

FIRST

EXPERT

ANSWER KEY

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1

Lifestyles

1A Family life

Reading pp. 8–9

2

1 D 2 A 3 B 4 C

3

1 D 2 A 3 B 4 D 5 C 6 D 7 B 8 C 9 A 10 B

5

chill out = relax try out = test packed off = sent
taken over from = replaced keep in touch = communicate
keep up = practise keep an eye on = (here) monitor

Language development 1 pp. 10–11

1a

1 B 2 C 3 A 4 D 5 A 6 E

1b

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

1c

- 1 a changing situation
- 2 His children are growing up fast!
- 3 a temporary situation
- 4 He's staying with the family at the moment.
- 5 an annoying or surprising habit
- 6 She's always making long calls on the phone.
- 7 a regular action
- 8 She usually goes out in the evening.
- 9 a long-term situation
- 10 She lives in a small house with her husband and children.
- 11 characteristic behaviour
- 12 He'll sit and doze in an armchair all evening.

2a

- 1 Do you live, are living, are looking for
- 2 do you get on, will tell/tells
- 3 Does anyone annoy, is always taking
- 4 do you go out, go out, am studying, am only going out
- 5 Do you like, is getting

3a

1 S 2 S 3 S 4 A

3b

A understand, know B have

4

- 1 I **have** two brothers.
- 2 Jan's **having** a shower – can you call back later?
- 3 I don't understand this word. What **does it mean**?
- 4 Marina's **thinking** about getting a car. Do you think it's a good idea?
- 5 We **don't own** our house; we rent it.
- 6 The house **looks** old but it's quite modern inside.
- 7 What **are** you **looking** at? Oh! Yes, I can see it now.
- 8 Phil's **seeing** a client at the moment. He won't be long.

5a

habits: used to sell, would help; state: used to live

5b

1 many times 2 many times 3 used to, would 4 live, would

5c

A used to, would help B used to, used to live C lived, helped

6

1 forgot 2 used to live, used to have 3 always used to go/
would always go, used to have/would have 4 used to be, often
used to work/would often work, retired

8

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

Writing pp. 12–13

1

Possible answers:

- 1 a friend, a family member, an e-pal
- 2 An email to a new friend would usually contain personal information about family, lifestyle, interests, routines, aspirations, etc.

2

mainly b (but also a)

4a

Suggested answers:

- 1 It would be great to meet up sometime.
- 2 I live in a small town in Spain.
- 3 My sister and I get on well.
- 4 Next time I write, I'll send a photo of us all.
- 5 When I was a child, we would always go on holiday by the sea.
- 6 She looks like me but she can be a bit talkative.
- 7 So you'd like to get in touch with someone from my country.
- 8 Do you ever get the chance to visit my country?
- 9 I'm glad you're interested.
- 10 Let me tell you about my family.

4b

1 R 2 W 3 W 4 W 5 R 6 R

4c

- 1 any of the phrases in *Responding to a suggestion* or *Talking about the future*
- 2 It would be great to meet you sometime.
- 3 We get on (well) ...
- 4 Do you ever get the chance to ... ?
- 5 Let me tell you about my family.
- 6 My name's ...

4d

- 1 not appropriate; too formal
- 2 not appropriate; too formal
- 3 not appropriate; too informal/personal for this email
- 4 appropriate; using the other person's first name is an acceptable opening for an informal email
- 5 fairly neutral, therefore appropriate
- 6 fairly neutral, therefore appropriate
- 7 not appropriate; students should never begin an email with *Dear friend* (or *Dear pen friend* in a letter)
- 8 possibly too informal for a first email to someone you don't yet know, therefore not appropriate; could be used in subsequent emails
- 9 not appropriate; too formal

5

Sample answer:

Hello Simon,

I'm glad you're interested in my country. As your friend said, I'd like us to email each other to help me improve my English. Let me start by telling you a bit about myself and my family. My name's Ivo and I live in Kutna Hora, which is about 45 minutes from Prague by car. I used to work for a medical company but now I'm learning to be a salesperson. In the future I want a job where I can travel for my work. I've already been to a few places in Europe but I've never been to an English-speaking country. I live at home with my parents, which is convenient, as I don't have to do much housework and my meals are cooked for me.

My younger brother is studying at university. Although he is four years younger than me, we get on quite well. We both enjoy snowboarding and music.

What about you? Have you ever been to the Czech Republic? It would be great if you could come over one day and we could fix up a meeting. Why don't you let me know your plans?

Best wishes,
Ivo

6

- 1 I don't always speak English very well.
- 2 My mother and father always eat fish on Fridays./On Fridays, my mother and father always eat fish.
- 3 My sister's having a great time in Paris right now./Right now, my sister's having a great time in Paris.
- 4 Her friends usually gave her a lot of help./Usually, her friends gave her a lot of help.
- 5 My grandmother would always listen to music in bed.
- 6 Everyone enjoyed themselves very much at the party./Everyone at the party enjoyed themselves very much.
- 7 I'll send you an email on Tuesday next week.
- 8 Please write back as soon as you can./Write back as soon as you can, please.

1B Customs and traditions

Speaking pp. 14–15

1

A 2 B 3 C 1 D 3

2b

be awarded a certificate (A) blow out the candles (C) blow up balloons (C) cut the cake (B, C, D) exchange presents/photos/rings (B, D) make a speech/a toast (B, D) propose a toast (B, D) rent a marquee (B, D) send out invitations (B, C, D) take photos (A, B, C, D) unwrap presents (B, C, D) walk down the aisle (B, D)

3b

1 registry office 2 bridesmaid 3 best man 4 witnesses
5 reception 6 honeymoon 7 anniversary

4

1 get 2 got 3 hold 4 guests 5 up

a registry office b bridesmaids c reception d honeymoon
e send out

6b

- 1 A and C
- 2 The graduation ceremony is an opportunity to share in the girl's success. The birthday party is an opportunity for friends to get together.

6c

Both of ... are ... They both seem to be ... In this one ... and this one ... The main difference between ... and ... is ... This one is ... whereas ... is ... Although ... , I think ... On the other hand, ... is probably ...

Listening p. 16

2

1 c 2 b 3 a

3

1 C 2 E 3 A

Language development 2 p. 17

1a-b

- 1 Burns Night celebrates the birth of the poet Robert Burns. It is one of most **the** important nights in Scotland.
- 2 For many Scots, Burns supper is the **best** event of the year.
- 3 Usually, **the later** it gets, **the noisier** it gets.
- 4 The speech before the toast was **the funniest** I have heard.
- 5 The music was **louder than** last year.
- 6 The celebration was **the liveliest** one I've ever been to.
- 7 Outside, it was just as chilly **as** last year.
- 8 Next year, I'll leave **earlier**. I couldn't get hold of a taxi.

1c

- 1 more enthusiastically 2 most popular 3 more widely
- 4 better known 5 bigger 6 wider 7 as enthusiastic
- 8 liveliest 9 most sensational 10 more commercialised

2

- 1 by far the largest 2 much more crowded 3 quite as long as
- 4 a lot more colourful 5 far spicier 6 easily the mildest
- 7 just about the worst

Use of English 1 p. 18

1a-b

1a a B b A 1b 1 not (nearly) as old as 2 apart from

2a

- 1 aren't as widely read 2 a much better swimmer than
- 3 (much) less popular than

Help:

1 passive 2 adjective

2b

- 4 is more difficult to study 5 always borrowing my things without
- 6 (only) a little more slowly

3

1 a 5; b 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 2 Students' own answers

Use of English 2 p. 19

2a

- 1 They gave them food and water.
- 2 an object in the house the guest has admired
- 3 They might be too embarrassed to refuse food when it is offered.

2b

1 C 2 B 3 D 4 C 5 A 6 B 7 D 8 B

Help:

1 world 2 survived 3 want 4 turn

3a

1 Students' own answers 2 a 2; b 5, 8; c 1, 6, 7

3b

Language development 3 p. 20

1

ancient world, passing travellers, old customs, traditional Japanese household, special cloth, foreign guest

2

apple(s), milk, look, grapes

3a

strong: argument, feelings, influence, possibility
 plain: English, clothes
 wide: choice, gap, grin, variety
 high: heels, number, speed

3b

- 1 strong feelings 2 plain English 3 wide grin 4 high speed
- 5 wide choice/wide variety 6 strong influence 7 High heels
- 8 strong possibility

4

obvious: 1; idiomatic: 2

5a

1 up 2 down 3 down 4 up 5 down 6 up

5b

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

5c

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

2

Earning a living

2A Work

Reading pp. 22–23

3

1 B 2 C 3 A 4 D 5 C 6 B

5

resigned = tell your employer officially that you are leaving your job
additives = something put in food, usually to make it taste better or to preserve it
stock = keep something in order to sell it
quirkiness = unusual behaviour or appearance
minimal = very little
incentives = something that encourages you to work harder

Language development 1 pp. 24–25

1a

Yes, she is. Her first language is Spanish, her English is good and she has some experience of working with children.

1b

past simple: spent, helped
present perfect simple: have (often) been, have learned, haven't worked

1c

1 no 2 no 3 yes (last year) 4 yes (two years ago)

1d Give students enough time to complete the grammar box, then check answers with the class.

A

- 1 I have often been to California ...
- 2 I have learned a lot of English over the years.
- 3 I haven't worked at a summer camp before.

B

- 1 Last year I spent two months on an internship program in San Francisco.
- 2 Two years ago I helped at a children's charity here in Peru for a month.

2a

1

- A: Have you ever lived abroad?
- B: Yes, I have.
- A: Where did you live?
- A: When did you go there?

2

- A: Have you ever worked in an office?
- B: No, I haven't.

3

- A: Have you ever been to the USA?
- B: Yes, I have.
- A: When did you go there?
- A: Why did you go there?

4

- A: Have you used English in your work before?
- B: No, I haven't.

3a

present perfect simple: have lived, have (just) taken, haven't had
present perfect continuous: have been studying, have been taking

3b

1 yes 2 yes 3 I 4 yes 5 maybe – we don't know

3c

- A I have lived in Lima since 2011.
- B I have been studying for a degree in education for two years.
- C I have just taken my second-year exams.
- D I have been taking part in a series of workshops on children's games.

4

1 for 2 since 3 for 4 since 5 for 6 since

5

- 1 ✓
- 2 I've had some good news. I've got the job!
- 3 ✓
- 4 ✓
- 5 Emma's fallen over and hurt her knee.
- 6 The lift isn't working, so we've been using the stairs all day.

6

1 have been 2 haven't written 3 haven't been waiting 4 have been working 5 haven't had 6 felt 7 have made/have been making 8 have been trying 9 have found 10 have been staying

8

I **was** born in Peru 26 years ago and I've lived here all my life. I **have been** married for two years but we don't have any children yet. I've been working in a bank **for** four years and I enjoy it a lot. In my spare time I'm trying to improve my English – I've **been having** private lessons for six months now. I also love reading. Last year I **tried** to read a novel in English. I **have been going** to the mountains for my holidays **for** six years because I love walking. I **also went** to Brazil two years ago to stay with some friends.

Writing pp. 26–27

1

very formal: d, e; semi-formal: c and possibly a and b, depending on the relationship; informal: f;

It depends on the relationship, e.g. how friendly you are with your neighbour.

2

1 the Lifeguard Manager 2 to apply for a job 3 personal information, experience, qualifications, suitability (and possibly availability) 4 positive, enthusiastic

3a

1 b (The name comes at the end.)
2 a, c, e, f, g, j
3 c
4 a (Referees would normally be given in the accompanying CV.)

4a

appropriately formal: 2, 6, 10
too informal: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9

4b

Suggested answers:

1 I would like to apply for the position of lifeguard assistant, which I saw advertised in a student newspaper.
3 At present I am studying at university and I am a good swimmer.
4 I regret I have had no experience of this kind of work but I am a good swimmer.
5 I very much enjoy working with people.
7 I think I would be a suitable candidate for this job because ...
8 I would be happy to attend an interview.
9 I hope you will consider my application.

4c

opening: 2 (As the name of the manager is unknown, this is the only suitable opening.)

closing: 7 (This is the best ending when no name has been used at the beginning. In British English, if there is a name at the beginning (e.g. *Dear Mr Smith*), *Yours sincerely* is usually used at the end.)

5

Sample answer:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am looking for outdoor work during the summer holidays and I would like to apply for the position of lifeguard assistant, which I saw advertised in my university's student newspaper.

I am 20 years old and at present I am studying Physical Education.

I am a strong swimmer and have recently had first aid training.

I very much enjoy working with people and for the last two summers I have been working as an assistant ranger in a National Park, where I had to provide information to the public about using the park and provide emergency assistance to park users. Now I am looking for something different.

I think I would be a suitable candidate for the position because I have been described as calm in a crisis and someone who works well with others.

I am available for the whole of August and would be happy to attend an interview at any time. I look forward to hearing from you at any time in the near future.

Yours faithfully,

2B A learning experience

Speaking pp. 28–29

1

1 C 2 B 3 D 4 A

2b

continuous assessment curriculum degree exams
head teacher higher education homework lecturer
playground playgroup strict discipline tutorial
undergraduate uniform

3

2 dramatist economist engineer historian linguist
mathematician philosopher scientist sociologist

4

1 paid 2 skipped 3 failed 4 resit 5 passed 6 apply
7 doing 8 get 9 study 10 attends 11 revises

6a

They have to discuss the question between them for about two minutes. In this task, they are asked to talk about how the changes would benefit the students.

6c

1 personally, I think 2 me 3 least important 4 agree more
5 true 6 suppose 7 up to a point 8 think 9 not so sure
10 what you mean but 11 don't think that matters

Listening p. 30**2**

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 C 5 B 6 A 7 C

5

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

Use of English 1 p. 31**2a**

1 science
2 He didn't like exams or going to classes.

2b

1 a 2 all 3 what/as 4 neither/nor 5 Despite/After
6 the 7 where 8 was

2c

1 0, 1, 2, 3, 6 2 b

Language development 2 p. 32**1a**

A
before singular, countable nouns: he was unable to get a job in a university, he worked in a secondary school, Einstein got a job with jobs: he was not a particularly good student

B
in certain expressions: one of the best, one of the greatest
when there is only one of something: the entrance exam, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology

C
when talking about something in general: At school, he didn't like exams
before subjects of study: outstanding in mathematics and physics
before most countries, continents, towns and streets: in Munich, in Zurich, in Bern
in certain expressions: in the history of

1b

1 The best course was the one I did on the economics. The teacher was very good and I made a good progress.
2 Nina's studying the German at evening classes in the London.
3 My brother is 19. He's at the university in the Africa and wants to become an English teacher because it would give him a good opportunity to travel.
4 When we were in Japan, we noticed that most Japanese students work harder than the American students I met in the USA.
5 I go to college by the train. Unfortunately, the train is often late.

1c

1 - 2 a 3 - 4 the 5 the 6 the 7 the 8 the 9 the
10 The 11 a 12 - 13 a 14 a 15 - 16 - 17 -

2

1 some 2 any 3 anything 4 some 5 anything 6 some
7 hardly any 8 some 9 some 10 anything

Use of English 2 p. 33**2a**

1 trying to remember things 2 Use all senses, so listen to as well as read the information. Study at the right time (before bed) and in the right atmosphere (peaceful).

2b

1 countless 2 valuable 3 silently 4 combination 5 written
6 unlikely 7 possibility 8 peaceful

Help:

3 an adverb

3

1 Students' own answers
2 a 0, 4, 7; b 1, 2, 5, 6, 8; c 3
3 a 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8; b 6
4 Students' own answers

Language development 3 p. 34**1a**

1 harmless 2 natural 3 courageous 4 childish 5 helpful
6 passionate 7 dirty 8 horrible 9 dramatic 10 lively

2a

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

2b

1 turned up 2 staying on 3 carry out 4 work out
5 Go over 6 handed in 7 keep up with 8 pick up
9 get, across 10 got down to

3A Our cultural heritage

Reading pp. 36–37

2

the Romans: developed the area around the River Thames into a trading centre, in the hope of establishing the city as the future capital of England

the Vikings: burnt the city to the ground in the ninth century
the Normans: the city continued to grow, although overcrowding resulted in fires and illness

Henry VIII: gave away much of the land previously owned by the church for private development, the first theatres were built

the Plague: caused panic and wiped out much of the population.
the Great Fire: ended the Plague, but burnt down four-fifths of the city

the Industrial Revolution: arrival of the railways, London became the centre of trade, population increased to six million

World War II: bombs ruined much of the city

3

2 F 3 C 4 E 5 B 6 A

6

1 put off 2 hygiene 3 wipe out 4 fatal 5 calamity
6 sprang up

Language development 1 pp. 38–39

1a

The sites in the photos are (top to bottom): the Taj Mahal (India), the Statue of Liberty (New York, USA) and the Islamic centre of Marrakesh (Morocco).

1b

They are all World Heritage Sites.

2a

Adjectives: cultural, best-known, lively, impressive, fascinating, bleak, worrying, political, full

Adverbs: fast, hard, actively, extremely, hardly, well

2b/c

1 fast, hard, well 2 lively 3 hard – hardly

3a

1 easy 2 incredibly 3 fast 4 classic 5 late, hard
6 surprising, imaginatively

4

1 D 2 C 3 A 4 C 5 B 6 D 7 B

6

1 It's easy to find my house. There's **a huge/an absolutely huge** statue on the other side of the road.

2 The park is really lovely and the new theatre is **fantastic/ absolutely fantastic**.

3 You don't need to be **smartly** dressed. People dress casually here in summer.

4 They are working very **hard** to restore the Town Hall before the president's visit next month.

5 It's a fairly lively town, which I like, but the streets are sometimes **a** bit noisy at night.

Writing pp. 40–41

2

1 a teacher; to summarise a discussion and give an opinion

2 most likely: for and against

3 the past, the future and your own idea

4 fairly formal

5 a balanced discussion, good organisation, inclusion of all the ideas and supporting information, clear linking of ideas and a range of structure and vocabulary, a mix of simple and complex sentences, register consistently appropriate, ideas effectively communicated

4c

4a–c

A 1; last paragraph, first sentence

B 2; para 1, first sentence

C 2; para 3/4, second sentence or second part of first sentence

D 1; para 2, first sentence

4d

Example answers:

A 1 However, it's not realistic to try and save everything.

B 2 Nevertheless, there is a strong argument we should look forwards, not backwards

D 1 Once it is lost, it is lost for ever.

4e

Suggested answers:

- 1 arguments against (paras 3/4)
 2 arguments for (paras 2/3)
 3 arguments against (paras 3/4)
 4 conclusion (para 4 or 5)
 5 introduction (para 1)
 6 arguments for (paras 2/3)
 7 introduction (para 1)
 8 conclusion (para 4 or 5)
 9 arguments against (paras 3/4)

5

Sample answer:

Most countries spend large sums of money protecting their national heritage. However, there is strong argument that we should look forwards not backwards, spending less money on preserving the past and more on securing our future.

On the one hand, it is important that we remember our heritage. Once it is lost, it is lost forever. Caring for important monuments helps with this. It also attracts tourists, which has an economic benefit for everyone.

On the other hand, governments spend a lot of money on museums and keeping historic sites in good condition when poor people need houses to live in and businesses need better roads for transporting their goods.

Another argument is that by making heritage sites attractive for tourists – for example, by putting on entertainment – we give a very untrue picture of the past and sometimes damage the local environment.

To conclude, while there are strong arguments for not spending too much on preserving the past, I believe it is important to protect the most famous sites for future generations but it is not realistic to try and save everything. We need to invest in the future too.

3B Our natural heritage

Speaking pp. 42–43

1a

- A** butterfly – butterflies **B** goat – goats
C lizard – lizards **D** goldfish – goldfish **E** wolf – wolves
F sea lion – sea lions **G** mouse – mice **H** parrot – parrots

1b–e

1b

Suggested answers: farm: goat (mouse); jungle: parrot (butterfly, lizard); forest: wolf (butterfly); house: goldfish, mouse (parrot)

Others: butterfly: garden, countryside; lizard: desert, forest, house; sea lion: sea/beach; mouse: field, house

1c

Suggested answers: insect: butterfly, rodent: mouse, reptile: lizard, sea animal: sea lion, domestic pet: parrot, goldfish, mouse

1d

1 mouse, wolf, goat 2 butterfly, parrot 3 lizard, wolf, sea lion, mouse, parrot 4 wolf, sea lion, mouse 5 parrot 6 goat
 7 goat, wolf, mouse 8 goldfish, sea lion

1e

1 mouse 2 wolf 3 parrot

2

1 guinea pig, hamster, pigeon, rabbit, tortoise 2 bee, bull, calf, sheep 3 ant, bear, beaver, bee, beetle, dolphin, giraffe, leopard, moose, mosquito, penguin, shark, rabbit, squirrel, vulture, whale
 4 penguin, pigeon, vulture 5 ant, bee, beetle, mosquito

3

Example answers:

1 dog, mosquito 2 bird 3 bee, wasp, scorpion 4 cat 5 bear
 6 most birds 7 Siberian tiger, sea turtle, mountain gorilla, African black rhino, giant panda

4a–b

Example answers:

1 crocodile 2 snake 3 lion 4 tiger 5 fox 6 jaguar
 7 cat 8 donkey 9 dog

7

1 They both showing someone looking after animals. 2 In the one on the left a man (a shepherd or farmer) is looking after sheep outdoors, whereas in the other one a woman vet is helping to make a sick dog better.

8a

you think the jobs might be difficult

8c

1

8d

vet: a kind of doctor who looks after animals, a doctor for animals
 pets: small animals who live in the home
 upsetting: it must upset her

Listening p. 44

2a

1 a plural noun 2 a noun 3 a noun 4 an adjective
 5 a measurement 6 a noun 7 a noun 8 a plural noun
 9 a noun 10 a noun/noun phrase

2b

1 tropical birds 2 (day)light 3 motorbikes 4 emotional
 5 170 km 6 spider 7 respect 8 landowners 9 dogs
 10 lecture tours

Use of English 1 p. 45

1

All the statements are true.

1 Although cats distinguish some colours better than others, they don't generally distinguish colours very well.

2 It is estimated to be anywhere between 100 and a million times better.

3 They have a very large brain and live for a very long time. They particularly remember extremes of kindness and cruelty on the part of humans.

4 The snowy tree cricket (*Oecanthus fultoni*) is popularly known as 'the thermometer cricket' because the approximate temperature (Fahrenheit) can be estimated by counting the number of chirps in 15 seconds and adding 40.

5 It is believed that they sense changes of air pressure in their digestive system.

2a

Possible answer:

Animals help us to predict when an earthquake is coming.

2b

1 Fish jump onto land. Mice seem dazed.

2 They evacuated a city and saved many lives after the strange behaviour of some animals alerted the authorities to a major earthquake.

3 Some animals' senses are very sensitive, so perhaps they can detect seismic activity before an earthquake.

2c

1 have 2 to 3 had 4 too 5 the 6 Since 7 for 8 It

Help:

1 present perfect simple 3 past perfect simple 5 the

3

1 5 2 1, 3 3 2

Language development 2 p. 46

1a

main verb + *to*-infinitive: scientists began to receive reports

main verb + infinitive without *to*: people have seen fish jump

adjective + infinitive: too frightened to enter buildings

1b

1 The moon passes exactly in front of the sun and blocks out its light.

2 Students' own answers

1c

1 to settle down 2 sleeping 3 fly 4 noticing 5 solving
6 going/go 7 not recording 8 feel 9 to talk 10 not to drive

2a

1a He remembered that he needed to wear them and then put them on.

b He remembered that he had worn them at some point before then.

2a She experimented with using one to see if it would work or was a good idea.

b She physically attempted to do it. Maybe she didn't succeed.

3a He stopped doing something (e.g. driving) in order to look at the lights.

b He was looking at the lights and then he didn't look at them.

2b

1 to buy 2 to get 3 drinking 4 to post 5 calling 6 adding

3b

1 of seeing 2 to going 3 in getting 4 on putting up 5 for not helping 6 to go 7 to her going 8 on walking 9 her (from) doing 10 of getting

Use of English 2 p. 47

2a

1 The groundhog 'Punxsutawney Phil' comes out of his hole and people make weather predictions based on his behaviour.

2 The 1993 film *Groundhog Day* has made the event better known in recent years.

2b

1 B 2 C 3 A 4 B 5 D 6 A 7 B 8 C

3a

phrasal verbs: 5, 6

linking words: 7

3b

clear sky, severe weather, cloudy day, early spring, good weather

Language development 3 p. 48

2a

Rain: downpour (a lot of rain in a short time), drizzle (light rain), hail (frozen rain), shower (a short period of rain)

Wind: breeze (a light wind), gale (a very strong wind), gust (a sudden, short, strong wind), hurricane (a violent storm, especially in the Western Atlantic; we often associate hurricanes with strong wind)

Storm: lightning (light in the sky caused by electricity), thunder (a loud noise in the sky)

2b

1 lightning 2 gusts 3 hail 4 Hurricanes 5 snow

3a

1 c, e 2 a, b, c, e, g 3 a, f 4 b, c, e 5 f 6 a, b, e, f 7 d
8 f 9 e 10 e 11 a, f

3b

1 high/strong 2 heavy 3 gentle/light 4 loud 5 heavy
6 chilly 7 torrential/tropical/heavy

4a

1 d 2 c 3 e 4 a 5 b

4b

1 a relationship that is full of strong and often angry feelings
2 a discussion that is full of angry and excited feelings
3 a look that shows you feel annoyed with or unfriendly towards someone
4 a friendly smile
5 happy, confident and relaxed manner

4

Challenges

4A Personal challenges

Reading pp. 50–51

3

1 D 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 A 6 D

Help:

- 1 Pugh's childhood dreams were filled with his heroes' ground-breaking expeditions to the Poles, Australia and Mount Everest.
2 do things that have never been done before
3 He 'broke the world record for the most northern swim' and four months later 'he went on to do the same for the most southern part of the Antarctic'.

5

- bring (sb) up = raise
take to = start to like something or someone
speed up = become faster
put on (weight) = gain; become fatter and heavier
put (sb) through (sth) = make somebody do something difficult or unpleasant

Language development 1 pp. 52–53

1c

was unlocking, heard, closed, ran, tried, wasn't working, 'd been talking, had run down

1d

- Past simple:** an action or event at a particular point in the past; ... I heard a noise inside the house ... ; I closed the door ... and ran out into the street; Then I tried to call the police ...
Past continuous: an action in progress at a point in the past; I was unlocking my front door ... ; ... my mobile phone wasn't working ...
Past perfect simple: a single action which happened before a point in the past; ... the battery had run down
Past perfect continuous: an action which continued up to a particular point in the past; I'd been talking to people all day ...

1e

- 1 ran 2 was talking 3 was arguing 4 had waited/had been waiting 5 came 6 had been crying 7 arrived 8 told 9 had happened 10 was talking 11 came 12 was carrying 13 was going on 14 was 15 were waiting/had been waiting 16 went 17 laughed/was laughing 18 started 19 felt 20 had reacted

2

1 C 2 B 3 C 4 D 5 C 6 A 7 A 8 D

4

- 2 After I'd been to see a friend, I went home./I went home after I'd been to see a friend.
3 By the time he arrived, I'd been waiting for around an hour./ I'd been waiting for around an hour by the time he arrived.
4 When the boss resigned, the business collapsed./The business collapsed when the boss resigned.
5 I had been gardening for hours when she phoned me./When she phoned me, I had been gardening for hours.
6 While his owner was talking, the dog ran into the road./The dog ran into the road while his owner was talking.
7 By the time we got to the airport, the plane had left./The plane had left by the time we got to the airport.
8 Before I went to Russia I had never eaten caviar./I had never eaten caviar before I went to Russia.

Writing pp. 54–55

2

- 1 to inform and entertain the reader
2 all the questions in the task
3 informal and conversational
4 by addressing the reader directly and engaging them
5 Is the article persuasive, lively, interesting and well organised? Have you given your opinion? Have you used a range of language?

3a–c

- 3a–b**
Paragraph 1: What did you do? How did you do it? Why did you decide to do it?
Paragraph 2: What did you have to do? What was the experience like?
Paragraph 3: Was the event a success? How much did you raise?
Paragraph 4: Would you do it again? How would it be different?

4a–b

- 4a**
A sounds flat and the short sentences are not engaging. B is more engaging and adds colour because it asks a question to the reader directly, which the article will answer.
4b
A sounds more enthusiastic. B sounds flat and uninterested. In this context, the short sentences sound as if the writer is not making an effort.

4c

Example answers:

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to walk along the Great Wall of China?

If the answer is yes, you should try doing 90 km in six days.

How would you feel if you had to cycle 400 km across Cuba?

Before I went, I thought it was a flat country but I soon realised that it's quite hilly in places.

When I saw how high the steps were my heart sank.

After a while I started to enjoy the open countryside.

It was the most amazing experience I have ever had.

5

Sample answer:**A charity event to remember**

So why did I decide to do a 90-km walk in six days along the Great Wall of China? Well, the reason was that our local children's hospital needed to raise money or it would close. However, I didn't realise how big a challenge it would be.

Before I went, I thought that I would be walking along a flat surface but when I saw the Great Wall, my heart sank. Part of the time we would be trekking up hundreds of high steps and, worryingly, some of the paths had steep falls on either side and there was nowhere to go because we were surrounded by mountains and forests. However, after a while, I started to love the experience. I was in one of the most amazing places on earth and the views were incredible.

In the end, the adventure was a great success. The hospital was delighted because a group of us managed to raise several thousand pounds.

Would I be keen to help the hospital again next year? Yes, but I think I'll try and find an easier challenge next time!

6

1 absolutely 2 importantly 3 surprisingly 4 Personally
5 exactly 6 Naturally 7 Luckily 8 worryingly

4B Sport

Speaking pp. 56–57

2a–b

2a

Suggested answers:

1 tennis, basketball, squash 2 running, cycling 3 horse-riding, boxing 4 swimming 5 baseball, football, cricket

2b

Suggested answers:

1 tennis, squash 2 baseball, cricket 3 swimming 4 swimming, cycling, motor racing, skiing 5 horse-riding, cycling, baseball, motor racing 6 running

3a

1 judo 2 tennis, baseball, basketball 3 cycling, swimming, horse-riding, running

More examples:

do: aerobics, gymnastics, taekwondo, karate, kung-fu, ballet, yoga, athletics, archery, tai chi

play: football, chess, cricket, hockey, rugby, volleyball, squash

go: riding, jogging, fishing, sailing, windsurfing, skiing, snowboarding, skating

3b

Suggested answers:

1 football, rugby 2 tennis 3 running, motor racing, cycling
4 swimming

3c

1 results 2 matches 3 beat 4 drew 5 scored 6 won
7 game 8 team 9 half-time 10 referee 11 penalty 12 shot

4a

Students are asked to talk about the advantages of doing the sports in the spidergram.

4c

Starting a discussion: Let's begin with ...

Interrupting: Yes, and as well as that, ...

Involving the other person: So what would you say about ... ?;

Don't you agree?

4d

swimming; reasons: it's a sport for everyone; it's a skill for life; it's good exercise; you get fewer injuries

Listening p. 58

1

2

Examples:

bungee jumping, cave diving, caving, free diving, hang-gliding, ice canoeing, kite surfing, motocross, mountain biking, mountaineering, paragliding, paintball, rafting, rock climbing, scuba diving, skydiving, snowboarding, wakeboarding, whitewater kayaking

2a

five speakers, talking about why they took up a sport

2c

1 C 2 D 3 A 4 F 5 E

3

1
 2 D: 'not because I'd changed my mind about wanting to swim but just so that I could see the expressions of amazement on my kids' faces. It was worth suffering those awful lessons just for that!'
 3 A: 'I had to be talked into doing it by my friends. They'd all skied since they were very small and kept on at me until I agreed to give it a go.'
 4 F: 'My main motive for taking up scuba diving though, to be honest, is because my boyfriend, Tony, said I wouldn't be able to do it. ... I was determined to show Tony that he was wrong.'
 5 E: 'It's the only way I can really unwind, actually – I have a really stressful job and football just helps me to switch off and think of something else.'
 2
 Students' own answers

4

1 from the word 'go' 2 into 3 sign up 4 fancy 5 give it a go

Language development 2 p. 59

1

1 spectator: C, fan: C, excitement: U
 2 advice: U, fact: C, information: U
 3 skiing: U, athletics: U, football (both)
 4 money: U, salary: C, coin: C
 5 racket: C, equipment: U, glove: C
 6 temperature: C, weather: U, sunshine: U
 7 exercise: both, tracksuit: C, trainer: C

2

1 Our trainer gives us good **advice**.
 2 I've heard the results. The news **is** very bad.
 3 People **like** Lionel Messi.
 4 Some footballers have long **hair**.
 5 It was **terrible weather**, so the match was cancelled.
 6 Ronaldo has very expensive **furniture** in his house.
 7 My shorts **were** very dirty after the match.
 8 I had to do some hard **work** to beat the champion.
 9 The national team stayed in **luxury accommodation**.
 10 I need **information** about tickets.

3

1 Many 2 a number of 3 much 4 several 5 any 6 lots
 7 much 8 a lot of 9 few 10 a few 11 a few

Use of English 1 p. 60

1

1 b 2 a 3 c

2

1 wasn't much interest 2 quite a nice 3 great deal of work
 4 people like 5 doesn't belong to me 6 to be fewer

Help:

1 a noun 4 plural

3

1 a 3, 6; b 1, 2; c: 4
 2 Students' own answers

Use of English 2 p. 61

2b

1 B 2 C 3 D 4 B 5 A 6 C 7 B 8 D

Language development 3 p. 62

1

1 pleasant: b, sympathetic: a 2 sensitive: a, sensible: b
 3 nervous: b, excited: a 4 usual: b, typical: a

3a

-ed adjectives describe a reaction to something. -ing adjectives describe the person/thing that causes the reaction.

3b

1 boring 2 disappointed 3 tiring 4 annoyed 5 terrifying
 6 depressed 7 interested 8 amusing

4

In the UK, the sport really **took off** after it was featured on television.

5

1 took up 2 took off 3 took over 4 took after 5 took to

5A The modern world

Reading pp. 64–65

1

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

3

1 D 2 D 3 B 4 A 5 D 6 B 7 C 8 A 9 C 10 B

4

1 In A, his earlier books were on other subjects and therefore this book doesn't follow on.

2–3 Students' own answers

Language development 1 pp. 66–67

1a

2 Two colleagues/friends are trying to arrange to meet tomorrow but the speaker can't because he/she has a driving test.

3 One friend to another. The speaker has bought something, e.g. a mobile phone, and has found that it doesn't work.

4 One friend to another. They have a secret and the speaker doesn't trust the third person not to reveal the secret if she is told about it.

5 Friends, or husband and wife. They are going to the cinema or theatre and the speaker is waiting for the other person who is still getting ready.

6 Two strangers at a supermarket or station. One is offering to carry the other's heavy bag.

1b

1 I'm going to be 2 I'm taking 3 I'm going to take 4 I'll tell
5 starts 6 I'll carry

1c

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

1 planned, definite arrangement (e.g. in a diary)

2 I can't, I'm afraid. I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.

3 planned, fixed (e.g. a public timetable)

4 Hurry up! It starts at eight.

5 planned, decided earlier (intention)

6 Did I tell you it doesn't work? I'm going to take it back to the shop.

7 prediction: we notice something in the present that will make something happen

8 I don't feel well. I think I'm going to be sick.

9 unplanned, decided now (e.g. an offer, a promise)

10 That bag looks heavy. I'll carry it for you.

11 prediction: we expect something to happen (it is our opinion or we have experience of it)

12 I know what she's like. I'm sure she'll tell everyone, so don't tell her!

2a

3

2b

1 will be 2 I'm going to visit 3 we get 4 starts 5 I'll cook
6 I'm having 7 Tara's going to have 8 you go

3a

future continuous: will be having

future perfect: will have established

3b

1 future perfect 2 future continuous

3c

1 will have found 2 will be travelling 3 will have discovered

4 will be living 5 will have taken over, will be providing

6 will be making, will be going

4a

1 very certain 2 not certain 3 fairly certain 4 not certain

5 fairly certain

6

After I **finish** the last year of university, I am definitely going to have a long holiday. I expect **I'll go** with my friend, Luis, to a place where we **will do** lots of sport and **relax** in the sun to recover from all our hard work.

But before that there is a lot of work. My exams **start** on 15 June and they **last** two weeks. The results will not **be** here before the end of August, so I **will have** a long time to wait. For the next month, I **will be studying** for two hours every evening and I **won't be going** out during the week.

Writing pp. 68–69

2

1 d (and possibly b) 2 all the points on page 177–178

3c

Paragraph 1: state the overall situation (a problem)

Paragraph 2: solution 1: television programmes

Paragraph 3: solution 2: interactive museums

Paragraph 4: solution 3: (your own idea)

Paragraph 5: explain why this is an important topic

3d

a paragraph 1 b paragraphs 2–4 c paragraph 5

4b

4a–b

a Another idea would be to set up interactive science museums in every town, where parents could take their children at the weekends. (paragraph 3 or 4)

b As the average scientist is not very well paid, many children are put off from entering science as a career. (paragraphs 2, 3 or 4)

c Although young people love gadgets, at school many see science as dull. (paragraph 1)

d Whatever we choose, it is vital that more young people are attracted into science. (paragraph 5)

e One way would be to have lively television programmes presented by celebrities. (paragraph 2)

4c

1 d 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 e

Example sentences:

1 The reason is that society's prosperity depends on continued scientific progress.

2 They think it means working in a badly paid job in a boring laboratory.

3 This worrying attitude has led to fewer young people pursuing a scientific career.

4 It's much better to teach children science by getting them to do hands-on experiments which they enjoy.

5 This is because we live in a celebrity culture and children identify with well-known actors and singers.

4d

Suggested answers:

1 One way in which science *could be made* more attractive would be to set up interactive museums.

2 Another idea *would be* to find more interesting ways of teaching science.

3 If more teachers *used/were to use* games in science classes, children would get more interested.

4 If scientists in general *were* better paid, science might be a more attractive subject for young people.

5

Sample answer:

Although young people love gadgets and technology, some see science as uninteresting and 'uncool'. Over time, the number of young people, particularly girls, pursuing science and technology studies and careers has dropped.

One way in which science could be made more attractive would be to have lively television programmes presented by celebrities, with subjects which were relevant to the experience of the young. We live in a celebrity culture and children identify with well-known young people.

Another idea would be to set up interactive science museums in every town, where parents could take their children. It's much better to teach children the principles of science through hands-on experiments than to lecture them in a classroom.

Of course, there would be more incentives if the average scientist were better paid and young people were made aware of the range of jobs available. A lot of people are put off a scientific career because they think it means working in a badly paid job in a boring laboratory.

Whichever way we choose, it is vital that more young people are attracted into science, since society's prosperity depends largely on continuous scientific progress.

6

Example answers:

2 On some occasions technology might do more harm than good.

3 For many people dogs can make wonderful pets.

4 Some people feel that children should not be allowed to take smartphones to school.

5 Generally speaking, I think Canada is one of the best places in the world to live.

6 In many situations it might be better to tell a lie than the truth.

5B Technology

Speaking pp. 70–71

2a–b

2a

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

2b

Suggested answers:

digital camera: store

laptop/tablet: download, log on, click on, cut and paste, telework, back up, word process, store

MP3 player: download, store

satnav: download, store, possibly click (on)

smartphone: download, log on, store

2c

Example answers:

- 1 to listen to music
 2 to word process/write an email
 3 to click on icons/move the cursor around the screen
 4 to telework/for videoconferencing
 5 to store/back up data

4b

- 1 **a** about something together for about two **b** have some time to look at the **c** what the benefits of these items might be
 2 we have to discuss why each of these items might be useful

4c

- 1 portable gaming devices **2** driverless cars **3** robots
 4 3D television **5** ebook readers

Yes, they both participate in the discussion.

4e

driverless cars; reasons: would be good for older people/the disabled/people who don't like driving; would reduce accidents

4f

- 1 **a** I completely agree with you. Good point. Of course. That's true. Yes, you're right.
b I suppose so. Yes, I can see the advantage of ... but ... ; Yes, but ... ; I guess so. Yes, possibly.
 2 no

5b

Students should tick questions 2 and 3.
 Yes, both candidates participate more or less equally. The interlocutor asks if the other candidate agrees.

Listening p. 72

2

- 1 (food) shopping **2** shoes **3** crossword **4** online banking
5 speed **6** (road) accidents **7** (extra) space **8** spellcheck
9 (online) research **10** 1980s

4

- 1 taking **2** paying **3** booking **4** save **5** catch up **6** try

Use of English 1 p. 73

1

- 1 how to speak; question forms/structures with question words
 2 cleaned the house by herself; reflexives (and word order)
 3 put off handing in; phrasal verbs (+ -ing)

2

- 1 on my own **2** no point in Tania going **3** love each other
4 wasn't until she left **5** painted this room myself
6 couldn't/didn't carry on working

3

- 1 **a** **6** **b** 1, 3, 5 **c** 4 **d** 2 **2** Students' own answers

Language development 2 p. 74

1a

She cleaned the house **by herself** last week.
 I live **on my own** in this house.
 They love **each other** very much.

1b

- 1 I used to live **on** my own.
2 ✓
3 Can you help **me**?
4 Robots can't talk to **each other/one another**.
5 ✓
6 Have you enjoyed **yourself**?
7 ✓
8 Relax **yourself**!
9 I built the model **on** my own.
10 Clare and Rob met **each other/one another** last year.

1c

- 1 own **2** itself/themselves **3** myself **4** myself **5** each other/
 one another/them **6** us **7** themselves **8** me **9** themselves

3a

- 1 know how to use **2** you've done what I **3** where to find/
 where we can find **4** know who to/know who I should

Use of English 2 p. 75

1

- 1 Alexander Fleming **2** Isaac Newton **3** Archimedes

2a

- 1 penicillin **2** mould **3** bacteria **4** important

2b

- 1 investigation **2** accidentally **3** unknown **4** delighted
5 excitement **6** effective **7** infections **8** successfully
Help:
2 an adverb **7** plural

3a–b

3a

Lucy's Baby was important because of the completeness of the remains and therefore the opportunities it gave for research.

3b

1 careful 2 length 3 researchers 4 unusual 5 development
6 mixture 7 criticism 8 insufficient

Help:

5 -ment 8 negative

Language development 3 p. 76

1

-ment: excitement, development
-ure: mixture
-ence: evidence
-tion/-sion: investigation, infection, conclusion
-y: discovery
-er: researchers
-or: ancestors

2a

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 A

2b

1 assistance, organisation 2 existence, achievement
3 sailors, equipment 4 explorer, failure

3a

-ness: illness, kindness, loneliness, sadness
-th: strength, truth, width
-ity: equality, generosity, popularity, reality

3b

1 popularity 2 descriptions 3 ability, importance
4 observations, loneliness

4a

C

4b

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

4c

1 come up 2 came round 3 come out 4 came across
5 come about 6 come off 7 come up with

6

Enjoying yourself

6A Music

Reading pp. 78–79

2

Jamie Cullum: jazz Michael Bublé: swing Katie Melua: jazz, blues and folk Marcella Puppini: 1940s music

3 Students do the exam task. Do not confirm answers yet, as students will discuss them in Exercise 4.

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 D 5 C 6 A 7 D 8 C 9 A 10 B

Language development 1 pp. 80–81

1a

1 A 2 C 3 D 4 B 5 F 6 E

2a

1 reggae and punk: in the 1970s and 80s; hip hop: in the 1990s and 2000s
2 New York

2b

Defining relative clauses

1 The bands which dominated Western popular music
2 the one singer who had the most influence 3 that first emerged in the 1970s 4 the records they made

Non-defining relative clauses

1 Elton John, whose piano-based songs were hugely popular,
2 Bob Marley, who had a huge hit with 'No woman, no cry',
3 decades in which 'boy bands' and 'girl bands' became popular,
4 hip hop, which was an Afro-American musical movement

3

1 The singer Katy Perry, **whose** real name is Katheryn Hudson, ... ; Katy, **who** heard very little pop music as a child, ...
2 *The X-Factor* is a British television programme **where** members of the public **who** are ... It is the programme in **which** the popular ...
3 The rock band Snow Patrol was formed in 1994 in Scotland, **where** two of its original members ... ; ... the band (**which/that**) they admire most ...
4 Shakira, **which** means 'grateful' in Arabic, was born in Colombia, **where** she grew up ... ; ... every country in **which** it was sold.

5 ... one of several singers **who/that** were first discovered ... *The Mickey Mouse Club*, **which** first began ... ; Other Club singers **who/that** went on to ...

6 Oasis, **whose** major musical influence was the Beatles, was one of several bands in the 1990s to **which** the media ... Zak Starkey, **whose father**, Ringo Starr ...

4–5

4

1 I saw a poster which/that was advertising a gig for a new rock band.
2 I phoned the box office, which was in London.
3 There was an answering machine which/that was telling me to call another number.
4 I spoke to a man on the other number who/that told me there were only expensive seats left.
5 I booked two tickets which/that cost 100 euros each.
6 I paid by credit card, which is a very convenient way to pay.
7 On the day, we went to the theatre, which overlooks the River Thames in London.
8 We couldn't get into the theatre, which had been closed because of technical problems.
9 I went home with my friend, who was very disappointed.
10 Next day I phoned the theatre, which was very helpful and offered replacement tickets.

5

1 Salsa, which means 'sauce' in Spanish, is a mixture of Spanish Caribbean rhythms and styles.
2 The salsa band Sonora Carrusales, whose songs are played in salsa dance clubs everywhere, was formed in Colombia in 1995.
3 The singer Gloria Estefan, who was born in Cuba but now lives in the USA, uses salsa rhythms in many of her songs.
4 The Puerto Rican American Victor Manuelle, whose career began when he was discovered by salsa superstar Gilberto Santa Rosa, is often thought of as a romantic salsa singer. 5 The album *Travesía*, on which Manuelle improvises vocals and lyrics within a salsa tune, was a huge success with fans.

6

1 I saw a poster advertising a gig for a new rock band.
3 There was an answering machine telling me to call another number.
5 I booked two tickets costing 100 euros each.
7 On the day, we went to the theatre overlooking the River Thames in London.

Writing pp. 82–83

2

- 1 to inform; to entertain
 2 three: the band, their performance at the concert, whether you would recommend it
 3 a description and explanation (e.g. facts) with opinion; opinion (recommendation) in the third part
 4 a mix of neutral and informal

3

- 1 attention-grabbing introduction
 2 brief description of the person/band and concert
 3 what you liked
 4 what you didn't like
 5 recommendation, conclusion

4a–b

- 4a
 B
 4b
 A

5

Sample answer:**A gig to remember**

Without doubt, the British rock band Arctic Monkeys have given this year's best live show. As teenagers a few years ago, they made the fastest-selling album ever but seemed shy and awkward on stage. Now they have matured and become an amazing live act. Since the frontman Alex decided to cut his hair and dress like a skinny rock star of the 1950s, he moves confidently around the stage, waving his arms and encouraging us to shake our hips. The crowd were ecstatic!

The set began with their hit, *Do you wanna know*. The guitar playing was tight, as always, and the rhythm supported by Matt's powerful drumming. The band were on top form throughout, winning fans over with a list that combined older with new hits.

My only reservation is that although the songs have clever lyrics and great melodies and sound fresh every time, some lack the emotional and poetic force of their best.

But this is a minor criticism. Overall, it was a performance to remember and all fans should try and catch them while they're on tour.

6

- a
 1 good musicals 2 the audience 3 *We Will Rock You* 4 the actors' 5 *We Will Rock You* 6 the actors 7 actors 8 the youngest actors' 9 the youngest actors 10 the acting and singing 11 the plot 12 the fact that the plot is unsatisfactory/can't be taken seriously 13 the characters

b

- 1 They 2 It, there 3 it 4 then 5 ones

6B Art and entertainment

Speaking pp. 84–85

1a

- 1 classical: A; modern: B 2 Students' own answers

1b

- 1 keen 2 can't see the point 3 fascinating 4 appeal 5 special
 6 absolutely 7 into

1c

- stress on first syllable: awful, boring, brilliant, dreadful, moving, powerful, shocking
 stress on second syllable: amusing, depressing, enjoyable, exciting

2a–b

2a

- 1 a painter 2 a sculptor 3 a dancer 4 a producer
 5 a reviewer/a critic

2b

- 1 the person who arranges how dancers should move during a performance
 2 someone whose job is to tell jokes or make people laugh

3

- 1 quiz show 2 soap opera 3 documentary 4 sitcom
 5 reality show 6 current affairs 7 chat show

4

- 1 viewers (others relate to theatre) 2 final act (others relate to TV) 3 cartoon (others relate to theatre) 4 box office (others relate to TV) 5 trailer (others are film genres)

6a

- these types of art might be interesting to people

6b

- 1 yes 2 yes

6c

- 1, 4

6d

- 1 easier to understand than some 2 the painters wanted to say
 3 easily learn something about 4 it's strange or funny

7

- 1 young people are more interested in 2 definitely 3 more interesting for older people 4 are younger and more fashionable

Listening p. 86

2

1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 A 7 B 8 C

Use of English 1 p. 87

2a

1 T 2 F 3 T

2b

1 there 2 which 3 at/by/about 4 any 5 are/is
6 to/before 7 in 8 at/by/with

3

1 a 3, 8 b (3), 6, 7, (8) c 5 2 Students' own answers

4

Language development 2 p. 88

1a

1 of 2 for 3 for 4 between 5 by 6 in 7 in 8 to
9 with 10 of

1b

1 for 2 for 3 from 4 for 5 of 6 at 7 for 8 in 9 with
10 in 11 by/about/at 12 about

3

1 used, live 2 get used, living 3 wasn't used, filming
4 get used, hearing 5 didn't use, print 6 aren't used, watching
7 get used, staring 8 'm not used, going

4

Use of English 2 p. 89

2b

1 embarrassment 2 fantastically 3 employees 4 conclusion
5 attractively 6 underestimate 7 ability 8 similarity

3

1 recognition 2 glamorous 3 believable 4 unable
5 disappointing 6 performance 7 strength 8 organisations**Help:**prefix: question 4 (*unable*); nouns: questions 1, 6, 7, 8

Language development 3 p. 90

1b

1 entertainment 2 musicians 3 singers 4 director
5 actor(s) 6 dramatist 7 presenter 8 comedians
9 surprising 10 performers

2a

unable, incredible, disappointing

2b

un-: unfair, unfit, unsatisfactory, untidy

in-: inexperienced, insecure

dis-: dishonest, disloyal

im-: impatient, impolite, impractical

il-: illiterate, illogical

2c

1 untidy 2 impractical 3 dissatisfied/insecure 4 unsatisfactory
5 illiterate 6 inexperienced 7 unfit

3a

1 The teacher **told** us a horror story.2 I can't stand it when artists **talk** politics.3 We all **said** a prayer together.4 My little sister is just learning to **tell** the time.5 My brother **speaks** three languages.6 **Say** hello to Rosie for me.7 Mike **told** the police what he had seen.8 Don't trust him. He's always **telling** lies.

3b

1 speak 2 say 3 say 4 talks 5 told 6 telling 7 say
8 speak 9 tell

7A Fast food

Reading pp. 92–93

3

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 D 6 D

Language development 1 pp. 94–95

1a

1 W 2 C 3 W 4 W 5 W 6 C 7 W 8 C 9 W 10 C

1b

Giving permission: 1 are allowed to; 2 can

Expressing prohibition: 3 are not allowed to; 4 can't; 5 mustn't; 6 are not supposed to

Expressing obligation: 7 must; 8 have to; 9 are supposed to

Expressing lack of necessity: 10 don't have to

2a

1 must book 2 can't wear 3 is allowed to come
4 are supposed to wait 5 don't have to have 6 mustn't bring
7 aren't allowed to play 8 can pay

3a

1 no
2 Using a mobile phone was not allowed.

3b

It was permitted: They were allowed to use the play area.
It was prohibited: The children couldn't play in the restaurant.
It was necessary: We had to pay by credit card.
It wasn't necessary: We didn't have to book a table.
It was done but it wasn't necessary: He needn't have dressed so smartly.

4a

1 didn't have to pay 2 were allowed to 3 had to 4 could
5 couldn't keep 6 had to 7 have to cook 8 needn't have worried 9 didn't have to

5

1 You ought **to** complain about that soup – it's cold.
2 You shouldn't **have** a dessert if you're full up.
3 If you don't like pasta, you'd better ~~to~~ have a pizza.
4 You must ~~have~~ try that new restaurant in Castle Street.

6

1 You have to 2 you mustn't 3 can 4 You don't have to
5 can 6 You must 7 You'd better

Writing pp. 96–97

2

1 three: description of the situation (views of visitors and local people), comments on trends/dissatisfaction, recommendation

2 semi-formal and impersonal (It is for your teacher, who will expect it to sound like a report.)

3 good organisation (with headings), clear analysis, sensible comments/suggestions/recommendations

3b

Paragraph 1: b, d
Paragraph 2: a, e, g
Paragraph 3: a, e, g
Paragraph 4: c, f

3d

C is the best. It is short and clear and tells the reader immediately what the report is about. A is too vague and B sounds as if it's from a travel guide.

4b

The main aim/purpose of this report is to ... 9
To prepare for this report ... 5
We are fortunate to have ... 7
These are very popular with ... 4
Since they want to ... 10
A cause of dissatisfaction was that ... 8
As a consequence,/Consequently, ... 1
It was commented upon by ... 2
All things considered ... 6
It is recommended that ... 3

4c

passive, more, less

5

Sample answer:

Local eating places

The main purpose of this report is to give an overview of the town's eating facilities. As part of the survey, both tourists and local residents were asked their views.

Cafés, pubs and restaurants

There are a number of good quality restaurants in the area, which cater for most tastes: pizza houses, sushi bars, exclusive French restaurants and gastro pubs. We are also fortunate to have several cafés and sandwich bars, which are very popular in the mornings with young mothers and children and with office workers at lunchtime. Recent trends/Dissatisfaction
It was reported that in recent years most of the fast food restaurants had extended their hours, with most open until midnight. It was also stated that prices had gone up dramatically in some of the better restaurants and, as a consequence, people are going out less than they used to or eating at cheaper restaurants.

Room for improvement/Recommendation

The main area of concern among a number of people interviewed was the lack of vegetarian meals available in many of the restaurants and it is recommended that restaurants are made aware of this view.

6

a

- 1 (that) the Principal is in favour of extending the lunch break
- 2 (that) about 20 students will take part in the research
- 3 (that) many residents have written a letter of protest
- 4 (that) some of the shopkeepers are also not happy

b

- 1 is supposed to be getting more and more expensive
- 2 are supposed to be eating out less than we used to
- 3 is supposed to be something we do, not watch on TV
- 4 are supposed to be taking business away from restaurants

7B How do I look?**Speaking pp. 98–99**

1

In the photo on the left, both interviewers and interviewee look very smart. The interviewers are dressed formally in suits and ties, whereas in the other photo they are wearing more casual fashionable clothes – open-necked checked shirts.

2

Example answers:

flip flops: on the beach, at a pool fur coat: in the winter
high heels: at work jumper: in the winter open-neck shirt: on holiday
parka: on a scooter pyjamas: in bed sandals: in the summer
shorts: on the beach, in the summer slippers: at home
tracksuit: at the gym trainers: at the gym trouser suit: at work
vest top: in the summer

3

Example answers:

- 1 for an informal party; some offices on a Friday
- 2 a special occasion 3 to change what you are wearing
- 4 to put an item of clothing on to check if it fits properly
- 5 to look smarter
- 6 to put something on a peg or on a clothes hanger to keep it clean and tidy
- 7 when your clothes are too small
- 8 if a piece of clothing is too big, e.g. when you buy it or after losing weight

4

Example answers:

bootleg jeans cashmere scarf/sweater/coat chunky sweater
cotton dress/T-shirt denim jacket moleskin trousers roll-neck sweater
suede jacket/boots three-quarter length skirt/boots/trousers

5a

opinion: elegant, old-fashioned
size/shape: fitted, short-sleeved, straight, tight
colour: khaki, navy
pattern: checked, patterned, striped
origin: French, Italian
material: linen, silk, viscose, woollen

5b

Example answers:

Photo 1: The woman between the two men is wearing a plain cream suit and white shirt. The woman opposite her is wearing a plain, white short-sleeved shirt. The man on the right is wearing a grey suit and a striped, navy silk tie.

Photo 2: The man facing the camera is wearing a blue and white checked, long-sleeved cotton shirt. The woman on his left is wearing a plain, long-sleeved shirt. It may be cotton or silk.

7a

1 Each candidate is given two photographs. He/She has to talk on his/her own for about a minute, answering a question about his/her photographs. He/She then has to answer a short question about his/her partner's photographs.

2 The first answer is better. The candidate compares the two photos well, rather than just describing the two separately. They also say why they think the people are dressed in that way, as the interlocutor asked.

The second candidate describes some aspects of the pictures but doesn't really describe them, and doesn't say why they might be wearing those clothes, so doesn't give a complete answer to the task.

7b

3

Listening p. 100

2

1 G 2 H 3 E 4 C 5 B

Help:

Speaker 1: She 'doesn't feel right' in them.

Speaker 2: 'feeling relaxed and not having to worry about what you look like'

Language development 2 p. 101

1a

1 Marlie's in her pyjamas. She **must** be going to bed.2 It **can't** be his jacket – it's too small.3 That **must** be Kate. I recognise that voice.4 I think that's John's case, so he **may/might/could** be here.5 She's decided not to buy those shoes. She **may not/might not** have enough money.6 Mike **can't** work in a clothes shop – he knows nothing about fashion!

1b

Suggested answers:

A must belong to a woman. She might be rich because she has a number of credit cards. She must like to look nice because she's got a mirror, a lipstick and perfume in her bag.

B could belong to either a man or a woman because there's nothing like make-up or aftershave. I think he/she works in a high-powered job because of the computer and calculator.

C could belong to someone on holiday or a working tour because there is a map in the rucksack.

2

1 can't have left 2 may/might/could have been stolen 3 must have cost 4 may/might/could have been, may/might/could have bought 5 can't have been/can't be 6 must have had

Use of English 1 p. 102

1a–b

1a–b

1 The candidate has changed the key word *been* to *be* and therefore incorrectly changed the tense. Correct answer: *must have been pleased*2 The candidate has written more than five words. Correct answer: *wish I could go to*

2

1 must be tired 2 haven't eaten for 3 must have just been on 4 too unfit to 5 may have been in the/may have been having a 6 can't have left

3

1 questions 1, 3, 5, 6; 1 is in the present; 3, 5, and 6 are in the past.

2 question 2: present perfect simple; question 4 *too/enough* + infinitive

Use of English 2 p. 103

2a

1 to make statements, to shock, to copy icons

2 1960s: Beatles style, 1970s: long hair, skinhead and dreadlocks; recently: copying fashion icons

2b

1 D 2 B 3 B 4 D 5 C 6 A 7 B 8 C

3

2 (in the hope), 6 (in fashion)

Language development 3 p. 104

1a

A in B on C in

1b

1 at all times 2 in danger of 3 from bad to worse

4 at first 5 by mistake 6 to my surprise 7 by that time

8 in an extremely bad mood 9 From then on 10 without fail

1c

1 the beginning (in) 2 conclusion (in) 3 time to time (from)

4 purpose (on)

1d

1 in the end 2 in fashion 3 out of date 4 on purpose

5 for a change 6 in luck

2a

A make B spend

2b

1 do 2 make 3 make 4 do 5 do 6 make 7 make

8 do 9 make 10 do 11 make 12 make

2c

1 an Armani suit 2 a lot of money on it 3 in cash 4 trying it on

5 it would be comfortable 6 feel so good 7 to show my friends

2d

1 rise 2 became 3 earned 4 damaged 5 resign 6 healed

2e

1 retired 2 spend 3 expect 4 made 5 do/try 6 bought 7 make 8 made

8

Important events

8A Relationships

Reading pp. 106–107

2a

- 1 on the Tube (the London Underground), by chance
2 *Meant to be* means 'destined or fated to happen'.

3

1 G 2 F 3 B 4 D 5 E 6 A

Help:

- Gap 1: G ('It was Dennis, who had ...')
Gap 2: F ('gave the man's briefcase a kick')
Gap 3: B ('as she stepped onto the platform')

6a–b

6a

with

6b

- 1 packed 2 dropped off (to sleep) 3 got to her feet
4 scribbled (down) 5 flustered 6 dashed

Language development 1 pp. 108–109

1b

- 1 He approached her in the National Art museum.
2 Yes, very.

1c

- 1 don't talk 2 'm just trying 3 've seen 4 've been looking
5 Leave me 6 Join me 7 Do you like 8 's 9 Do you regret
10 'm, 've ever been

1d

- 1 Because what is being reported is still true in the present.
2 past perfect simple
3 today → that day, tomorrow → the next/following day,
yesterday → the day before/the previous day, last week → the
week before/the previous week, next month → the following
month, this → that, here → there, come → go, bring → take

2

- 1 what I was 2 was studying 3 that was 4 to go out 5 had
nearly 6 he had 7 had been 8 was 9 if/whether he could
pick me/to pick me 10 would be 11 had to be

4a

- 1 accused 2 invited 3 agreed 4 suggested 5 explained

4c

4b–c

- Verb + *to*-infinitive: agree, admit, decide, offer, refuse
Verb + object + *to*-infinitive: invite, advise, remind, warn
Verb + *-ing*: suggest, admit, deny, recommend
Verb (+object) + prep + *-ing*: accuse, apologise, insist
Verb (+ object) + *that* + clause: advise, explain, admit, decide,
deny, insist, remind, warn

5

- 1 advised her not to get married yet/advised her that she shouldn't
get married yet
2 admitted starting the argument/admitted that she had started the
argument
3 insisted on talking to the manager
4 warned her sister not to go out with Mike/warned her sister
that she shouldn't go out with Mike
5 apologised to his girlfriend for hurting her feelings
6 suggested staying in that weekend/suggested that they (should)
stay in that weekend
7 offered to carry the bag for her mother
8 refused to help him

7

- 1 Sometimes people suggest that marriage is an old-fashioned idea.
2 Parents often persuade their children to get married.
3 Some people insist on getting married while they are
still teenagers.
4 One couple admits/admitted getting married for
financial reasons.
5 Some women decide not to change their surname.

Writing pp. 110–111

2

- 1 It is possible to argue one point of view, as long as you bear
in mind the other point of view and back up your points, but it
is probably easier to have a balanced discussion comparing the
advantages and disadvantages.
2 fairly formal

4a

A 1 B 2 C 2 D 2

4b

A paragraph 4/5 **B** paragraph 1 **C** paragraph 3/4
D paragraph 2/3

4c

1 The first part of the argument **2** Another reason **3** General introduction **4** Conclusion **5** The second part of the argument

5

Sample answer:

Nowadays more people are deciding to live by themselves. Some people claim this is more enjoyable and in young people it develops a sense of responsibility, whereas others disagree. The main advantage of living alone is that there is nobody to tell you what to do, so you can live your life in your own way. What is more, you can organise or decorate your house as you want. There is no one else to disagree with. On the other hand, it can be quite lonely for some people. By nature, we are social animals. Secondly, it is more expensive because you have to pay all the rent and bills yourself, so you have less money to enjoy yourself. Last but not least, it can be quite hard to find a nice flat for one person, so you might not be able to live in the best area. To sum up, there are strong arguments on both sides. In conclusion, I believe that living alone is better for older people who have more money and like privacy but not for young people who need to share the costs.

6

1 In fact **2** In addition **3** For instance **4** Moreover **5** Besides
6 Nevertheless **7** Even so **8** On the other hand

8B Hobbies

Speaking pp. 112–113

2a

collect rare coins, E do amateur dramatics, D go waterskiing, B learn how to draw, A make models, F play Monopoly, C

2b–c

2b
1 darts (play darts) **2** pool (play pool)
2c
collect: stamps, autographs;
do gymnastics, athletics, body-building, yoga, archery, crossword puzzles, origami
go: jogging, windsurfing, horse-riding, cycling, skiing, swimming, fishing
make: jewellery, clothes
play: tennis, football, badminton, table-tennis, violin, Guitar

3a

Photography is stressed on the second syllable. The others are all stressed on the first.

6a

1 Anna: home town, free-time activities, favourite TV programme; Giorgio: home town, special occasions, family, favourite TV programmes
2 They both create a good first impression. They are positive, they speak accurately and fluently, they extend their answers and they listen carefully.

6b

Anna: colleague ('it's another person who works with me')
Giorgio: regular (customers) ('we go there often')

Listening p.114

1

1 B 2 A 3 A 4 C 5 C 6 B 7 C
Help:
2 It means 'outside'.
4 mending things
6 In this context, it means 'become an obsession'.

Use of English 1 p. 115

2a

1 Angling is fishing with a rod, line and bait (as opposed to with trailing lines, nets, etc.).
2 More women are doing it.

2b

1 on **2** being **3** why **4** did **5** of **6** However **7** in **8** as

3

1 2, 4 **2** 1, 7

Language development 2 p. 116

1a

1 can **2** was able to **3** could, have been able to **4** couldn't, wasn't able to **5** have managed to **6** will be able to, can **7** managed to **8** managed to find, succeeded in finding

2

1 won't be able to finish **2** manage to stay **3** succeeded in passing **4** can't come **5** couldn't win **6** don't know how to play **7** wasn't able to stay **8** couldn't swim

3

1 can use 2 could/was able to put together 3 succeeded in building/managed to build 4 could/was able to reach
 5 couldn't/wasn't able to fly 6 succeeded in winning
 7 can/will be able to carry on

Use of English 2 p. 117

1

a 3 b 1 c 2

2b

2a–b

1 get away with cheating (a phrasal verb)
 2 in case we want to (a fixed phrase)
 3 's unlikely (that) there will (a fixed phrase)
 4 had to be called off (a phrasal verb)
 5 didn't succeed in persuading (verb + preposition)
 6 had trouble (in) writing (noun + preposition)

Language development 3 p. 118

1a

1 C 2 B 3 A

1b

1 T 2 T 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 F 9 T 10 F

2

1 A 2 B 3 B 4 A 5 A 6 B

3a

1 get together 2 get, down 3 got away with 4 get on with
 5 get by 6 getting up to 7 get off

9A A matter of conscience?

Reading pp. 120–121

2

1 C 2 E 3 A 4 D 5 B 6 B 7 E 8 A 9 D 10 C

5

1 do my fair share 2 applaud 3 moved 4 brings it home to you
5 make donations 6 ashamed 7 rough 8 make a point of

Language development 1 pp. 122–123

1b

1 no 2 yes 3 yes 4 no

1c–d

Zero conditional: If someone from a charity comes ... I nearly always give ... ; *if/when* + present simple + present simple

First conditional: If I see ... I'll probably give ... ; *if* + present simple + *will*

Second conditional: If I had ... , I'd leave ... ; *if* + past simple + *would*

Third conditional: If I had been ... , I wouldn't have left ... ; *if* + past perfect + *would have* + past participle

2a

1 If you won a lot of money, what would you spend it on?/If you win a lot of money, what will you spend it on?

2 If a classmate asks you to lend him/her a small amount of money, what will you do?/If a classmate asked you to lend him/her a small amount of money, what would you do?

3 If a classmate asks you to lend him/her a large amount of money, what will you do?/If a classmate asked you to lend him/her a large amount of money, what would you do?

4 What do you do when you need change for a vending machine?/What will you do if you need change for a vending machine?

5 If you found a lot of money, what would you do?/If you find a lot of money, what will you do?

6 What would you do if you lost a/your wallet or purse?

7 What would you say if you received a present you didn't like?/What do you say if you receive a present you don't like?

8 What will you buy if you go shopping this weekend?

2b

3

2 If he hadn't been late for work, he wouldn't have got the sack.

3 If he had been able to find another job, he wouldn't have started his own business.

4 The business wouldn't have been a great success if it hadn't been such a good idea.

5 If James hadn't worked very hard he wouldn't have become a millionaire.

6 So, he wouldn't have become very rich if he had set his alarm!

4a

1 at the moment, yesterday 2 last week, now

4b

a 2 b 1

5

1 earned, wouldn't have gone 2 would be able to, hadn't spent

3 had invested, would be 4 weren't, would have been 5 were, would have reduced 6 would be, hadn't missed 7 couldn't have bought, weren't

6

1 provided that 2 Unless 3 Even if 4 as long as

7

1 Unless, hurry up, will miss

2 gives, as long as/if/provided that, spend

3 If, hadn't lent, would have

4 will come, as long as/if/provided that, pay

5 If, didn't run, would have

6 Even if, had asked, wouldn't have been

7 If, didn't work, wouldn't feel

8 If, were/was, wouldn't have spent

Writing pp. 124–125

2

1 saying what you would do with the money and giving your reasons

2 to be informed, entertained and engaged

3 by using colourful language, a range of vocabulary and structures, expressing your opinion/commenting

4a

A main body B conclusion C introduction or conclusion

4b

Example answers:

1 (C) Have you ever dreamt what life would be like if you became rich unexpectedly? What a thought! Everything would be dramatically different/turned upside down!

2 (A) Of course, money can't buy happiness. Suddenly, you discover you have a lot of 'friends' who ask you for money and if you spend the whole lot without a great deal of careful thought, you'll end up poor and miserable.

3 (B) If you want to know what I'd do with the rest of the money, I can't tell you right now because I'm not sure. I'll decide when I have to/when the time is right but you can rest assured that I won't be wasting any money on luxury cars.

4c

1 would do, start, putting, saving

2 would buy, deserve, provide/have provided, want/have wanted, means/meant, have to/had to

3 wouldn't be, just to spend, would give, struggle/are struggling

4d

Example answers:

1 hard-working 2 gorgeous 3 needy/unfortunate 4 great

5 run-down

5

Sample answer:**Don't throw it all away!**

Have you ever dreamt of becoming rich unexpectedly? Just imagine what your life would be like! However, some people who get rich quickly are very careless with their money and end up being poorer than they were before.

That's why I'd be very careful. I wouldn't want a completely different kind of life, so I'd start by putting some of it away, in case everything went wrong – set up a kind of 'emergency fund'. Then I would buy my hard-working parents a new home. They deserve it because they have always provided me with everything I've always wanted, even if it meant they had to go without. I would also give some money away to needy people who are struggling in the world and have no food. It would not be right to just spend the money on myself. Then I think I would take a year off from studying and travel round the world in great comfort. I've spent most of my life travelling on a limited budget and sleeping in hostels.

After that, who knows? I'll see, but I certainly won't be buying any luxury cars!

6

1 dramatically 2 ridiculously 3 bitterly 4 clearly 5 deeply

6 greatly 7 fully 8 hugely

9B Spending money

1a

Possible answers:

1 boutique 2 department store 3 boutique 4 supermarket/department store 5 boutique 6 shopping mall 7 street market

1b

shopping malls street markets department stores boutiques supermarkets

1c

Suggested answers:

aisle: supermarket changing rooms: boutique escalators: shopping mall/department store organic food: supermarket/street market trolley: supermarket

1d

1 butcher's 2 chemist's 3 florist's 4 newsagent's 5 stationer's 6 shoe shop

2

1 price, costs 2 price 3 cost, pricey 4 cost 5 price

3

(Possible answers are given in brackets.)

1 out of (shop assistant to customer – item has sold out)

2 pay (customer to shop assistant – not certain where to pay)

3 offer (customer to shop assistant – looking for a bargain)

4 put (customer on the phone to department store)

5 hang on (shop assistant on phone to customer who has asked if something is in stock)

6 just (customer browsing in a shop – to shop assistant)

7 keep (shop assistant to customer – customer has been serving someone else)

8 return (shop assistant on the phone to customer making a complaint about an item which is not working)

6a

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

6b

4

6c

3, 4

Listening p. 128

1

1 what advertised? key words: television, computer, board game

2 what doing? faulty goods, money back, goods delivered

3 what doing? blaming, advice, suggestion

4 where? bus station, shop, library

5 what complaining about? attitude of staff, accuracy of information, arrangements changed
6 who talking to? hotel receptionist, conference organiser, secretary
7 which sector successful? travel, health, entertainment
8 what about? disadvantages e-commerce, new idea, research into success

2

1 C **2** B **3** B **4** A **5** B **6** C **7** A **8** B

Use of English 1 p. 129

2c

1 one **2** is **3** of **4** what **5** is **6** to **7** are **8** there

Help:

2, 5: singular 7 plural

Language development 2 p. 130

1

- 1** Everyone **thinks** it's a good idea.
- 2** The majority of us **agree**.
- 3** ✓
- 4** Neither of them **knows** what to buy.
- 5** These jeans **don't** fit.
- 6** ✓
- 7** Ten euros **isn't** very much.
- 8** ✓
- 9** These scissors **don't** cut very well.
- 10** The United States **has** a new President.

2

1 sells **2** feel **3** causes **4** wants **5** seem **6** is **7** say
8 admit **9** confess **10** wanted/want

3

1 There are **2** it is **3** there is **4** It is **5** there are **6** it is

Use of English 2 p. 131

2

1 exhaustion **2** impatient **3** service **4** friendliness
5 satisfaction **6** ensure **7** flight **8** personally

Help:

2 both

4

1 intentions **2** employment **3** retirement **4** entertainment
5 financial **6** investment **7** unaffordable **8** assistance

Help:

6 a suffix **7** an adjective

Language development 3 p. 132

1

1 a X **b** X, X **c** ✓ **d** X, X **e** ✓ **f** X **g** ✓

2 a from **b** to **c** to **d** on **e** on **f** into **g** into **h** from
 i on **j** to

3 a the tickets, a big profit, a discount **b** a refund, a receipt, a loan

4 a discount **b** profit **c** refund **d** interest **e** bill **f** salary
g fine **h** loan

4a

No change: calm, dry, import, name
 Internal change: bleed, choose
 Prefix: endanger
 Suffix: criticise, fatten, lengthen, strengthen, widen

4b-c

4b
1 criticise **2** import **3** endanger **4** choose

4c

1 widen **2** modernise **3** calm **4** strengthen

10A Travel

Reading pp. 134–135

2

Toronto, New York, Miami, Los Angeles

3

1 B 2 C 3 A 4 C 5 D 6 B

4

1 c 2 e 3 b 4 d 5 a

Language development 1 pp. 136–137

1b

1 They stay cool in summer, they are well decorated, there is a buffet breakfast, a barbecue area is being constructed.

2 You have to share facilities with others, the shops are not very close, breakfast is not included (and it could get too hot), there is some building work going on.

1c

Examples: are grouped, were built, have been designed, have (all) been decorated, is served, is (now) being constructed, will (soon) be completed, can be found

The passive is used here because the actions described are more important than who does them.

1d

1 are grouped 2 is served 3 is being constructed
4 have been designed 5 have been decorated 6 were built
7 will be completed 8 can be found

2a

1 are situated 2 were redecorated 3 can be accessed
4 will have been installed 5 are being built 6 has been given
7 must be checked 8 will be asked

2b

1 Our facilities are always being improved.
2 All our flats have been modernised in the last two years.
3 Our kitchens have been equipped to the highest standards.
4 The beds will be made daily.
5 The holiday village can be found two kilometres outside the town.

6 A full programme of sports activities is offered.

7 Very few complaints were received last year.

8 Extra people may be accommodated on the sofa beds.

9 The maximum number of people allowed in each caravan is indicated in/by our brochure.

10 Keys must be returned to reception on departure.

3

A by B I C I thought; 2 said D to cheer, to empty

4

1 it was composed by Schubert 2 were given 3 was seen
4 is believed (that) 5 has been promised 6 it was discovered by Fleming 7 is thought to have hidden 8 will be made to pay

5a

Suggested answer:

The town has changed a lot in the last 30 years. All the old factories have been pulled down and replaced with hi-tech science parks. It's felt to be unfortunate that one of the older schools was also demolished, as children will have to be sent by bus to the next town. It is said that a brand new school will be built in the town in the next few years when extra funding is provided by the Government. That will be appreciated by the newer residents in particular.

Writing pp. 138–139

1

1

Example answers:

To make a complaint:

- to a law firm about the way they handled a family matter (formal)
- to a company for sending the wrong item a second time (semi-formal)
- to another student about what they have been saying about you in public (informal)

To apologise:

- on behalf of a company to apologise to a customer about their poor service (formal)
- to a teacher about your bad behaviour (semi-formal)
- to a friend for forgetting their birthday (informal)

2

a very formal = a; b semi-formal = b; c informal = b

2a–b

2a

to apologise to the parent and explain what happened (semi-formal)

2b

Suggested answers:

ski slopes poor, lessons fewer than promised, accommodation inadequate

3c

Example answer:

You could say that you take the complaint seriously and explain what you will do as a result (e.g. change the arrangements next year, offer a partial refund).

4a Before students do the exercise, clear up any vocabulary difficulties. Check that they understand *insufficient*, *unsatisfactory*, *in advance*, *tuition* and *inconvenience*.

- 1 weren't enough 2 not good enough 3 told beforehand
- 4 unhappy about 5 point out 6 get in touch
- 7 couldn't get 8 if we put you out in any way 9 a pity

4b

Suggested answers:

- 1 We were very worried when you told us ... 2 After I asked the company, ... 3 I was amazed that this turned out not to be true and ... 4 I'm sorry that single rooms were extra ...
- 5 I hope your son will carry on ...

4c–d

4c

Suggested answers:

- 1 I would like to thank you for contacting us.
- 2 It is unfortunate that the beginners' slopes were unsatisfactory.
- 3 Extra lessons were not included in the price.
- 4 I apologise but he should have informed us of that in advance.
- 5 We were extremely concerned about the lack of snow.

4d

2, 3, 5

5

Sample answer:

Dear Ms White,

First, let me apologise for any disappointment your son experienced on our ski trip. It is true that there were several concerns. Since we had been led to believe by the company that there would be sufficient slopes for both beginners and advanced skiers, we were extremely upset when this turned out not to be the case. It was also unfortunate that lack of snow meant that artificial snow had to be used instead.

As for the question of lessons, if you look at the letter we sent out, you will see that only five one-hour ski-lessons were included in the price and that extra hours would have to be paid for separately.

In relation to accommodation, I am not quite sure what you are referring to. I know that in one room there were not enough beds but this was not the case in your son's room.

We would like to assure you that we take all complaints seriously. We have already decided that next year we will change the company and the location for our trip and we hope that your son will consider joining us again.

Yours sincerely,

10B Getting around

Speaking pp. 140–141

1b

- 1 the tube (The others are on water.)
- 2 delivery van (The others have two wheels and are ridden.)
- 3 tram (The others are air transport.)
- 4 handlebars (On a bicycle – the others are from a car.)
- 5 carriage (The others are parts of boats.)
- 6 sidecar (On a motorbike – the others are cars.)

1c

- 1 canoe, yacht, the tube, rowing boat
- 2 moped, scooter, motorbike, delivery van
- 3 tram, helicopter, glider, spaceship
- 4 clutch, handlebars, accelerator, steering wheel
- 5 deck, oars, carriage, mast
- 6 hatchback, saloon, sidecar, estate

2a

- be forced to land: plane
- confirm your flight: plane
- disembark: boat
- fasten your seatbelt: plane/car/delivery van
- get clamped: car
- get low on petrol: car/moped/scooter/motorbike/delivery van
- get points on your licence: car/moped/scooter/motorbike/delivery van
- go on a cruise: boat
- it's two stops on the Northern Line: the tube
- stop in a lay-by: car moped/scooter/motorbike/delivery van
- take a driving test: car
- take on as hand luggage: plane

2b

- 1 I'm tired. Let's **get (into)/take/catch** a taxi.
- 2 I think we get **off** the bus ...
- 3 Oh no! We've **missed** the last train! ...
- 4 'Have you ever **ridden** a horse?' ...
- 5 Our ship **docks/stops** in Cairo ...
- 6 What's the **price/cost** of the ticket? ...
- 7 It's a long **journey** there ...
- 8 Wonderful! The train's exactly **on** time!

4a

- 1 T
 2 F (You must compare the photos.)
 3 T (But you must give a personal opinion about the photos)
 4 F
 5 F (The second candidate has to answer a question and there are two parts to the first part: Compare and ...)
 6 T

4b

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

Listening p. 142

2

1 F 2 C 3 H 4 E 5 D

Language development 2 p. 143

1

- 1 the present: 1, 3; the past: 2; the future: 4, 5
 2 the present: *wish* + past simple, *if only* + *could*; the past: *wish* + past perfect; the future: *wish* + *would*; *if only* + *would*
 3 *If only* is stronger/more emphatic.

2

Suggested answers

- 2 I wish/If only I hadn't dyed my hair bright red. I wish/If only I'd kept it blonde.
 3 I wish/If only he didn't/wouldn't borrow my car./I wish/If only he would stop borrowing my car.
 4 I wish/If only I could afford a taxi./I wish/If only I didn't have to take the bus.
 5 I wish/If only I hadn't come to see this./I wish/ If only I were/was watching something else.
 6 I wish/If only he/she would hurry up./I wish/If only he/she didn't/wouldn't take so long in the bathroom.

4

1 A 2 B 3 B

5

1 learnt 2 was/were 3 phoned 4 had met 5 had bought

Use of English 1 p. 144

1

Suggested answers:

- 1 Leave it and come back to it when you've done the ones you can do.
 2 Make sure you write something for every question. Don't leave any gaps.

2

1 wish I'd gone 2 would rather you phoned 3 hardly anyone/anybody at/in 4 is supposed to be 5 (high/about) time you stopped going 6 you mind not using

3

1 1, 2 and 5
 2 change 1: *I'd rather* → *Would you mind*; change 2: *didn't use* → *not using*

Use of English 2 p. 145

2a

- 1 after (You should read the text right through first for a general understanding.)
 2 short (If you get stuck with one answer, you will have less time for the rest of the task and the rest of the paper.)
 3 word (If you put more than one word, it will be marked as incorrect, even if one of the words is correct. If you can't decide between two possible answers, you should always choose one rather than put both.)

2b

- 1 He had an unusual accident after he couldn't stop his car.
 2 For dangerous driving.

2c

1 off 2 down 3 through 4 could 5 on 6 by 7 no 8 of

3

1 0, 5, 6 2 1, 2, 3

Language development 3 p. 146

1a

trapped in, concentrate on, followed by

1b

1 about 2 from 3 about 4 to 5 with 6 in

2

1 for, on 2 about, of 3 to, from 4 as, for 5 of, from
 6 to, for

3

1 from 2 of/about 3 about 4 at 5 for 6 on 7 to/with
 8 in 9 to 10 to 11 with 12 at

4

1 a looked, seen; b watch
 2 a stare; b peered; c gazed
 3 a listened, hear; b listen; c heard
 4 a feel, touching; b Feel; c touch

11A Happiness

Reading pp. 148–149

2

1 E 2 G 3 D 4 C 5 A 6 F

3a

1 contented 2 satisfied 3 frustrated 4 anxious 5 depressed
6 stressed 7 miserable

Language development 1 pp. 150–151

2a

1 being happy 2 due to her close family upbringing

2b

1 as, since, because
2 owing to, due to, because of
3 owing to, due to, because of

2c

1 as/because/since
2 because of/due to/owing to
3 because of/due to/owing to
4 as/because/since
5 Because of/Due to/Owing to
6 because of/due to/owing to

2d

1 a was snowing; b the snow/the fact that it was snowing;
c the snow/the fact that it was snowing
2 a was raining; b the rain/the fact that it was raining;
c it was raining

3a

1 in order to/so as to/to 2 in order that/so that 3 in case

3b

1 to 2 in case 3 so that 4 in order to 5 In order that
6 in case 7 so as to 8 so as not to

4

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

5

Example answers:

- 1 ... I have tried many times.
2 ... the noise of the cats outside.
3 ... he knows where to pick me up.
4 ... the glorious spring sunshine ...
5 ... find out whether they open on Sundays.
6 ... the fact that we reminded him to take it.

Writing pp. 152–153

2

1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T

4a–c

4a

Adding a point of view: in addition, in fact, just as, similarly
Making a contrast: but, however, on the other hand, whereas, yet

4b

Example answers:

- 1 Money doesn't automatically make us happy. In fact, it makes some people very unhappy.
2 It is very stressful to lose money but if we are careful with it, it gives us security.
3 We should relax and laugh whenever possible. Similarly, being with friends can give pleasure. However, spending time alone is important.
4 Getting too little sleep can cause unhappiness just as eating badly can affect our moods for the worse, whereas going for long walks can have a beneficial effect.

4c

1 that, we 2 they, it, these 3 This/It 4 themselves,
This/That, us

4d

4 (The other expressions refer to other people.)

5

Sample answer:

Some people claim they are naturally cheerful. However, in my view, how we lead our lives is the main reason we are either happy or unhappy.
Take money, for example. Money doesn't automatically make us happy. In fact, it makes some people very unhappy because they are frightened of losing what they've got. On the other hand, if

we're not greedy and don't spend it foolishly, it can reduce stress and give us security.

Then consider health. If we eat badly, get too little sleep and don't exercise, our health will decline and make us miserable. Eating well and going for lovely long walks in the countryside can make us feel better generally.

The third thing I think is important is to have a positive outlook on life. We should all enjoy things like music and being with our friends. At the same time, it's important to spend time alone and live as simply as possible, which is not easy in the 21st century! All of these make a big difference to our happiness, no matter what our natural temperament.

6

b

1 immediately 2 separate 3 unnecessary 4 truly 5 religious
6 therefore 7 neither 8 responsible 9 until 10 definitely
11 generally 12 receive 13 apparently

c

1 likely, happiness 2 forty, piece, advice 3 government, definitely, knowledge, happened 4 Unfortunately, occasion, medicine, effect 5 principle, politicians, independent

11B Health and fitness

Listening pp. 154–155

2a

(Health quiz)

3a flu: headache, aching muscles, fever, cough, sneezing; food poisoning: feeling sick, vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach cramps

3b arthritis: joints; migraine: head; bronchitis: chest; tonsillitis: throat

4 a T b F (but there are very few) c T d F e T

3

1 for (Unsaturated fats usually come from plants rather than animals and are better for your health. Saturated fats usually come from animals and an excess of these in your diet is very bad for your health.)

2 to (allergic: having a medical condition in which you become ill or in which your skin becomes red and painful because you have eaten or touched a particular substance)

3 without (dehydrated: having lost too much water from your body)

4 from (virus: a very small living thing that causes infectious illnesses; antibiotic: a drug that is used to kill bacteria and cure infections)

5b

1 noun 2 (plural) noun 3 (plural) noun 4 (adjective +) noun
5 (plural) noun 6 adjective + noun 7 (plural) noun
8 noun (phrase) 9 adjective + noun 10 noun

6

1 health care 2 advertisements 3 prisoners 4 sugar
5 snacks 6 main meal 7 carbohydrates 8 heart disease
9 mental health 10 memory

Speaking p. 156

1a

a F (2 minutes) b T c F d T e F f T

1b

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

Language development 2 p. 157

1a–b

1a

1 so 2 such 3 such a

1b

1 noun, adjective, adverb

2 1 c 2 a 3 b

2

1 Jim's **such a** good doctor that everybody likes him.

2 My yoga class is great – I'm always **so/very** relaxed afterwards.

3 Paul has bought **such an** expensive fitness equipment!

4 The food is **too much** spicy for me to eat.

5 I think my diet's **healthy enough** overall.

6 I'm **too** tired to go jogging now.

7 John is so unfit **that** he can't even run for a bus.

8 **There aren't enough** rooms in this hotel for everyone.

9 You should be pleased with yourself for losing so **much** weight.

10 I'm not **old enough** to join that club.

3

1 like/such as 2 as 3 like 4 like/such as 5 as if/as though

6 As

4

1 as 2 like 3 As 4 like/such as 5 like 6 as

Use of English 1 p. 158

1b

1 meeting my wife for the 2 in case the tickets are

3 was so tired (that) he 4 as long as we arrive

2

1 put you up 2 such a delicious 3 Judy whether she wanted

4 isn't enough room/space 5 unlike/not like Tom to be

6 is not as/so popular now as

Use of English 2 p. 159

2a

1 shopping for fun

2 It can be good because it gives exercise. It can be bad if it becomes an addiction.

2b

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 D 5 C 6 A 7 D 8 B

Language development 3 p. 160

1a

b

1b

1 felt older and less energetic 2 unwell 3 didn't want to eat

4 was very tired 5 get back his energy 6 was physically fit

7 healthy 8 fit and healthy

2a–b**2a**

1 put on 2 give up 3 picked up 4 cut down on, cut out

5 coming down with, get over 6 take up

2b

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

12A Bookworm

Reading pp. 162–163

1b

It's a crime thriller.

2

1 B 2 A 3 D 4 C 5 C 6 B

4a

nouns: impatience, frustration, anger, disappointment, impulse, shame, friendship, companionship, respect, ingratitude, hostility, irritation, attention, rudeness
adjectives: arrogant, crazy, ashamed, amused

4b

It crossed Tom's mind: he thought; the idea came into his mind suddenly for a short time
shoving him out in the cold: rejecting/abandoning him
step right into Dickie's shoes: become Dickie; adopt the life and position Dickie had
eating out of his hand: having control over; getting him to do exactly as he wanted

Language development 1 pp. 164–165

1a

- 1 to find out more about the American way of life
2 the humour; not knowing anything about the USA before reading it
3 because they're too tired to look for a hotel

1b

Students should underline:
a in order to b As c before d If e who f While g and
h Because i When j so ... that k However
Relative pronoun: who
Conjunction + clause: while, when
Conjunction + -ing: before
Clause of result: so ... that
Conditional: If
Linking conjunction: and, however
Clause of purpose: in order to
Clause of reason: as, because

2

- 1 The part that/which I liked/The part I liked best was the ending.
2 The main character is an old man who ~~he~~ has never left his home town.
3 It was **such a** good book that I couldn't stop reading it.
4 **While** the police look for/During the police **search** for the main suspect, Holmes makes other enquiries.
5 It is set in a town where there are a lot of factories in.
6 It can be helpful to see the film before **reading/you read** the book in English.
7 If you ~~will~~ like science fiction, you'll probably like this book.
8 It is a good story **but** the main character is not very realistic.
9 The police are called in **to** investigate the theft of a painting.
10 I didn't like the ending because ~~of~~ I thought it was disappointing.

3

- 1 Being 2 Writing 3 Having experienced 4 criticised
5 having had 6 Having read 7 completely satisfied

4

Suggested answers:

- 2 It is about a young English woman who goes to India with her child because she wants to find out the true story of her grandmother.
3 Her English grandparents lived in India together, but her grandmother fell in love with an Indian man.
4 Having arrived there, she starts to follow the same life path as her grandmother when she falls in love with an Indian.
5 Being set in two periods and telling two women's similar stories, it shows that lifestyles and attitudes change a lot over two generations, but love and relationships never change.

Writing pp. 166–167

3d–e

3e

Suggested answers:
3, 5, 1, 4, 2

4a–b

Suggested answers:

Characters: lifelike (P), weak (N), passionate (P), moving (P), imaginative (P), brave (P), lovely (P), original (P), successful (P), entertaining (P), unconvincing (N), appealing (P), clever (P), attractive (P), boring (N), sensitive (P), awful (N), impressive (P)
 Events: unexpected (P), moving (P), predictable (N), imaginative (P), disappointing (N), original (P), successful (P), entertaining (P), unconvincing (N), clever (P), attractive (P), boring (N), awful (N), impressive (P)
 Setting: imaginative (P), lovely (P), original (P), unconvincing (N), attractive (P), boring (N), awful (N), impressive (P)

4d

1 ones **2** it is/so **3** do so **4** not

5

Sample answer:

Animal Farm, by George Orwell

This is an unusual book, set on a farm. The characters, led by the pigs, are mainly animals, who get rid of the cruel, drunken human owner and take over the farm. They set up a government of their own.

The story isn't exciting but it's clever. At first, after the revolution, the animals are equal but later the pigs become more powerful and start to change everything. By the end of the novel, the animals realise they have gone back to where they started.

In one way, the story is obviously not a true story but in another way, it is meant to tell the story of communism from a satirical point of view.

The characters are very convincing. Napoleon, the leader of the pigs, is strong and corrupt. Other animals are honest but weak. They all represent people and events in Russia in the 1920s and 30s. Although I enjoyed this book, I can imagine older people who were brought up when communism was still strong in the world and have probably read a lot about the Russian Revolution, would enjoy it even more.

6

1 To be honest **2** Generally speaking **3** As far as I'm concerned
4 It goes without saying **5** Without doubt **6** Quite honestly

12B The media

Speaking pp. 168–169

1a

1 Essex Courier **2** BBC website on the iPad **3** The Mirror
4 The Times

1b

Example answers:

1 'Tax blow for UK families' **2** text below 'Tax blow for UK families' headline **3** 'Real-life exclusive' story in The Mirror
4 The Times Sport section underneath iPad **5** Luxury Homes

1c

1 lives in the country and reports with specialised in-depth local knowledge
2 researches and writes facts of the incident
3 writes regular articles (for a newspaper/magazine), especially about a particular subject or with personal opinion

1d

1 hit **2** press **3** meet, press **4** features, forecasts
5 glossy, names, promote, launch, grab

2a

1 daily, circulation, readership **2** journalism, editorial
3 commercials, advertising

Listening p. 170

- 1a** You could also ask: *Which is the most important part of the paper for you?* or *Which part do you read first?*
1b Remind students of the importance of reading only the questions first. The discussion questions here help focus students on that.
2 You could elicit the strategy before students complete the task and, if time allows, get them to compare answers in pairs before you check with the class.

1 C 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 A 6 B 7 B

- 3** You could also ask: *Do you know any journalists? What qualities do they have?*

Use of English 1 p. 171

1a–b

1a
1 T (The answer might depend on the small differences in meanings between the words.)
2 F (Understanding of the whole text is vital.)
3 T (The correct word might depend on the collocations.)

2

1 a confident, masculine, attractive young man
2 The man is unmasculine and bookish.

3

1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 D 6 A 7 C 8 C

Language development 2 p. 172

1a

1 The advert's too long. It needs shortening./It needs to be shortened.
2 Those posters are out of date. They need replacing./They need to be replaced.

1b

- 1 It needs tidying up.
- 2 It needs cutting.
- 3 They need watering.
- 4 It needs rebuilding.
- 5 They need cleaning.
- 6 They need repainting.

1c

- 1 First money needs to be raised.
- 2 Then the advert needs to be written.
- 3 A script needs to be prepared and brought to life.
- 4 A good production company needs to be found.
- 5 An experienced director needs to be hired.
- 6 Well-known actors need to be recruited.
- 7 The advert needs to be shot in a studio you can afford.

2a

- 2 have had it stolen
- 3 let's have/get it repaired
- 4 I've had them checked/I'll have/get them checked/I'll have to have/get them checked/I'm going to have/get them checked
- 5 let's have/get it installed/we'll have/get it installed
- 6 I'll have/get them sharpened/we have/need to have/get them sharpened/let's have/get them sharpened

2b

Suggested answers:

- 1 to have/get our teeth checked/a tooth removed
- 2 to have/get our eyes tested/some glasses made
- 3 to have/get our clothes cleaned
- 4 to have/get our hair cut
- 5 to have/get our nails done
- 6 to have/get our photo taken
- 7 to have/get a picture framed
- 8 to have/get clothes made

Use of English 2 p. 173

1

- 1 Sentence by sentence, to get the complete sense of what is both before and after the gap.
- 2 Leave any you can't do and come back to them. When you have completed the text, you may have a better idea of what is needed.

2

- 1 Because they can then sell them to the press and earn a lot of money.
- 2 By saying the stars don't deserve privacy, as their jobs involve being in the public eye.

3

- 1 sales 2 unbelievable 3 determination 4 disapproval
- 5 complaints 6 privacy 7 action 8 doubtful

4

- 1 the government
- 2 by influencing how newspaper stories are presented; by having an influence on how speeches are written

5

- 1 dramatic 2 powerful 3 responsibility 4 editors 5 freedom
- 6 memorable 7 variety 8 imaginatively

Language development 3 p. 174

1a

<i>responsible</i>	responsibly	responsibility	–
believable	believably	<i>belief</i>	believe
worrying/worried	<i>worryingly</i>	worry	worry
<i>embarrassing</i>	embarrassingly	embarrassment	embarrass
recognisable/ recognised	recognisably	recognition	<i>recognise</i>
<i>variable</i>	variably	variety/variability	vary
decisive/decided	decisively/decidedly	<i>decision</i>	decide
imaginative	imaginatively	imagination	<i>imagine</i>
<i>legal</i>	legally	legality/law	legalise
satisfactory	<i>satisfactorily</i>	satisfaction	satisfy
approving/approved	approvingly	approval	<i>approve</i>
amazing/amazed	amazingly	<i>amazement</i>	amaze

1b

- 1 illegal 2 irresponsible 3 unromantic 4 disappear
- 5 inaccurately 6 immoral 7 improbable 8 illogical
- 9 irregular 10 imperfectly

1c

- 1 irresponsible 2 embarrassment 3 illogical 4 illegal
- 5 amazement 6 decisive 7 inaccurate

2

- 1 better relationship 2 absolutely useless 3 became fashionable
- 4 chance of survival

3a

- 1 professionally 2 entertaining, unreadable 3 generalise, stimulating 4 admiration, creative, criticise, unreliable
- 5 intelligence, relationships, boring, offensive