

OUTCOMES ADVANCED

Student's Book Answer Key

Unit 1

Opener (page 7)

1 Possible answers

Advantages: very green, close to the water and so good if a person is into water sports, etc., small enough to have a close-knit community, safe Drawbacks: potentially very dull, no nightlife or cultural amenities, too homogenous

A Real Buzz About the Place (pages 8-9)

- 1 2 There are a lot of **muggings** and shootings.
- 3 ... and it all runs very **smoothly**.
- 4 you have to wear a mask or you'd **choke** on the fumes.
- 5 The cars just **crawl** along most of the time ...
- 6 ... with people **showing off** their wealth.
- 7 Apparently, you can get fined heavily for **dropping** it.
- 8 A lot of buildings should just be **condemned** and rebuilt.

2 Possible answers

- 1 Adjectives to describe the places mentioned in Exercise 1:
(1) vibrant (2) chaotic (3) well-run (4) polluted (5) congested (6) affluent (7) spotless (8) run-down

Possible ideas for opposites:

- 1 dull / hit hard by the recession / poor / badly affected / run-down
- 2 well-run / safe and secure
- 3 chaotic / poorly connected / badly designed / badly run
- 4 very clean and fresh / unpolluted
- 5 it's a great city to drive in / there's hardly any traffic
- 6 run-down / poor / impoverished
- 7 filthy / there's litter everywhere
- 8 very affluent area / it's buzzing / newly built / gentrified

- 2 great clubs / bars / nightlife, a local successful sports team, lots of new galleries, boutiques, cafés, etc. springing up
- 3 food / a bone
- 4 people driving big expensive cars / people wearing designer brands, Rolex watches, gold, etc.

4 Conversation 1

Good: it's a wild place, the nightlife is crazy, the whole city is still buzzing at 4 in the morning; the downtown is very vibrant – with all the skyscrapers and neon lights, etc.
Bad: the traffic is terrible, it's incredibly congested, the traffic just crawls along and it's quicker to walk; it's very humid and hard to walk around there; it's very polluted; the smog is terrible. You almost choke on the fumes when you're outside.

Conversation 2

Good: affluent (though this also contributes to it being boring!) and spotless; good place to bring up kids; spotlessly clean; everything runs very smoothly.
Bad: very conservative and monied / affluent; very dull; not much going on, no music scene or anything.

- 5 1 took me by surprise 6 that sort of place
- 2 ended up in a place 7 more of a music scene
- 3 a bit of a pain 8 consider going back
- 4 it's like hitting 9 get me wrong
- 5 have its drawbacks 10 were to settle down

7 Possible answers

There are lots of possible answers, so respond to what your students come up with. Here are some possibilities:

- 1 intensifying adverbs: remarkably, preposterously, greatly, hugely, absolutely, terribly, deeply, etc.
- 2 extreme adjectives: filthy, vast, brilliant, dreadful, awful, incredible, tiny, enormous, fascinating, etc. extreme verbs: devastate, bombard, smash, crush, soar, rocket, plummet, etc.

3

It was like being at a rock concert.

- being at the theatre for a modern play, where the audience stands up and applauds a lot
- being at a conference where a famous speaker gives a plenary
- being at a wildly popular classical music concert

It was like living in a war zone.

- living with very noisy argumentative housemates
- living in an area where there's lots of crime and maybe gang activity

It's like Buckingham Palace.

- a lovely big house that someone has bought
- a new office that's very big and well decorated

It was like the Arctic in there.

- a cold store room in a big store
- a room that has the air conditioning turned up very high

It's like talking to a brick wall.

- trying to talk to someone who just won't listen to you
- trying to explain to a bad worker what they've done wrong and getting nowhere with the conversation

8 Possible answers

- 2 They're doing *loads and loads of / an incredible amount* of building work. They're doing so much building work the whole city is *absolutely covered* in clouds of dust!
- 3 The city's *really, really* run-down. / The city is so run-down that half the buildings there are totally crumbling and falling to pieces.
- 4 It's *really, really* cheap there. It's so cheap there it's like you hardly even notice you're spending money!
- 5 Some areas are *incredibly rough / really, really* dangerous. It's *extremely* dangerous. It's *like* the whole area is controlled by organised criminals and there are *loads and loads* of shootings and muggings every day!
- 6 It's *absolutely* fascinating.

9 1 e 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 d

Urban Renewal (pages 10-11)

1 Possible answers

an economic downturn: businesses go bankrupt, people get made redundant, poverty increases, homelessness goes up, crime may well go up
 a hurricane: destroys buildings, devastates areas
 an armed conflict: may result in men getting drafted and civilian deaths, affects the economy, leads to problems reintegrating soldiers after the war, spikes in domestic violence, etc.
 an earthquake: buildings collapse, people are crushed to death, can be hard to get relief and aid into the areas if they're remote; can lead to frustration with the government
 flooding: people drown, houses get flooded, areas have to be evacuated, costs a fortune to repair damage, frustration with government can develop if relief efforts are slow
 a high crime rate: middle class people leave the area, it goes downhill, gangs take over whole areas, areas become no-go zones for the police
 severe pollution: people go out less, health is affected terribly, middle classes move out
 terrorism: destroys infrastructure, kills innocent people, leads to fear and possible demonising of and revenge attacks on groups seen as being responsible, costs a lot to rebuild, affects tourism
 a huge fire: destroys buildings, maybe kills people, causes traffic chaos

4 Possible answers

All three cities have managed to overcome huge obstacles.
 They all used to be more run-down / divided / poor than they are now.
 They all reinvented space in the city.
 They've placed an emphasis on bringing the city centres back to life.
 They've all been the victims of violence / terrorism.

There's been some criticism of each project, claiming it's benefitted some more than others, affecting working class people, etc.

- 5 1 Bilbao:
Other cities trying to replicate the so-called "Guggenheim effect" may have failed because they didn't take up the other strands of Bilbao's regeneration project.
- 2 Bogotá:
Peñalosa's administration then expropriated the land of a private country club in the north side of the city. Its golf course and polo fields were converted into a free park with sports facilities for all.
- 3 Manchester:
Making more of the city's historical sites and creating the Urbis building, which now houses The National Museum of Football. In turn, these changes have been key in attracting new investors such as the Qatari royal family, who own Manchester City Football Club.
- 4 Bogotá:
They also imposed restrictions on car use and increased taxes on petrol, the proceeds from which went back into the new transport system.
- 5 Bilbao:
Up until the early 80s, Bilbao had been dominated by steel plants and shipbuilding. To halt the decline, the city embarked on a strategy to reinvent itself as a centre for culture, tourism and new technologies. It also modernised what remained of its more traditional industries and attracted new companies to the technology park on the outskirts of the city.
- 6 Bogotá:
The ex-mayor of Bogotá, Enrique Peñalosa, has argued that if we ever achieve a successful city for children, we will have built the perfect city for all citizens.
- 7 Bilbao:

Nevertheless, it's difficult to deny it's been a success which has seen the city return to its previous population levels and survive the major recession that began in 2008.

- 8 Manchester:
So, dreadful though the bombing was, it actually provided an opportunity to start again that might not have happened otherwise.
- 7 1 undergone (undergone is more academic than gone through)
2 poured (invested is more academic than poured)
3 demolished (demolished is more academic than knocked down)
4 initiated (initiated is more academic than set out)
5 been neglected (been neglected is more academic than become run-down)
6 flourishing (flourishing is more academic than doing very well)
7 soared (soared is more academic than gone up a lot)
8 imposed (imposed is more academic than brought in)
- 9 1 has become
= happened before now
2 have been
= before now
3 had ... created
= before it was condemned and knocked down
4 had been dominated
= before the economic downturn of the late 1980s
5 hadn't secured
= before Peñalosa initiated his large-scale reforms
6 will have built
= before achieving a perfect city in the future
7 may have failed
= before now
8 Having cleared
= before Peñalosa's administration expropriated the land of a private country club

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 a haven't called
b don't call
- 2 a was done up
b has been done up
- 3 a had been struck
b was struck
- 4 a will have changed
b will change
- 5 a consult
b have consulted
- 6 a was / were here (was is more common)
b had been
- 7 a Having spent
b Spending
- 8 a underwent
b had undergone

10 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 will have left by
- 2 had never seen anything
- 3 having been there recently
- 4 had been initiated
- 5 people had not been evacuated
- 6 to have improved

Urban Tales (pages 12-13)

- 2 1 The story was that an organised gang was planning to drug visitors to the New Orleans Mardi Gras and take their kidneys out, to sell them on the black market. It sparked panic – lots of people called the police.
- 2 It's an old story, and dates back over 30 years. In the 1980s Guatemala was gripped by stories of Americans kidnapping local children and harvesting their organs; by the early 1990s, there were stories in the States about Latino women tempting American men to a similar fate and before long the idea appeared in TV dramas and movies – variations started to appear all over the world.
- 3 They're all examples of urban myths – stories that just emerge from the popular subconscious and take on lives of their own!

- 3 1 raises
2 compelled
3 drug
4 emerge / emerged
5 calm
6 sparking
7 unites
8 gripped

4 Possible answers

Reasons: just for fun, or to be funny, to offer a moral lesson, as part of a conspiracy theory showing distrust in the government, a malicious attempt to scare people, embarrass them, or get them to do things

5 Speaker 1

- 1 a woman the speaker used to work with
- 2 where she lived
- 3 the police, who she called ... whoever stole the car ... her friend, who she invited to the concert
- 4 she came home and found her car had been stolen ... the next day, it suddenly reappeared

Speaker 2

- 1 a guy from Tokyo
- on a golfing holiday he went on
- 3 hospital staff ... detective
- 4 he ended up in hospital, having been poisoned

Speaker 3

- 1 a guy that a friend of the speaker's brother knows
- 2 in a supermarket
- 3 an old lady – a supermarket cashier
- 4 the fact (the old lady said) he looked just like her dead son and wanted him to pretend that's who he was

- 6 Ideally, students will retell more or less the whole stories, using much of the language from the listening. Use the summaries below, shown in words that aren't exact, to rephrase and support what students tell you:
 - 1 one day, she woke up and found her car had been stolen from outside her house she called the police and

reported it, when she got back home the car was in the driveway there was a note on the driver's seat the note said that the thief's mum had been taken ill and he'd had to drive her to hospital next to the note there were a couple of tickets for a concert the following day she went with a friend and they both had a fantastic time

2 he suddenly collapsed and had to be rushed to hospital they diagnosed him as having been poisoned they reported the incident to the police the detective in charge of the case questioned the man, but he couldn't think of any reason why anybody would want to poison him

3 he noticed this elderly woman just staring at him with these desperately sad eyes he turned away, grabbed a loaf he was getting a bit freaked out by the old woman staring he remembered that he'd run out of toilet paper and so he went back to get some when he got back to the cashier, there was the old woman again her trolley was almost full to the brim she said he was the spitting image of her dead son she asked if he could do her a favour and say goodbye mum as she left so he did, feeling like he'd done his good deed for the day

3 traffic, travelling to work, noise, crowds, pollution, litter

4 civil war, riots, recession

5 students' opinions

- 9 1 off
2 miss
3 then
4 quiet
5 hard
6 there
7 tired
8 order
9 regulations
10 foremost

10 Possible answers

- 1 a park, a zoo, a coffee shop, a library, a museum
- 2 getting married, which college to go to, which course to study, which house or flat to buy or rent

Unit 2

Opener (page 15)

1 Possible answers

Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, Bill Gates and Albert Einstein all dropped out of school or college early before becoming successful.

Get The Impression (pages 16-17)

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | 1 snob | 7 arrogance |
| | 2 cynical | 8 incompetent |
| | 3 principles | 9 stubborn |
| | 4 charming | 10 intense |
| | 5 really | 11 willing |
| | 6 a pain | 12 slacker |

2 Possible answers

cynic: They don't really want to help people – they're just doing it for the money.

principled: It's just wrong! / I wouldn't do it no matter what you paid me.

charming: But you can't have children that age – you look far too young!

bitchy: He thinks he's clever, but he's such an idiot! a pain: I can't do it now – you'll have to come back later.

arrogant: Listen, you know I'm right because I'm always right.

incompetent: I didn't plug it in! Oh, silly me.

stubborn: I don't care what you say – I'm not doing it.

intense: Yes, but what does it all mean? What's the meaning of life?

willing: If you ever want to talk it over, please just ask.

laid-back: I'll do it later – it'll be fine. Don't worry.

- 3
- 2 She's constantly going behind my back and saying things to undermine me.
 - 3 He never seems that bothered by criticism or bitchy comments. He just takes no notice of it all.
 - 4 She stands up for what she believes in and she sticks to her principles. She's not easily bullied.

- 5 He's one of those people who never panics. He just takes everything in his stride.
- 6 She's not exactly shy and retiring. She loves to be the centre of attention.
- 7 He's not the easiest person to talk to. I wish he'd lighten up a little.
- 8 You'll need to remind her about it. She is prone to forgetting things like that.
- 9 He's a bit prone to exaggerating, so I wouldn't take what he said too seriously.
- 10 She's the kind of person who's constantly sucking up to the boss in order to get ahead.

4 Possible answers

- 1 stubborn
- 2 bitchy
- 3 (self-) confident / thick-skinned / laid-back
- 4 principled
- 5 laid-back / (self-) confident / easy-going
- 6 out-going / extrovert / loud / arrogant (last two examples are more negative)
- 7 intense / serious
- 8 forgetful / absent-minded / incompetent (last example is very negative)
- 9 unreliable / liar (second example is very strong)
- 10 (overly) ambitious / a creep

8 Conversation 1

- 1 manager (dragging the whole team down / go over his head / blame everyone else especially below him)
- 2 incompetent / arrogant / sucks up to boss / maybe bitchy (blames everyone else)

Conversation 2

- 1 rock / pop star
- 2 decent / principled (other speaker disagrees – fake / cynical – wants to sell more records)

Conversation 3

- 1 flatmate (in a student residence / dorm / house) (corridor / lectures / medicine / shared bathroom)

- 2 friendly, bright and chatty / a good laugh / annoying (taking over bathroom)
- 9 1 a dragging the whole team down
b puts up this great
c go over his head
- 2 a comes across as
B done a lot to raise awareness
- 3 a hit it off straightaway
b takes over the bathroom
c strikes me as

Getting Together (pages 18-19)

1 Possible answers

Arranged marriage:

Pros: likely to marry someone suitable that your family will approve of; correct way to act in some cultures; takes away the stress of having to find a partner of your own; both people in partnership have family support and a degree of security

Cons: no individual choice; you may not like your partner or find them attractive or have much in common; feel pressured by culture or community to accept your partner; no romantic love before the marriage

Going on a blind date:

Pros: difficult to find people to go out with in everyday life; can be fun and exciting

Cons: may have some difficult or embarrassing evenings out; may be meeting someone you can't trust; some feel that it isn't as romantic as meeting someone in real life

Meeting through work or university:

Pros: have a lot in common; chance to get to know someone slowly and as friends first; know you can trust them

Cons: can be problematic if you split up; too similar – same friends and activities

Meeting via an Internet dating site:

Pros: difficult to find people to go out with in everyday life; can be fun and

exciting; can meet lots of different people Cons: may have some difficult or embarrassing evenings out; may be meeting someone you can't trust; some feel that it isn't as romantic as meeting someone in real life

Students may suggest that these are advertisements asking for a partner. Work with however students interpret this photograph (see Culture notes).

2 1 Social science

Basic answer: Social scientists have been doing research into why couples stay together – and what their secrets are.

Extra information students may come up with, or you may want to add: couples stay together longer if share housework, talk rather than text when they have problems, get enough sleep and don't have kids

Neuroscience

Basic answer: Neuroscientists have found which parts of the brain light up when you're in love, so they can 'see' attraction and affection.

Extra information students may come up with, or you may want to add: brain scans of new couples may be sufficiently revealing to see if the feelings are strong and mutual

Computer science

Basic answer: Mathematical formula can help to narrow down partners you might like and help you find most compatible dates.

Extra information students may come up with, or you may want to add: collaborative filtering process helps this by dividing people up into similar groups

- 2 Not very. The writer sounds sceptical and says: 'The degree to which this will ensure marital success remains highly contested. Perhaps in the end we may have to accept that chemistry will never be completely understood by scientists!'

- 3 1 doing your own thing – helps couples keep things fresh

- 2 changing partners – doesn't work / no happier afterwards
 - 3 patience and perseverance – central to long lasting marriage
 - 4 artists, poets and playwrights – love was previously their domain (as opposed to science)
 - 5 kids – marriages tend to last longer without them
 - 6 thousands upon thousands of online profiles – this was what early online dating sites offered
 - 7 collaborative filtering – technique for narrowing down choices to people with similar outlooks
 - 8 arranged marriage – the old way of getting married was through arranged marriage, nowadays we've just replaced the matchmaker with a computer
- 4**
- 1 keep things fresh
 - 2 pride ourselves on
 - 3 drawing lessons from
 - 4 a wealth of studies
 - 5 be sufficient to determine whether
 - 6 researchers working in the field of
 - 7 may well prove to be
 - 8 lived to tell the tale
- 6**
- 1 sort out
 - 2 be subjected to
 - 3 move into
 - 4 sound out
 - 5 narrow down
 - 6 end up
- 8** Pronoun comes between verb and particle:
- 1 brought them in
 - 2 dragging us down
 - 4 gave it all away
 - 6 knock them down
 - 7 set it out
 - 8 set it up
 - 10 takes it over
- Pronoun comes after the particle:
- 3 embark on it
 - 5 gone through them all
 - 9 stick to them

Mixed Messages (pages 20-21)

- 2** Speaker 1
grandmother of Toby (my son and his mother / unsteady on her feet)
- Speaker 2
a class teacher of Toby (bright boy / change desks / call the Head)
- Speaker 3
Toby's coach (turn professional / dispute on the pitch / part of the game / training / matches)
- Speaker 4
doctor (operation went well / complete recovery / discharge him) of the victim Toby helped / hurt
- Speaker 5
ex-girlfriend / classmate of Toby (went out / committed / awkward in class)
- 3**
- 1 mixed messages: dad (and grandmother) strict / mother soft when he was punished
 - 2 get back on the straight and narrow: proper punishment (treat him severely)
 - 3 ridiculous confrontation: he wouldn't change desks
 - 4 unwilling to back down: he didn't want to sit next to a particular girl / used to getting his own way / didn't like the teacher / unhappy at home
 - 5 come as a shock: he has conducted himself well / he has taken things in his stride
 - 6 confide to his coach: his parents were unhappy (going through a rough patch) and issues at school
 - 7 remarkably good health: because of his age and because he suffered severe blows
 - 8 who came to his aid: a young man / Toby
 - 9 when it came down to it, why did they split up:
Toby wasn't committed enough to her and he was totally committed to football
 - 10 where was there a scene and what do you think caused it: a friend's party – Toby was unhappy to see his ex-

girlfriend, and was perhaps jealous of the people she was with

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

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 would completely agree with you
- 2 would not say he was / would say he was not
- 3 would not accept any of
- 4 would not get involved
- 5 he would not bitch about people
- 6 I would kick him out
- 7 would not imagine I would get / buy // would imagine I will not buy / get
- 8 I would expect it to

6 Possible answers

what his childhood was like and his relationship with his parents:

- I'd say he had a difficult childhood. Because his parents would argue a lot and they wouldn't spend a lot of time with him.

why the different people have the opinions they do:

- I'd say the grandmother doesn't like her daughter-in-law and blames her.
- I would've thought Toby still liked his ex-girlfriend.
- I don't suppose the coach would think that way if he was rubbish at football.

why you think he was arrested and if it could have been avoided:

- He might have just been in the wrong place at the wrong time.
- It wouldn't have happened if he'd stayed at home.
- They wouldn't have arrested him if the victim had spoken to the police sooner.

what you think / hope / imagine would happen to

Toby now:

- I'd imagine he'd get off.
- I wouldn't expect him to be found guilty.
- I'd hope the victim would explain what happened.

what you would advise him and the people he knows:

- I'd tell him to get some counselling.

- I'd advise his parents to be clearer about the rules and punishments they set.
- If I was the teacher, I'd recommend that he be excluded from school.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 correct
- 2 I often got into trouble at school just because I ~~would have~~ **had** really long hair.
- 3 correct
- 4 My parents wish we ~~would live~~ **lived** a bit closer to them.
- 5 I wouldn't be here if I ~~wouldn't have~~ **hadn't** had the surgery.
- 6 correct
- 7 Seriously, I wish my brother **would** shut up sometimes.
- 8 correct
- 9 It doesn't surprise me. I knew ~~he'll~~ **he'd** say that!
He's so predictable!
- 10 correct

7 Possible answers

- 1 a life partners
b bad – going through rough patch
- 2 a neighbours
b good – keeping an eye / caring
- 3 a pupil – teacher (teenager / interest in science)
b good – sparked my interest
- 4 a colleagues – collaborated / projects
b good – taught me a lot
- 5 a colleagues – in meetings
b bad – not on speaking terms / awkward
- 6 a doctor – patient (go and see him / professional not usually on first name terms)
b good (first name terms)
- 7 a colleagues – professional
b bad – don't see eye to eye / disagree (but good in that it stays professional)
- 8 a parent – child (competing for my attention)
b bad – get on each other's nerves
- 9 a doctor – patient (reassures them of the whole process)
b good – puts them at their ease

- 10 a parent – child, teacher – student,
coach – athlete
b depends on your point of view (bad
– causes stress / good – stretches
and improves)
- 11 a neighbours – don't know them
(possibly colleagues)
b not that good, but not bad (keep
ourselves to ourselves)
- 12 a colleagues / siblings / flatmates
b bad – doesn't pull her weight /
friction

Video 1: Big City Construction (page 22)

- 3 1 making a hole for the enormous
foundations without disturbing subway
lines (resolved by digging rather than
blasting foundations)
- 2 bringing materials into a major city
centre (resolved by lifting materials
into the building right away by crane;
resolved by bringing large pieces into
the city early in the morning)
- 3 the size of materials, particularly the
spire (resolved by bringing in pieces by
escort and assembling them above
ground)
- 4 1 6,000 4 200 7 260,000
2 198,000 5 23 8 70 / 275
3 42,000 / 30 6 3 9 365

Review 1 (page 23)

- 1
1 would
2 had / needed
3 like (virtually / nearly / almost)
4 having
5 fewer
6 would
7 order
8 foremost
9 sick
10 in
11 have
12 to
- 2
1 and large, we would play
2 have said he pushes

- 3 has gone / been through
4 not / never have been subjected to
5 to have narrowed down the
6 had not knocked / pulled down

3

- 1 have heard
2 set it up
3 having been elected
4 had done
5 would fail, embarked on it

4

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

5

areas and buildings: condemned, vibrant,
sprawling, congested, affluent

people: stubborn, prone, principled, laid-
back, willing

6

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 in | 5 of |
| 2 to | 6 about |
| 3 behind | 7 at |

4 on

8 on

7

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1 snobbish | 5 incompetence |
| 2 arrogance | 6 muggings |
| 3 charming | 7 confrontations |
| 4 cynical | 8 remarkably |

8

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 now | 5 laid-back |
| 2 end up | 6 weight |
| 3 friction | 7 lighten up |
| 4 trace | 8 spotless |

Unit 3

Opener (page 25)

1 Possible answers

The people might be in traditional costume, or preparing for a festival or celebration. From the dress and reaction of the man, perhaps this is something to do with a marriage ceremony (he is seeing his bride dressed up and looks shocked). The country could be in Southern or Eastern Europe, or North Africa or the Near East.
Somebody is filming the event.
This is a country which is maintaining old traditions even though most people usually wear modern dress. Perhaps only women continue to wear traditional clothes.

Things Are Different There (pages 26-27)

1 Possible answers

1
What? All men?
Come on! It's not as though all men are like that.
That can't be true! It's like saying women talk too much!
Just because you're a man, doesn't mean you can't be good at listening.
I wouldn't go that far. There are / must be loads of men who are good listeners.

3 Conversation 1

- 1 People and how they interact (hypocrisy / take the mickey / polite / superficial)
- 2 No, the speakers are talking about their culture compared to Mehdi's.
- 3 Negative (Mehdi doesn't like it / can't fit in)

Conversation 2

- 1 Bureaucracy and people's attitudes to it
- 2 No, the speakers are talking about where they currently live (the bureaucracy here).
- 3 Negative (drives me insane / frustrates me)

Conversation 3

- 1 People (hospitality / traditions / women's roles)
- 2 No, the speakers are talking about the culture of a place both speakers have visited (the people there / they).
- 3 Positive feelings from the first speaker (amazing hospitality / loved ... the fact that they've managed to maintain their culture and traditions)
More negative feelings from the second speaker – it must be difficult if you don't conform / women are still looked down on and have fewer rights
- 4
 - 1a T (he's sick of our British hypocrisy / they are more formal where he's from / he's always going to be an outsider)
 - 1b N (his colleagues do make comments / take the mickey, but we don't know if it's about him or not)
 - 1c N (he's a bit down – doesn't say he wants to change jobs)
 - 2a F (it wasn't that they were short-staffed – but all they did was stare ...)
 - 2b F (people were very funny about it, in that dry, understated way they have here – suggests they are used to it, and deal with it through dry humour – suggests they're not happy!)
 - 3a N (invited into people's homes – doesn't say where they actually stayed)
 - 3b T (most take on the traditional home-building role / more women are starting to study and even work now ... there's still a fair way to go)
 - 3c F (it's the women pushing the government)
- 6
 - 1 We change the order of the sentence, fronting nouns or phrases we wish to emphasise or focus on:
It + conjugated form of *to be* + X + subordinate clause
What + subordinate clause + conjugated form of *to be* + X
All + subordinate clause + conjugated form + X
 - 2 It's ... / what ... / all they did ... / the thing that ...

- 3 is / was (verb to be) (that) / (all they)
did / is the fact that
- 4 In order to focus on how we feel / the
cause / the action, etc. ...

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 it, that
 - 2 was, way, that / which
 - 3 did, suggest, what, is
 - 4 thing, me, that
 - 5 reason, he, happened, was
- 7**
- 1 The thing I like about our way of life is
the fact that you can be yourself.
 - 2 Yeah, but what concerns me is that
people are losing touch with their
roots.
 - 3 In fact, one thing that frustrates me is
the lack of social mobility.
 - 4 It's not the government that should be
doing / should do something; it's
people's attitudes that need to change.
 - 5 (The) One thing that gives me hope is
the fact that young people don't seem
all that interested in people's
backgrounds.
 - 6 All they want to do is go shopping.

10 Possible answers

- 1 The thing I find most annoying about
my brother is the fact that he's so bad
at keeping in touch.
- 2 The main thing I love about my mum is
her ability to make everyone around
her feel better.
- 3 All I tend to do most weekends is sleep
and eat!
- 4 The place I'd most like to visit is
Ethiopia.
- 5 One thing I have absolutely no interest
in trying is skydiving. / One place I have
absolutely no interest in visiting is New
Zealand.
- 6 The main reason that I go running is it
stops me getting even more out of
shape than I already am. / The main
reason that I love travelling is that I
love meeting people.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 frustrates + lack
- 2 upset + seeing
- 3 disturbs + stance
- 4 drives + way
- 5 concerns + number
- 6 worrying + level
- 7 angered + the fact
- 8 amazes + amount

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 *surprised* me was how cosmopolitan the
city is
- 2 *disturbs* me is how nationalistic he can be
- 3 concerns me is the growing wealth gap
- 4 I find *scary* / *scares* me is the alarming rate
that the whole society is ageing (or how
fast society is ageing)
- 5 makes me *angry* / *angers* me is the way
people assume I must love football just
because I'm Brazilian

It's A Cultural Thing (pages 28-29)

- 2 climb: ladder
cover: pan
cut: string
fill: bucket, dishwasher, pan, sink
flush: toilet
heat: oven, pan
lay: carpet
load: dishwasher
run: tap, dishwasher
spread: glue
stick in: a pin, needle
thread: needle
unblock: sink, toilet, dishwasher
wring out: cloth
- 3 rope and string – rope is a lot thicker and
stronger (and usually longer)
a mop and a brush – a mop is used to
clean up liquids;
a brush is used to clean up dust, broken
glass, etc.
wire and cable – wire is usually thinner;
cable may have several wires in it
a nail and a screw – you use a hammer to
hit a nail, you use a screwdriver to turn a
screw (may need to draw / act this)

a cloth and a sponge – a sponge is thicker and takes up more water; a cloth is used for cleaning; a sponge is used for washing a body or cars

a ladder and stairs – a ladder can be moved around / has rungs, is straight; stairs are fixed / angled / between floors
a bucket and a bowl – a bucket has a handle / is deeper and narrower than a bowl

a knee pad and a bandage – a knee pad is thicker (sponge) to protect your knees so that you don't get injured; a bandage is usually cloth and is put on after you've been injured
a drill and a hammer – you use a drill to make holes; you use a hammer to hit nails, etc.

soap and washing-up liquid – soap is usually used

to wash hands / bodies; washing-up liquid used to wash dishes

4 Problems

spill some water – need a mop and bucket
flood the kitchen – need a mop and bucket / plunger or plumber!

rip your trousers – need needle and thread / sewing machine

stain your top – need stain remover

drop a glass – need a dustpan and brush (and maybe

mop and bucket)

Solutions

sweep the floor – it's dirty / dusty

soak your jeans – they're dirty / stained

rinse a glass – it's soapy / dirty

mend your shirt – it's ripped / torn

wipe the table – it's dirty / has crumbs on it

5 Definitions of normality vary across time and across different countries.

- 9
- 1 Jim (basement flat – people here find really weird)
 - 2 Ed (reduced the scope of my cooking)
 - 3 Kasia (bath)
 - 4 In-ha (old and draughty houses)

5 Jim (Best of all, though, is the brasero ... It's lovely and cosy when everyone's sitting round the table.)

6 Ed (apartments that don't have fridges)

7 Kasia (the deep sink for washing delicate clothes)

8 In-ha (what drives you really mad / useless!)

A United Kingdom? (pages 30-31)

1 Possible answers

The photos show (clockwise from top left):
(top left) A photo from Northern Ireland. Many Protestants there are also unionists, and committed to the union with the rest of Great Britain and with the British crown. The street art on the end of the terraced building is celebrating the Union Flag and Her Majesty (H.M.) Queen Elizabeth II. Her Golden Jubilee (50 years on the throne) was celebrated in 2002. The flag on the wall to the left shows the Ulster Banner, the flag of Northern Ireland that Protestants recognise.

(top right) A photo from Wales. It shows an eisteddfod, a traditional arts festival, many of which are still held annually in Wales.

(bottom right) A photo from Scotland. The crowd are holding Scottish flags of St Andrew and YES banners. They are campaigning for a Yes vote in the Scottish Independence referendum of 2015 – a vote for independence. In the event, the Scottish people voted to remain part of the UK.

(bottom left) A photo from England. It shows a cricket match taking place in a typical English village.

2 Speaker 1

Carnival – went to Notting Hill Carnival every year; uses it as an example of how multi-racial and multicultural Britain is
curry – grew up eating it; again, it's an example of multiculturalism
car boot sales – lives in the country and likes them – often finds mad stuff at them

Speaker 2

the public school system – people who went to public school dominate the government and so not so left wing regional autonomy – sees Scotland as a separate country and wants more control
 God Save the Queen – is a republican and only sings a punk version

Speaker 3

fish and chips – owns a fish and chip shop
 Islam – he's Muslim
 football – explains his support of the Pakistan cricket team

3 1

- a T (*half my friends are mixed race like me*)
- b F (*it's much whiter*)
- c F (*My London friends would die laughing if they could see me now!*)

2

- a T (*one thing that annoys me is ...*)
- b F (*We're more in control of what goes on up here than we used to be ...*)
- c F (*citizen of the world first*)

3

- a T (*some might not expect ...*)
- b F (*I don't let it bother me*)
- c T (*The only time I ever feel vaguely conflicted about my identity is when England play Pakistan at cricket. I can't help it, but I always want Pakistan to do well.*)

5

- 1 Don't make such a fuss. It really is no big thing.
- 2 It's rude. It is just not the done thing in our society.
- 3 I'd love to do it, but chance would be a fine thing!
- 4 It is the furthest thing from my mind at the moment.
- 5 I always do it first thing in the morning.
- 6 It's the sort of thing that makes you glad to be alive.
- 7 It's difficult, what with one thing and another.
- 8 I didn't plan it. Just one thing led to another. / One thing just led to another.

6 Possible answers

- 1 winning an award / diploma, etc.; winning a sporting competition; performing a heroic act like saving someone from a river
- 2 smoking indoors / belching at the end of a meal / chewing loudly (in the UK)
- 3 going to a posh restaurant / travelling round the world (something expensive and / or difficult)
- 4 having a holiday / getting married (something pleasurable you might do usually which you can't afford to do time-wise or for other reasons)
- 5 exercises / have a shower / go for a run / meditate
- 6 sitting on a beach / a bracing walk in the country
- 7 life / marriage / helping people out
- 8 an affair / a baby / getting into debt

(stress shown underlined)

- 1 It's really no big thing.
- 2 It's just not the done thing.
- 3 chance would be a fine thing
- 4 It's the furthest thing from my mind.
- 5 first thing in the morning
- 6 It's the sort of thing that makes you glad to be alive.
- 7 what with one thing and another
- 8 one thing just led to another

8 Possible answers

die happy / rich / young; die of thirst / boredom; die a death (e.g. **The show died a death** = it failed); I **nearly died** (= I was very embarrassed); I'd **rather die first than talk to him** (= I refuse to do something); **Never say die** (= never stop trying) burst out laughing; don't make me laugh; laugh all the way to the bank; **it's no laughing matter** (= it's serious); it's good for a laugh; **we did it for a laugh** (= just for fun); laugh at somebody

9 Possible answers

Culture and identity is to do with your individual experiences and roles, and national cultures, as far as they exist, are simply an invention of those in power.

- 11 1 We react to global uncertainty by clinging on to the idea of a national unified culture.
- 2 Identities change as a result of interaction and increasingly our interactions are driven by commerce.
- 3 They are examples of the lecturer's multi-layered cultural interactions.
- 4 They are examples of two roles / identities that one person may take on.
- 5 Sometimes different roles cause tensions and are incompatible.
- 6 The ruling elite encourage the idea of national identity.

12 Possible answers

- 1 Yes – resort to the idea of a national unified culture
- 2 No – seems to think globalised commerce is fine. The economy is not mentioned.
- 3 Yes – the reality is that identity is a very personal thing – and the individual cultural identities of people living in pretty much any society that you care to name vary
- 4 No – it's mainly the ruling elite
- 5 No – education tends to be used to reinforce culture not criticise it as a concept
- 6 Yes – in an increasingly globalised world, a world that's driven by commerce, our interactions are becoming more and more complex and multi-layered

- 3 would
- 4 should (or could)
- 5 never (or not), would
- 6 puts
- 7 knew, don't
- 8 be, was / were
- 9 'd, didn't (or 'll, don't)
- 10 couldn't / wouldn't, had (or don't, 's)
- 11 does, will (or did, would)
- 12 would, did

8 Possible answers

Answers will vary. An example is given for number 1.

- 1 What if everyone did that? What would happen then?
If you don't vote, you're letting other people decide for you.

If you voted for X, they would make a difference

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 Unless they win / have / get popular support
 - 2 provided they do not spend / provided it does not cost
 - 3 whether you like it or
 - 4 Supposing an accident happens / happened (or Supposing there was / were an accident)
 - 5 as / so long as the economy
 - 6 or things / the situation will get
 - 7 Assuming (the) opinion polls are
-
- 9 1 discourage (from working)
 - 2 benefit (someone / an organisation – the opposite of harm)
 - 3 boost (make better – the word 'economy' collocates with boost)
 - 4 devastate (destroy – it collocates with area)
 - 5 bankrupt (the phrase 'strain on finances' suggests this is the correct verb)
 - 6 compound (make worse – it collocates with 'the (existing) problem' – note that exacerbate also collocates here)
 - 7 trigger (cause to start / happen – it collocates with an election)

- 8 undermine (make worse – it collocates with relations)
- 9 reduce (could also be discourage)
- 10 lead (to tension)

10 Possible answers

- 1 if they reduce pay / if they extend working hours
- 2 if they cut taxes / if they remove unemployment benefits
- 3 if they cut business tax / if they increased public spending on infrastructure
- 4 if the car plant closes down
- 5 if we held the Olympics here
- 6 if they abolished unemployment benefit
- 7 if they lose the parliamentary vote
- 8 if they expel their diplomats for spying / if they increase arms spending
- 9 if they legalised cannabis / increased penalties for drug trafficking
- 10 if they allow a vote on independence

- 11 It'll damage the economy and result in the loss of jobs.
It might encourage people to work more.
It's a good idea. If anything, it'll help resolve the existing social problems.
It'll strengthen relations between the two countries.

No Laughing Matter (pages 36-37)

- 1 Work with what your students know. However, the information in the culture notes below may be useful.
- 2 1 The leader of the opposition asks a question, and the Prime Minister answers it. But this is just an excuse for the leader of the opposition to make a joke, and for the Prime Minister to poke fun in return.
- 2 The author is critical, saying it symbolises much that is wrong with politics, MPs laughing like hyenas, politics as mere entertainment, just a game, mock abuse, and discouraging engagement with politics.

3 and 4 Students' own ideas

- 3**
- 1 N (only says they have to come on Wednesday – nothing else)
 - 2 T (laughing like hyenas as they compete to demonstrate loyalty)
 - 3 N (The text says satirical comments in the British parliament date back to the 18th century but there's no other mention of the birth of satire or of whether satire was in existence earlier elsewhere.)
 - 4 T (As 'opposing' parties have more or less adopted the same economic outlook.)
 - 5 F (They aim to take the mickey equally out of all politicians based on character more than policy. As a result, all politicians are seen as bad and political engagement is discouraged.)
 - 6 T
 - 7 F (They issue shocking, ridiculous press releases that exaggerate official positions in order to force back into the news stories that corporations would rather bury.)
 - 8 N (It doesn't say explicitly this is what he wants, despite the implications. It could be the case the writer just wants PMQs reformed.)
- 4**
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 representation | 5 loyal |
| 2 emerged | 6 identity / identification |
| 3 engaged | 7 satire |
| 4 merely | 8 opposed |

- 6**
- 1 Students' own answers
 - 2 Lies told by politicians at elections
 - 3 Students' own answers

- 7** Groups
- | | | | | |
|-----------|------|---------|--------|---------|
| go / move | look | say | hold | laugh |
| hop | gaze | yell | clutch | chuckle |
| stroll | peer | cheer | | |
| step | spot | gasp | | |
| skip | | chatter | | |
| trudge | | | | |
| crawl | | | | |

- 8** Groups

go / move	look	say	hold	laugh
race	glare	mutter	grab	giggle
creep	stare	mumble		
stagger	scream			

Cast Your Vote (pages 38-39)

- 1** Work with what your students know. However, the information in the culture notes below may be useful.
- 2**
- 1 MPs have modest salaries; they only sit for 12 weeks a year; they have second jobs
 - 2 they can challenge parliamentary decisions; they can petition for / propose new laws; they can vote in referenda
 - 3 Senate: two elected reps per canton; National Council: by a form of proportional representation based on lists of candidates
 - 4 there's not much change in the makeup of government, which rules by consensus
- 5**
- allocates*: gives or shares
 - counterparts*: people with the same position in another institution
 - federal*: federal laws apply to the whole country rather than regional / state law
 - petition*: a list of signatures supporting or criticising a policy (and wanting a change)
 - referendum*: a vote on a single subject – it's a yes / no choice (plural is referenda)
 - proportional representation*: electoral system where the number of MPs a party gets is in proportion to the number of votes it gets. If you get 10% of the votes, you get 10% of MPs.
 - ballot papers*: the papers where you mark the party / candidate or choice you want when you vote
 - the party line*: the policy / opinion that the whole party has decided to support
 - lobby*: talk to groups to persuade them to support your cause
 - consensus*: when everyone agrees on the policy / course of action (reach a consensus)

- 6 1 figure 5 scandal
 2 election 6 MP
 3 poll 7 vote
 4 consensus 8 victory
 not needed – party, strike

8 Possible answers

- 1 a leading figure, a historical figure
- 2 General Election, local election, presidential election, hold an election
- 3 standing in the polls, opinion poll
- 4 a general consensus, result in a consensus, made by consensus
- 5 a scandal breaks, expose a scandal, a financial scandal
- 6 a left-wing / independent / socialist MP, a sitting MP, elect an MP
- 7 win / lose votes, have a vote, put to the vote, split the vote
- 8 achieve victory, cruise to victory, a complete victory, an unexpected victory

- 9** 1 You vote for a person or party: an election for a student council, a general election, a local election, a talent show vote; you vote for a law or action: a referendum, a strike ballot, a vote in parliament
- 2 In top to bottom order: Column 1: students, the general public, the public in a particular region or city, selected members of the public; Column 2: the general public, workers, MPs
- 3 Students' own ideas
- 4 an opinion poll – although you don't elect a person, or decide on a law or action, it allows people to see what people think; in elections, opinion polls are used by pollsters to find out how the public might vote, so, in that respect it is connected to voting in elections
- 5 Possible answers: you might vote for a mayor, a police chief, sports personality of the year
- 6 Students' own ideas

10 Speaker 1

a talent show vote
 Speaker 2

a strike ballot

Speaker 3

a referendum

Speaker 4

an opinion poll

Speaker 5

an election for student council

11 a Speaker 3

b Speaker 1

c Speaker 5

d –

e Speaker 4

f Speaker 2

12 a = 1

b = 3

c = 3

d = 2

e = 3

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 could've / would've won, had changed
- 2 would've voted, didn't like
- 3 might / would be, hadn't been mixed up
- 4 wouldn't be, hadn't made
- 5 hadn't given, might not / wouldn't be
- 6 needed, would be / was, had, would go

- 13** 1 If the parliamentary vote goes against the government next week, it could trigger / it'll trigger / ~~it triggered~~ an election.

could is less certain than will

- 2 The government should've done more for the middle classes if they want / wanted / ~~would've wanted~~ to win the election.

want suggests a current situation (what they put in the manifesto for the next election) as opposed to a finished situation

- 3 If they complain, tell / I wouldn't tell / ~~told~~ the boss.

tell is more certain – imperative, the other is advice

- 4 If I'd heard something, I'd told / I would tell / I would've told you.

would tell you now and *would've told you before now*

- 5 If it hadn't been for him, I *wouldn't be working* / ~~wouldn't have been working~~ / *would never have got a job* here.

- 14** 1 The Liberals would have won if they had a more charismatic leader. / If more younger people had voted, the result might have been very different.
 2 We would have lost the war if he hadn't been our leader.
 3 If I hadn't gone to university, I wouldn't have got my current job.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

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

Video 2: Songlines Of The Aborigines (page 40)

- 2** 1 N
 2 T (their millennia-old culture survives today)
 3 N
 4 F (nearly 90% of the population had perished)
 5 T (once people settled into places ... people were separated from the very thing upon which the culture depended)
 6 T (practical purpose – they chart territory, maps for finding food, mark borders; symbolic purpose – represent a spiritual journey, as they walk they sing songs about the moment the world was born)
 7 N
 8 F (the Dreaming are mythical stories)
- 3** 1 pockets 5 respect / connection
 2 cradle 6 footsteps
 3 attempts / results 7 borders / clans
 4 links 8 journey

Review 2 (page 41)

- 1**
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 would (should) | 6 no |
| 2 first | 7 reason |
| 3 with | 8 was |
| 4 that | 9 didn't |
| 5 is | 10 though (or if) |

- 2**
- 1 thing / sight / place worth seeing there is
 - 2 isn't the done thing
 - 3 hadn't led to another
 - 4 he does is stare at
 - 5 stop giggling if it had
 - 6 is the way / fact he mumbles

3

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 fine | 4 asked |
| 2 staggered | 5 scamper |
| 3 muttered | 6 amount |

4

society: welcoming, family-centred, diverse, male-dominated

politicians: outspoken, ruthless

both: hypocritical, secular, right-wing (more commonly used for politicians), conservative, liberal, powerful (though it's more usually used to talk about societies and organisations and clubs and the like, rather than society as a general whole)

5

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 d | 3 a | 5 c | 7 e | 9 f |
| 2 j | 4 b | 6 g | 8 i | 10 h |
- 6
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 bureaucratic | 5 emergence |
| 2 unworkable | 6 judgement |
| 3 mobility | 7 influential |
| 4 outlook | 8 strengthen |
- 7
- 1 triggered
 - 2 exposed
 - 3 mixed up
 - 4 cover (it) up
 - 5 landslide
 - 6 polls
 - 7 prominent
 - 8 charisma (charm)
 - 9 favour
 - 10 boosting (though *bolstering* also possible)
 - 11 benefitted
 - 12 stand

Unit 5

Opener (page 43)

2 Possible answers

The photo was probably taken at a nightclub in the early hours of the morning.

Best: fun, funny, good to be with friends, great music, getting dressed up to go, taking funny photos, meeting new people

Worst: embarrassing, lots of drunk or annoying people, tiring, headache Other occasions: carnival, festivals, fancy dress parties, Halloween, Day of the Dead, Christmas or New Year Parties

I Bet That Was Fun (pages 44-45)

- 1 1 yawning, bored
- 2 exhausted, crawl
- 3 overwhelmed, tears
- 4 courses, burst
- 5 stitches, hilarious
- 6 mortified, swallow
- 7 disappointment, hype
- 8 rough, do
- 9 bits, floods
- 10 scene, awkward

- 2 There are no fixed answers here, but students may choose phrases because they include new words they want to learn (*I couldn't stop yawning*; *It was hilarious*), or because they are phrases relevant to their lives (a twenty year old may think *I didn't crawl into bed until ...* and *I feel a bit rough* are useful phrases), or because they just like the sound of the expression (*We were all on the floor in stitches*). You could point out that some expressions (*It was such a disappointment*; *It caused a bit of a scene*; *It was quite awkward*) might suit more mature speakers.

4 Possible answers

- 1 an afternoon at your grandparents / a rainy day on holiday / a long bus journey / a dull lecture

- 2 winning a race or competition that you have worked hard for / passing an important exam / kind words from someone
- 3 a funny comedy on TV / a live stand-up comedian telling a good joke / a YouTube clip / something funny your friend does or says
- 4 any really embarrassing situation – going to a wedding in the same dress as the bride's mother / being rude about your teacher or boss just as she or he enters the room
- 5 a film, play or show that everybody has said was great but left you feeling bored
- 6 any party – a family do, a do at work, a small do with friends, or a big do with lots of people there
- 7 a funeral / a sad film / a book with a sad ending
- 8 an argument between boyfriend and girlfriend in a restaurant or other public place / a colleague losing his temper at work / a teacher shouting at a student

5 Conversation 1

- 1 a surprise party
- 2 dancing

Conversation 2

- 1 a meal out
- 2 arranging a big meeting

6 Conversation 1

- exhausted
crawl
burst into tears
overwhelmed (by it all)

Conversation 2

- (ready to) burst
a bit of a scene
awkward (silence)

7 Conversation 1

- 1 through
- 2 over
- 3 down
- 4 of
- 5 of

- g a reduced relative clause using an -ing participle
5 – four period gardens showing changing trends
- h a reduced relative clause using a past participle
8 – ‘chippie’ run by second-generation Greek immigrants
- i a reduced relative clause using an adjectival phrase
9 – places in town, full of trendy bars and restaurants

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

1 Joel Riley gives a talk. 2 Solitary retreat is explored in this book. 3 The parents are seeking damages.

Suggested answer to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

John Moffit, the 37-year-old award-winning character actor from Canada, playing in his first leading role, stars in the three-hour action-packed road movie *The Dying* based on the book by Tom Daley.

9 Possible answers

- 1 The 19th-century National Museum houses a remarkable collection of ceramic vases.
- 2 A tall, handsome, well-built man seeks a French woman with a wide range of interests.
- 3 A well-known German man has won a prestigious prize for his scientific research.

10 Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 Visit the awe-inspiring cathedral designed by the architect Antonio Gaudi.
- 2 I read a fascinating article in the paper by the novelist Anne Tyler.
- 3 The exhibitions held in the centre are accompanied by workshops suitable for all ages.
- 4 There is a wealth of exhibits on show, dating back thousands of years.

Exercise 4, Grammar reference

- 1 The six-week course provides guidelines for quick and effective weight loss.
- 2 The supply of arms to other countries is a controversial matter / a matter of controversy.

- 3 There's a lot of opposition to the creation of a new car tax.
- 4 The building / erection / construction of the monument celebrated the centenary / 100th / 100-year anniversary of Jonson's birth / of the birth of Jonson.

It Came Highly Recommended (pages 48-49)

- 2 Work with students' ideas. The information below, however, is what you may try to elicit from the group.
Don't worry about not getting all of it.
 - 1 Every year Zuckerberg makes his New Year's Resolutions public and they have included: only eating meat that he'd killed himself, learning Mandarin Chinese, and trying to meet a different new person who wasn't an employee every single day.
 - 2 It makes a huge difference to sales.
(For example, *Purchases of The End Of Power* by Venezuelan journalist Moisés Naím rocketed after it was chosen as the first title for consideration, with the book jumping to the top of Amazon's economics chart overnight!)
 - 3 Social media has influenced reading habits quite a lot. (For example, people use hashtags like amreading / fridayreads to share what they're reading on Twitter.)
Also, mobile phones have created a mobile reading revolution across the developing world (according to one study, 62% now read more as books are easier to access online / there are things like the Africa-wide cell phone book clubs).
 - 4 If you'd googled 'book club' back in 2003, it would've returned around 400,000 hits; try it today and you're guaranteed more than 30 million! (In Britain alone, there are now an estimated 40,000 reading groups – including lots of specialist groups such as the vegan book club and socialist feminist groups.)
 - 5 If, for instance, each of the 40,000 reading groups in the UK has around ten members and picks perhaps six

books a year, then that's 60 books per club – and almost two and a half million sales – per year. Before you even factor in the power of Facebook.

- 6 Not everyone sees them in a positive light. Critic Brian Sewer sees them as gossiping circles or dating clubs in disguise. (He also thinks the discussions are trivial and shallow and that there's too much reading of cheap sentimental autobiographies.)
- 7 One book club favourite, *Reading Lolita in Tehran*, by Azar Nafisi, details the transformational experience of reading and discussing frequently banned Western books in the Iranian capital in the 1990s.

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

5 *The Son*

- 1 centres (centres on / revolves *around*)
- 2 plot (argument in a theory / academic paper - false friend with some languages)
- 3 protagonist (star in a film / play only)
- 4 dialogue (write / give a speech)

Lies My Mother Never Told Me

- 1 memoir (a memoir is full of memories)
- 2 struggle
- 3 deals with (treat is a false friend with some languages)
- 4 recommend

The Hunger Games

- 1 Tackling
- 2 revolving (revolving around / basing on)
- 3 traces
- 4 exploring

Katherine

- 1 based (based on a true story / rooted in real life)
- 2 bring (... to life)
- 3 set
- 4 tale (it's fiction – characters / stories; histories are non-fiction)

Things My Girlfriend and I Have Argued About

- 1 (told in the) first person (from the viewpoint of the main character)
- 2 narrator (commentator on a match / political situation)
- 3 turns (*by* turns / *in* episodes)
- 4 insight

Unit 6

Opener (page 51)

1 Possible answers

The relationship might be husband and wife. They seem to be about the same age. He seems very angry and appears to be telling her to leave.

2 Possible answers

Careers: husband and wife might argue about whose career should take priority (*You're so selfish; It's not fair – your job always comes first*); parents might argue with child about choice of career (*I can do what I like; You have to think about the future*) Politics: difference of opinion between friends – somebody being opinionated in their views (*You don't know what you are talking about; The country would be in a mess if we did that*) Silly annoyances: husband and wife, flatmates, siblings, etc. arguing about people not taking the rubbish out, not clearing up, not switching something off, etc. (*I have to do everything round here; Stop being such a pain*)

Exes: ex-husbands, ex-wives, ex-partners might argue about custody of children, visiting rights, splitting their property, who should pay who and how much (*I'm not giving you a penny more; It's your turn to have the kids*)

Religion: difference of opinion between friends – somebody being opinionated in their views (*You should respect my views; I beg to differ*)

Household chores: see silly annoyances Homework: parents and child (*If you don't do your homework, you won't get any dinner; It's not fair*)

Sport: disagreement between players or between players or coaches and referees (*Come on, ref; You need glasses; That's a blatant foul*)

Stress and tiredness: new parents with a crying baby or colleagues at work (*It's your turn to get up; You are constantly undermining me*)

In-laws: couple might argue about interfering in-laws or about having to visit them or invite them over (*I'm not going over to your mother's again*)

Kids: not tidying rooms, staying out late, making a noise (*Keep the noise down; Have you done your homework?; Where do you think you're going?*)

Time spent together: a couple or parents and kids (*I never see you; You're always so busy at work; Why don't you stay in once in a while?*)

Money: a couple worried about bills, or flatmates arguing about who should pay bills (*It's your turn to pay; You can't buy that – it's too expensive*)

Work: colleagues being competitive (*Stop undermining me; Get on with your own work*)

Clear The Air (pages 52-53)

- 1 1 I hear what you're saying, but try to see it from my point of view.
 - 2 That's not what I meant at all. You're twisting my words.
 - 3 I think we've got our wires crossed. That wasn't my intention at all.
 - 4 Hey, chill! There's no need to raise your voice. I can hear you perfectly well.
 - 5 I've obviously done something to upset you, so I think we should clear the air.
 - 6 OK. You've made your point and I heard you. Now can we just move on? / Can we just move on now?
 - 7 Sorry, that came out all wrong. Just pretend I didn't say that.
 - 8 Alright! Calm down! It's not the end of the world!
 - 9 It's done. Just forget about it. There's no point crying over spilt milk.
 - 10 We're getting nowhere here. We're just going round in circles. Can we just agree to disagree?
- 2 1 Answers depend on students' first language. The discussion will take place in English.

- 2 Answers may vary if students can make an argument for their point of view, but suggested answers are:
- 1 calm the argument – asking for balance
 - 2 make things worse (suggesting the other person is manipulating words)
 - 3 calm the argument – recognition of a misunderstanding
 - 4 make things worse (I'm not raising my voice!)
 - 5 calm the argument – being reasonable and understanding
 - 6 could be both depending on how it's said and if the other person wants to move on
 - 7 calm the argument – apologising
 - 8 could be both depending on how it's said and what the situation is
 - 9 could be both depending on how it's said and what the situation is; it can sound a bit dismissive
 - 10 calm the argument – being reasonable and understanding
- 3 point
- 5 Possible answers
- 1 speaking to a friend who has failed an exam or lost a match
 - 2 explaining to a colleague or client when there has been a misunderstanding, e.g. thinking a delivery has been made when it hasn't
 - 4 feeling frustrated when talking about or arguing about a subject, and never agreeing
 - 5 acknowledging the argument a friend or colleague is making
- 6 Conversation 1
untidiness / leaving things lying around
Conversation 2
poor communication
- 7 a Conversation 1 (I almost broke my neck)
b Conversation 2 (they're cancelling)
c Conversation 2 (it's just that I have a tremendous amount on)
- d Conversation 1 (Right – of course, Mr Perfect!')
- e Neither
- f Conversation 1 (if that's how you really feel)
- g Neither
- h Neither
- i Conversation 1 (it's been a long day and this was the last straw)
- j Conversation 2 (you were the one who said you wanted to take control of everything / Last month – in the departmental meeting)
- 8 Argument 1 is resolved with an apology (*I'm sorry. It's just that it's been a long day and this was the last straw*), a suggestion that they stop arguing, (*Can we just move on?*), and an offer of help (*Can I give you a hand? / Yeah. Can you grab the dustpan and brush?*). Argument 2 is resolved with a recognition of misunderstanding (*I can see we've got our wires crossed*), an apology (*I should've followed up the email. I was probably being a bit petulant, for which I apologise*), and an agreement to move on (*Let's move on. There's no point crying over spilt milk*).
- 9 Possible answers
- 1 ... it's difficult to make myself heard / ... I'm tired
 - 2 A: ... it's your money / ... it was expensive
B: ... you've got one already / ... you don't even know how to ski!
 - 3 A: ... I have nothing to do / ... everyone else is rushed off their feet
B: ... you do it so well / ... the client specifically asked for you
 - 4 B: ... I bite / ... I haven't offered before
A: you're always so busy / ... you looked a bit stressed
 - 5 ... it hurt anyone / ... I do it all the time, is it?
- 10 1 'd (would) – a habit (explaining how you want someone to behave differently)

- 2 had – a regret about the past (*I wish you had taken it to your room ...*) (explaining how you'd like the past to be different)
- 3 was – (impossible situation now) (referring to things in the present that we want to be different)
- 4 'd – (criticism / regret about past) (explaining how you'd like the past to be different)
- 5 would – (hypothetical result about something before now – *I would have said it if you came out of your office more often*) (replying to a wish / if only comment)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 had, didn't, would've / might've
- 2 was / could, could, 'll
- 3 had, would've, wasn't / weren't, would
- 4 weren't, 'll, could've
- 5 hadn't, wouldn't, wouldn't

12 Possible answers

- 2 So you didn't pull out of the course in the end? / I wish I had. The whole thing's a nightmare. / Well, you could still pull out now.
- 3 Joe tells me you're going to Munich for the weekend. / To be perfectly honest, I wish I didn't have to. / Why's that? Are you busy?
- 4 I've got three tickets for the concert. / If only you'd mentioned that an hour ago. / Why? You haven't bought tickets, have you?
- 5 Would you like to go away for the weekend? / I wish I could. / Oh dear, you're not still studying, are you?
- 6 So you've volunteered to help clean the park? / Yeah. We wouldn't have if you hadn't been so keen. / Well, don't worry. It'll be fun.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 only I had not / hadn't spoken
- 2 wish I could have gone
- 3 wish you were not so
- 4 would not fight so / as
- 5 we did not have to
- 6 If only you had / 'd told me

War And Peace (pages 54-55)

1 Possible answers

They could be holding candles at a peace rally.

Peace Studies involves looking at the causes of conflict (terrorism, poverty, social inequality) and peace building (integrating ex-soldiers, improving communication).

Graduates may perhaps end up working for the United Nations or other international peace bodies, charities, or in government.

2 1 It's a football competition between the

Department of War Studies at King's College, London and Bradford University's Department of Peace Studies. It's named after Tolstoy's novel, *War and Peace*.

- 2 growth of nation states and legal systems increasingly globalised trade increased respect for women globalised mass media and greater freedom of movement increased importance of reason

- 3 It's become more mainstream and accepted. (It was a fringe area but since the 1970s and 1980s it's spread throughout the world.) People want to find new ways of solving conflicts. (*the increasing desire to solve conflict by means other than war*)

- 4 politics and economics (terrorism, poverty, social inequality, hunger), psychology (group dynamics and aggression), geography (climate change, resource shortages, etc.)

- 5 surrender of weapons and reintegration of soldiers, and developing social and political institutions, encourage community relations and economic development

3 Possible answers

- 1 it's an upcoming event and so is newsworthy; it's unusual; it grabs the reader's attention by being novel and unusual

- 2 because in all but one match, the Peace Studies students have beaten the War Studies students, and this could be seen as ironic, as many people feel war is triumphing over peace in the wider world
- 3 to show us / as evidence of the fact that – contrary to popular belief – violence is in decline
- 4 to provide a link to the football match and to show the football match can be seen as an example of war by other means. This then leads nicely into the part about solving conflict by means other than war. The Orwell quote is a bridge / link here.
- 5 When Bradford University first started offering Peace Studies courses in the 1970s, students were stereotypically seen as little more than hippies who sat around all day listening to John Lennon. Nuclear weapons are mentioned because of their proliferation in the 1970s and 1980s and this led to Peace Studies being taken more seriously
- 6 to show the incredibly broad range of subjects that Peace Studies courses actually cover now – and peacebuilding is mentioned as it's the heart of the subject
- 7 it ties the article up nicely – and the writer makes the point that the Peace Studies players give their all on the pitch – and hopes they'll do the same when they graduate and give their all for peace in the world

reduction in the size of the army over the last year.

- 6 1 be invaded
defend yourself / lose ground / join forces / gain ground / defeat the enemy
- 2 tension rises
fighting breaks out / the conflict escalates / war rages / negotiate a ceasefire
- 3 be surrounded
be under siege for weeks / run out of food / surrender / become a prisoner of war
- 4 plant a bomb
cause casualties and fatalities / claim responsibility / track down / arrest / put on trial
- 5 plot to overthrow the president
stage a coup / seize control of the country / suffer sanctions / undermine economic stability / return to democracy
- 6 receive reports of human rights violations
seek a UN resolution / send in international troops / re-establish security / withdraw troops
- 7 declare a ceasefire
begin negotiations / talks break down / restart negotiations / achieve a resolution / sign a peace agreement

A War Of Words (pages 56-57)

- 4 annual event
notable peace campaigners
historical forces
dramatic reduction
associated threat
- diverse range of topics
aggressive tendencies
former soldiers
legitimate state institutions
lasting peace

Possible examples

Christmas is an annual event. / There has been lasting peace in much of Europe since the end of WWII. / Former soldiers often suffer from mental health problems. / A diverse range of topics was covered at the conference. / There's been a dramatic

- 1 sport, health and medicine, business, law and politics
- 2 Students' own answers
- 3 Students' own answers

- 2 2 The party has recruited a huge **army** of volunteers for the campaign.
- 3 They are desperately trying to attract female voters and have been **bombarding** them with messages seeking support.
- 4 They're gaining ground in the polls and hope to **capture** 20 new seats.

- 5 They have a huge sales force compared to ours so we have to really **target** our efforts.
 - 6 She has won her fight to stop the photos being published, which she said was an **invasion** of privacy.
 - 7 All the big **guns** are through to the semi-finals of the competition so it's going to be a tight battle to get through.
 - 8 The fifth set became a **battle** of wills as both players tired and it was Murray who finally surrendered.
 - 9 They've had to join forces to fight off new businesses that are **challenging** their position in the market.
 - 10 Tiredness can often reduce our **defences** against viruses that attack our bodies.
- 3**
- 1 business
 - 2 politics
 - 3 politics
 - 4 politics
 - 5 business
 - 6 law
 - 7 sport
 - 8 sport
 - 9 business
 - 10 medicine
- 4**
- 2 The party has recruited a huge army of volunteers for the campaign.
 - 3 They are aggressively pursuing the middle-class vote and have been bombarding them with messages seeking support.
 - 4 They're gaining ground in the polls and hope to capture 20 new seats.
 - 5 They have a huge sales force compared to ours so we have to really target our efforts.
 - 6 She has won her fight to stop the photos being published, which she said was an invasion of privacy.
 - 7 All the big guns are through to the semi-finals of the competition so it's going to be a tight battle to get through.
- 8 The fifth set became a battle of wills as both players tired, and it was Murray who finally surrendered.
 - 9 They've had to join forces to fight off new start-ups that are challenging their position in the market.
 - 10 Tiredness can often reduce our defences against viruses that attack our bodies.
- 5 Possible answers**
- 1 poor diet, stress and working too much can reduce defences against a virus
 - 2 poverty can be combatted by providing welfare relief, providing jobs and opportunities, providing education; disease can be combatted by providing medicines and drugs, and making sure people eat and exercise well; addiction can be combatted with advice and education, personal support, and other drugs
 - 3, 4, 5 Students' own ideas and experiences
- 7**
- 1 A high-level manager at Jazz Drinks is said to have sold crucial strategic information to Pit-Pots for over two million dollars.
 - 2 TV presenter Jonas Bakeman is fighting to save his career after stories appeared of his affair with a researcher on his programme, 'Justice Fight'.
 - 3 Campaigners have claimed victory in their battle against full body scanners in airports, saying it is a gross invasion of privacy as the scanners can see through clothing.
 - 4 Farmer Tim Langford has agreed to the pink statue of his prize-winning pig being relocated to a nearby sculpture gallery after many complained about it.
- Let students decide on least serious to most serious. Story 4 is, perhaps, the least serious, 1 is very serious because it involves a criminal act, but students may argue that 2 (a person's reputation) and 3 (a fight for a cause) may claim to be more serious.

- 8 1 a Dan Craddock has been found guilty of spying.

NOT TRUE – he has been accused

- 1 b Mr Craddock was a manager for Pit-Pots.

NOT TRUE – he was a manager for Jazz Drinks

- 1 c Jazz Drinks has a bigger market share now.

TRUE – Pit-Pots was losing ground

- 2 a Jonas Bakeman is in danger of losing his job.

TRUE – he's fighting to save his career

- 2 b Bakeman spoke to the press and fully apologised.

NOT TRUE – he expressed regret, which isn't the same as fully apologising, and then went on to defend himself, saying he didn't aggressively pursue the woman in question

- 2 c Ms Campbell claims she didn't initiate the affair.

NOT STATED – Ms Campbell has made evidence available to show Mr Bakeman pursued her and that the affair was not brief, but she doesn't say that she didn't initiate it (There WERE allegations, but we can't 100% say that she made them.)

- 3 a A court decided people didn't have to submit to body scans at airports.

TRUE – court decision supported woman who refused to accept a scan

- 3 b One lobby group funded the woman's defence.

NOT TRUE – a number of civil liberties groups joined forces

- 3 c The government has accepted the ruling.

NOT TRUE – it will not retreat and it plans to appeal

- 4 a Pig farming is an important industry in Paulston.

TRUE – local produce for which it's famous

- 4 b Both sides in the dispute inflicted some kind of damage.

TRUE – protestors sprayed the statue ... then there were revenge attacks against the vandals

- 4 c The sides agreed a settlement between themselves.

NOT TRUE – local council stepped in as peacemaker

- 9 1 fierce / to capture market share
2 on marketing / pricing strategy / the coming
3 expressing regret over the affair
4 text / of a personal nature
5 against full body scanners / airports
6 crucial / in protecting / public from
7 multi-prize-winning pig of
8 proud / local produce for which

Video 3 The Braille Hubble (page 58)

- 2 1 It is aimed at children who are blind or have sight problems.
2 Each photo comes with a transparent plastic sheet overlay covered with raised dots and ridges, giving visually impaired readers a feel for the limitless reaches of space.
3 Their opinions and feedback shaped the way the book was presented to people who are blind around the world.
- 3 1 No
2 The student says: '... it says red for sulphur, green for hydrogen and blue for oxygen, but the problem with that is, I can't tell the different coloured gases, these lines are all the same.'
3 Noreen says: 'We can bring images that people might have only imagined, and we can bring it close to them so people can understand what these objects are in the universe and I think better understand their place within the universe.'
4 The students were happy just to be involved at first, then they realised their opinions would shape the way the book was presented to people who are blind around the world.
5 Part of the problem with the early versions of the plastic overlays is that they had touch points for everything in the photograph. Fingers got lost in the

galaxy of dots and ridges. Later versions of the book provided more room to manoeuvre.

- 4
- 1 way
 - 2 sheet
 - 3 ridges
 - 4 feel
 - 5 place
 - 6 prototype
 - 7 room
 - 8 window

Review 3 (Page 59)

1

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1 could | 6 come |
| 2 did | 7 competition |
| 3 about | 8 war |
| 4 who | 9 big |
| 5 battle | 10 only |

2

- 1 had floods of emails complaining
- 2 after / following the creation of the
- 3 the tip of the iceberg
- 4 wouldn't bombard me with
- 5 had joined forces
- 6 two-week course taught by (run by)

3

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| 1 hadn't | 4 dating |
| 2 ground | 5 from the hotel |
| 3 army | |

4

Possible answers:

The notorious American politician **Joel Riley**, who was the subject of a shocking documentary about corruption and the cigarette industry a few years ago, **gives a talk** at New Haven College tonight, promoting his new book and explaining why he's really not as bad as people think he is.

The Nobel-Prize-winning scientist **Joel Riley**, who is perhaps best known for his ground-breaking work on the ways in which cells repair damaged DNA, **gives a talk** tonight as part of our free webinar series, available to all subscribers of the Science Today channel.

5

Possible answers:

- 1 **Books:** (have a serious / a fatal / a major) flaw, plot (develops) / follow the plot, (a

likeable / the main) protagonist, (display real / limited / be full of) insight, (a moving) memoir

- 2 **War:** (be under / lay) siege, talks (break down), (negotiate / declare a) ceasefire, (suffer / impose) sanctions, (cause) casualties

6

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

7

- | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 out of | 3 over | 5 around |
| 2 from | 4 in | 6 into |

8

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 annoyances | 4 lasting |
| 2 resolution | 5 overwhelming |
| 3 responsibility | 6 notable |

9

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 traces | 7 stage |
| 2 overthrow | 8 seize |
| 3 signed / signs | 9 track down |
| 4 rages | 10 defeat |
| 5 surrendering | 11 gripping |
| 6 undermining | 12 yawning |

Unit 7

Opener (page 61)

1 Possible answers

Other major projects worldwide:
 The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider on Long Island, New York where scientists are trying to re-create the conditions that existed during the first millionth of a second after the big bang.
 The Very Large Array (VLA) in New Mexico is one of the largest telescopes in the world.
 Juno is an orbiter in Space on a mission to Jupiter.
 the International Space Station

2 Possible answers

Some famous scientists: Albert Einstein (physicist);
 Marie Curie (chemist); Charles Darwin (biologist);
 Stephen Hawking (mathematician and physicist);
 Louis Pasteur (chemist); Jacques Cousteau (marine biologist); Isaac Newton; Galileo Galilei; Archimedes
 Kinds of scientists (the stress is underlined):
agricultural scientist: someone who studies commercial plants, animals and cultivation techniques to improve the productivity and sustainability of farms and agricultural industries
anthropologist: someone who studies human societies, customs and beliefs
astronomer: someone who studies the stars and planets using scientific equipment, including telescopes
neurologist: a doctor who's an expert in the study of the nervous system and the diseases that affect it
geologist: a scientist who studies the structure of the earth, how it was formed and how it's changed over time
hydrologist: a scientist who studies the properties, distribution, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere

immunologist: someone who studies how diseases can be prevented and how the immune system works
marine biologist: someone who studies life in the oceans and seas
military scientist: someone who studies military processes, institutions and behaviour, along with the study of warfare, and the theory and application of organised coercive force
educational psychologist: someone who is concerned with helping children or young people who are experiencing problems within an educational setting with the aim of enhancing their learning. Challenges may include social or emotional problems or learning difficulties.

It's A Slippery Slope (pages 62-63)

- 1

1 step forward	7 lead to
2 root	8 reproduce
3 remove	9 due
4 inserted	10 adverse
5 a slippery slope	11 disorder
6 carried out	12 devised
- 5 Work with the notes students take – there are no specific answers here.
 Conversation 1 (Scientists successfully transplant mosquito nose)
 Conversation 2 (Backing for space sun shield)
- 6 Conversation 1
 - 1 How on earth
 - 2 a bit beyond me
 - 3 if you ask me
 - 4 that makes sense
 - 5 Come off it
 Conversation 2
 - 6 let alone
 - 7 Hardly an instant solution
 - 8 You're joking
 - 9 Mind you, I sometimes wonder
 - 10 Says who
- 9 Possible answers
 - 1 What on earth is a Nanobridge? / What on earth is one of those? What on earth is that?

- 2 What on earth for? / Why on earth do they want to do that? / How on earth did they do that?
- 3 Where on earth is that? / Why on earth have they based themselves there?
- 4 What on earth for? / Why on earth do / would they want to do that?
- 5 What on earth for? / Why on earth would you do something like that? / What on earth will that involve, then?
- 6 What on earth for? / Why on earth would anyone want to buy them? / How on earth did they create them?

10 Possible answers

Work with your students' ideas. Encourage them to be creative and humorous if they wish. Here is an example dialogue for the first situation (which also explains what a Nanobridge is):

1

We're developing a Nanobridge.

What on earth is a Nanobridge?

It's a way of supporting wireless connections.

You mean wifi?

That's right. It's very technological.

OK. Too complicated for me then, I guess.

The Test Of Time (pages 64-65)

Possible answers

New *Godzilla* – good special effects but poor story – message doesn't carry weight – misses the point

Gojira – very meaningful for the time – though laughably unrealistic

Stepford Wives (mid 1970s) – very good – a chilling thriller

New *Stepford Wives* – poor – a lame comedy

Avatar – standing the test of time – incredible 3D – resonates – like all the best sci fi ...

- 3 1 F (the original "Godzilla" 's box office success – this is the film *Gojira*)
- 2 T (make it more real, more impressive. Of course, in terms of special effects they have ...)

- 3 T (at the time of an accelerating arms race)
- 4 T (few would place nuclear war high on their list of priorities)
- 5 T (submit to their husbands' wills)
- 6 N
- 7 T
- 8 N

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 5 1 prompts | 6 stood |
| 2 reflected | 7 resonated |
| 3 addresses | 8 parallels |
| 4 unfolds | 9 metaphor |
| 5 came out | 10 hanging |

6 Possible answers

- 1 Frankenstein
- 2 Mad Men
- 3 Amour
- 4 2001: A Space Odyssey
- 5 A Clockwork Orange
- 6 Jaws
- 7 Wild Tales
- 8 a Shakespeare play
- 9 Rise of the Planet of the Apes
- 10 Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring

- 7 1 adjectives based on nouns
- 2 adjectives based on verbs
- 3 nouns based on adjectives
- 4 nouns based on verbs

Here are some common examples students will already know: *comical, commercial, industrial, musical, practical, funny, messy, colourless, wonderful, useful, creative, active, bored, interested, interesting, laughable, irritant, density, tolerance, movement, sensation, variance.*

- 8 1 I don't get the point of films about time travel when it's a complete **impossibility**.
- 2 I hate the utter **stupidity** of action films. They're just meaningless.
- 3 The **technological** advances over the last 50 years are incredibly **impressive**.
- 4 The level of **ignorance** of science among the public is a big concern.

- 5 **Investment** in space **exploration** is a total waste of money!
- 6 There's great **reluctance** to take **preventative** measures against global warming.
- 7 Scientists are not sufficiently **reflective** about the **implications** of their research.
- 8 I'm a bit **cynical** about drug companies' **involvement** in medical research.

Vital Statistics (pages 66-67)

1 Possible answers

Important uses of data and statistics include samples, surveys and polls in the advertising industry, polling in politics and elections, using statistical data to test cars and other machines, using statistics in a census of the population.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|
| 2 | 1 belief | 6 ends |
| | 2 research | 7 interest |
| | 3 link | 8 scrutiny |
| | 4 evidence | 9 anomaly |
| | 5 correlation | |

3 Possible answers

- 1 The commissioning person may have a vested interest in a result. The company might twist the figures to suit its own ends.
- 2 If the data isn't collected at random, the results might not stand up to scrutiny. You get more chance of exaggerated results if the people are self-selected. Self-selection might confirm popular beliefs held by the group.
- 3 Usually the bigger the sample, the more accurate the results because anomalies become less important.
- 4 You get experts to check figures to see if they stand up to scrutiny. They spot flaws in the research. They may be less likely to have vested interests, or to have to declare them.
- 5 There may be some variables that weren't covered. Perhaps the results were caused by those variables rather than the ones which were included in

the study. Without full context one may draw the wrong conclusions or twist them to suit. They may hide conflicting evidence.

- 6 People may just make the wrong connections – correlations don't necessarily prove cause. Researcher may have ignored conflicting evidence. May not be able to explain the conclusions – there is no overall theory.

4 Possible answers

- 1 The research can be used to manipulate and sell stuff (agrees with presenter + food company example). If funded for a purpose, researchers may be pressurised to get 'correct' results. They may get sacked or lose funding.
 - 2 Self-selected groups through social media tend to attract people with similar views.
 - 3 If the sample is too small, it exaggerates 'grouping effects' of self-selection.
 - 4 Peer reviews filter out poor research more than anonymous publications.
 - 5 may not have both absolute and relative figures when comparing may not have a full series of figures (just one or two years) or information that shows if it is a trend or an anomaly
 - 6 Wrong conclusions can be drawn from data – may highlight an absolute or relative figure to present a 'good' result / conclusion. Correlations do not prove causal links.
- 5
- 1 Talking about people's understanding of probability 60% of people say that if you throw a coin twice the probability of getting two heads is 50% when in fact it's 25%.
 - 2 Talking about sample size 50 people interviewed through social media is not as good as 5,000 people chosen at random.
 - 3 This shows how the relative figures are calculated for Company A

Initially produces 10,000 a year and this rises to 12,000 – an increase of 20%.

- 4 This shows how the relative figures are calculated for Company B
Initially produces 1,000 a year and the next year 1,400 – a 40% increase.
- 5 Comparing the relative increases, Company B can claim to be performing twice as well as its rival but in absolute terms it produces 1,600 fewer extra units over the last year than Company A.
- 6 50% – probability each time you throw a head

6 Possible answers

Two other variables that may affect studies into the relationship between gaming and bad behaviour:

– level of education, class or income / amount of hours played

Two examples of causal links that have been conclusively proved:

– smoking and cancer / poverty and (ill)health / education and economic performance

Two things that have not yet been proved because of conflicting evidence:

– fat and heart disease / prison sentences and crime

- 7 a Far from doing 100% better than a rival, Company B's actually being hugely outperformed. (Company A is the doer)
Company A is hugely outperforming Company B.
- b Statistics can be used to manipulate, but they also inform policy development. (the doer is a person or people in general – perhaps the people, agencies or companies that commission the research)
People manipulate statistics, but they also use them (statistics) to inform policy development ...
- c Researchers may get pressured into finding positive results. (the doer is a person or people in general – perhaps

the people, agencies or companies that commission the research)

They (The government) may put pressure on researchers to encourage them to find positive results.

- d A food company is having some research done to see if its product has health benefits. (the researchers are the doers)
Researchers are doing some research for a food company to see if ...
- e So next statistics – often thought to be the worst kind of lying there is! (the doer is a person or people in general)
People often think statistics are the worst kind of lying there is.
- f They may worry about not being employed again, which may affect their conclusions. (the doer is the person or people who do the employing – the employer)
They may be worried about losing their jobs. / They may be worried employers won't employ them.
- g Obviously, research in a respected journal, reviewed by other experts, will be better than something published anonymously online. (the doers are experts and people who publish online)
Obviously, research in a respected journal, that experts have reviewed, will be better than something that people have published online.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 has been achieved
 - 2 was given an injection
 - 3 is believed to be
 - 4 had one of my wisdom teeth taken
 - 5 be supported by
 - 6 being / getting employed by
 - 7 is thought to be caused by a mineral
 - 8 to be funded by
-
- 8 1 fell
 - 2 had been reported
 - 3 lead / be led
 - 4 was dumped
 - 5 (which was) published
 - 6 found
 - 7 were kept / had been kept

- 8 was defined
- 9 were forced
- 10 (which were) treated
- 11 revealed
- 12 (which are) conducted
- 13 to be tightened
- 14 was reduced

10 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 is being carried out
- 2 affected, have been vaccinated
- 3 undertaking, be produced
- 4 have been caused, being exposed
- 5 being extracted / having been
extracted, was tested
- 6 set back, is hoped, prevent

Unit 8

Opener (page 69)

2 Possible answers

The photo shows a man giving a young gorilla a piggyback. Possible stories could be that the photographer came across a researcher rescuing gorillas from a sanctuary that has been flooded or otherwise damaged, or that the researcher is returning the gorilla to the wild.

Absolutely Breathtaking (pages 70-71)

- 1
 - 1 range
 - 2 peak
 - 3 crater
 - 4 ridge
 - 5 waterfall
 - 6 gorge
 - 7 dunes
 - 8 plain
 - 9 river mouth
 - 10 glacier
 - 11 cove
 - 12 cliff
- 2
 - 1 It's very popular with birdwatchers because it's at the mouth of a river / ~~some dunes~~ and there's a lot of wetland / ~~craters~~ that attract birds.
 - 2 There's a very narrow / steep ridge leading up to the main peak and the views are breathtaking / stunning – if you're not too scared to look down!
 - 3 We sometimes gather mushrooms in the woodland near us, but you have to be careful not to stray from / ~~stick to~~ the paths as it's so thick / dense you can easily get lost.
 - 4 It's miles from civilisation, really. You just drive along these dirt roads / tracks across these huge flat / rolling plains. And it's all pretty ~~lush~~ / barren – just brown grassland.
 - 5 It's a mecca for climbers because there are these amazing sheer / jagged cliffs on either side of the valley / gorge. I saw quite a few people climbing without ropes. They must be nuts.
 - 6 The road winds along the coastal cliffs and there are these little coves where you can scramble down to sandy / rocky beaches and have a dip. The

water's amazing – crystal clear / ~~very murky~~.

4 Conversation 1

- 1 Dolomites, Italy
- 2 climbing
- 3 mountainous / breathtaking views / rocky ridges / peaks and deep gorges / sheer cliffs

Conversation 2

- 1 Mauritius, Indian Ocean
- 2 on holiday – visiting family
- 3 tropical island / thick jungle / waterfall / volcanic crater / sandy beaches / crystal clear water / palm trees

5 Conversation 1

- 1 asked if she'd taken a cable car to the peak
- 2 it was a bit of a scramble to the top
- 3 listener wouldn't trust rusty cables to hold her / be safe
- 4 you need a head for heights to climb up
- 5 base jumpers must have a death wish

Conversation 2

- 6 a family reunion was the reason the speaker went to Mauritius
- 7 he'd just been attacked by some creepy-crawly before the photo was taken
- 8 listener thinks the place looks like paradise
- 9 speaker doesn't like jellyfish and other dangerous animals
- 10 the holiday left them in debt which was the reason why they didn't go again

9 Possible answers

- 2 So was it worth climbing to the top? Yeah, it was breathtaking, it really was. Yeah, but it was exhausting, it really was.
- 3 What was your tour guide like? Oh, he was great, he really was. He knew his stuff, but he wouldn't shut up, he really wouldn't.
- 4 You cycled there, didn't you? Yeah, but I wouldn't do it again, I really wouldn't.

Yeah, it was a real adventure, it really was.

- 5 It must've been nice being away from civilisation for a few days.
Oh yeah, we had a great time, we really did.
It was OK, but the kids didn't stop complaining, they really didn't.
- 6 What did you think of the place?
Oh, it's a dump, it really is.
It was OK, but it poured with rain the whole time, it really did.

Nurture Not Nature (pages 72-73)

Possible answers

Reasons for popularity: people need books that try to explain aspects of their own lives and relationships; people who have problems seek answers; self-help books are optimistically promoted as having answers

- 4 Answers will vary. Suggested ideas are listed below:
 - 1 How are the figures 20,000, 7,000, 16,000 and 45,000 connected?
Number of words spoken per day by women and men. Previously claimed to be 20,000 by women and 7,000 by men. 16,000 is in fact the average for both men and women with a maximum of 45,000 words per day.
 - 2 Which figures are more reliable? Why?
16,000 & 45,000 are more reliable – they come from Science, a research journal. Brizendine couldn't cite a source for the other figures.
 - 3 What are the findings of studies by Hyde and Chambers?
Hyde – men and women interrupt equally unless there's a power dynamic (more powerful person interrupts more)
Chambers – no real difference in the way sexes communicate
 - 4 Why does the speaker cite the study in Gapun?

It shows how different cultures may have different stereotypes of gender and communication.

Evidence that language difference between men and women is not down to nature.

- 5 What do Deborah Cameron and Simon Baron-Cohen disagree about?
Whether the jobs men and women do is based on the structure of the brain (nature) or on social power and cultural factors (nurture)
- 6 What's the lecturer's conclusion?
Nurture is a stronger influence and stereotypes based on the 'nature' of gender are politically motivated / suppress women.

5 Possible answers

The following pointers for taking notes in lectures or lessons may help you add to what your students say:

- 1 Use a binder instead of a spiral or bound book. Pages can be easily removed for reviewing and handouts can be inserted into your notes.
- 2 Bring highlighters to class. Highlighting notes will help remind you later that this is definitely something you need to know.
- 3 Start each new lecture on a new page, and date and number each page. The sequence of material is important.
- 4 Write on one side of the paper only.
- 5 Leave blank spaces. This allows you to add comments or note questions later.
- 6 Make your notes as brief as possible. Use short notes and write key words.
- 7 Develop a system of abbreviations and symbols you can use wherever possible.
- 8 Review and edit notes shortly after the lecture or lesson.

- 6 be based on research
valid scientific research
research ... has shown

evidence suggests
look for evidence

cite evidence
evidence backs up a view
ignore evidence
(fail to) search for evidence
contradictory evidence

review a study
linguistic studies
studies investigate
a study found

myths persist
challenge a myth
match stereotypes
long-standing stereotypes
stereotypes serve (to hide problems /
maintain male
power / hold back)

a claim was challenged
withdraw a claim

- 8
- 1 aren't (used as a tag to check understanding / elicit agreement)
 - 2 have (used as a short rhetorical question to avoid repetition of the whole verb phrase: Why have they been traditionally occupied by these sexes?)
 - 3 will (to avoid repetition of the whole verb phrase: but they will butt in)
 - 4 doing (to avoid repetition of the verb phrase: and in talking equally as much, use ...)
 - 5 do (to add emphasis – often as part of making a contrast)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 am, are
- 2 won't (wouldn't also possible)
- 3 does, does, doesn't
- 4 wouldn't
- 5 won't
- 6 did, Wouldn't
- 7 wasn't / weren't, can't
- 8 haven't, will
- 9 did, am

9 Possible answers

- 2 I don't think you can just totally dismiss stereotypes.
You don't get stereotypes without any truth to them, do you?
Don't you? I'd say it's all nonsense.
- 3 I'd love to live on a tropical island.
So would I! It'd be great.
Yeah, me too, but my husband wouldn't – he hates the heat.
- 4 I wasn't allowed to play with dolls when I was a kid.
Weren't you? Aww, poor you.
I was, but I really didn't like it much.
- 5 I don't have much of a head for heights.
Don't you?
That's a shame. I was going to take you up the Shard, but I won't now.
- 6 I find baking quite fascinating, as weird as that may sound.
You're right, it does sound weird.
Actually, so do I. You see, we're made for each other!

11 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 He does live up to
- 2 I did like the country
- 3 My son does really enjoy
- 4 species does participate
- 5 Tigers did use to be
- 6 He does talk over you

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 I did
- 2 It doesn't
- 3 We will
- 4 It does
- 5 It is

- 12
- 1 gossip, rumours
 - 2 mince, blunt
 - 3 shuts up, word
 - 4 twisting, words
 - 5 manners, butting into
 - 6 listener, shoulder
 - 7 articulate, struggle
 - 8 bush, point

The Animal Kingdom (pages 74-75)

- 2 Ibex: hoof, teeth, nostrils, horn, fur

Aye-aye: fur, tail, nostrils, teeth
 Camel: hump, fur, nostrils, teeth, tail
 Hawk: claw, tail, beak, wings, breast
 Fish: scales, teeth, tail
 Mole: nostrils, fur, claw, feelers
 Bird: legs, tail, beak, wing, breast
 Chameleon: nostrils, toe, scales, tail
 All except the fish have legs.

- 3**
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 It builds | e a nest. |
| 2 It can sense | g the slightest movement. |
| 3 It tunnels | j down into the earth. |
| 4 It can blend | f into the background. |
| 5 It can withstand | i freezing temperatures. |
| 6 It gnaws | a through tree bark. |
| 7 It puffs up | d its chest. |
| 8 It leaps out | h and snatches its prey. |
| 9 It stores | c reserves of fat. |
| 10 It lets out | b a high-pitched squeal. |

4 Possible answers

- birds build nests – to make a secure, warm place to lay eggs and raise young
- a spider can sense the slightest movement – to capture prey
- a mole tunnels down into the earth – home, find food, escape predators
- a stick insect can blend into the background – escape predators, hide to leap out and catch prey
- a polar bear can withstand freezing temperatures – to survive in cold northern climate
- a beaver gnaws through tree bark – to eat, find prey, sharpen teeth, get logs to build dams
- a gorilla / ape puffs up its chest – to attract a mate, as a warning signal
- a shark or killer whale might leap out of the water and snatch its prey – to eat
- seals / bears store reserves of fat – when they hibernate, to withstand freezing temperatures
- pigs let out a high-pitched squeal – being killed, a warning, a mating call

5 Possible answers

- mole, sparrow hawk
- mole
claws – digging

fur – remain underwater
 tail – store fat
 feelers – sense movement
 nose – blow bubbles to smell underwater

sparrow hawk
 wings and tail – manoeuvre quickly through trees
 markings on breast – blend into the background /
 leap out and snatch prey
 legs, toe and claw – grasp and kill prey in mid-flight
 hooked beak – plucking and tearing flesh

6 Possible answers

water-resistant coat / material / watch
 star-shaped object / light
 award-winning film / actor / play
 long-term project / plan / memory
 child-friendly restaurant / hotel
 self-help group / book
 high-powered job / sports car / senior executives
 six-lane highway / bridge
 life-threatening disease / injuries / illness
 tailor-made suit / course

7 Possible answers

water-friendly farming, star-crossed lovers, longstanding problems, long-sighted, long-suffering parents, long-winded explanation, life-saving operation, sweat-resistant vest, drug-resistant bacteria, wrinkle-resistant suit, egg-shaped, oval-shaped, U-shaped objects, prize-winning, medal-winning athlete, match-winning performance, short-term view, mid-term elections, user-friendly gadget, well-made, badly-made toys
 Note that students may also give you examples in which the two parts of the compound are not normally hyphenated: childproof lid, childlike behaviour, childbearing age, lifelong friends, homemade cakes, waterproof jackets.
 There are no real rules as to why a compound is hyphenated or not. It's a matter of usage.

9 Camel

the animal's habitat – Gobi desert – extremes of temperature and arid its habits – eats snow / drink salt water, hardly sweats or urinates, resistant to disease, eats sharp thorns, travels vast distances
threats it's facing – hunted, poisoned from illegal mining, breeding with domestic Bactrians and losing ability to drink salt water

Aye-aye

the animal's habitat – Madagascan rain forest
its habits – nests in a tree, taps, gnaws and pokes to find food, travels a distance for food, solitary apart from mating
threats it's facing – habitat being destroyed, hunted

- 11 1 Aye-aye (habitat is being destroyed)
- 2 Both (camels travel vast distances, aye-aye may cover over four kilometres a night)
- 3 Camel (drought and famine)
- 4 Aye-aye (believed to be evil)
- 5 Camel (they are heavily hunted ... where there is competition for water from domestic herds)
- 6 Camel (still unknown how it processes salt water)
- 7 Aye-aye (only one other animal uses the same technique)
- 8 Both (captive breeding programmes)
- 9 Camel (lives in a herd)
- 10 Camel (interbreeding with domestic Bactrians leads them to lose the capability to drink salt water)

Video 4: Baby Math (page 76)

- 2 1 If you **submerge** a baby under water, it'll intuitively hold its breath. Other mammals, birds and reptiles share the same instinct.
- 2 A touch on the cheek makes a baby turn its head and **suck**.
- 3 A touch on the palm of the hand makes a baby **grasp** your finger – perhaps the trace of an ancestral instinct inherited

from monkeys, where the young grasp their mothers' backs.

- 4 A **startle** causes the baby to throw out its arms and legs – as if to grasp onto a tree branch while falling, like monkeys do.
- 5 Babies are pre-programmed to walk. One hour after birth, if a baby's feet touch the ground, they'll start to take steps.
- 4 1 By measuring how long babies look at certain things that show arithmetical situations.
- 2 Hard to know what babies are thinking; they can't verbalise things yet.
- 3 Babies notice when numbers don't add up; babies as young as four months seem to know how to add up or subtract.
- 5 1 It = a baby (*reflexes* = very quick ways of reacting that you do without thinking about it)
- 2 It = a submerged baby (*intuitively* = naturally, without learning to, using feelings to guide you)
- 3 This = the fact that babies will grasp your finger if you touch it on the palm (*trace* = a small sign of something that has been present or has happened, ancestral = connected to your ancestors, those related to you who lived long long ago)
- 4 it = a baby (*blank slate* = something in its original state / condition and not yet changed by experience)
- 5 It = a baby (*barrage* = an overwhelming quantity of – in a negative way, like you're being attacked by these things)
- 6 it = baby doing the experiment with puppets, this outcome = the one they find surprising or unexpected (*outcome* = final result of the process)
- 7 They = the results of the research (pretty *consistent* = very similar time and time again, not changing in any major way)
- 8 They = pigeons, this = the number of crumbs on a street corner (*glance* = a very quick look)

Review 4 (page 77)

1

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1 being | 8 been |
| 2 is | 9 got |
| 3 given / offered | 10 life |
| 4 winning | 11 did |
| 5 are / were | 12 doing |
| 6 was | 13 be |
| 7 being | 14 am |

2

- 1 the sheer stupidity of
- 2 is being carried out
- 3 reluctance to help is understandable
- 4 child-friendly site has been awarded
- 5 is known to be helpful

3

- 1 interactivity
- 2 fullness
- 3 star-shaped
- 4 disappearance
- 5 hopelessness
- 6 captivity, extinction
- 7 breathable, waterproof

4

Parts of animals: claw, beak, hoof, scales, horn, fur, hump

Landscape: cliff, cove, range, crater jungle, peak, ridge, gorge

5

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

6

- 1 to
- 2 at
- 3 by / in
- 4 in
- 5 to
- 6 in
- 7 on
- 8 about / around, to
- 9 into

7

- 1 upwards
- 2 contradictory / conflicting
- 3 prevalent
- 4 findings
- 5 field
- 6 flawed
- 7 correlation / connection

- 8 stand up
- 9 down
- 10 variables
- 11 linked
- 12 paving

Unit 9

Opener (page 79)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows the modern, open-plan lobby of a company.

The man in the foreground is taking a nap in the nap pod at Google headquarters in California.

The office may be set up to give a sense of openness and light.

Advantages of working in an office: with colleagues, technology at your fingertips, modern offices provide a stimulating work environment, own desk

Disadvantages: have to travel to work, distractions from other colleagues

2 Possible answers

a rep = a representative. Usually, this means a sales representative, a person who presents products to clients, but it could also be a holiday rep or a travel rep, who deals with issues between the travel agency and the local hotel.

in IT = in information technology. The IT department installs computers, software and networks, troubleshoots problems, mans a help desk, and maintains and orders other technological tools.

a CEO = a Chief Executive Officer. This is the boss of the company (depending on the size of the company). This person sets the agenda and strategy, makes final decisions and is a figurehead of a company. The CEO represents a company publicly, and lobbies government and the like.

in R&D = in research and development. This part of a company researches and develops new ideas.

It depends on the kind of company, but it may include doing experiments or surveys and building prototypes and testing products. It may liaise closely with marketing.

a PA = a personal assistant. Some top managers might have a personal assistant to organise their diary, set up meetings, make travel arrangements, take minutes

at meetings, answer emails on their behalf, etc.

in admin = people who do administrative tasks such as inputting data, booking rooms and travel, processing orders or expenses, filing and maintaining databases, etc.

in HR = in human resources. This department of a company deals with contractual issues, manages recruitment and redundancy or sacking, and advises managers on dealing with disciplinary issues.

Show You The Ropes (pages 80-81)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | 1 input | 6 | come up with |
| 2 | troubleshoot | 7 | liaise |
| 3 | network | 8 | place |
| 4 | process | 9 | schedule |
| 5 | oversee | 10 | draw up |

4 Possible answers

Tasneem – person showing Harry (the new person) the ropes / going to work together / liaises with external service providers

Harry – new person / just moved to Redditch

Bianca – main admin person / sorts out travel and bookings (students may also comment on her character – jokey / funny)

the photocopier – temperamental / jams easily (doesn't work very well)

Mary – managing director / down-to-earth (students may comment she doesn't talk to staff or at least

Tasneem much)

the company – expanding (taking on new staff) / everyone very busy / open plan office

- 5 You may need to explain some of the words or phrases below. However, don't feel you need to explain all of these. Be guided by what your students ask about.
- You were eager to get here*
first-day nerves
I'm sure you'll settle in quickly
dump your stuff

external service providers
 the office is mainly open-plan
 We'll sort you out with a spot later
 rushed off our feet
 slave driver
 That sounds ominous
 day-to-day dealings
 She comes across as being quite down-to-earth
 temperamental
 It has a tendency to jam
 treat it with tender loving care

- 7 You were eager to get here, then.
- 1 I've actually been hanging around in the coffee bar over the road for the last hour.
 - 2 Well, I didn't want to be late and, you know, first-day nerves and all that.

I'm not the only one who's being taken on now, then.

- 1 We've been rushed off our feet so it'll be good to have more people.
- 2 No. Three or four more are joining in the next couple of weeks.

She's not in the office that much, then.

- 1 She comes across as being quite down-to-earth ... the few times we've talked.
- 2 No, she's here most days, but as I said, I guess we've all been so busy that everybody just sticks to their own tasks.

8 Possible answers

- 2 You were up late last night, then.
 - 3 He's not very nice, then.
 - 4 He's called in sick again, then.
 - 5 You've been to Russia, then.
 - 6 You're working really hard, then.
-
- 1 've actually been hanging around
 - 2 'll be working
 - 3 was just emailing
 - 4 's being taken on
 - 5 are joining
 - 6 's probably being
 - 7 won't be having
 - 8 'd been thinking

- 11 1 focus on the activity happening over a period of time – as opposed to the result
- 2 talk about arrangements and activities based on a previous decision
- 3 show an action or event is / was unfinished at a particular point in time or at the time of another action.
- 4 talk about arrangements and activities based on a previous decision
- 5 talk about arrangements and activities based on a previous decision
- 6 emphasise that we see an action or situation as temporary – rather than permanent
- 7 talk about arrangements and activities based on a previous decision
- 8 focus on the activity happening over a period of time – as opposed to the result

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 have drawn up, have been drawing up / am drawing up
- 2 were losing / had been losing, lost
- 3 will be dealing with / is dealing with, will deal with
- 4 were having / had been having, had had
- 5 are processed, is being processed
- 6 wouldn't be sitting, wouldn't sit
- 7 was being interviewed, was interviewed
- 8 show, be showing

- 12 1 a The company went bankrupt last year. finished

- 1 b The company was going bankrupt last year.

unfinished – the company's fortunes may possibly now have been turned around. We might also say it was on the verge of bankruptcy.

- 2 a She's a pain. **always** – that's her character.

- 2b She's being a pain. **at the moment** – this is temporary. Examples include a child nagging or someone refusing to do something.

- 3 a You must have been struggling. **in the past**

- 3 b You must be struggling. **now**

4 a They should sort it out. **in the future** – you want them to do it at some time in the future or you believe they will. The focus is on the solution / result.

4 b They should be sorting it out. **now** – you believe that they are doing it now. The focus is on the activity.

5 a Things are improving a lot. **now** – in effect 5a and 5b have a similar meaning. Improvement is happening now. It depends on time phrase (at the moment / nowadays).

5 b Things have been improving a lot. **up to now** – focus here is before and including now. It depends on different time phrases (over the past / last few years, etc.).

13 Possible answers

A: I would recommend investing in Fiji Electronics.

B: But I thought they were making big losses.

A: Well, the company was going bankrupt last year, but their finances have improved a lot.

B: So, it's safe to buy shares in the company, then.

A: Absolutely. They're doing well now.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 correct
- 2 He must've been doing at least 80km/h when he crashed.
- 3 The company took over a chain of shops last year so they own over 1,000 stores now.
- 4 We can't meet in the office at the moment because it's being done up.
- 5 We're actually supposed to be taking on some new people soon, but I don't know when.
- 6 Apparently, he's been seeing the boss's daughter for the last year, but the boss still doesn't know.
- 7 correct
- 8 correct
- 9 I'll be sorting out those files later, so if you finish early, come and give me a hand.
- 10 I don't know why he's being such a pain, he's not normally like that.

Out Of The Office (pages 82-83)

Possible answers

1 He's been off work – at home, travelling, etc., but still getting full pay – because the company has 'forgotten about him'.

2 He's jealous.

3 and 4 Answers will vary – don't force a 'correct' answer on students but ask them to explain ideas and correct language, if necessary.

3 1 Bolchover did an MBA but his company then couldn't find him a suitable job. His boss didn't care because he was retiring and he was passed around various other people who didn't really want to sort it out.

2 He was made redundant eventually after ten months of no work.

3 The office workers like him who don't have enough work to do.

4 1 i my vitality drained away

2 a acquire new skills

3 g sponsor me

4 e sparked my interest

5 d get the most out of its investment

6 f his mind was drifting off

7 j set the wheels in motion

8 c passed this on to someone else

9 b which begs the question

10 h get a redundancy payment

7 Possible answers

1 Maybe – although being able to stay at home doing nothing and getting paid is unusual, Bolchover argues that being at work and doing nothing isn't.

2 Bolchover blames the disconnection workers feel when they are employed by big companies. They don't see how their small contributions fit the whole picture.

3 Bolchover's lesson is that we should break up large companies and make people feel their role at work is more important.

8 1 one in three mid-week visitors to a UK theme park had phoned in sick,

employees spend 8.3 hours a week accessing non-work-related websites, 24% (of working Americans) said they had fallen asleep at their desk, in a toilet or at a meeting. Bolchover's point is that we slack (are lazy) in the workplace and nobody wants to do anything about it.

- 2 the conspiracy is that it suits both sides to keep quiet – workers have no vested interest in saying they do nothing, and businesses don't want to say they're inefficient – they want to maintain their image of being highly efficient.
- 3 Because workers feel a disconnection with big companies. Unlike with small companies, employees don't see how their small contributions fit into the whole picture
- 4 Bolchover suggests breaking up large companies into smaller competitive units so that workers can see how failure to pull their weight can directly impact on colleagues and the company.

Working Conditions (pages 84-85)

- 2
 - 1 quit, notice
 - 2 subsidised, perk
 - 3 compassionate leave, grateful
 - 4 crèche, childcare
 - 5 early retirement, pension
 - 6 absenteeism, crackdown
 - 7 tribunal, dismissal
 - 8 raise, opposition
 - 9 cuts, voluntary redundancy
 - 10 unions, casualization
- 4
 - give a week's notice
 - granted compassionate leave
 - take early retirement
 - live on the state pension
 - launch a crackdown
 - take someone to a tribunal
 - awarded compensation
 - raise the minimum wage
 - face a lot of opposition
 - take voluntary redundancy

6 Conversation 1

- b The employee did something illegal. He stole some biscuits – was taken to court and fined.

Conversation 2

- d The union are accusing the employer of breaking an agreement. The employers want employment laws changed to delay retirement. The firefighter's union has concerns about the ability of staff to fulfil all their duties beyond 55 and claims the government has gone back on promises to guarantee the pensions of firefighters who fail a compulsory medical.

Conversation 3

- a The employer did something illegal. The tribunal concluded that sacking him was a step too far as his previous leave had been legitimate and managers had failed to inform Mr Portman that he could have applied for compassionate leave.

Conversation 4

- f The union want employment laws changed. The ECA is a pilots' union. The ECA is concerned about the implications of casualisation on training and safety and is calling for new rules to crack down on the practice.

Conversation 5

- c The employer proved to be right in a dispute. A woman has failed in her case of constructive dismissal because the company which employed her refused to pay her wages in full when she went on maternity leave. The employer was relieved at the verdict, saying he'd fulfilled the statutory requirements.
- 8 The last story is NOT true – the others are. There was a similar case though between a mother and daughter who owned an estate agency. The daughter left and set up her own estate agency and they sued each other – one for stealing clients and one for harassment.

Unit 10**Opener (page 87)****1 Possible answers**

Problems the place has:

nothing is digitalised, so record-keeping is hard; lack of access to medicine / specialised care, which is all too expensive
long waiting times in cramped spaces
brain drain of skilled local staff to other, better-paid contexts

In the UK, the most common reasons for visiting doctors include: skin problems, joint disorders, back problems, cholesterol problems, colds and flu, mental illness, high blood pressure, headaches and migraines, etc.

Most common operations include: cataract surgery, prostate surgery, caesarean sections, abortions, hernia operations, hip replacement, blood transfusion, etc.

Under The Knife (pages 88-89)

- 1 1 damaged her knee quite badly: the knee joint swelled up – had to have a scan – had it operated on – underwent extensive physiotherapy
- 2 broke his leg in three places: had to fast for twelve hours – was given an anaesthetic – had an operation to insert metal rods – eventually had them removed
- 3 the pain became excruciating: had a filling – it somehow got infected – had to have the whole tooth out – had to have a few stitches
- 4 was diagnosed with kidney disease: was put on a waiting list – finally found a donor – had a transplant – took part in a rehabilitation programme
- 5 suffered severe burns: was rushed to hospital – was put on a drip – had a skin graft – had to wait for the scarring to heal
- 6 found a lump: it was diagnosed as cancer – underwent chemotherapy – it went into remission – suffered a

relapse – had an operation to have it removed

2 Possible answers

- 1 when you're pregnant, when you have knee or back problems, when you have a head injury, when you have cancer
- 2 putting increasing amounts of weight on a joint, extending flexibility, lots of stretching and moving, doing fixed exercises again and again every day
- 3 for religious reasons like during Ramadan for many Muslims, for health reasons or because they're dieting using something like the 5:2 method (five days eating and two days with no food)
- 4 heart transplant, liver transplant, kidney and lung transplants, bone marrow transplant and recently they've done the first face transplant
- 5 when you're recovering from drug addiction or alcoholism, when you're recovering from any kind of serious illness or operation
- 6 to ensure fluids and / or medicine goes directly into their blood
- 7 causes fatigue and tiredness, loss of appetite, hair loss, feelings of nausea, feelings of numbness in hands and feet, etc.
- 8 start drinking or taking drugs again when trying to get over addiction, athletes suffer relapses when trying to recover from serious illnesses or injuries and when pushing themselves hard

3 Conversation 1

- 1 having your eyes done / having laser treatment on your eyes / having your eyes fixed by laser
- 2 they numb your eyes with eye drops and give a couple of Xanax to keep you calm, and kind of clamp the eyes open ... then they slice a tiny flap in the front of the eye, and you stare at a laser for a few seconds and that reshapes the inside of your eye
- 3 he doesn't need further treatment, but he has to go back for aftercare ...

basically, however, the next day it was fine

Conversation 2

- 1 a root canal at the dentist's
- 2 they drill a hole in the back of the tooth, clean everything up, then stick some kind of temporary filling in there to prevent bacteria getting in
- 3 yes, has to go back and have the temporary filling taken out, then they'll put a more permanent thing in

4 Conversation 1

- 1 T (*slice this tiny little flap in the front of the eye ...*)
- 2 F (*How did they give you the anaesthetic? Was it an injection or something? // No, they just poured in a load of these eye drops and they did the job.*)
- 3 F (*they dosed me up with a couple of Xanax as well, just to calm me down.*)
- 4 F (*They're still a bit sore ...*)
- 5 T (*I still think I'll stick with contact lenses for the time being, though, personally.*)

Conversation 2

- 6 T (*about a week or so ago, I got this excruciating pain in my upper jaw ...*)
- 7 F (*How did that happen? // Don't really know, to be honest. He said I must've taken some kind of knock. I'm not sure, but I think it might've been my daughter ...*)
- 8 T (*then stuck some kind of temporary filling in, to prevent any bacteria or anything getting in.*)
- 9 F (*I was conscious of what he was doing, but I couldn't feel anything.*)
- 10 F (*I won't see much change from £500.*)

- 6 1 sort of
- 2 or something
- 3 a load of
- 4 and everything
- 5 or so
- 6 somehow
- 7 some kind of
- 8 some kind of, or anything

- 7 1 We use *sort of* before verbs to show we can't find the exact word.
- 2 We add *or something* to suggest a non-specific alternative to the thing mentioned.
- 3 We use *a load of* to refer to a large, unspecified amount.
- 4 We add *and everything* to refer vaguely to other associated things.
- 5 We use *or so* with periods of time to show we are not being exact.
- 6 We use *somehow* with verbs to show we do not know exactly how.
- 7 We use *some kind of* before nouns to show we do not know what kind exactly.
- 8 We use *some kind of* before nouns to show we do not know what kind exactly, and we use *or anything* to suggest an absence of things.

8 Possible answers

- 1 I asked for a second opinion, but they just **sort of / kind of** ignored me.
- 2 He used **some kind of / some sort of** (or **a load of**) bleach solution on my teeth.
OR He used bleach solution **and everything** on my teeth.
OR He used bleach solution on my teeth **and everything**.
- 3 If you want a check-up **and everything**, it should cost about £100.
- 4 They told me that a build-up was damaging blood vessels in my brain **or something**.
OR They told me that **some kind of / some sort of** build-up was damaging blood vessels in my brain.
OR They told me that a build-up was damaging **a load of** blood vessels in my brain.
- 5 They use this tiny little **knife or something** to make the incision.
OR They used **some kind of / some sort of** tiny little knife to make the incision.
- 6 It was quite a traumatic birth, but they **somehow** managed to deliver her after about an hour **or so**.

- 7 They just sort of / kind of glued the skin back together again using some sort of / kind of clear plastic tape or something.
- 8 Mercifully, there were no needles **or anything** involved – just massage and **some kind of** traditional medicine.
OR Mercifully, there were no needles **or anything** involved – just massage and traditional medicine **and everything**.
- 9 There are no fixed answers. Work with whatever students come up with. Below are descriptions of the procedures:

BACK PAIN: There's usually some kind of scan to establish what's wrong; they make a small incision and maybe remove disc material that's pressing on nerves and causing pain; they use a microscope of some kind to view area being operated on.

HIP REPLACEMENT: You're given anaesthetic; a cut is made along the top of the hip; move the muscles connected to the thighbone to allow a better view. Next, the ball portion of the joint is removed by cutting the thighbone with some kind of saw. Then an artificial joint is attached to the thighbone using either cement or a special material that allows the remaining bone to somehow attach to the new joint. The doctor then sort of prepares the surface of the hipbone – removing any damaged cartilage – and attaches the replacement socket part to the hipbone. The new ball part of the thighbone is then inserted into the socket part of the hip. A drain may be put in to help drain any fluid. The doctor then reattaches the muscles and closes the incision.

LIPOSUCTION:

The surgeon will mark out lines on the patient's body, indicating where treatment will take place. Photos of the target area, and sometimes the patient's whole body may be taken; they will be compared to pictures of the same areas

taken afterwards. The patient is given anaesthetic; several litres of a saline solution with a local anaesthetic is pumped below the skin in the area that is to be suctioned. The fat is sucked out through small suction tubes.

TOOTH WHITENING:

There are a few ways to have your teeth professionally whitened at a dentist's. The "laser light" method involves sitting for about one or two hours. A gel is painted on your teeth and the light beam is positioned to be directly over the gel. It is safe and produces instant results and is more costly than other methods. During the process, if your teeth start to become sensitive, the gel is removed. Another professional method is the professional trays made by the dental team. An impression is taken so as to custom fit a soft plastic retainer on top of your teeth. You will be given instructions to place a gel within the tray and place on top of your teeth for a certain time period. This could be from 30 minutes to overnight depending on your choice and the dentist's recommendation. You take the trays out, rinse and spit.

Another option is the same professional trays with a 'boost', which means the trays are used at the dentist's with a 45% concentration of bleach. Your gums are protected, the trays with the gel are placed on your teeth, and you wait about 30 minutes, rinse and spit. The bleach is specially formulated to avoid sensitivity.

Keep It In Mind (pages 90-91)

- 4 Try to elicit or cover at least some of the following:
Mindfulness and meditation
mindfulness originates in ancient Buddhist practices used to be fairly unknown in the west, but has become more popular widely used now by among others the US military!
it's basically a kind of meditation therapy designed to train people to focus on inner processes happening now

Depression and anxiety

evidence suggests mindfulness can help to break

cycles of depression and anxiety
people suffering depression find moods often accompanied by negative thoughts and these thoughts usually disappear after meds prescribed or episode passes

but this has created pattern in the brain and so a mood swing caused by something small like bad weather can trigger off negative thoughts, and start another bout of depression

the more this happens, the more it recurs, making it harder to treat with drugs
mindfulness encourages people to be more aware of their patterns of thought
helps to break the cycle by resetting neural pathways

Life expectancy and well-being in the developed world

Western medicine has been good at extending life expectancy
in many countries, life expectancy doubled in the 20th century
many infectious diseases were eradicated but we live longer in sickness, not health
Western medicine less good at encouraging well-being
unless you're in severe pain, Western doctors have little to offer

Patients that doctors refer to as 'the worried well'

often patients suffering low-level complaints or long-term illnesses are dismissed by doctors as the worried well
Western doctors often not good at treating such patients at all

Traditional Chinese Medicine

more focused on maintaining good health and wellbeing than most Western models
better at relieving minor conditions like eczema, back pain and migraine
TCM includes acupuncture, herbal remedies, massage

5 Possible answers

Work with your students' ideas. It doesn't matter if they don't summarise the whole text. Here are a few possible examples of what they might cover:

Mindfulness therapy can help people suffering from depression. It can break the downward spiral of depressed moods accompanied by negative thoughts. The negative thoughts that come with the bad moods spark neural connections and thus future mood swings can trigger symptoms of depression.

Mindfulness can stop this by helping sufferers become more aware of patterns of thought.

Western medicine has been good at eradicating infectious diseases, which has increased life expectancy a lot and has improved mortality.

Western medicine is only really any good at dealing with people in excruciating pain or with something life-threatening. It's not so good at dealing with those who have low-level complaints.

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) helps them more.

TCM is also better at relieving minor conditions.

7 Possible answers

- 1 you're bored, you're stuck in class / at work, you suddenly start reflecting on the past, you're tired
- 2 you're trying to think of who did something, you're worried about someone or something, you're suddenly having amazing ideas about future possibilities, you're having some kind of panic attack
- 3 you're excited, you're scared, you're exercising – or have just been running
- 4 you're breathing deeply, you're sleeping, you're very relaxed and doing mindfulness therapy
- 5 you may shudder with unease, discomfort, fear, disgust or pleasure

- 6 you're sweating
 - 7 you're surprised, you're expressing irony
 - 8 to answer a question in class, to ask a question at the end of a presentation, to vote
 - 9 you're in pain / having a heart attack, to express deep joy or relief
 - 10 in time with music, when you're dancing, to get someone's attention
 - 11 you're losing in a game, you feel defeated, you're depressed, you're giving up
 - 12 to show you don't know something, or don't care
 - 13 you're angry, to show defiance, to demonstrate and protest; if you raise a clenched fist it's a gesture of solidarity and support – especially for oppressed peoples
 - 14 it hurts / aches, you're recovering from back surgery, you've been hunched over your computer for a long time
 - 15 to get some fresh air, to exercise, after a long flight or meeting or lesson, because you're bored and fancy a walk
 - 16 to flirt with someone you find attractive
- 8** you sniff using your nose
 you use your hands – and particularly your fingernails – to scratch other parts of your body
 you glare angrily at someone using your eyes
 you stroke pets or hair or skin using your hand, especially the cupped palm of your hand
 you blink with both eyes
 you frown by moving your eyebrows down and closer together – the frown can also be seen on your forehead
 if you crouch down, you move your body close to the ground by bending your knees and leaning forward slightly
 you hug with both arms and the front part of your body touches the front part of the person you hug
 if you grin, you smile, usually showing your teeth, so you use your mouth

you pat people on the back or head using the palm of your hand
 if you spit, you use your mouth to release saliva
 if you punch, you use your fist (your closed hand) to hit someone or something

Bedside Manner (pages 92-93)

4 Possible answers

Speaker 1 – the only one who is training doctors, whilst the others are either doctors or studying to become doctors
 Speaker 2 – the only one who criticises patients and admits to getting rid of them quickly, whilst the others all seem very caring
 Speaker 4 – the only one studying rather than working at present
 Speaker 5 – the only one who has done medical research

5 Possible answers

Work with students' ideas. Here are some possibilities:
 The Internet is good because: it has a lot of information; it allows students to find out about their symptoms and to improve their general knowledge; there are blogs and online forums where students can share symptoms and ideas; you can contact medical advice on the web
 The Internet is bad because: the ill-informed advice can worry people; people self-diagnose instead of seeking proper advice; rumours can spread on the web which may cause health alarms
 Ways of avoiding communication problems: improve your 'bedside manner' by taking time to get to know patients personally; explain things in detail; smile and be polite; be available if patients want to contact them
 Apartheid was a system of enforced racial segregation which held sway in South Africa until 1990. The man with Addison's Disease may have found himself suffering from racial discrimination – on public transport, in bars and restaurants, and at work.

- 6 1 shake-up 5 crackdown
 2 upbringing 6 breakthroughs
 3 workout 7 run-up
 4 outbreak 8 dropout
- 8 1 a **cover-up** is an attempt to stop people from discovering the truth about something, especially a crime or serious mistake
it could refer to a terrible crime, financial scandal, or accident in a nuclear power station, etc.
- 2 a **write-off** is a vehicle so badly damaged it can't be repaired
it is a car / vehicle of some kind
- 3 a **break-in** is an act of entering a building illegally – using force – in order to steal things
they refers to the burglars
- 4 a **bypass** is a road that goes around a town or city so traffic doesn't have to go through the centre
They = local council / government
- 5 a **turnover** is the value of goods / services a company sells at a particular time
They = a big company
- 6 a **walkout** is a form of protest when workers leave a building and stop working
They refers to teachers, factory workers, nurses, doctors – workers of some kind
- 7 a **falling-out** is an occasion when you have a big disagreement with someone and stop talking afterwards
We = me and a friend / colleague / family member
- 8 a **mix-up** is a mistake or problem that happens because of confusion or a misunderstanding
They refers to doctors or hospital staff
it refers to a test result
- 10 1a *I just know they'll have been searching the Internet.* (= I'm sure that before they come to see me, they've already done this)
 b *I just know they can't have searched the Internet.* (= I'm sure they haven't done this)

- 2a *Norwegian doctors had reported into work with illnesses that they would've issued a sick note to others for.* (= if other people had come to them, then definitely they would've given them sick notes – it's a certain guess about an imaginary past)
- b *Norwegian doctors had reported into work with illnesses they could issue a sick note to others for.* (= it's possible for them to issue sick notes for this)
- 3a *Imagine what that patient must've gone through.* (= think about all the terrible things I'm 99% sure they have already endured)
- b *Imagine what that patient might be going through.* (= think about what the patient is possibly suffering at the moment)
- 4a *If we come across a disease we don't immediately recognise, we can feel lost.* (= it's possible for us to feel lost)
- b *If we come across a disease we don't immediately recognise, we will often feel a bit lost.* (= this is a certain result)
- 5a *They give poor treatment because they won't admit to not knowing what the problem is.* (= they're refusing to admit they don't know what the problem is)
- b *They give poor treatment because they mustn't admit to not knowing what the problem is.* (= they're not allowed to admit that they don't know what the problem is)
- 6a *Nowadays, most TV dramas will have more flawed characters.* (= I'm certain they have; this is what I'm sure is generally true)
- b *Nowadays, most TV dramas should have more flawed characters.* (= they don't yet, but it'd be a good idea if they did; I want them to; it's desirable)
- 7a *We use it as a springboard for a discussion on the processes that should've taken place.* (= processes I wanted to take place, but didn't)

- b *We use it as a springboard for a discussion on the processes that may take place.* (= maybe take place at some future point)
- 8a *I later won a scholarship to study here in France and I should qualify next year.* (= I think / hope I will qualify)
- b *I later won a scholarship to study here in France and I shall qualify next year.* (= definite / very certain prediction)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 must be, should go, could be
- 2 should've talked, might've seen
- 3 may have been murdered, won't know, can't stop
- 4 shouldn't have been playing, could've been, Shall (I) take, can play
- 5 can't be, must have, could (probably) tell
- 6 won't say, should tell, could get

11 Possible answers

- 2
He must be homeless.
He might be ill. He could be having some kind of attack or seizure.
They shouldn't have let him on the bus.
Someone should've offered him a seat.
- 3
There must be a bug going round.
We should have taken on more staff.
- 4
He should have more tests.
He can't have a serious problem.
He must be OK.
I should check out his diet.
- 5
She can't have recognised me.
She must be ignoring me.
I must have done something wrong.
She should have spoken to me.

13 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 That must've been painful.
- 2 He should've stopped smoking earlier.
- 3 It can't be hard to do.
- 4 Given their resources, they couldn't have done any more to help.

- 5 It can't have been cheap.
- 6 He shouldn't have been taking those pills.
- 7 You may / might / could need three or four operations.
- 8 He must've been lying!
- 9 She might've / may have / could've picked up the cold from my son.
- 10 She should make a complete recovery after the operation.

Video 5: The Cat Who Ate Needles (page 94)

1 Possible answers

Benefits of pets: companionship, fun to be with, rewarding to take care of animals, good and educational for your kids, dogs are a good excuse for a walk, can be useful for security

Downsides: cost of food and vet bills, difficult to go away because you have to find someone to feed and look after them, can be smelly, have to take dog for a walk in bad weather

Rewards of being a vet: good money, get to look after and save animals, can be exciting if it involves exotic animals

- 2 1 A needle got stuck in the back of a cat's mouth and then when the cat closed its mouth, it bit into the needle. The needle has gone through the roof of the cat's mouth and penetrated the back of the cat's eye. The needle is unsterilised. The thread has been swallowed and could get stuck in the intestines.
- 2 The cat was playing by licking a piece of thread. The thread got stuck on the combs on the cat's tongue and it ended up swallowing it. There was a needle attached to the thread. The needle got stuck in the back of the throat and the cat bit into it.
- 3 Dr Yessenow immediately put Maxine under anaesthesia to take X-rays and get a better look at the needle.
- 4 The needle is unsterilised and could cause infection. The thread could cause complications. The worst-case scenario would be that the needle penetrates a major blood vessel and causes a major

- bleed, or that fluid leaks out of the eye itself and it completely collapses.
- 4 1 F (only a few inches long)
 2 T (we realised that the intestinal problem was not a major concern anymore – that our entire focus then was on the eye problem)
 3 T (clamped an instrument to that little portion of the needle that was sticking out)
 4 T (took less than a minute)
 5 T (I think I slept about maybe three or four hours those first couple of nights. I would go through any lengths to save Maxine)
 6 F (back to her old self / back to normal)
 7 F (I would go through any lengths to save Maxine / It was worth every minute)
 8 T (there were so many things that could have gone wrong. Overall, this cat was very, very lucky)
- 5 f The combs point backwards.
 e Doctor Yessenow immediately puts Maxine under anaesthesia.
 h I almost wanted to take her place.
 d Doctor Yessenow was very helpful, but also very frank.
 c It felt like forever – just that not knowing what was going to happen.
 a She needs around-the-clock care over the next few days.
 b Catherine's dedication pays off.
 g In two weeks' time, Maxine is back to her old self.

Review 5 (page 94)

Exercise 1

- 1 turnover / profit
- 2 breakthrough / discovery
- 3 could
- 4 been
- 5 will
- 6 would / could
- 7 have
- 8 must

Exercise 2

- 1 should have been paying more
- 2 They must be struggling

- 3 won't admit to not
- 4 have been improving over / getting better over
- 5 wouldn't be talking to
- 6 are constantly missing

Exercise 3

- 1 boring
- 2 have been looking
- 3 a fiercely
- 4 will
- 5 a walkout
- 6 can

Exercise 4

- clench – body (teeth / fist)
 click – body (fingers) work (the mouse / icon)
 come up with – work (solution / ideas / proposal)
 flutter – body (eyelashes)
 implement – work (proposal / policy / strategy)
 input – work (data / ideas)
 oversee – work (project / staff)
 place – work (an order)
 schedule – work (meeting)
 shrug – body (shoulders)
 stretch – body (legs / arms)
 wipe – body (hands / forehead)

Exercise 5

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

Exercise 6

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 compassionate | 5 extensive |
| 2 leadership | 6 absenteeism |
| 3 casualisation | 7 contractual |
| 4 redundancy | 8 mortality |

Exercise 7

- 1 network
- 2 entertaining
- 3 attract
- 4 perk
- 5 places
- 6 excruciating
- 7 rushed
- 8 insert
- 9 removed
- 10 anaesthetic
- 11 tribunal
- 12 compensation

Unit 11

Opener (page 97)

1 Possible answers

In the photo, some fans are watching the action at a football match, while others seem to have got upset and are abusing the referee's assistant.

Fans go wild when their team scores a goal, boo when a decision goes against the team and chant the name of players they like or who are doing well in the match.

Fans get upset when a decision goes against their team, their team makes a mistake, or the opposition score. Fans might abuse the referee

if they feel every decision made against their team is wrong, and they abuse opposition players who are really bad, really good, or are just unpopular for some reason.

Spectators might hold their head in their hands when a player misses a chance, or when the opposition threaten the goal or score. When the action is very exciting or very tense spectators may be on the edge of their seat.

They Blew It (pages 98-99)

- 1 1 The second round will be the second series of games in a competition. If you're knocked out, you lose and are then out of the competition. The team / person that beat you goes through to the next round. If you scrape through, you go through to the next round, but after a very difficult, hard-fought game / match that you only just managed to win.
- 2 They hope the decision will be overturned. They disagree with the decision that has been made and want it to be changed. The opposing player hopes the decision will be upheld.
- 3 They might have to do a blood test or urine test before or after a game or a race. If they're caught doping (taking banned substances), they'll probably

get a lengthy ban, or in some cases be banned for life.

- 4 They get beaten very badly and lose by a large margin. The crowd may well boo and abuse their team or demand the manager gets sacked, or they may feel embarrassed or go silent.
- 5 If you're sin-binned, you have to leave the place of play for a short period of time because you've committed a foul that's bad, but not bad enough for you to get sent off. In football, if you're sent off, the referee gives you a red card – which can be after a second yellow card or can be a straight red for serious fouls or misconduct. Being sent off is worse than being sin-binned. Sin-binning happens in ice hockey, roller derby, rugby league, and rugby union.
- 6 If you're suspended, you have to miss one or more games because you were sent off in a previous game. If you're substituted, you're taken off during a game and replaced by someone else. This may be because you're not playing well, or it may be tactical – it may suit the game better to bring a different kind of player on. If you're dropped, you're left out of the team for one or more games because you've not been performing well or have upset the manager in some way.
- 7 Because you're tired and are running out of energy. It could also be because you're losing psychological motivation.
- 8 You have a great chance to win something, but fail to. Often it's because you crack under pressure or lose a crucial game.
- 9 They pay / bribe someone to ensure they get the result they want. Maybe they bribe the officials to encourage them to make unfair decisions; or else they bribe players to encourage them to play badly, make crucial mistakes, etc. They usually do it because they have large bets riding on the results.
- 10 In a close game, the two sides or players are very evenly matched and one wins by a very narrow margin. In a one-sided game, one player or team is

much better and thrashes the other. A dirty game has lots of fouls in it, and maybe lots of yellow cards, red cards, and players getting sin-binned.

- 11 If you get cramp while playing / running / swimming, you get sudden severe pains in tired muscles. The muscles become very tight. The day after exercise, your muscles may feel stiff when you move.
- 12 Because they're doing it for charity and you want to give them money if they complete it because the money goes to the charity. Perhaps because they are someone you know, and you want to encourage them.
- 3 a Conversation 2 (And I got cramp.)
 b Conversation 3 (Arsenal were lucky to draw.
 Honestly, it could've been about five-nil after the first 20 minutes.)
 c Conversation 3 (We'll thrash them in the home game! // I don't know. Two of your defenders are suspended, and you have a couple of other people injured. And Arsenal will be the underdogs, so they won't have any pressure on them.)
 d Conversation 2 (I was fading so badly by the end.)
 e Conversation 1 (Oh, right. Very close! (said ironically) // No, honestly, it was ... kind of!)
 f Conversation 1 (The coaching sessions are paying off then. // No, they definitely are. Let's just say there's still room for improvement.)
 g Conversation 3 (they made some substitutions and brought on Wallace, who made a huge difference)
 h Conversation 1 (she's not exactly Steffi Graf, but you know ...)
 i Conversation 2 (Didn't you sponsor me?)
- 4 1 my, was utterly rubbish towards the
 2 just say, still room for
 3 and I was just, my, in agony
 4 have even, to get off the
 5 way he's worth, or however

6 scored a great, which got the whole

6 Conversation 1

Oh dear. Am I showing my age?

Not ironic. It's true that when she mentioned Steffi Graf, she's showing her age.

Oh, right. Very close!

Ironic. In reality, 6-4, 6-1 isn't close at all.

The coaching sessions are paying off, then.

Ironic. She means she doesn't think they're worth the money or time spent on them.

Well, that's because you're so ancient and she's so young.

Ironic. Mena may be younger but this is deliberately exaggerated.

Conversation 2

Sorry – a memory like a sieve.

Not ironic. He really does have a bad memory and forgot about the sponsorship.

I've had that playing football and I was just clutching my leg in agony.

Not ironic. It really happened.

... but I managed to get over it.

Not ironic. It's true.

That's a bit much! You only did 7K in 30-degree heat round swarms of jellyfish.

Ironic. The real meaning is the speaker thinks doing 7K in 30-degree heat is very impressive.

Conversation 3

Manu managed to kick the ball over the bar from about a metre out.

Ironic. The meaning is it was very hard to miss.

He is totally useless ...

Ironic. The player then scored an amazing goal.

... the Arsenal keeper messed up badly.

Not ironic. It's true.

... who made a huge difference.

Not ironic. It's true. He scored a great goal.

7 1 c

2 d

3 a

4 e
5 b

9 Possible answers

There are no fixed answers here. Work with your students' ideas. However, here are some possible ideas:

I once managed to ... lock myself out of my house / lose my passport when I was on holiday / forget where I was staying and had to wander round for hours trying to find the place!

I'm not exactly ... the best speaker of English there has ever been / the greatest musician in the world / George Clooney!

Game Theory (pages 100-101)

1 Possible answers

arcade games, console games, online games, shooter games, strategy games, roleplaying games, sports games, fighting games, simulation games

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 2 | 1 provides | 5 are exposed |
| | 2 collaborate | 6 stimulate |
| | 3 modify | 7 defy |
| | 4 foster | 8 letting |

3 Possible answers

There are no fixed answers, but expect students to underline some of the following:

- 1 Gaming provides an escape from the stresses and strains of everyday life.
- 2 You often have to work together and collaborate with others to achieve success.
- 3 The fact you can modify your environment to suit your own taste makes things very creative.
- 4 Gaming can actually help foster family relationships if everyone plays together.
- 5 You are exposed to a huge amount of English in most games, so they're a great way of practising.

- 6 A lot of the new multi-player online role-playing games really stimulate the imagination.
- 7 Many modern games are like works of art. They just totally defy description.
- 8 First-person shooter games are a great way of letting off steam.

4 Possible answers

Benefits: improves reactions, good for your brain, makes you quick-thinking, can make money from gaming, helps you get a job in the gaming industry, helps you understand how modern technology works, making friends with other gamers
Downsides: can be boring and repetitive, antisocial, makes you tired, bad for your eyes, can cause repetitive strain syndrome, some games encourage violence and aggression, addictive, can end up playing games instead of doing other things in life

5 1

online chess and snooker (named as examples of common online games people play)
first-person shooters (sometimes the teacher gets engrossed in them – especially after a bad staff meeting)
roleplaying games (half the male students seem addicted to them)

2

Benefits:
help you let off steam / serve as a stress release can help linguistic and social skills develop help build / cement friendships
Downsides:
addictive – result in students sitting up half the night and coming in to class exhausted
students doing less homework
students being less verbal
don't broaden world knowledge in any way

3

The blogger is not totally anti-gaming as he / she admits to enjoying gaming and says we all can see the appeal. However, he / she seems very concerned by how

much time kids spend gaming – and the effect this has on them. The blogger would like to see games used in much more moderation.

6 We suggest the following answers. If students are adamant they're right, however, accept their ideas as possibilities if well argued:

- 1 Yes = after particularly traumatic staff meetings, I've even been known to get disturbingly engrossed in first-person shooters! (unwind = relax)
- 2 Yes = surely only the most evangelical would claim that gaming comes with no strings attached.
(You could also argue that the answer is no. He / She doesn't state this opinion, rather he / she sets it out as a challenge and expresses his / her opinion with 'surely only the most evangelical would claim ...' – so not quite the same thing. We don't actually know from this what he / she thinks.)
- 3 No = the blog says girls read more, spend less time gaming, and do better at school, but that's not the same as saying they mature earlier.
- 4 Yes = I've heard the arguments in support of collaborative gaming. I've read research claiming linguistic and social skills develop on account of the hours spent online – and that's all fine so long as it's done in moderation.
- 5 Yes = It's the effect it seems to be having on the lives of half my students that worries me most – and frankly, I mean the male half! ... Many of the lads I teach are addicts, pure and simple. The roleplay games they're into are a chronic suck on their time: whether or not they start out with the intention of studying, before too long their evenings are lost to the virtual realm. Time flies by and they game till they drop where they sit – and subsequently drag themselves into class in the morning half-asleep at best. (You could also argue that the answer is no. He / She only says that it is the main reason in his / her class, not in

the wider world. He / She does not make such a big claim, he / she's just really talking about personal experience.)

- 6 Yes = whether or not they start out with the intention of studying, before too long their evenings are lost to the virtual realm. Time flies by and they game till they drop
- 7 No = because the (potential) benefits are mentioned. Also, the blog is talking about computer games, not computers per se.
- 8 No = these are issues that senior management are aware of. The best solution they've come up with so far, though? Gamification of the syllabus! I despair sometimes, I really do.

Opinion 5 is probably closest to the main argument of the blog.

- 9 1 contrast: That notwithstanding, Whilst
2 condition: so long as, Otherwise
3 time / order: Meanwhile, subsequently
4 purpose / result: so as to, consequently
5 addition: not to mention, Moreover
6 cause: down to, on account of

10 *All the same* could replace *That notwithstanding as such* could replace *consequently despite the fact that* could replace *whilst On top of that* could replace *Moreover a result of* could replace *down to as well as* could replace *not to mention If we don't* could replace *Otherwise provided* could replace *so long as as a result of* could replace *on account of In the meantime* could replace *Meanwhile in order to* could replace *so as to then* could replace *subsequently*

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Otherwise
- 2 so as not to / in order to
- 3 Nonetheless, That notwithstanding
- 4 so / thus, On top of that / Additionally
- 5 unless
- 6 the second / as soon as
- 7 on account of / as a result of
- 8 thanks to / due to
- 9 Whereas / Whilst
- 10 as well as / not to mention

11 Even though / Although, so long as / providing

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 11 1 whether | 6 In spite of |
| 2 although | 7 Even though |
| 3 as such | 8 Whereas |
| 4 down to | 9 owing to |
| 5 as well as | 10 Similarly |

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 so that he can / so that he is able to
- 2 in case you missed
- 3 I, on the other hand,
- 4 despite the fact (that) I
- 5 and on top of that
- 6 on account of product adaptation

Word Play (pages 102-103)

- 2 Scrabble is mentioned because a new version has been developed for the endangered Carrier language in Canada. The topic of the podcast is what wordplay and word games can do for language learning.

3 Possible answers

See answers to Exercise 3 below.

However, at this stage, work with students' ideas as they will listen and find answers later.

- 4 All of the below could be seen as part of the answers. Decide for yourself how much you want your students to remember and relate, and what you're happy just adding or reminding them of yourself.
 - 1 Antoine Smith: not convinced the project will work or help protect the language because Scrabble isn't about knowing the everyday language, it's about specialised vocabulary and unusual words. One person won a competition in English just by memorising words in a dictionary.
 - Karen Lu: likes the idea of wordplay games but believes that Scrabble maybe isn't the best game to help preserve the language as it's an oral

language with an oral tradition.

Antoine agrees.

Christine: thinks even if the words aren't useful in themselves, there may be a lot of interesting chat involved in playing the game.

- 2 Other games mentioned are: crosswords, puns, Taboo, tongue twisters, rhymes, Words With Friends 3
The speakers don't exactly always comment on whether things are good for language learners, but you can extrapolate out and see what they basically think. Ideas below.
Crosswords – probably good but be aware they work differently depending on the alphabet. In Chinese, for example, one character is what in English we might think of as a word, therefore what they have on crosswords are phrases or idioms that share certain words / characters.
Puns – very important in Chinese, as in the story about the same character existing for dates and peanuts as well as for the phrase 'May you soon give birth to a boy'.
Taboo – good as you have to use other words to explain / paraphrase the word you're trying to elicit.
Tongue twisters – all that's mentioned here is that they're fun, can have a competitive element, but not really things you'll ever say in conversation.
Rhymes and alliteration – useful because a lot of common expressions feature it – 'here and there', 'everything's ship-shape', etc.
Words With Friends – lots of chat around the game, some users have even had relationships as a result of using the app!
- 5 1 The word *zho* means 'hybrid cattle', and is an example of the kind of obscure word people often use in Scrabble.
- 2 The fact it's basically an oral language is mentioned because it explains why Scrabble – with its emphasis on obscure words from the written

language – isn't the best game for practising / preserving it.

- 3 Chinese crosswords aren't based on words, like Western ones, but on phrases / idioms that share words. Scrabble wouldn't work as it's based on words and the way letters intersect across them. It may, of course, be theoretically possible to do a version using idioms / phrases with intersecting characters, but Chinese has so many characters, it wouldn't work.
- 4 In China, when someone gets married, the couple are sometimes given dates and peanuts because the characters for dates and peanuts are pretty much the same as the saying 'May you soon give birth to a boy'.
- 5 The saying 'May you soon give birth to a boy'.
- 6 Alliteration – the use of the same letter / sound at the start of words in a phrase or sentence – is shown in 'everything's ship-shape'. Tongue twisters often feature alliteration.
- 7 Because some people playing the Words With Friends app got to know each other so well through the chat feature of the app that they ended up getting married.
- 8 Because she wants to finish on a high and ending by her 'winning'.

6 Possible answers

Languages may become extinct because: more people learning major languages because it helps them get a job, travel, get opportunities; many minority languages have low status in society and students need to speak another, need mainstream language to get educated; people who speak the language are dying out
Language can be sexist in terms of using words which are gender specific (spokesman, air hostess), in using he to mean all people, etc.

- 8 1 stop the rot
- 2 love lost
- 3 bite the bullet
- 4 doom and gloom

- 5 on the tip of my tongue
- 6 peer pressure
- 7 the lap of luxury
- 8 reserve the right
- 9 give as good as she gets
- 10 jump the gun

The examples of other alliterative phrases in the sentences are:

- 1 deeply disappointing
- 2 meeting of minds
- 3 break the bank
- 4 far from it
- 5 –
- 6 –
- 7 same old story
- 8 strictly speaking
- 9 –
- 10 simply superb

Unit 12

Opener (page 105)

- 1 The photo shows a demonstrator celebrating while sitting on top of the Berlin Wall. The event is the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9th, 1989. Reasons for having an understanding of history: to know about your own country and culture, and its place in the world; to know where we came from and how our predecessors lived; to help understand art, music and literature by understanding the context it was created in; to understand the debt we owe to previous generations who may have fought in wars or other struggles; to learn from the mistakes of history so we don't repeat them; to understand politics or economics which depend on knowing history; to be able to make wiser decisions about what to do next politically or economically

A Remarkable Life (pages 106-107)

1 Possible answers

There are no definitive fixed answers on the positive and negative effects. Let students argue their ideas and accept or reject according to how well they argue. Here are some ideas to help explain, though:

- 1 If you have a sheltered upbringing, you're protected from outside influences and the big bad world. Plus side: a nice, safe childhood away from harm and hurt. Downside: may end up being a bit naive and vulnerable as not very streetwise.
- 2 If you're from a deprived background, you grew up without many of the things people associate with a comfortable life. Downside: may not have had many chances in life; may be embittered and damaged. Plus side: streetwise, may well be tough and driven.
- 3 If you had to flee your country, you left it quickly because of danger. A military coup is when the army takes control of the country. Downside: maybe lost everything, had to apply for asylum elsewhere, maybe experienced discrimination. Plus side: tough and driven, may have a network of others from the country around the world – the diaspora community.
- 4 Radical politics are politics geared towards big social change of some kind. Plus side: may well still be engaged and interested, or may have put it all behind him and now be very mellow and content. Downside: may have been arrested or beaten-up, may be bitter and disillusioned now.
- 5 *Evacuated* means 'helped to leave a city or building or other place because it wasn't safe'. Plus side: missed bombing and destruction, survived the war. Downside: maybe never get to go back, may have been separated from family, may have been a refugee.
- 6 People who saw active service served in the army, air force or navy during the war and fought. Plus side: survived, maybe got rewarded for this in some way, maybe has close relationships with ex-soldiers, maybe learned discipline, etc. Downside: may have seen or done some awful things, may be suffering post-traumatic stress disorder or have psychological damage.
- 7 *To do something from scratch* means 'starting from nothing'. Plus side: must be very determined, will have control over own destiny more, must have developed many skills. Downside: less job security, may have to work longer hours.
- 8 A broken home is where the parents divorce or separate and the children then grow up with only one parent. Downside: psychological damage, anger and bitterness, insecurity, need for therapy, lack of certain role models. Plus side: very close to at least one parent, may be more driven.
- 9 A close-knit community is where everyone knows everyone else and they all do things together. Plus side: everyone watches out for you, may

well help you. Downside: hostile to strangers, nosy, no privacy.

10 A *privileged background* means 'coming from a very wealthy family'. Plus side: probably had good education, has lots of connections, may well be ambitious and perform well socially. Downside: may lack drive or ambition or focus, not streetwise or tough. Maybe a bit naive.

11 *Winning a scholarship* means 'being awarded an amount of money by an organisation to go and study somewhere'. Plus side: get to study somewhere maybe you wouldn't otherwise be able to, get a better education and qualification, more opportunities, broaden social circle, etc. Downside: may feel out of place or conscious of lack of money.

12 If you're orphaned, both your parents die and you become an orphan. Downside: grow up in care or with foster families, traumatised, may end up separated from brothers or sisters, etc. Plus side: may be more driven.

4 He's from a first-generation Chinese immigrant family.
He grew up in total poverty.
His dad passed away when he was thirteen so he had to drop out of school and start working to help support the rest of the family.
He started off selling ice creams on the streets.
He then moved on to selling textiles door-to-door.
He moved to the capital when he was about 21.
He started a company selling outboard motors.
He's been able to send all his kids to the States to study.
He still has rough edges / working class roots and still eats like a peasant.

- 5 1 passed off (= took place, happened)
2 turns out (= used to say something develops in a particular way or has a particular result)

- 3 passed away (= a 'gentle' euphemism for died)
4 started off, moved on to
5 get ahead, set off
6 start up, built (things) up
7 lit up (= became bright with pleasure or anticipation or excitement)
8 dwell on (= spend time thinking about or talking about something)

6 Possible answers

Pros: lots of brothers and sisters makes you competitive, resourceful, sociable; you have lots of support from siblings through life

Cons: lack of attention, having to compete for everything, perhaps feeling deprived
You might be held back because you don't speak the language, understand the culture or ways of doing things, have family or connections to help you, or because you might be a victim of racism or some other form of discrimination.

It might benefit you because you have drive and ambition, think differently from people in your new country which makes you stand out, have a skill which most people in your new country don't have, have connections from your old culture to help you.

A self-made person is someone who has made their fortune through their own hard work and endeavour, and not from inherited wealth or social or family connections.

If someone is 'quite rough round the edges', they are not polite or well-mannered in a conventional way. Here, it is used to describe someone who has come from a poor, rural background and has retained aspects of that (eating rudely, perhaps being very direct or crude, for example). George perhaps likes this fact because he admires how his father-in-law has worked hard to get where he is, likes his simple directness, likes the fact that he isn't falsely trying to be someone new, and is proud of or unconcerned about his background.

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

8 Possible answers

- 1 You feel like a fish out of water when you feel strange and uncomfortable, especially in a group setting. You feel like you're the different / unusual one. The opposite is feel at home / feel comfortable / feel OK.
- 2 You might avoid someone like the plague because you don't like them, or they're a bore or a bully. It might be done by not going to places where you might bump into them.
- 3 If you're chalk and cheese, it means you are very different or opposite in character. It doesn't necessarily mean you don't get on – you may do, but, if you do, it's notable as such different people often don't. The opposite is something like: they are very similar, have a lot in common, are very alike, or are 'like two peas in a pod'.
- 4 Athletes who are hard as nails are tough and durable, so examples would be rugby players, long-distance athletes, boxers, or people who have overcome tough physical challenges. Gangsters, bouncers and hard men can be described in this way, but also business people, negotiators, etc.
- 5 Someone might go as white as a sheet when very shocked or surprised. It could be when you've seen or heard something very unexpected or weird and surprising.
- 6 If something is as clear as mud, it's not clear at all. It's not possible to understand it. The opposite is very clear, easy to understand, or 'as clear as day'.

11 Possible answers

Students' own ideas. Here are some similes native speakers might come up with:

- 1 ... like a dog, a horse, a Trojan

- 2 ... like slaves, animals, adults
- 3 ... like the United Nations, Prime Minister's question time
- 4 ... as Larry, a lark, the day is long
- 5 ... as nails, old boots, they come
- 6 ... as lovely / beautiful / clear as a child's, an angel's, a songbird's /... a million dollars, like an angel, a movie star

Presenting History (pages 108-109)

- 2 1 The presentation is about the impact of the Second World War and, in particular, the impact of the war on society and especially on women. It is also about welfare / state intervention.
- 2 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
 (2) She introduces herself to the audience (*As you know, I'm er Courtney and I'm doing History and Politics*).
 (4) She explains the structure of the talk (*Obviously, I've only got a very short time today, so what I'm going to do is focus on two main areas: // I'll conclude with ... // If you have any questions from the presentation, I'll be happy to answer them at the end*).
 (5) She limits her talk to some extent (*this is my presentation on the impact of the Second World War both in Europe and the wider world*); students may argue that this isn't a very narrow area.
 (6) She makes her opinion clear – that the war had huge consequences that continue to this day.
 (7) She asks the audience a question, but only in a rhetorical way that doesn't require an answer (... *maybe you think 'So what? Old people, old times. It's nothing to do with me and today's world.'*).

Note that, although it is not covered in this introduction, point (11) is covered in the full presentation – she does add a kind of final conclusive point before she finishes.

- 5 1b: She claims life would be very different today if it hadn't been for the war. One example she gives is that after the war in some countries, women won the right to vote. In France women had been a key part of the resistance, so it would've been unacceptable for them to be excluded from politics.
- 2h: This is another example of how the war changed women's status and attitudes. The war saw more mixing of the sexes and more sexual freedom. This fed into the sexual revolution in later years.
- 3d: This is cited as one reason for why the welfare systems were created.
- 4a: This is another example of the impact the war had. State-run social support started as a result of it and today we are so used to having it that we don't think about not having it.
- 5f: We can't imagine the massive devastation that led to huge state intervention.
- 6g: Another example of the impact of the war and how the state intervened more after the war.
- 7c: She makes the point that the way we've responded to the recent financial crisis is almost the opposite to the response after the war. Recent austerity measures have hit women more than men.
- 8e: It's another example of how we've responded differently to the recent financial crisis. After the war there was a lot of borrowing, the EU was formed and women were given more rights. Now there's less state intervention and welfare spending, and the EU is under threat of break up.

- 7 1 At one point you said something about the effect of inflation on the decline of the Roman Empire. Could you elaborate on that a bit?
- 2 I didn't quite understand the point you were making about the role of

Christianity in the fall of the Romans.
Could you go over that again?

- 3 You mentioned the rise in divorce after the war. Do you have any specific statistics on that?
- 4 In your introduction, you gave a quote from Churchill. Could you tell me what the source for that is?
- 5 You seem to be arguing that the reforms failed. Don't you think that that's a bit of an overstatement?
- 6 I think you cited a study by Brooks and Hart. Do you have the full reference for that?
- 7 You referred to something called the Doppler Effect. Could you just explain exactly what that is?
- 8 I think you claimed that doing grammar is a waste of time. What evidence do you have for that?

- 11 1 introduction, saw
2 success, strengthened
3 election, marked
4 reforms, sowed
5 break-up, entered
6 massacre, restrict
7 declaration, fled
8 overthrow, established
9 revelations, undermined
10 victory, pointed

History Mysteries (pages 110-111)

1 Possible answers

Work with your students' ideas. Hopefully, students should say it is from Europe in the Middle Ages. People are walking, leaving a town, going somewhere, being arrested and taken away, dancing. They seem to be peasants – poorer people. Some musicians are playing bagpipes. Some people seem exhausted or faint and are being supported.

- 2 1 There was an outbreak of dancing mania in Strasbourg in the summer of 1518.
- 2 The medical experts said the outbreak was because of 'hot blood'.

- 3 Usually hot blood would have been treated by the withdrawal of blood to restore the 'correct balance'. This time, though, it was decided that those afflicted needed to keep dancing until they recovered. They were sent to special places to dance until it was out of their system.
- 4 It was brought to an end after all the dancers started being taken to a special healing shrine.
- 5 (1) It is the best documented instance of dancing mania. (2) It was the last major outbreak of its kind. (Students could also argue that it is historically significant because there is still a debate about what caused the outbreak.)

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| 3 | 1 outbreak | 5 consumed by |
| | 2 shrine | 6 epidemic |
| | 3 phenomenon | 7 ruled out |
| | 4 withdrawal | 8 assigned to |

- 5 1 The dancers had eaten poisoned wheat, which can cause hallucinations and aches and pains.
- 2 They were cult members of some kind, and pushing their bodies to extremes in pursuit of ecstasy.
- 3 It was a kind of mass hysteria brought about by a long period of disease and famine.
The most likely explanation is the last one. This would explain the trance-like states and loss of self-control.
Hysterical communal states often happen during extreme situations.
Poisoned wheat is unlikely as it's never been known to cause behaviour like that described.
The cult theory is unlikely as they weren't ecstatic: they seemed unhappy and troubled.

- 6 1
put forward / proposed have the same meaning in this context
established that = proved something was true

claimed that = argued something was true (but didn't necessarily prove it)

2
argue / contend have the same meaning in this context

significant = a large role

minor = a small role

3
asserted = stated firmly it was true (but didn't show / prove it)

demonstrated = showed clearly that it was true

stemmed from = was caused by

gave rise to = led to, resulted in

4
allegedly / supposedly have the same meaning in this context

cast doubt on / questioned have the same meaning in this context

5
highlighting / emphasising have the same meaning in this context

challenged = questioned the truth of
accepted = believed the truth of

- 7 Students' own notes. There is no need to go over answers. However, here are some notes to help prompt students as they prepare or speak.

JFK text

Main facts: JFK – US President in Jan 1961; Space Race, Berlin Wall, US-USSR tensions, Cuban missile crisis; health problems and extra-marital affairs; assassinated 22 Nov 1963 – open-topped car – Dallas, Texas; Lee Harvey Oswald arrested – US Marine – had defected to USSR; Oswald shot by Jack Ruby; Ruby died 1967; inquiry – both killers acted alone; later inquiries challenged findings – suggested 2 gunmen
Things attracting debate: 1) Soviets / KGB did it – Krushchev ordered it; 2) Mafia did it; 3) Cubans did it – logical; 4) Lyndon Johnson did it – ambition – CIA helped
Stonehenge text

Main facts: 150 upright stones in Wiltshire – 9 metres high and over 20 tons – smaller stones from 150 miles away in Wales; erected over 100s of years; 30 million man hours

Things attracting debate: Who? Aubrey claimed Druids; 1950s – carbon dating – 1,000 years before
Celts – three tribes built it; How? Stones rolled on tree trunks or stones – ice glaciers – aliens – magic; What for? Astronomers – calendar to track sun and moon – built on site for sun worship – bones found so ancient burial ground for high-ranking people

- 9
- 1 a The epidemic only came to a halt after dancers started being taken to a special healing shrine.
 - b It has never caused the strange behaviour most associated with dancing disease.
 - c The theory wasn't disproved until the 1950s.
 - d He became the youngest man ever to hold office and he is also the only Roman Catholic to have ever sat in the White House.
 - e As soon as news of the killing started spreading around the world, the local police announced the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald.
- 2 The auxiliary (if there is one) goes before the subject and the verb.
 - 3 If there is no auxiliary, we add *do* / *does* for sentences in the present simple and *did* for sentences in the past simple.
 - 4 We use negative adverbials. The negative is removed from the auxiliary verb and is put instead onto a negative adverb.
- 5
- 1 Only after dancers started being taken to a special healing shrine did the epidemic finally come to a halt.
 - 2 Never has it caused the strange behaviour most associated with dancing disease.
 - 3 Not until the 1950s was the theory disproved.
 - 4 Not only did he become the youngest man to hold office, but he is also the only Roman Catholic to have ever sat in the White House.

- 5 No sooner had news of the killing started spreading around the world than the local police announced the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Not only | 4 Not until |
| 2 at no time | 5 Nowhere else, Only |
| 3 Never before | |

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 Never before had we witnessed an international relief operation on such a scale.
- 2 Not until 1996 did the first women's team come into existence.
- 3 At no time did anyone / anybody try to prevent the tragedy.
- 4 Only once in our recent history have we had an honest leader.
- 5 Nowhere else in the world can business and pleasure be combined quite so well.
- 6 It was made very clear that under no circumstances were the soldiers to surrender or take their own lives.
- 7 Only after America rebelled against the high import taxes imposed on tea in 1773 did coffee become more popular.
- 8 Not only was he a poet, but he was also a military leader.
- 9 No sooner had the government taken office than they put up taxes.
- 10 Only when it became obvious that the scandal could no longer be contained did he admit his involvement in it.

10 Possible answers

Work with students' ideas. Here are three ideas (on a military theme) you could use as examples if students are slow to get going:

Only when the army reached the river did they realise that the enemy had a lot more soldiers.

No sooner had the battle begun than the leader was killed.

Not only had they won the battle, but the road to the capital lay open.

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 Never before **had** so few people ~~did~~ **done** so much for so many.
- 2 Not only **did she campaign** she ~~campaigned~~ against injustice of all kinds, but she was also the first female minister.
- 3 Only when a society refuses to acknowledge its past failings ~~it starts~~ **does it start** to lose its moral authority.
- 4 No sooner ~~the truce had~~ **had the truce** been called than peace talks began in earnest.
- 5 Only after tighter checks were introduced **was** corruption finally ~~was~~ tackled.
- 6 A law was passed saying that on no account **would** foreigners ~~would~~ be allowed into the city centre.
- 7 Had the missiles reached their intended target, the result would **have been** ~~be~~ disastrous.
- 8 ~~Such~~ **So** severe was the damage after the attack that the whole area needed to be rebuilt.
- 9 So sure of victory ~~he was~~ **was he** that he spent the afternoon sleeping in his tent.
- 10 If ~~were~~ the management **were** to agree to our terms, the strike would end tomorrow.

Video 6: The Sword Excalibur (page 112)

- 2 The story told is of the young Arthur being the only person who could pull the sword Excalibur from a stone. One explanation is that the myth is based on the old way of making swords, where they were pulled from a stone mould
- 3 1 All the other soldiers and warlords **tried in vain** to pull the sword out of the stone.
2 Then young Arthur **stepped forward** to try.
3 He was able to remove the sword from the stone because he was **the rightful and true king**.
4 The metalworker they met still uses **the practices of the Ancients** to make his swords.

- 5 The historian hopes that ancient sword-making techniques may **cast some light** on this Arthurian legend.
- 6 Swords were **a very expensive piece of technology** back in Arthur's day.
- 7 **Tin and copper** were heated to form molten bronze.
- 8 This is then **poured into a mould** which forms the stone.
- 9 Metallurgy is **a pretty magical process**.
- 10 It's a process by which you **transform raw material** into something amazing and magical like the sword.

Review 6 (page 113)**Exercise 1**

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 speaking | 6 like |
| 2 had | 7 hand |
| 3 so | 8 other |
| 4 that | 9 Despite |
| 5 pressure | 10 until |

Exercise 2

- 1 else in the world are
- 2 the film deeply disappointing
- 3 as white as a sheet
- 4 under no circumstances were we
- 5 so as to
- 6 not all doom and gloom

Exercise 3

- 1 like chalk and cheese
- 2 had the new currency been introduced
- 3 as old as the hills
- 4 your convictions
- 5 had the region experienced
- 6 on account of

Exercise 4

- assert – theory
He asserts it is true but offers no evidence.
- claim – theory
He claims modern behaviour is down to evolution.
- uphold – sport
The referee's decision was upheld after looking at video evidence.
- drop – sport
She was dropped from the team.
- emphasise – theory
The theory emphasises the importance of Thatcher in late twentieth-century history.
- establish – theory

Einstein established the theory of relativity.

fade – sport

He faded badly towards the end of the race and finished last.

put forward – theory

He put forward the idea that revolution was inevitable.

scrape through – sport

They scraped through to the second round on penalties.

highlight – theory

Marx highlights the role of the working class in history.

sponsor – sport

The team is sponsored by Emirates airline.

contend – theory

I would contend that we need to cancel debt to get a recovery.

Exercise 5

1 h

2 f

3 j

4 i

5 g

6 b

7 a

8 e

9 c

10 d

Exercise 6

1 description

2 declaration

3 instability

4 liberation

5 substituted

6 revelations, corruption

Exercise 7

1 background

2 emphasised

3 orphaned

4 exposed

5 rise

6 allegedly

7 collaborated (colluded / co-operated)

8 soul-searching

9 radical

10 massacre

11 fled

12 scholarship

Unit 13**Opener (page 115)**

- 1 The photo shows the 2010 Copiapó mining accident, known around the world as the Chilean mining accident. On August 5th, 2010 there was a significant cave-in at the San José copper-gold mine in the Atacama Desert in northern Chile. 33 men were trapped 700 metres underground, but they survived for an amazing 69 days before their rescue. Rescuers were able to speak to them during their ordeal and send food and drink to them. Eventually, they drilled a hole and winched the men to safety. A TV audience of more than one billion viewers around the world watched the rescue live.

In The Headlines (pages 116-117)

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1 toll | 7 leak |
| | 2 hails | 8 ups |
| | 3 bars | 9 clash |
| | 4 cleared | 10 rule out |
| | 5 seize | 11 pulls out of |
| | 6 brink of | 12 vows |
- 2 Answers to b in particular will vary. Some suggestions are given below:
- 2 a the (US / French / Brazilian, etc.) president has given a speech praising progress made in resolving a dispute
- b where the speech was given; who the dispute is between; what the breakthrough entails; what else needs to be done to reach an agreement and long-term peace; possible threats to the process
- 3 a a (football) club has banned some fans (from attending matches) to try and reduce hooliganism
- b what fans had done (fighting / vandalism / rival fans); how long they're banned: how will they be banned; policing
- 4 a a person called Sanders who was standing trial for bribery has been proved innocent and released

- b who Sanders is; who he was accused of bribing (or receiving bribes from); what evidence showed he was innocent; what Sanders will do next
- 5 a police have raided a house and found £10 million worth of drugs
- b where the house was; who it was owned by; any arrests made; how it fits in with current policing and government policy; war on drugs
- 6 a Boca (football / basketball, etc.) team have won a game which means they are very likely to win the league they are competing in
- b who they beat (maybe rival team); the score; who scored; how many more points or wins they need to win the title; who are their rivals; comments from the manager (maybe refusing to count their chickens!)
- 7 a the government or big business has a plan to cut jobs
- b who exactly is cutting jobs and why; what sector the jobs are in; how many; response (denial maybe) from the 'cutters'; response of other political parties if government is cutting the jobs; response from the unions or workers (shock / concern / defiance); plan for industrial action
- 8 a a businessperson / company called Kirov has bought a lot more shares in a company called Mac Industries because they want to take it over
- b who Kirov is; what Mac does; how big Kirov's stake is (before and now); why they want to take over Mac; what their plans are; current financial state of Mac; share price
- 9 a there was a union rally where people came together to listen to speeches and at some point there was some trouble between the people in the crowd and police
- b what the rally was for; who held it and where; what caused the disturbance; how the police responded; any arrests or injuries; response from police and demonstrators or union (blaming each other?)

- 10 a a group / union representing teachers has said they are not going to go on strike as a way of fighting against their pay being cut
b why the teachers' pay is being cut and by how much; why they have decided not to strike; what their employers or the government have said
- 11 a a sportsperson called Kohl has been in the news because of an affair or because of some incident involving sex, and has decided not to participate in the Open as a result to avoid being in the spotlight (both golf and tennis have Open championships so it's probably one of these sports)
b what the sex scandal was; why he or she pulled out; what the event organisers say
- 12 a a person called Hector (politician / sport star / business person) is promising to continue in their position having said something that has offended people
b who Hector is; what he or she said; response of the people who were offended by outburst
- 4 Conversation 1**
1 Story 4: Sanders cleared of bribery charges (got off / has been lining his own pocket)
2 Agree
Conversation 2
1 Story 7: Leak reveals plan to slash jobs
2 Agree
Conversation 3
1 Story 11: Kohl pulls out of Open over sex scandal (having affair / playing tennis)
2 Agree
Conversation 4
1 Story 12: Hector vows to continue despite outburst
2 Disagree
Conversation 5
1 Story 3: Club bars fans in crackdown on hooliganism
2 Agree
- 5** 1 a 's been lining
b was dismissed
2 a coming up
b is, stirring up
3 a 're making
b cares
4 a Put yourself
b 'll blow over
5 a aren't, being prosecuted
b should be locked up
- 6** The following are the rhetorical questions and opinions:
Conversation 1
Well, what did you expect? It's one rule for us and another for them, isn't it?
= I didn't expect him to be found guilty.
Conversation 2
(example used in Student's Book)
Conversation 3
What's it got to do with us? And what's it got to do with playing tennis?
= Having an affair has nothing to do with us or playing tennis.
Conversation 4
Can you imagine the pressure politicians are under when there's so much news coverage?
= I think politicians are under huge pressure which is why I have sympathy if they make a slip.
What are other countries going to think?
= I think they will think badly of us.
Conversation 5
... why on earth aren't they being prosecuted?
= I think they should be prosecuted.
- 7 Possible answers**
1 When a wealthy / powerful person is not punished or is punished lightly for a crime.
2 When talking about a particularly horrible crime.
3 When talking about politicians and corruption.
4 When a young person has insulted an old person or done something crass like taking a selfie at a war memorial.

- 5 When talking about the chances of a sports team in a competition.
- 6 When powerful countries threaten to invade another or impose sanctions.
- 7 When there has been another example of something bad and nothing has been done.
- 8 When someone behaves a certain way and subsequently receives particular treatment as a result of the way they have behaved (for example, if you are violent, people are likely to be violent to you in return).

The Hunt For News (pages 118-119)

1 Possible answers

Well-known international celebrity magazines:

Hello, OK

Ways of gathering celebrity news: reporting official announcements by celebrities (e.g. on their websites or when promoting a film); reporting what celebrities say in interviews or on TV shows; calling agents, publicists, family and friends and celebrities themselves; paying for information from the general public (e.g. photos taken of a celebrity in a nightclub by a club-goer, information from waiters or doormen of clubs or restaurants); getting 'exclusives' from exes or from disaffected people who once worked for or with a celebrity; following a celebrity or waiting for them outside their house or at places they go to (e.g. paparazzi photographers); following the tweets of a celebrity; stalking celebrities or going through their bins, or otherwise invading their privacy

3 Possible answers

- 1 Students may (or may not) share the sympathy (and respect) of the writer with the fact that 'paps' work long hours, often for not much money.
- 2 The students may (or may not) find the story of 'paps' and teens hanging around together amusing: they are moaning about different things, waiting for a boy band star who isn't

even there to come out of a restaurant. The downbeat 'optimism' of the final paragraph is funny, too.

- 3 Students may possibly find Miguel's defence and justification of his profession, and his analogy to hunting, annoying; the writer's sympathy may annoy them, as might her complaint about hard work and her writing style.
 - 4 Most would probably agree with this. However, Miguel's assertion that 'respect' between hunter and hunted is important may be questionable.
 - 5 Students might argue that she is on the side of the 'paps', sharing their experiences, and coming round to their views and quoting their justifications; she doesn't present or empathise with an alternative view.
 - 6 Students' own views
- 1 A day ago I would've looked at the figure on the page jumping out of a cab on a damp street and pitied her for the life she has to lead – the intrusions, the hassle, the lack of privacy.
 - 2 'She's wearing the same outfit as always. She knows we won't be able to sell on the photos.' He shows me an almost identical shot from a week before.
 - 3 We spend the next three hours hanging around, the paps gossiping and moaning about the business – the dream shot, rumours of affairs, agencies squeezing prices – and the teenage fans discussing ...
 - 4 The best we get is a minor soap star, who Miguel spots en route eating a hotdog on a street corner. He seems happy enough to be recognised (though I didn't know him!) and poses for us.
 - 5 Still, Miguel sees it as steadier than the Photojournalism he used to do. He also supplements his income teaching at an art college.
 - 6 You can spend time preparing a hide and sit for hours up a tree waiting for a deer to appear and then, when it does,

you screw up the shot and it's gone – you've literally blown your chance.

- 7 There's a phone call. Apparently, Leo is at Up&Down. The chase is on again.
- 5 *landing our own big fish* – this is a play on words in part because they are outside a fish restaurant called Catch. *Big fish* here means 'someone important'. When you land a fish you catch it. You can also land a big prize.
revulsion – feel disgusted or revolted (rather than
I feel admiration / respect; revulsion here is the opposite of admiration / respect)
on the go – working / travelling non stop (*sixteen hours and very tired* + link with go)
dead on my feet – absolutely exhausted (link with
dead and being on the go)
scuttle – move quickly like a crab (*scuttle down the street* helps to guess general meaning)
slipped out – leave quietly / secretly (as above: the pattern of *slipped out* of a side entrance will help. If students know *slip* as in *slip on a banana skin* maybe it will also help)
en route – on the way (students will know route and / or recognise French). Note the pronunciation in English: /ɒn 'ru:t/.
click bait – eye-catching headlines which tempt you to click on them to find out more – this generates advertising revenue (example of a headline given in the text)
remains upbeat – stays positive / happy (the context of the story – despite the slow day they are still positive)
screw up the shot – make a mess of the shot (*it's gone* shows they didn't catch it / but other times you *hit the target*)

6 Possible answers

For: invasion of privacy; can hurt people emotionally; can drive celebrities to despair, even suicide; everybody has a right to privacy; unfair on celebrities to have such intrusion; unfair on the families

and friends of celebrities; can lead to fights, accidents

Against: freedom of the press; celebrities want publicity when it suits them, so why should they have privacy when it doesn't suit them?; it's part of the business – without the public's need for gossip, there would be no celebrities; they have fame and wealth, so why should they have privacy?; if our privacy laws were really strict, the press wouldn't be able to report on and expose the bad things people do

- 7 1 c When the going gets tough, the tough get going
 2 f People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
 3 k When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
 4 h If you can't beat them, join them.
 5 g It takes all sorts to make a world.
 6 b The early bird catches the worm.
 7 e Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
 8 j If it ain't broke, don't fix it.
 9 l Too many cooks spoil the broth.
 10 d Every cloud has a silver lining.
 11 a The grass is always greener on the other side.
 12 i Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
- 9 1 Takes all sorts
 2 let's not count our chickens
 3 when in Rome
 4 glass houses and all that
 5 too many cooks
 6 if it ain't broke

10 Possible answers

One possible example for each of the remaining sayings:

- A: I can't believe you carried on running with that blister on your foot.
 B: Hey well, you know what they say – when the going gets tough.
- A: Even Dad was up dancing by the end and he hates dancing.
 B: Well, if you can't beat them.

- A: Are you really going to get up at five to go down to the market?
 B: Hey, the early bird catches the worm.

- A: Can't be a genuine Rolex.
 B: Almost certainly not but never look a gift horse – it seems to work OK.

- A: I got quite a good redundancy payment in the end.
 B: Oh well, every cloud.
 A: I keep think maybe I'd be better off working for a bigger company.
 B: Yeah maybe, but the grass is always greener, isn't it? There'll be frustration there too.

On The Hour, Every Hour (pages 120-121)

- 1 Politician (Finance Minister) has retired (or been sacked – countered rumours she'd been forced out)
 - 2 Two people died in a riot in Manova
 - 3 Interest rates are going to rise
 - 4 Footballer (Jermaine Johnson) is not playing in match (World Cup qualifier)
 - 5 Celebrity couple have won a court (libel) case
 - 6 A (sniffer) dog has won a medal
-
- 5 1 health grounds, a private matter – the minister is apparently resigning on health grounds and doesn't want to say more because it is a private matter
 - 2 petrol bomb, tear gas – there's been rioting over government reforms – police say two men apparently died when a petrol bomb hit a car which exploded; demonstrators say the two men were crushed when the crowd fled from police tear gas by running down narrow side streets. Government rejected demands to change course.
 - 3 the base rate, inflation – the base rate is set to rise to 4% in order to control inflation (and it may rise higher – refused to rule out); it's feared increase may trigger an economic slowdown, but food and fuel costs still rising
 - 4 thigh strain, on good form – goalkeeper and captain can't play because of a thigh strain, but the manager is confident the replacement will be fine as he's on good form
 - 5 sham marriage, an appeal – the celebrity couple were accused by a paper of being in a sham marriage and they took the paper to court where they won the case (awarded \$560,000 damages which they are donating to charity). The newspaper is thinking of appealing against the decision.
 - 6 bomb disposal, bravery – a sniffer dog (Bodge) received a medal for bravery for his work in a bomb disposal unit – helped to find 200 bombs and mines which were deactivated
-
- 6 1 True: ... *I've never denied being a long-term opponent, but I lost that argument.*
 - 2 Still unclear: *she refused to comment further on the health reasons for her departure.*
 - 3 Still unclear: *There are conflicting reports about the deaths.*
 - 4 Still unclear: the President claims the silent majority should speak up
 - 5 True: ... *as you said, it wouldn't be a great surprise if there were further hikes later on in the year.*
 - 6 Still unclear: not mentioned how he got the injury
 - 7 False: *The team have struggled and must win if they are to go through to the finals next year.*
 - 8 True: ... *promised to donate the money to charity. / They would also like to make clear that all the proceeds from this decision will be given to good causes, because this case was never about personal gain, only about personal truth.*
 - 9 Still unclear: not mentioned
 - 10 False: he works for the Army (work in a bomb disposal unit, worked in several war zones, his handler, Corporal Hassan Cleaver)

8 Possible answers

- 1 She acknowledged there had been division on the issue.
- 2 She denied being a long-term opponent.
- 3 She refused to comment on the health reasons for her departure.
- 4 Police assured reporters that the men died when a car exploded.
- 5 The president rejected demands for the government to change tack.
- 6 The president urged the silent majority to make their voices heard.
- 7 The newspaper accused them of entering into the marriage purely for their mutual benefit.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 cited (state that something is ...)
- 2 urged (reiterate that everyone who could, should ...)
- 3 refused (rejected the idea of cooperating)
- 4 blamed (criticise for)
- 5 announced (notify someone)
- 6 instructed (demand someone do)
- 7 pleaded (beg for)
- 8 boasting (praise someone for)
- 9 considered (threaten to do something)
- 10 warned (criticise someone for doing something)

- 9 1 I heard on the news that he'd *admitted* / *denied* / ~~*been accused*~~ stealing over £1,000,000. ... been accused **of** stealing ...
- 2 In the end, she *convinced* / ~~*suggested*~~ / *persuaded* us all to go to the show. ... suggested **we all go** to the show.
- 3 When I saw her, she was ~~*telling*~~ / *grumbling* / *insisting* that she can't handle the weather here. ... telling me that ...
- 4 My aunt *urged* / ~~*recommended*~~ / *advised* me to go and get it looked at by a specialist. ... recommended that I go ...
- 5 He's ~~*confirmed*~~ / ~~*discussed*~~ / *vowed* never to marry again. ... confirmed **that he's** never **going** to marry again

... discussed never **marrying** again ...

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 anger at the tax
- 2 to me that she had
- 3 he would have it done / it would be done
- 4 urged us to visit him
- 5 voiced / expressed concern that the situation
- 6 threatened to get / have me sacked
- 7 acknowledged that the plan was

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 assurance that
- 2 criticism about
- 3 invitation to
- 4 announcement that they are getting married
- 5 confession to
- 6 recommendations for
- 7 refusal to
- 8 encouragement to students who want to

Unit 14

Opener (page 123)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows an auction at Sotheby's.
There are a number of paintings on show.
People in the audience are making bids.

2 Possible answers

Students' own ideas
Other good investments might be in
stocks and shares, diamonds, a local
company you know about, your own
business.

Business Matters (pages 124-125)

1 Possible answers

Good things about running a business
include being your own boss, being able to
make your own plans and fulfil your own
dreams, the chance to become rich if you
are successful, the sense of achievement.
Bad things include the pressure and stress,
the risk of losing a lot of money or going
bankrupt if you fail, the long hours.

- 2 1 different: an upturn in sales = sales
increase // a decline in sales = sales go
down
- 2 same meaning in context: you have lots
of people who know, like and buy your
product
- 3 same meaning in context: you've
received a lot of orders
- 4 same meaning in context: relocating
and moving different: rent = only the
money you pay to use the office or
factory space // overheads = rent as
well as wages, gas, electricity, water,
etc.
- 5 different: lay off = make redundant //
employ = give jobs to
- 6 same meaning in context: start to sell
shares to the public for the first time
- 7 same meaning in context: pick up and
get better = improve
different: end up going under = go
bankrupt and thus have to close //
have to make serious

cutbacks = survive as a company, but
only after cutting costs dramatically

- 8 same meaning in context
- 9 different: diversify the range = branch
out and start selling a wider range of
products and services // consolidate =
stick with what you have, focus on core
strengths and protect and develop
what's already there
- 10 different: take staff on = employ
people // make staff redundant = make
them unemployed
- 11 same meaning in context
- 12 different: terminating = you already
have a contract but have decided to
end it // pitch for a contract = try to
win the contract

3 Possible answers

There are no definite fixed answers, and it
is best to work with what students come
up with. However, in case they get stuck,
here are some probable responses:

- 1 *upturn in sales* – better advertising and
marketing, economy is picking up,
product is becoming better known
decline in sales – product is becoming
outdated, cheaper rival products have
appeared
- 2 *solid client base / loyal customers* –
years of work building this up, good
product, excellent aftersales service,
good reps
- 3 *Inundated / flooded* – the result of
advertising, celebrity endorsement,
being picked up on by the media, etc.
- 4 *relocating / moving* – usually a cost-
cutting measure, but could be to be
nearer manufacturing centre, nearer
transportation links or where the main
business is
- 5 *lay off* – need to cut costs, business
could be in financial trouble or could
want to increase profits by cutting
costs
employ – business is booming,
expanding, demand is up so need more
people
- 6 *floating / launching* – need investment
and this is one way to get it whilst
retaining basic control of the firm

- 7 *pick up / get better soon* – things need to improve through better advertising or improving product, business is in financial trouble, losing money, need to make major savings; maybe there's a recession or products are outdated end up going under – going out of business because sales aren't improving have to make serious cutbacks – have to make people redundant, reduce quality of goods, reduce salaries
- 8 *hanging in / surviving* – company has maybe cut back a bit, cut down on lavish spending, salary cuts, diversifying range of products and services or sending business overseas where salaries and costs are less
- 9 *diversify* – because core products are no longer as profitable as they once were consolidate – no money to really expand or add new products so what there is now is good enough but needs updating to make it more saleable, build on what there is
- 10 *take staff on* – business is doing really well, company is expanding, demand is up, more people needed make staff redundant – company is in financial trouble so need to cut costs so fewer people needed
- 11 *downturn / drop in sales* – product is perhaps becoming outdated, cheaper rival products have appeared
- 12 *terminating* – maybe had a row with the Russian partner; feel treated unfairly, don't trust them anymore; contract is impossible to fulfill; they've breached the contract, etc.
pitching – you want to win the contract as it'd be lucrative for you; need the contract in order to expand

4 Conversation 1

- 1 to check whether the delivery sent out on Monday has arrived yet
- 2 Business is OK. They're hanging in. Sales have actually picked up a bit this quarter. They've taken on a couple of new people.

- 3 second speaker's child, her husband / partner, her holiday in Crete

Conversation 2

- 1 to sort out a time for a meeting during the trade fair next week
 - 2 Not too bad. Planned relocation will save money as overheads will be cheaper, but some staff are threatening to leave the company if it goes ahead.
 - 3 the draw for the European Championships
- 5
- 1 I was just panicking over nothing
 - 2 Sales have actually picked up a bit this quarter
 - 3 we've actually taken on a couple of new people
 - 4 she's crawling around everywhere (and babbling away to herself all the time)
 - 5 (He's been away a lot with work recently), which has been a bit of a pain, (but hopefully that'll ease off a bit soon).
 - 6 I saw the draw for the European Championships
 - 7 Don't count your chickens yet!
 - 8 just think of all the savings you'll make on your overheads
 - 9 And on wages if half the staff who're threatening to leave actually do!
 - 10 Is Thursday any use to you?

7 Possible answers

- 1 How's business? / How're things going?
- 2 How did you end up in this job? / How did you get this job?
- 3 How are things over there? / How's the economy (doing) there?
- 4 How are the kids? / How are your kids?
- 5 Lovely weather, isn't it? / Isn't it amazing weather?
- 6 How's your week been? / Good week? / Have you had a good week?
- 7 How's your team doing? / Is your team having a good season?
- 8 What are you doing / up to tonight?
- 9 How was your holiday? / So what was your holiday like?
- 10 How was your journey / the flight?

Banking On Change (pages 126-127)

- 1 There are no fixed answers. Work with whatever students come up with. You may want to give one example to get the ball rolling.

For example: hacking into someone's bank account and stealing money, making counterfeit money, banks illegally fixing certain rates to guarantee more profits

- 2 Work with your students' answers.

However, here are four possible ways of interpreting the headline, plus a summarising statement:

- a four Icelandic bankers have been prosecuted (for fraud)
- b the writer thinks this is good because it's one of the first times people who've committed crimes inside banks have been prosecuted – rather than just the banks as institutions getting fined – so it's putting the people first before the institutions
- c this may make some people inside banks think twice and take more individual responsibility for their actions
- d finally – and students may not get this – it means banks may now become more people-friendly and people-centred and better with customers too. In short, putting people first in terms of the legal process may help banks get better at putting customers first, rather than simply seeking profit.

- 3 1 No. It was because they knew about the poor financial state of the bank and to try and cover this up and calm shareholders, they illegally lent money to someone who bought a share in the firm. This was intended to boost confidence, but they had actually lent the buyer the cash illegally. This is what they were arrested for: fraud, in essence.

- 2 Not explicitly stated, but presumably because they hired excellent lawyers, evidence was hard to access, the bank itself may not have been cooperative,

there were bankruptcy procedures to go through first, etc.

- 3 That it's easy to see – you don't have to be good at maths to see that the money the UK government has given the banks to bail them out is much more than the money the banks have paid in fines.
- 4 A period of austerity is a time when the government dramatically reduces public spending and makes lots of cuts to the public sector. The writer clearly doesn't agree with it as the writer is angry about the amount spent bailing out banks – and points to Iceland to suggest another way of sorting out this problem is possible,
- 5 Banks were part of local communities and so were more likely to protect investments, support local firms, and avert risks as people working in the banks may even have known the people whose money they held.
- 6 Optimistic. The writer sees the Icelandic situation as offering an alternative model of hope, believes we can change things for the better and believes banks can return to a more people-centred way of working.

- 6 1 Defining the noun: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11
Adding extra non-essential information: 4, 5, 7, 8, 12

- 2
- 1 some kind of organism
- 2 some kind of organism
- 3 people
- 4 jail sentences
- 5 the sale of a 5% stake in the bank
- 6 the people
- 7 a period of recession and austerity
- 8 the Icelandic situation
- 9 more important reason
- 10 a time
- 11 the bank
- 12 local people

- 3 1 *that* – to refer to the organism as a thing, which is the subject of this clause here

- 2 *whose* – to refer to purpose ‘belonging to’ the organism: its purpose / the organism’s purpose
 - 3 no relative pronoun – see 4 at end
 - 4 *of which* – to refer back to two of the jail sentences, which are the subjects of the relative clause here
 - 5 *whereby* – to show the process by which something happened, to explain the reason for a previously mentioned action
 - 6 *who* – to refer back to the people, who are the subject of this clause
 - 7 *during which time* – to refer back to the period of recession and austerity and to introduce what happened within that time
 - 8 *where* – to refer to the situation and to introduce what happened in this situation
 - 9 *why* – it links with the ‘reason’ and introduces which reason is being talked about here
 - 10 *when* – refers back to ‘a time’ and introduces what happened in this time
 - 11 no relative pronoun – see 4 at end
 - 12 *some of whom* – refers back to the people, the subjects of this clause
- 4 no need for a relative pronoun in 3 and 11 because we often don’t use a relative pronoun / adverb in defining relative clauses when the noun they relate to is the object of the clause

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 a correct
- 1 b correct
- 2 a correct
- 2 b incorrect – need to add a preposition:
The company in which he invested all his savings went bust.
- 3 a incorrect – should be whose not who’s
- 3 b correct
- 4 a correct
- 4 b incorrect – can’t use that to introduce a nondefining relative clause, should be who here instead
- 5 a correct
- 5 b incorrect – need another comma added in to enclose the non-defining clause: Taxpayers, many of whom have

debts themselves, are paying for the banks’ losses.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 We have to identify areas in which improvements can be made.
 - 2 My boss, whose office is next to mine, heard everything.
 - 3 In January, we borrowed €10,000, most of which has already been spent.
 - 4 For the starting point of our study we chose 2004, the year in which our president submitted his first budget.
 - 5 I wanted to explore the extent to which large corporations influence the economic health of nations.
 - 6 We have over 9,000 employees, the vast majority of whom are based in China.
 - 7 We’ve reached a crucial point, beyond which we cannot cut costs any further without having to lay people off.
 - 8 The S and L bank, which was bailed out by the government and whose executives were imprisoned for fraud, has finally returned to profit.
- 7 There are no fixed answers needed here. Work with what students come up with. Here is a sample answer to provide as an example:
- 1 In our country, we are currently in a situation ... *we have never faced before / which could lead to serious unrest / in which thousands face a life of unemployment*
Note that the phrases provided can be followed by a preposition and a relative pronoun, so make sure students are aware of the following:
 - 1 a situation in which
 - 2 cases in which
 - 3 the point at which
 - 4 no reason for / why
 - 5 the way in which
 - 6 the extent to which

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 f Our founder was Mr Johnson, after whom the company is named.
- 2 e We’re lucky enough to have an incredible team, without whom we

- would never have survived this difficult year.
- 3 c After much research, we've come up with a prototype with which we're all very satisfied.
 - 4 a We're conducting research into the Kazakh market, about which we currently know very little.
 - 5 b I'd like to say thanks in particular to my boss, from whom I've learned a huge amount.
 - 6 d Naturally, we are all influenced by the things with which we surround ourselves.

Exercise 4, Grammar reference

- 1 Our founder was Mr Johnson, who the company is named after.
 - 2 We're lucky enough to have an incredible team, which we would never have survived this difficult year without.
 - 3 After much research, we've come up with a prototype which we're all very satisfied with.
 - 4 We're conducting research into the Kazakh market, which we currently know very little about.
 - 5 I'd like to say thanks in particular to my boss, who I've learned a huge amount from.
 - 6 Naturally, we are all influenced by the things (which / that) we surround ourselves with.
- 8 plus ça change (French) = the more things change, the more they stay the same; a way of saying, in a resigned way, that nothing changes no matter what you do
 prima donna (Italian) = literally the first woman, so used to describe the lead female dancer or singer in an opera; often used to describe someone (male or female) who is egotistical and demanding
 fait accompli (French) = a situation or choice which has already been made (so you can't change it – you have to accept it)
 a faux pas (French) = literally, a false step; an embarrassing mistake

déjà vu (French) = literally, already seen; when you feel you have been somewhere or done something before
 zeitgeist (German) = spirit of the age; used to describe something that captures that spirit
 en route (French) = on the way (to)
 guerrilla (Spanish) = revolutionary fighter; a positive word to describe freedom fighters or revolutionaries
 chef (French) = cook; used to suggest a cook with status (i.e. in a good restaurant or hotel); people sometimes say 'compliments to the chef' to be polite when complimenting the person who has cooked, whether they are professional or not
 plaza (Spanish) = big square in a town
 angst (German) = feeling of worry about how to behave and what will happen
 macho (Spanish) = stereotypically masculine; often used negatively in English to describe overly aggressive or 'showy' behaviour
 au fait (French) = knowledgeable about
 fiasco (Italian) = a disaster; used to describe a situation that has become chaotic
 kitsch (German) = popular but bad taste
 trek (Afrikaans*) = long walk or hike through difficult terrain
 *Afrikaans is a derivation of Dutch and is spoken in South Africa.

- 9 1 zeitgeist
- 2 plazas
- 3 guerrillas
- 4 fait accompli
- 5 macho
- 6 angst
- 7 a faux pas
- 8 kitsch
- 9 déjà vu

Any Other Business (pages 128-129)

- 1 Possible answers
 Work with students' ideas. Here are some possibilities (but note that these are expanded on largely in Exercise 2):

business taxes: too high / too low, avoid / evade

cutting costs: losing jobs, profit and loss

an industrial dispute: unions, strike, a breakdown of relations

a new product: launch, sales and marketing, innovation

sales: competitive, marketing, losing, increasing

a takeover: losing jobs, hostile, redundancies

2 1 a new product

You launch a prototype of a new product to get feedback on it from possible users / reviewers, to see if it works OK, etc.

If you can identify *a gap in the market*, it might mean there's a space / an opportunity to sell your new product into. You usually first identify the gap, then start designing and making the product.

You conduct focus groups to identify gaps in the market, see how people feel about existing products, get feedback on prototypes.

You may get *positive feedback* on existing products, prototypes or new products from focus groups or users.

2 an industrial dispute

There are *ongoing negotiations* between unions and management to try and avert a strike or to come to an agreement on pay increases or hours. A union or workers make *pay demands* when they want more money.

If both sides can *reach an acceptable compromise*, the industrial action will be averted or end if already started.

Both sides probably need to *have a plan B* in case their main plan of action doesn't work.

Unions *may threaten* to call a strike if their demands aren't met

3 a takeover

A small company may be happy to be taken over if they feel the big company *is a good fit* for them. If the offer is large enough, the board will

recommend it to shareholders, who may well then decide to sell.

If an offer is rejected, the prospective buyers may *up the offer* (come back with an increased offer).

A *hostile bid* is when a company tries to buy a company which doesn't want to be bought and which will fight the attempted takeover.

If shareholders *raise their stake* in a company, it means they buy more shares. This may mean they are closer to overall control / ownership and put pressure on other shareholders to sell the whole firm to them.

4 cutting costs

A company will *undertake restructuring* to reorganise the way it is run to make it more efficient and profitable.

A company will *scale back* output / production, advertising or recruitment to cut costs.

A company will *outsource* work to get it done more cheaply somewhere else.

To cut costs a company may *lay people off* (make them redundant).

A company will *negotiate new deals with suppliers* to get better prices and cut costs.

5 sales

Companies hope their staff will *exceed targets* by selling more than they were asked to do.

When a new company or product appears they *start from a low base* – they don't expect to sell many to begin with, and so make it easy to, say, increase by 100% over a number of years.

A company or sales person always hopes to *seal a major deal* and sell a lot of products at a good profit.

Perhaps having sealed a major deal, company sales or profit might *increase fourfold* – sell four times more than previously achieved.

A company's products might *be dropped by a client* because they are no longer popular.

6 business taxes

Big firms may *lobby* the government not to increase business taxes – they may well win concessions from the government, who reduce increases they were planning to make.

Businesses will claim that more taxes will hit profits, which will *affect their bottom line*, and make them less profitable and less competitive.

If business taxes are increased, this money could be used to *fund more government programmes*.

- 4
- 1 *agenda* = a list of things to be discussed at a meeting
 - 2 *the chair* = the person in charge of running the meeting
 - 3 *sales* = the department responsible for selling what's in stock; marketing = this department liaises with customers, promotes the product in the market, helps the organisation see how it needs to modify its product offerings, pricing and communication so that it meets the needs of the distribution channel or end customers
 - 4 *minute-taker* = takes minutes, which are the official written records made during the meeting
 - 5 *AOB* = any other business. At the end of a business meeting, there is an opportunity for anyone present to bring up anything important that needs to be discussed or a decision made that wasn't on the agenda.

- 5
- 2 f
 - 3 b
 - 4 e
 - 5 a
 - 6 d

7 Possible answers

There are no fixed answers to this, nor is there an expected way of students taking minutes. However, here is a short possible set of minutes:

Item 1

Henry stated that the company is set to make a substantial loss this year.

Reasons: volatile year for everyone in the industry; also the company underperformed

Rachel pointed out that sales in Eastern Europe exceeded targets.

Henry feels the way forward is to cut back on costs by renegotiating deals with suppliers and scaling back operations, with only voluntary redundancies.

Peter asked Henry to put together some costed proposals for cutbacks to present at the meeting next week.

Item 2

Alex presented a prototype of the Shoe Saver – a compact box that removes all shoe smells. It uses tiny particles of silver to kill the microbes that cause odours.

Alex stated that unit costs are between €35 and €45.

Marta looks to retail at between €100 and €120.

Alex hopes to outsource production to bring significant savings.

Rachel estimated sales in the region of 10,000 units in the first year, followed by 30,000 in year two, 100,000 in year three and a quarter of a million by year four.

Henry questioned whether people want to pay €120 euros for the Shoe Saver.

Marta argued that the Shoe Saver is far more effective than sprays and insoles currently on the market. It could extend a shoe's life by up to 50%, so it'd pay for itself.

Marta pointed out that the initial market is not actually homes but health clubs and gyms. Longer term, growth would come from high-end consumers and already had some positive feedback from focus groups.

Alex said that they had patented a couple of the manufacturing processes involved to give the company an edge over any competitors.

- 9
- 1 Not quite accurate – he does say it's been a volatile year for everyone in the industry but that they can't blame that and have to accept they've underperformed

- 2 Not accurate – she points out they've exceeded sales targets, so have done very well there
 - 3 Accurate – she says, 'I would've thought we were at the limit, to be honest. People are already overstretched.'
 - 4 Not accurate – he said there would be some but that hopefully they'd be voluntary, not compulsory
 - 5 Accurate – amazing / very impressive and general sounds of agreement
 - 6 Not accurate – Marta expects them to retail at between €100 and €120 – not €130
 - 7 Accurate – 'we're looking at a deal to outsource production, which could bring significant savings.'
 - 8 Accurate – 'a quarter of a million by year four'
 - 9 Accurate – '... have you really thought this through? You know, there's already a range of products that can solve this problem. Will people really want to pay €120 for this?'
 - 10 Not quite accurate – she did estimate shoes will last 50% longer but main market isn't rich homes, but health clubs and gyms – and it's not initial sales that were very good, but feedback from focus groups – only a prototype
 - 11 Accurate – 'What about patents? Is this original technology?'
 - 12 Accurate – '... that's not something we control, but we have patented a couple of the manufacturing processes that we think will give us an edge over any competitors.'
- Marta says, 'we'll have a head start in establishing the brand.'

Video 7: Counterfeit Strategy (page 130)

1 Possible answers

People buy counterfeit goods because they are cheap, because they want to have designer brands but can't afford them, and sometimes to protest against big businesses that charge a lot for their products.

Banknotes have a serial number, a watermark, a line through them, a complex design and colouring, and use a very particular type of paper.

- 2 1 The notes are printed on special paper – a cotton and linen combination. Red and blue security fibres are woven into the paper.
A fluorescent thread printed with microscopic text is also woven in. They use optical variable ink, which changes colour in different lights.
- 2 They bleach lower denomination notes and reprint them with higher values. They use drugstore glitter to mimic the way optical variable ink changes colour in different lights.

4 Possible answers

Expect something like this, if not these exact words. You could listen to their answers and if necessary say the words yourself.

The counterfeiter approaches a *victim* saying he needs to *offload* a large sum of what he claims is genuine currency – *at a discount*.

The counterfeiter claims the money has been *died* black to *avoid* detection by the police.

The victim is shown how the bills can be cleaned *in a matter of seconds* and they'll use a *genuine bill* that has been dyed black for this trick.

The victim is often given a *special solution* when they *pay* for the (counterfeit) currency to clean the notes but often it's little more than water and vitamins.

US currency is given a *revamp* every seven to ten years to stop counterfeiters.

Large volumes of counterfeit currency have been coming out of Colombia. It's usually very high quality.

Review 7 (page 131)**Exercise 1**

- 1 during
- 2 when
- 3 *fait*
- 4 whom
- 5 told / urged / advised / warned
- 6 *accompli*
- 7 where
- 8 threaten
- 9 admit
- 10 lining

Exercise 2

- 1 forgive him for forgetting
- 2 The grass is always greener
- 3 don't count your chickens
- 4 the point where
- 5 blame myself for not noticing
- 6 by which means they had

Exercise 3

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1 of | 4 applying |
| 2 most of which | 5 on going |
| 3 en | 6 for whom |

Exercise 4

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

Exercise 5

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1 from | 4 in |
| 2 with | 5 over |
| 3 of | 6 in, on |

Exercise 6

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 fourfold | 4 concessions |
| 2 diversify | 5 projections |
| 3 shareholders | 6 relocate |

Exercise 7

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 upturn | 7 hanging in |
| 2 take on | 8 gone under |
| 3 weather | 9 solid |
| 4 scale back | 10 cash flow |
| 5 laying, off | 11 consolidate |
| 6 pick up | 12 pitching |

Unit 15

Opener (page 133)

1 Possible answers

The photo looks like it comes from an advertisement or magazine supplement of the 1950s or 1960s. However, as it is poking fun at the times, it could be a more modern photograph, designed to make a statement about women's roles at that time. From the fashions, styles and the appearance of the models, it could be European or American. The photo shows mod cons of the 1960s, and 'modern living' with functional furniture, and modern appliances.

It may be trying to sell the vacuum cleaner – with this vacuum cleaner, it's easy to clean the house. It may be making a statement about how women have to be 'superwomen' – looking great, and doing all the household chores. Or it may be amusingly mocking the conventions of the period – women were expected to do everything about the house while the rest of the family took her role for granted.

The photo, probably in jest, reflects an era when men went to work and women were housewives, when families were nuclear (mum, dad and children), and when families were aspirational in a growing, thriving, optimistic capitalist society – everybody wanted all the new modern conveniences.

- 2 1920s: women's fashion entered the modern era, they started wearing short skirts or trousers, loose dresses with no waistline / beads or long necklaces; men's fashion became less formal, shorter jackets, wider trousers (Oxford bags) and sweaters; known as 'The Jazz Age' – jazz music became widely popular, the Charleston was a very popular dance; post-war boom, trade union movement and Labour party – socialist politics (post-revolution in Russia) on the rise, plus increasing rights for women
1940s: plain clothes, 'sensible' shoes because of the war and rationing; in the

early 40s the most popular music style was swing, later crooning singers like Frank Sinatra as well as big bands were popular; during the war more women were working because men were fighting – see Unit 12; in UK the Labour government in 1945 led to the NHS and Welfare State

1960s: skinny sharp suits and short hair (early 60s), long hair and hippy look (late 60s), women's fashion = mini skirts, high boots, bell-bottom jeans; more acceptable for women to wear trousers; rise of pop music – Beatles, Rolling Stones; Women's liberation movement, free love, some breaking down of traditional families
1980s: power dressing – shoulder pads and big hair, New Romantic fashion, lots of accessories, men wearing make-up; electronic music, hard rock, hip-hop, New Romantics and pop; conservative politics, privatisation, increasing role of business, undermining of unions, beginning of globalisation

1990s: the grunge look, the 'Rachel' haircut (from the character in Friends), increase in tattoos and piercings, longer hair for men; teen pop and dancepop were popular = Spice Girls, Backstreet Boys, alternative rock = Nirvana, grunge = Foo Fighters, rock = Oasis and Blur; Tamagotchi (the electronic pet from Japan), home computers and mobile phones become popular, the fall of Communism, release of Nelson Mandela
2000s: mix of many previous fashions – revivals of 1950s, 1960s and 1980s, loose hanging jeans, baseball caps, general informality, hair = bobs and beehives for women, spiky hair for men; hip-hop, teen pop, rock music; wars, anti-war movements, fear of terrorism, growth of the Internet and social media like Facebook and Twitter, increased globalisation, global financial crisis

In Style (pages 134-135)

- 2 1 c seam = sewn joint of the clothes

- 2 i skinny = describes a very thin person or sometimes jeans, dress or top
- 3 f zipped = has a zip instead of buttons
- 4 e spotted = a pattern with spots; you can have a spot (of oil or food) on your shirt
- 5 g laces = string to tie your shoes
- 6 d a strap = part of a bag, watch, dress, etc. that you hold or keeps it fixed in place
- 7 a a wig = false hair used when someone is bald or dressing up – it replaces or covers hair and could be of various styles
- 8 h flares = usually jeans with wide bottoms
- 9 b sturdy = usually shoes – big, strong, difficult to break and usually comfortable for walking in

3 Possible answers

from left to right

Photo 1: wool (jacket / cardigan), zip, trendy, sleeve, laces

Photo 2: polyester (catsuit), trendy, collar, a bangle, bushy, a wig, wedges, summery, loud, knee-length

Photo 3: silk (dress), smart, formal, flowery; collar, sleeve, loud

Photo 4: denim, smart, formal, collar, pocket, lapel, sleeve, a belt

Photo 5: denim, silk, scruffy, trendy, stained, frayed, split, ripped, sleeve, loud, revealing

Photo 6: silk, flowery, sleeve, summery

5 Conversation 1

d (*you were a bit of a rock god = past tense, did you spray those on, even in those days*)

Conversation 2

a (*dress split down the seam, it ended up being a bit more revealing than I wanted it to be!*)

Conversation 3

e (*smarten up a bit, clients ... expect something a bit more conventional*)

Conversation 4

g (*look at her outfit, not a trend I like.*

The general way of talking is not what you would say directly to a person – her legs look as if they'd snap in two.)

Conversation 5

c (*not interested in my dress sense, I'll be in a lab all day if I get it, don't want you tripping over when you walk in the room*)

Conversation 6

b (*I just fancied a change, you can have it in a ponytail ... I was a bit sick of it*)

- 6 *Good grief* = an expression of surprise
stuck out like a sore thumb = look obviously and uncomfortably different to the others
see you as a great asset = we think you are good for the company
 go a bit more easy on = use less
she pulls it off = she makes it work / is successful
are really in = are very fashionable
Don't fuss = don't worry and interfere
I wish I could get away with having it (like that) = I wish I could make it work without looking stupid

8 Possible answers

Answers will vary, but here are some examples:

- 1 it's not the kind of thing I'd wear.
- 2 I really like the way it is now.
- 3 that I think the event is going to be quite formal so you might want to wear something else.
- 4 that we don't always agree on certain things.
- 5 it would be a shame to lose his talents here.
- 6 it's a great course, if you want to become a teacher, but you have to be absolutely sure that's what you want to be.

Now Trending (pages 136-137)

1 Possible answers

The man has short hair at the side, long on top with a flick, tattoos and a long beard (all very popular trends among young men in 2015).

Trends may begin because: a celebrity wears a certain style, a film or TV show popularises something, something trends on Twitter or another social network, a major sporting occasion such as the World Cup starts trends, sometimes they start as a joke or a serious world event may affect how people feel about life and the world and cause a trend. Explanations for the rise, peak and fall are provided in the text.

- 2 1 Roots in 2008 global financial crisis – men (having lost power of wealth / control) chose to emphasise their masculinity with extra hair. Then spread through celebrity endorsement.
- 2 Fish who happen to be born with different colouring are able to avoid predators, and their unusual looks can make them more attractive. Bearded men can also appear more attractive because they look different.
- 3 People follow the trend that beards are attractive and in doing so it becomes common / not rare, so the non-bearded man becomes more attractive because they are in the minority.
- 4 They follow a similar pattern in building up slowly, but then reaching a tipping point where they explode.
- 3 1 F (*little could he have known ... his choice of phrase was set to become a trend ...*)
- 2 F (*'peak plastic surgery' is mentioned by social commentators, not the writer*)
- 3 T (Brooks claims there's a deeper underlying cause: evolution. This infers that if something has happened as part of evolution then it's not new.)
- 4 F (*in a bid to explain this, he speculates – it can be interpreted that the paper hasn't proved anything, it's a hypothesis*)
- 5 T (*This will make it less likely to fall prey to predators ... This, in turn, makes it a more attractive partner.*)

6 T (*As the fashion spread, however, it lost its edge and female preferences started shifted again.*)

7 T

8 F (*... I'm not alone in wanting to see the back of grumpy cats ...*)

4 **pinpoint** a very specific tipping point in our culture the question 'Have we reached peak X?' started to **trend**

Emphasise another aspect of masculinity celebrities **pick up** the fashion women **rate** bearded men as more attractive

the paper **speculates**

enjoy an advantage

the fashion loses its edge

trendsetters **champion** ideas / concepts / products

postcards **urge** people

6 **Possible answers**

- 1 It was the mother of all burgers. = It was the biggest and best / worst.
It's the mother of all cocktails.
It was the mother of all headaches.
- 2 If you look up the word 'cute' in the dictionary, you'll find a picture of my son! = to describe someone or something as being the very essence of the word
Look up the word 'idiot' in a dictionary and you'll find a picture of Joe!
- 3 It's politics, but not as we know it. = used to comment on what's seen as a new innovation
It's a phone, but not as we know it.
- 4 It's a fine line between love and hate. = to say something can easily change from one thing to another even if apparently opposite
It's a fine line between pleasure and pain.
It's a fine line between clever and stupid.
- 5 Life's too short for boring shoes. = to say something is a waste of time or should be avoided
Life's too short to get into arguments.
Life's too short to sit through another 'Mission Impossible' film.

- 6 Orange is the new black. = it means 'the latest trend / thing, etc. that shares traits with an older trend / thing'
Gardening is the new rock and roll.
Staying in is the new going out.
- 7 The neighbours from hell! = to say that they are the worst example of a thing you could imagine
It was the holiday from hell.
He's the boss from hell.
- 8 Trouble is my middle name. = to say you have a very strong trait or characteristic
Charm is her middle name.
Fun is his middle name.
- 9 What is this Internet of which you speak? = to pretend that you don't know something everyone knows – especially when it is given as part of a suggestion
What is this microwave oven of which you speak?
Who is this Obama of which you speak?
- 10 You can take the boy out of the city, but you can't take the city out of the boy. = to explain that someone retains a characteristic of a particular place
You can take the boy out of Texas, but you can't take Texas out of the boy.
You can take the girl out of Spain, but you can't take Spain out of the girl.
- 7 1 opt for
2 alone in
3 choice of
4 in turn
5 with some young men responding

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- the game on purpose to
- to his arrival
- reducing costs we have enabled
- in the long term
- accounts for almost / nearly / just under
- were selected / chosen at random
- There was stiff resistance to
- succeeded in bringing
- on a daily basis
- with regard to the overall design

- 8 1 Are there any contemporary fashions you really object ~~with~~ / to / ~~for~~? Why?
- 2 Had you heard ~~about~~ / ~~from~~ / of *hipsters* before this lesson?
- 3 Do you know anyone who'd benefit ~~of~~ / ~~from~~ / ~~by~~ a style makeover?
- 4 Can you think of anything that you're pretty much alone ~~for~~ / in / ~~on~~ liking?
- 5 Have you ever bought any clothes or accessories you were very disappointed ~~with~~ / ~~by~~ / in?
- 6 Do you have a preference ~~to~~ / for / ~~of~~ any particular brands? If so, why?
- 7 Do you think things are better or worse where you live, compared to / ~~from~~ / with five years ago?
- 8 Do you know anyone who shows real dedication ~~for~~ / to / in keeping up with trends?

9 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- A number of factors have contributed to the trend towards small families.
- The news that girls are **at** more risk of online negative experiences comes as no surprise.
- We'd simply never thought it'd be necessary to take out insurance **against** / **for** natural disasters.
- Reactions to the new trend have been very mixed so far, it must be said.
- The magazine prides itself **on** being cutting edge.
- She just seems to be famous **for** being famous.
- The arrival of the miniskirt in the early 1960s symbolised a rejection **of** conservative values.
- On** gaining power, Napoleon introduced new dress codes in court.

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- CORRECT
- Hats were essential clothing ~~during~~ **for** centuries, but during the 20th century they fell out of fashion.
- They have grown ~~in~~ **into** one of the biggest companies in the country.
- It's a translation ~~of~~ **from** Arabic.
- We sometimes have to work ~~until~~ **up to** / **for** seven hours without a break.

- 6 CORRECT
- 7 I somehow managed to crash ~~to~~ **into** the car in front of me.
- 8 We were very close. She was ~~as~~ **like** a mother to me.
- 9 CORRECT
- 10 CORRECT

Model Behaviour (pages 138-139)

1 Possible answers

Popular fashion magazines in the UK: *Elle*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Red*, *Glamour*, *Vogue*, *Grazia*, *Porter*, *GQ*, *Marie Claire*

Some big fashion stars (top models): Kate Moss, Gisele Bundchen, Cara Delevingne, Kendall Jenner

2 Possible answers

- 1 four
- 2 how the media impacts on our mental states
- 3 She's a size 26 model – largest with a mainstream agency – and a 'body-positive activist' who has a campaign to broaden our idea of beauty.
- 4 Dove sells toiletries. Its advertising campaign is called Campaign for Real Beauty, and it started ten years ago.
- 5 Both aim to broaden the definition / images of beauty in the fashion industry and to see beauty as a personal choice.

3 Possible answers

A 'body-positive activist' promotes the idea that everybody should feel positive about their body shape and not feel they should be trying to achieve an ideal shape. The message of the Campaign for Real Beauty (according to Dove) is to celebrate the natural physical variation embodied by all women and inspire them to have the confidence to be comfortable with themselves. Cynics would say it is a way of marketing their own products, and linking their company with the 'body-positive' movement.

- 5 objectification: women are objectified in fashion photos / art; they sometimes engage in self-objectification by criticising themselves selfies: a Dove advert asked teenagers to take selfies and analyse them, and the speaker suggests this is making people address their beauty in objectifying ways!
eating disorder: it's suggested that eating disorders are connected to this self-objectification
manipulative: the speaker finds the Dove adverts manipulative (because they are selling 'beauty products'); Tess Holliday's campaign is less manipulative, but they are both selling beauty
a maths test: in an experiment, women who had previously had to try on a swimsuit did worse in the test than those who'd had to try on a sweater – the implication is that wearing a swimsuit created more self-objectification and anxiety which distracted them from doing the test well
shield: parents need to protect children from the fashion industry
skin-lightening: Dove's parent company sells skin lightening products – it shows how they are encouraging people to conform to an idealised look
role model: parents are better role models than fashion if they don't objectify women or self-objectify

- 6
 - 1 Makes
 - 2 Margot doesn't make this point. She says that the process has existed for centuries. It's not a new phenomenon.
 - 3 Agrees
 - 4 Margot doesn't say whether the research was valid or not
 - 5 Agrees
 - 6 Makes
 - 7 Not stated
 - 8 Makes
- 7
 - 1 unprecedented visual saturation
 - 2 simply flicking through
 - 3 a knock-on effect

- 4 also chimes with
- 5 at the heart
- 6 in terms of
- 7 women's existing insecurities
- 8 rather neatly to

9 Possible answers

As a father, I want girls like my daughter to have equal opportunities to boys.

As a teacher, I think doing hours of homework is unnecessary.

As a daughter, I worry about what will happen when my parents get old.

As a good citizen, I always try to vote.

As someone who often plays football in parks, I find it annoying when dog owners don't clean up after their dogs.

As a conservative, I believe government should reduce its influence on daily life.

- 11**
- 1 idealised
 - 2 fattening
 - 3 justification
 - 4 heightened
 - 5 overgeneralisation
 - 6 whiteners / whitening
 - 7 widening
 - 8 commercialisation
 - 9 demystified
 - 10 disheartening (heartening is also possible depending on your point of view!)

Unit 16

Opener (page 161)

2 Possible answers

Reasons for taking risks: fame, money, the adrenaline rush, the desire to be different, showing off to friends
 Consequences: death or serious injury, heartbreak for their family, worry and concern for friends and family, arrest by the police, incredibly high life insurance premiums
 Everyday risks: driving a car, crossing the road, playing sports

Accident-Prone (pages 142-143)

- | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|
| 1 | 1 ripped | 7 sliced |
| | 2 came to | 8 cut |
| | 3 pouring | 9 burnt |
| | 4 panicked | 10 fainted |
| | 5 banged | 11 break |
| | 6 heavily | 12 terrible pain |

3 Possible answers

a beach: drowning, cut feet on rocks and bits of glass in the sand
 a campsite: hit by collapsing tent, hit finger with hammer
 cooking dinner: burnt on cooker, cut finger when chopping
 cycling: injuries from falling off bike or being knocked off by a car or lorry, serious head injuries if not wearing helmet
 doing DIY: cut finger or hand with tools, falling off a ladder
 driving: a crash or collision, head or neck injuries
 a football pitch: break a leg or twist or sprain an ankle from a badly-timed tackle or turn
 gardening: cut finger from pruning the roses, falling off a ladder
 an ice rink: falling on the ice and breaking an arm or leg, cut by ice skate
 jogging: hit by car, slipping and falling
 a nightclub: slip and hurt ankle from exuberant dancing
 a mountain: breaks, sprains and cuts from slipping on mountain path

4 Conversation 1

- Brian's brother – his front teeth and his wrist
- A wall collapsed when he was trying to climb it and he landed face first, knocking his teeth out (and snapped his wrist).
- His false teeth fell out at dinner and he put them back in in front of them.

Conversation 2

- Doug – his forehead (and chin)
- He hit his head on a shelf. He got blown over and fell and hit his chin on the road.
- The woman notices and asks about a scar.

- 1 F (*I guess it was a bit odd. I'm sort of used to it now, though.*)
- 2 F (*Ha ha. I'd take it as a compliment. It means he's comfortable in your presence now! A: Lucky me!* (Note that Anita is being sarcastic.))
- 3 T (*We were trying to haul ourselves up it*) (Note that haul means 'pull up using your arms and with great difficulty'.)
- 4 T (*He didn't even really notice because he somehow snapped his wrist in the fall as well.*)
- 5 T (*I guess perhaps I should cut him some slack then.*)
- 6 T (*I was working at this summer camp in the States*)
- 7 T (*while it hurt a bit, it'd probably be OK and that what I really needed was my bed*)
- 8 F (*he could've stitched it if I'd seen him right away, but that it was un-stitchable the following day!*)
- 9 F (*it's my own stupid fault, really*)
- 10 F (*That must just have completely passed me by somehow.*)

- 1 *business* here means 'strange or controversial thing that happened'
- 2 *freaked* me out here means 'made me feel really unsettled / uncomfortable'
- 3 *sneaked off* here means 'to go quietly so people don't notice'; the loo is an informal word for the toilet; bashing

here means 'hitting it so that it is in place'

- 4 *to top the whole thing off* is used here to introduce the last of several bad events
- 5 *smart* is used ironically here – normally it means 'clever', but here it means 'stupid'
- 6 *stumbled* here means 'walked unsteadily'
- 7 *just my luck* is used ironically to mean 'I always have bad luck'
- 8 *weren't too happy* is used to mean his teeth were painful too

7 Possible answers

Work with your students' answers.

The first sounds really painful because it involves loss of teeth and a broken wrist.

The second and third involve blows to the head, which could be more serious.

The first and second are perhaps most avoidable.

The first and second involve blame on the part of the person who got injured. In the first, he shouldn't have been climbing over a wall. In the second, he had been to a party and wasn't concentrating.

Responses could include giving first aid, calling an ambulance, fainting with shock at the sight of blood, and panicking.

- 10 1 Wow! = surprise / show you're impressed
- 2 Fff! Ouch! = sympathy for pain suffered
- 3 Yuk! = disgust
- 4 Gosh! = surprise
- 5 Phew! = relief
- 6 Mmm! = you like the taste
- 7 Ahem! = trying to get attention or expressing annoyance where you might be ignored
- 8 Mmm = uncertainty or a non-committal noise (neither yes or no) – in this case because you weren't listening
- 9 Umm = hesitation
- 10 Oi! = you've seen someone doing something wrong
- 11 Sshhh! = asking people to be quiet

- 12 Oops! = old fashioned / polite way to say you made a mistake or dropped something, etc.

11 Possible answers

Reasons for using interjections: to show interest, to respond naturally, to keep conversations going, to be natural by using English interjections rather than ones you would use in your language

Reasons against: don't need them, could sound unnatural when using them

Compensation Culture (pages 144-145)

1 Possible answers

from top to bottom

Photo 1: this illustrates the risk of terrorists taking explosives in cans or tubes on to a plane – fluids and pastes are currently prohibited from flights

Photo 2: this illustrates the need to wear visible clothing in the street. These school kids have been given hi-vis jackets, presumably so that they won't be hit by motorists, or perhaps so that the teachers can make sure they don't lose any kids.

Photo 3: this illustrates the risk involved in putting up scaffolding in a high rise building

Photo 4: this is a joke. It is making fun of the fact that signs are often put up to warn us of unimportant things or unlikely risks – here, the sign is warning us about itself.

- 3 1 photo 4 – it is a possible example of overcautiousness and worry about compensation claims while not dealing with more important issues (though students may have other ideas which they will need to justify)
- 2 Answers will vary depending on students' attitudes
- 3 Answers will vary depending on students' countries and attitudes
- 4 *negligent* = irresponsible
damages = compensation / payment
dismissed on the grounds = rejected for the reason ...

- 4 1 an appeal 6 non-compliance
 2 negligence 7 damages
 3 liability 8 grounds
 4 legislation 9 precedent
 5 a lawsuit

- 5 1 was held 6 admitted
 2 was awarded 7 set
 3 sued 8 repealed
 4 was overturned 9 was dismissed
 5 filed

6 Possible answers

Some possible examples related to the UK and US below:

- 1 BP was held liable for the accident on its oil rig in the Mexican gulf and forced to pay damages.
 - 2 & 6 In a case of medical negligence at a Rhode Island hospital, they operated on the wrong side of someone's brain.
 - 3 A Conservative MP, Jonathan Aitken, once sued a newspaper for libel over a claim he had been involved in corruption, but he lost the case and ended up in prison.
 - 4 A man who was jailed for killing Jill Dando, a TV presenter in the UK, eventually had his conviction overturned on appeal.
 - 5 A number of cancer sufferers / smokers filed (and won) a class-action lawsuit against a number of cigarette companies.
 - 7 The ruling of the European Human Rights court set a precedent for the example in item 7.
 - 8 In the UK there is opposition to some security legislation and people want to see it repealed.
 - 9 Many cases are dismissed for this reason
- 7 1 They think it was stupid and a waste of time.
 2 – not taking responsibility for own actions
 – wasted court time
 – people see risk and danger everywhere (health and safety culture)

- extra costs for business (such as increased insurance premiums)
- extra red tape for business
- inconvenience when travelling
- 'smothering children' (i.e. not giving them sufficient freedom)

- 3 It wants fewer of these cases brought to court and some health and safety regulations to be repealed.
- 4 It's a more 'popular' / tabloid-type paper given the exaggerated language (list of shame / wrapped in red tape), but it takes the subject seriously. Generally it could be characterised as right-wing – with arguments to reduce the burden of the state and a focus on individual freedom and business.

- 10 Answers will vary. The additional information is aimed at showing some alternative views, but students may legitimately argue that it is irrelevant or unreliable / biased or reinforces how they feel as well as undermining their initial assumptions.

Ignore At Your Peril (pages 146-147)

1 Possible answers

digital detox: taking a break from using any digital product, especially in the case of excessive use the digital divide: inequality being created between those who understand and have access to internet and those who don't digital disruption: how companies using digital technologies are disrupting and taking over from traditional providers, e.g. the Uber taxi app is taking over from licensed cabs in many cities worldwide the digital economy: money made through online trading digital footprint: all the details you leave of yourself online and in your mobile phone usage digital hermits: people who adopt a digital-free lifestyle digital literacy: ability to use software and hardware and understand aspects of digital content digital natives: young people who have grown up with and have

a natural understanding of digital products and social media

- 2**
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 peril | 6 menace |
| 2 threat | 7 risk |
| 3 hazard | 8 danger |
| 4 menace | 9 risk |
| 5 threat | 10 danger |
- 3**
- 1 ignore ... at your peril
 - 2 under threat from
 - 3 poses a real health hazard
 - 4 combat the menace of
 - 5 poses a great threat to
 - 6 (some kind of) menace to society
 - 7 run the risk of
 - 8 is fraught with danger
 - 9 putting yourself at risk
 - 10 is in serious danger of
- 6** Internet addiction
created a generation of idiots
plagiarism
young people 'over-sharing'
dangers of online profile causing problems for you in the future
spammers / fraudsters
- 7**
- 1 kids addicted at eight years old, 40% of world population online
 - 2 Students have lost their ability to construct an essay and just cut and paste, basically engaging in plagiarism.
 - 3 He is one himself. They are people who have grown up with the Internet.
 - 4 His main concern is with young people 'oversharing' and the danger of online profiles causing problems for young people in the future.
 - 5 He'd arrest anyone caught looking at banned websites.
 - 6 It would require a huge online policing presence, and most offenders are probably pretty harmless.
 - 7 He'd make an example of one or two people to put others off.
 - 8 The possibility of ending up involved in a legal dispute about appropriate punishments.

- 10**
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 's, set to get | 6 verge |
| 2 's to work | 7 chances |
| 3 'm due to stop | 8 likelihood |
| 4 are likely to get | 9 odds |
| 5 bound to cause | 10 possibility |

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 distinct / ~~probable~~ (*It is probable that you'll experience ...*)
 - 2 about to be / on the verge of being
 - 3 due to / ~~just about to~~ (*just about to* = more immediate and not usually with time phrase)
 - 4 slim / slight (both mean *small*)
 - 5 probable / likely
 - 6 ~~chances~~ / likelihood (chances doesn't fit the phrase – collocation = *in all likelihood*)
 - 7 set to announce / on the brink of announcing (though first is far more common)
 - 8 high / ~~likely~~ (there are some examples on Google, but very unusual compared to *high / low odds*)
 - 9 bound to / ~~set to~~ (set to suggests readiness so it doesn't work here when it is out of your control like this)
 - 10 is to / ~~will~~ (*will* isn't usually used in the *If* clause of a conditional sentence. Use present forms with future meaning.)
- 11**
- 1 The situation is bound to deteriorate.
 - 2 It's (very) likely that our jobs will be at risk.
 - 3 They're on the verge of finalising the deal.
 - 4 Gamble online and in all likelihood you will lose.
 - 5 The work is due to be finished by May.
 - 6 Inflation is set to rise above 10% next month.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1 of | 5 for |
| 2 in | 6 of |
| 3 for | 7 In |
| 4 on | |

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 is to be overseen by
- 2 is sure to damage
- 3 on the brink of finding

- 4 are about to be
- 5 success is bound to
- 6 are highly likely to rise

Video 8: Long Neck Women (page 148)

- 1 Although it may not be immediately obvious to your students, the photo shows a row of public payphones in front of a large poster. It may well be at an airport or railway or bus station.

Work with what students say, but the most likely explanation is that the photo was taken somewhere in south-east Asia (Thailand or Burma), and the purpose is to advertise the country or region.

- 2
 - 1 tattoos, implants, piercings, hair colouring, skin colouring
 - 2 the remote Thai-Burmese border
 - 3 The brass rings they wear around the necks are valuable. They need armed guards to protect from bandits who might try to steal the rings.
- 5
 - 1 Mar Nang is the matriarch of the hill tribe – the female leader of the community.
 - 2 Mar Nang's coil is long enough to form 25 concentric rings – it's over twelve inches high.
 - 3 To outsiders, the rings may appear to be shackles of slavery or suffering.
 - 4 The heavy coils are made from solid brass rods.
 - 5 Neck pieces can weigh as much as a standard car tyre.
 - 6 They start off by adding just a few rings, then as each extra coil is added, they start pushing the clavicle (the bone from your shoulder to the bottom of your neck) down – and then the ribs are squeezed and flattened.
 - 7 Folklore says a women's neck will break if coils are removed and it's unsupported. (Mar Nang has proved this is not true many times.)
 - 8 Today a nineteen-year-old comes to Mar Nang complaining about her sixteen rings. Mar Nang will take all the rings off and refit them.

Review 8 (page 149)

1

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 likelihood / probability | 6 capable |
| 2 chances / odds | 7 slim |
| 3 peril | 8 to |
| 4 threat | 9 in |
| 5 for | 10 of |

2

- 1 congratulate you on passing
- 2 unaware of the existence of
- 3 is fraught with danger
- 4 on the verge of becoming
- 5 a fine line between genius
- 6 in the medium / long term

3

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 in thinking | 4 due |
| 2 it's likely | 5 risk |
| 3 to | 6 of which |

4

top half: bangles (on your wrist), bushy (hair), lapel (on jacket), wig (on head), shades (sunglasses), sleeve (of shirt / jacket)

bottom half: flares (jeans), flats (shoes), sturdy (shoes), trainers (shoes), wedges (shoes), sandals (shoes)

5

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

6

- 1 in
- 2 in
- 3 over
- 4 off
- 5 out

7

- 1 insufficient
- 2 non-compliance
- 3 liability
- 4 consciousness
- 5 negligence, compensation

8

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 scruffy | 7 knock, out |
| 2 frayed | 8 came to |
| 3 fancy | 9 gash |
| 4 highlighted | 10 pouring |
| 5 knee-length | 11 top |
| 6 heels | 12 ripped |

