on solar power, interface, swipe

Games: advance to the next level, beat your best time, gather resources, on a mission

- 8
- 1 modifications 4 contribution
- 2 possibilities 5 slippery
- 3 connections 6 reminder
- 9
- 1 harbour 7 tripped
- 2 sail 8 deck
- 3 boiling 9 fault
- 4 rough 10 ordeal
- 5 huge / high 11 through
- 6 poured 12 calm

Exercise 4

- 1 I need it to fix this with.
- 2 You should've told me.
- 3 You shouldn't have done that.
- 4 If I'd known, I could've done something about it.
- 5 Being the boss's daughter made working there quite hard.
- 6 I'm really looking forward to seeing you all again.

Unit 15

Opener (page 133)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows columns of neatly laid out pills, an older person's hands, and a pill box to organise the pills they need for each day of the week (Sunday to Saturday). It shows how many pills this person needs to take every day.

It could be positive: these modern pills can treat this person's illnesses and keep them alive and relatively well. Or it could be negative: look at how we have to rely on pills to live; imagine the cost; what additional side effects might all these pills have?

The pills might be to treat a serious disease like cancer, or they could be to treat a range of problems connected with old age. The conditions are treated like this:

a broken bone: usually put in plaster and allowed to heal naturally

a rash: usually you put cream on a rash or you might take some special pills

a sprain: you might take some painkillers to kill the pain, put some ice on it, or just rest it

a nasty cut: it might need to be cleaned up and you might need stitches in it.

flu: no real cure, just rest, and drinking lots of fluids

an allergy: can vary depending on the allergy, e.g. an injection, pills, inhaler, eye drops, cream. The best thing is to avoid things you're allergic to!

What Seems To Be The Problem? (pages 134-135)

- 1 1 b 3 c 5 a 7 j 9 f
2 e 4 d 6 h 8 l 10 g

- 4 Conversation 1: has hurt his ankle – might be broken, might just be badly sprained
Conversation 2: he has a temperature, has been up all night throwing up, his heart is beating fast

- 5 1 No, no. It hurts too much.

- 2 I was just coming out of the hotel and I slipped on the stair.
3 Hopefully, it won't be more than half an hour.
4 Er, I take something for my asthma.
5 No, never.
6 It's my boyfriend. He's been up all night throwing up. He's hardly slept, he had a high temperature – 39 – and his heart was beating really fast.
7 He first said he felt a bit sick yesterday afternoon and then he threw up about seven and he hasn't really stopped since.
8 No.
9 No, when he drinks water, he's sick again.
10 No, it's OK.

- 7 1 badly 4 hopefully 7 first
2 long 5 hardly 8 quite
hard
3 lately 6 really fast

- 8 1 F (some don't end in -ly, e.g. fast, long, etc.)
2 T (but rare, e.g. hard, hardly)
3 F (many can go in different places in a sentence, but many also generally go in certain fixed places, e.g. hopefully generally goes at the start of a sentence or the start of a clause)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 I need to give you an injection, but you'll **hardly** feel it.
2 **Amazingly**, he's never had a day off work because of illness in 40 years.
3 I have been very tired **lately**. / **Lately** I have been very tired.
4 I was walking **quite carefully**, but I still slipped.
5 **Unfortunately**, I broke it **badly**, so I had to have an operation. / I broke it **badly**, so I had to have an operation, **unfortunately**.
6 I was **really** lucky I didn't hurt myself more **seriously**.
7 I **sometimes** wish I didn't have to get up early. / I wish I didn't have to get up **early** **sometimes**.

8 **These days** they can do the operation **very quickly**. / They can do the operation **very quickly** these days.

Apparently, you'll only be in the hospital for an afternoon.

- 9 1 I've been working so **hard**
2 previously
3 so **late**.
4 **wide**
5 incredibly
6 You should **never**
7 **slower** / more **slowly**
8 I can **hardly** feel it.

10 1 f 2 c 3 d 4 h 5 b 6 e 7 a 8 g

11 Possible answers

- 1 Any pain in your leg? / if I touch it?
- 2 Any symptoms I should know about? / such as diarrhoea or vomiting?
- 3 Any idea where we are? / what I should say?
- 4 Any questions for me? / I can help you with?
- 5 Anything else you'd like to ask? / for now?
- 6 Anyone know where my keys are? / for tea?
- 7 Any plans for later on? / you haven't told me about?
- 8 Any news of the accident? / from your family?

It's A Bit Of A Myth (pages 136-137)

- 2 1 myth (Colds aren't caused by the cold; they're caused by viruses. You can get a cold if you come into contact with an infected person.)
2 myth (The common cold is incurable. Antibiotics may help tackle ear or throat infections, though.)
3 myth (Research has failed to find any connection between eating fatty foods and acne – although too much fat in your diet might be bad in other ways.)
4 myth (Arthritis affects all kinds of people, including young children who have never started cracking their

fingers. Doctors are still not sure of the real cause.)

5 myth (probably) (Cholesterol is essential for life and is produced naturally by the body. Some doctors have even questioned if there is any link between cholesterol levels and heart disease. They point to factors such as lack of exercise, smoking, stress and high blood pressure that are far more likely to lead to heart attacks.)

6 myth (Stories that chewing gum will stay in your stomach forever or block your insides have no basis in fact.)

7 true (The caffeine in coffee is a stimulant which makes your body speed up ... It's addictive. People who suddenly stop drinking coffee may suffer from headaches or be irritable and restless.)

- 4 1 wrap up warm / dry your hair or you'll get a cold
2 wash your hands regularly when there's a bug going round
3 if you develop a throat or an ear infection
4 go to bed and drink lots of fluids and wait till you get better
5 washing too much can make the condition worse
6 lack of exercise, smoking, stress and high blood pressure
7 It'll stay in your stomach forever or block your insides.
8 They may suffer from headaches or be irritable and restless.

- 6 1 lead (one thing can lead to another)
2 means (one thing happening means another thing happens)
3 cause (one thing causes people to do or be another thing)
4 make (you make people do things)
5 caused (a problem is caused by something)
6 makes (one thing makes it hard (or easy!) to do something else. Students may want to use means here, but then the form would be: Watching TV late at night means it is difficult to get to sleep.

7 Possible answers

- 1 myth (Although parents have been saying this ever since TVs first found their way into our homes, there's no evidence to support it. The American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) says that kids can actually focus up close without eyestrain better than adults, so they often develop the habit of sitting right in front of the television or holding reading material close to their eyes. However, sitting close to a TV may be a sign of near-sightedness.)
- 2 true (Sitting and watching a screen is time that is not spent being physically active.)
- 3 true (University of Maryland sociologists discovered that happy people watch on average one hour less television per day than those who suffer from depression.)
- 4 myth (though widely believed; there is no real evidence to suggest any link)
- 5 myth (although early exposure to TV violence can play a role in predicting violence in later life)
- 6 true (Watching TV or using technology affects our sleep because of cognitive stimulation – it charges up our brain, increasing its electrical activity, which is the exact opposite of what should be happening before sleep. It also makes our bodies tense.)

8 Possible answers

- 1 mobile phones: they increase stress levels / cause illnesses to your immune system / can lead to chronic pain and rheumatism in fingers / cause eye problems / cause damage to the brain (now disproved)
- 2 computer games: same as above, plus they are addictive / can lead to repetitive stress injuries / result in insomnia
- 3 vitamins: they are addictive / the more you take the healthier you are / they can give you cancer
- 4 sugar: bad for your teeth / makes you fat / gives you liver disease, diabetes and cancer / makes children over-excited and leads to attention deficit

9 Possible answers

benefit (verb or noun): beneficial (adj), beneficent (adj), beneficially (adv), beneficiary (noun)
consciousness (noun): conscious / unconscious (adj), consciously (adv), -conscious (suffix) as in subconscious
injection (noun): inject (verb)
nutritional (adj): nutritious (adj), nutrition (noun), nutrient (noun), nutritionally (adv), nutritionist (noun)
painful (adj): pain (noun), painfully (adv), pained (adj), painless (adj), painlessly (adv)
prevent (verb): prevention (noun), preventable (adj), preventative (adj), preventive (adj)
stimulant (noun): stimulate (verb), stimulating / stimulated (adj), stimulation (noun), stimulus (noun)
treatment (noun): treat (verb), treatable (adj)

- 10 1 infection (noun form described by the adjective *viral*)
- 2 allergic (*are* + adjective + *to*)
- 3 irritable (*I am* + adjective form)
- 4 curable (adjective describing the noun *diseases*)
- 5 regular (adjective describing the noun *exercise*)
- 6 medical (adjective describing *conditions*)
- 7 modernise (verb – what needs to be done to health service)
- 8 addictive (adjective describing *drugs*)

Accidents and Injuries (pages 138-139)

- 1 The statistics for the number of domestic accidents resulting in a hospital visit suggest the following ranking:

1 roads	6 stairs
2 living room	7 bathroom
3 garden	8 gym
4 kitchen	9 park
5 bedroom	10 farms and countryside
- 2 1 burned (on a grill – so caused by heat)

- 2 tripped over (you can't slip over something, but you can slip on ice, for example)
 - 3 fell off (fell off horses, ladders, bikes ... fall down stairs)
 - 4 bit (dogs bite, bees sting)
 - 5 crashed into
 - 6 poisoning
 - 7 sunburn (suntan = good, sunburn = bad)
 - 8 fainted (fell down the stairs)
 - 9 slipped (on ice, water, liquids on floor)
 - 10 stung
- 3 Possible answers**
- 1 your own feet, a cable, a rug, shoes, etc.
 - 2 arm, leg, chest (you might fall over and bruise them, get hit or kicked playing sport, or walk into something)
 - 3 a ladder, a bike, the side of a mountain
 - 4 a snake, a mosquito, a cat
 - 5 seafood that's off, undercooked chicken or eggs, unwashed fruit and vegetables
 - 6 because they're dehydrated and haven't drunk enough fluids; because they have low blood pressure or diabetes
 - 7 a banana skin, the stairs, a freshly polished floor, some water / beer
 - 8 a jellyfish, a wasp, a scorpion
- 4**
- 1 A cycling holiday
 - 2 They had been cycling in the mountains and were going downhill, back towards the hotel; James went round a tight bend too fast and went off the road and into some bushes and fell off.
 - 3 They thought he might've hit his head because he seemed confused; his knee was very swollen and he had a few cuts and bruises too.
 - 4 A car came past a minute or two later and the driver said she'd take him to hospital.
 - 5 They told him that there was nothing broken and nothing wrong with his head, but he'd need to stay in hospital as he needed a few stitches. They also told him not to cycle for a week as he needed to rest his knee.
- 5** 1 f 2 c 3 a 4 h 5 e 6 d 7 b 8 g
- 7**
- 1 a past simple, past perfect simple
B past simple, past perfect simple
c past simple, 'd = would (she said she would + verb)
d past simple, 'd = would (he kept saying he would be OK)
e past simple, past perfect, past simple
f past simple, past continuous
g past simple, be going to + verb
 - 2 a *Where am I? What's happened?*
b *Have we met somewhere before?*
c *I'll take him to the nearest hospital.*
d *I'll be OK. I'll be fine.*
e *We've given him an X-ray. There is nothing broken.*
f *He needs to stay here a bit longer. He's waiting to have a few stitches.*
g *I'm going to need to buy a new bike now.*
 - 3 They go 'back' one tense, so present perfect becomes past perfect, past simple becomes past perfect, will becomes would and can becomes could.
 - 4 It keeps the present tense because it's still true now.
 - 5 a and b; in reported questions, use normal sentence order, not inverted question word order.
- Exercise 1, Grammar reference**
- 1 was suffering
 - 2 had had
 - 3 would take
 - 4 had qualified
 - 5 was / would be
 - 6 had stopped
- 8**
- 1 had (though *have* also possible if it's still true now), gave
 - 2 ate (*eats* OK if it's still true now), needed (*needs* OK if still true now)
 - 3 would have (also *will have, might have, could have*), had been
 - 4 wouldn't hurt, was
 - 5 had done (although *was doing* also possible if he's still alive at time of speaking), could
 - 6 had done, was causing (or *had caused*)
 - 7 had happened, caused (*causes* also possible)

- 8 had heard, had understood /
understood

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 if anything like that had / has ever
happened before
- 2 if it hurt
- 3 how I thought it had happened
- 4 if I was (am) free to come again the
following week / next week (both possible
and fine here, depending on the context)
- 5 how I'd managed to do
- 6 me if I'd lost ... he had seen
- 7 if I ever have (had) problems sleeping
- 8 (me) if I had any other questions I wanted
to ask (him)

Unit 16

Opener (page 141)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows a fire chief or fire spokesperson being interviewed by the press. In the background are fire engines, so he may be commenting on a news story regarding a fire or emergency situation.

In the Headlines (pages 142-143)

- 1 celebrities and gossip (celebrities are often photographed by paparazzi; there is often news about celebrities splitting up / having affairs)
- 2 business and economics (the economy or a company expands; companies go bankrupt or are taken over by others)
- 3 sport (players are injured; a team / player is beaten in a game; a club pays money to buy / sign a player)
- 4 national politics (a politician resigns; a government is elected by a vote; a government might introduce a new policy)
- 5 crime and justice (someone is found guilty of committing a crime; someone might be murdered by being stabbed (attacked with a knife); the police investigate the crime)
- 6 foreign affairs (when a summit is held, there is a meeting where international leaders meet to talk about a problem; a ceasefire might be called to stop fighting in a war; leaders might negotiate)

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2 | 1 film premiere | 4 deputy mayor |
| | 2 share price | 5 victim |
| | 3 new season | 6 peace agreement |

- 4 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 b 5 a

- 5 1 splitting up / having an affair (the couple were splitting up because he had had an affair)
- 2 gone bankrupt / expand / be taken over (the company was taken over and the new management said the plant was

too expensive to run, so they were moving production abroad)

- 3 stab (someone was stabbed to death in a crowded place in the middle of the day, and the murderer got away)
- 4 resign (the deputy president resigned after being accused of taking illegal payments / corruption)
- 5 sign (Real Madrid want to sign Geraldinho, which means the speakers' team will lose him)

- 7 1 *announced* / *claim* + clause
- 2 *promised* / *offered* / *refused* + *to* + infinitive
- 3 *accused* / *admitted* / *apologised* + preposition + *-ing*

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 to increase
- 2 of cheating
- 3 to travel
- 4 it didn't know
- 5 to tell
- 6 to lower
- 7 not to eat
- 8 to say

- 8 Students own ideas. Encourage them to think of criminals or well-known figures who are accused of things, leaders and ministers who announce things, and celebrities and footballers who tend to apologise a lot.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 apologised for being
- 2 threatened to fire me if
- 3 refused to sign
- 4 encouraged me to apply for
- 5 I shouldn't go out
- 6 promised to pay

- 9 1 on Twitter about that tennis player (note that James Jenkins needs to come immediately after the words tennis player, and not after Twitter)
- 2 on YouTube of the prime minister trying to dance
- 3 on TV about them building a new airport

- 4 on the news about the murder near here
- 5 on the Times website about Shaynee Wilson getting arrested

10 a 3 b 5 c 4 d 2 e 1

I've Never Heard of Him (pages 144-145)

- 2 1 scientist
- 2 activist
- 3 politician
- 4 founder
- 5 athlete
- 6 mathematician
- 7 doctor (could be scientist too)
- 8 artist

Photos, left to right: Martina Navratilova, Kemal Ataturk, Pedro Alonso, Marie Curie, (second row) Nelson Mandela, Salvador Dali

- 4 1 **Garibaldi**
 - 1 They ask who the statue is.
 - 2 unifying Italy
 - 3 Italy
 - 4 He was part of the liberation struggle in Brazil and Uruguay.
- 2 **Comenius**
 - 1 It's the name of a European scheme to give grants for teachers, which one of them has done.
 - 2 He was a writer about education / the father of modern education.
 - 3 He was Czech / from Czechoslovakia.
 - 4 He wanted education for girls as well as boys / more active learning (doing things, not learning by heart).
- 3 **Eddy Merckx**
 - 1 One of them wants to visit a metro station that has his name.
 - 2 He was a cyclist (greatest of all time).
 - 3 Belgium
 - 4 He set the hour record, his bike is in the station.
- 4 **Magritte**
 - 1 One speaker suggests going to the Magritte museum.
 - 2 He was a surrealist painter.
 - 3 Belgium

- 4 He painted pictures of office workers falling from the sky, and a picture of a pipe called 'Ceci n'est pas un pipe'.

- 6 b who wrote about education.
- c where they have Eddy Merckx's bike.
- d whose strength and skill inspired millions around the world.
- e that Mandela was in prison.
- 1 who
- 2 which
- 3 that
- 4 whose
- 5 where

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

1 d 2 f 3 b 4 e 5 a 6 c

- 7 1 who / that / ~~which~~
- 2 that / ~~who~~ / which
- 3 ~~who~~ / ~~when~~ / where
- 4 that / which / ~~where~~
- 5 ~~who~~ / ~~that~~ / whose
- 6 that / ~~who~~ / when
- 7 ~~when~~ / where / ~~that~~
- 8 whose / ~~who~~ / ~~which~~

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 which / that
- 2 whose
- 3 who / that
- 4 which / that
- 5 where
- 6 which / that
- 7 which / that
- 8 when / that

The Fame Game

- 1 Possible answers
People want to be famous because: they think fame equals money, glamour, friends, and relationships; young people see the lives of famous people like pop stars and rock stars to be more desirable than, for example, senior management figures; the media constantly presents fame as a positive and exciting thing; being famous seems more possible nowadays because of mass media and the internet.

Problems include the emotional stress of being in the public eye, body issues, taking drugs and drink, getting into financial trouble, having a breakdown when the fame goes away.

Some good ways to become famous are: going viral, performing as a singer or actor, doing something positive to help other people or to raise money.

Some bad ways to become famous are: commit a crime, act badly on the internet.

2 a 2 b 6 c 4 d 5 e 3 f 1

3 Possible answers

- 1 When you date a famous person you get on the front page of gossip magazines.
- 2 Shows like X Factor are a kind of karaoke.
- 3 Kurt Nilsen was a winner of his country's pop idol and then World Idol.
- 4 Howard Davies-Carr is the man who uploaded a short film that went viral.
- 5 YouTube is a website which shows clips that people have uploaded.
- 6 Paris Hilton has very rich parents which is why she is famous.
- 7 Golda Bechal is the woman who left a fortune to a couple who had been friendly to her when she was lonely.
- 8 Kuldeep Singh is the guy who saved several peoples' lives by removing a bomb.
- 9 The Zimmers were the band which was formed by old people.
- 10 The Who wrote the original song which the Zimmers performed.

- 5
- 1 that **option** isn't available to
 - 2 follow in his **footsteps**
 - 3 is no **barrier** to
 - 4 got out of **hand**
 - 5 left me a house in her **will**
 - 6 **saved** my life
 - 7 **forward** the email from
 - 8 one in particular **caught** my eye
 - 9 **repay** your kindness
 - 10 **came into** a lot of money

Video 8: Bee Therapy (page 148)

2 **Acupuncture**: many think that bee-sting therapy is based on the practice of acupuncture.

Histamines: the body responds to bee stings with a flood of histamines.

Multiple sclerosis (MS): people are having bee sting therapy to fight multiple sclerosis.

White blood cells are produced by the body in response to a bee sting.

- 3
- 1 In bee sting therapy, the patient may be stung dozens of times.
 - 2 Sho Wan Chen was bedridden for six months.
 - 3 Cheng Ye Chen has practised bee sting therapy for twelve years.
 - 4 He treats 200 patients.
 - 5 He sacrifices 6,000 honey bees every week.
 - 6 / 7 After 600 bees, you will look five years younger.
 - 8 The pain lasts for one hour.
- 4
- 1 T
 - 2 F (it was not a mild form)
 - 3 T
 - 4 F (*sudden improvement*)
 - 5 F (it has not been cured, but it has improved)
 - 6 T
 - 7 T (*it will take years of study*)
 - 8 T (*for the first time in more than a year, she feels she can resume living*)

Review 8 (page 149)

- 1
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 that / which | 7 kept / started |
| 2 announced | 8 if / whether |
| 3 were | 9 why |
| 4 would | 10 for |
| 5 offered / promised | 11 about |
| 6 following / next | 12 not |
- 2
- 1 insisted on paying
 - 2 (finally) admitted to cheating
 - 3 the place where / which is the place where
 - 4 too quickly

5 (that) everything would be OK

3

1 where 5 refused

2 when / that 6 (all correct)

3 who / that 7 she'd help / to help

4 (all correct)

6

1 f 2 c 3 d 4 b 5 h 6 a 7 e 8

g

7

news stories: introduce a policy, bankrupt,
have an affair, call a ceasefire

illness: high blood pressure, under a lot of
stress, sore throat, go on medication

accidents: get bruised, slip over, crash, badly
burned

8

1 consciousness 6 irritation

2 modernise 7 addictive

3 agreement 8 liberation

4 infectious 9 curable

5 allergic 10 treatment

9

1 temperature 6 injection

2 nasty 7 antibiotics

3 dizzy 8 fluids

4 virus 9 heart

5 clear 10 will

Exercise 4

1 I've been under a lot of stress lately.

2 Hopefully, it's just an upset stomach.

3 They asked if I was allergic to anything.

4 He's never apologised for saying what he
said.

5 It didn't happen during the time that I
worked there.

6 She's been accused of stealing money at
work.