

UNIT 1**2**

- 1 North America / the United States
- 2 traditional clothes
- 3 her horse, her clothes

3

- 1 group identity.
- 2 a horse before they learn to ride a bike.
- 3 belong to this group.

4 Example answers

Cultural societies: book club; film club; choir; drama club or amateur dramatics society
 Educational classes: language lessons (e.g. Spanish class);
 guitar or piano lessons; art or drawing classes
 Family groups: close family or extended family; family or 'clan' reunions
 Hobby groups: clubs for people interested in gardening, pottery, sewing or knitting, crafts or car maintenance, etc.
 Online communities: social networking sites such as Facebook; more specific user groups such as video gamers
 Sports clubs: golf or tennis club; football teams; supporters clubs; gym membership

1a How we see other cultures**2**

baseball cap – the United States
 straw hat – Vietnam
 bowler hat – United Kingdom
 sombrero – Mexico
 bush hat – Australia

3

1 It means that our brain doesn't work so hard because it doesn't need to analyse every new individual thing that we meet.
 2 When we understand (or think we understand) something, we can make predictions about it – we know what kind of behaviour to expect.

3 It seems that we all love to feel good about ourselves and the group we belong to. This is easier when we put others into groups too.

4 Example answers

Films tend to stereotype nationalities. In James Bond movies, for example, Mexicans are always having a festival, and Brazilians are always on a beach, and the English characters are cool but also very dry and reserved.

Some films may choose specific cultural groups as 'baddies'

(e.g. Russian gangsters) or they may use stereotypes (e.g. a romantic Frenchman, an emotional Italian, a humourless German).

Films and TV shows, however, can challenge our views in a positive way when they are made by specific cultural groups. For example, African-American director Spike

Lee makes films with positive African-American central characters, and director Kimberly Peirce challenged gender stereotypes with the film *Boys Don't Cry*, which was about a transgender man.

News reports often only report bad news, so people in Europe only hear about war, famine or corruption in Africa – they rarely hear positive news stories.

5

- 1 present simple
- 2 present continuous

Answers to Grammar Summary Exercises**1**

- 1 have; eat; come; don't eat
- 2 's raining; rains
- 3 work; 'm not working; 'm having; 'm taking; 'm writing

6

- 1 a I work
- b I'm working
- 2 a We're living
- b We live

- 3 a are being
b are
4 a She has
b She's having

7

- 1 a doesn't feel
b isn't/s not feeling
2 a come
b 'm coming
3 a 'm doing
b do
4 a 's looking
b looks

8

- 1 are
2 continuous form

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

2

- 1 don't remember
2 prefer
3 's thinking
4 're having
5 doesn't realize; needs
6 think; belongs

3

- 1 comes from
2 means
3 is
4 includes
5 is increasing
6 are moving and mixing
7 feel
8 don't belong

9

The stative verbs appear in the text in the following order:
mean, means, need, understand, understand, seems, belong, believe

10

Categories	Stative verbs
Thoughts and mental processes	Know, believe, mean, seem, understand, wonder, realize, remember, sound, suppose
The senses	Hear, taste
Emotions	Want, need, hate, like,

	love, prefer
Possession	Have, belong, contain

11

- 1 He's telling
2 do you think
3 Do you remember
4 I hear
5 is asking
6 I want
7 I don't know
8 Are you making

12 Example answers

- 1 accepting an invitation
2 when you're out in the rain – depending on how you say this, it could mean you really enjoy the experience, or it could be ironic – you actually mean 'hate'
3 at the end of a letter to a friend or family member
4 neighbours talking to each other over the garden wall, for example
5 in a conversation when talking about a friend or family member – Oscar is not with you, but you are talking about him
6 on the front cover of a book or in a trailer for a film
7 talking about two people
8 when you're enjoying an experience (especially younger people)

13 Example answers

- 1 A: Do you want to come for something to eat after class?
B: I'd love to! Thanks.
2 A: I love walking in the rain.
B: Me too! I love being wet!
3 Thanks for my birthday present.
See you soon
Lots of love,
Jenna x
4 A: We love the summer.
B: We love it, too. I love being in the garden.
5 A: Please give Oscar our love.
B: I will. He'll be happy to hear from you.
6 A: This looks interesting. 'The story of two strangers who fall in love.'
B: It's a beautiful story – you must read it.
7 A: Are they going to get married?
B: Yes. They are very much in love.
8 A: Are you enjoying your course?
B: Yes. I'm loving it.

1b Culture and colour

1

1 sad 2 angry 3 angry *or* sad *or* both

2

1 happy
2 luck
3 brave
4 proud
5 anger
6 powerful

3

1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 a

4

1 love or anger
2 luck
3 India
4 China
5 power
6 orange
7 happiness
8 love
9 Mexico
10 international

6

Subject questions

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

1
do people wear white at funerals?
2 did Hong Kong become independent from the UK?
3 European countries use the euro?
4 does *ciao* mean?
5 invented paper?
6 two South American countries don't have a coast?

5

1
How did you become a travel writer?
2 What qualities and characteristics do you need to be a travel writer?
3 What are you working on (at the moment)?
4 Who (usually) chooses your destinations?
5 How do you prepare for a trip?
6 What do you find most exciting about your job?

7

object questions – 1, 2, 3, 5 (point out the use of auxiliary verbs: *are*, *Does*, *does* and *Do* in these questions)

subject questions – 4, 6

8

1 Who wears blue at funerals?
2 Which colour means happiness in Egypt?
3 What colour do some people wear on International Women's Day?
4 Who painted a white dove as a symbol of peace?
5 What does red mean in many cultures?
6 Who lives in the White House?

9a

The intonation rises then falls at the end of the questions.

10

subject then verb

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

6

1
Do you know what language they speak in Mauritius?
2 Could you tell me where Robert Fisher's office is?
3 Do you know which terminal the flight goes from?
4 Could you tell me where Julia went?
5 Do you know if/whether people usually shake hands when they meet?
6 Can you tell me why you need a new passport?

11

1 Can you tell me how many hours a week you study English?
2 Can you tell me why you are doing this course?
3 Do you know when the course finishes?
4 Do you know how many languages the teacher speaks?
5 Can you tell me which other courses you are doing?
6 Do you know how many students there are in the class?

13

Blue questions:

1 does
2 Who

- 3 Do
- 4 Which

Yellow questions:

- 1 are
- 2 does
- 3 Which
- 4 is

1c A world together

1

Countries

2

business – paragraph 2 (also some mention in 3)
culture – paragraphs 1, (also some mention in 2), 3 and 4

3

1 One day he's sitting in a coffee shop in London having a cup of Italian espresso served by an Algerian waiter, listening to American music playing in the background;
A few days later, he's walking down a street in Mexico eating Japanese food and listening to the music of a Filipino band.

2 planes, telephones, television, the internet

3 the English language, social media, McDonald's, Starbucks

5

- 1 culture
- 2 market
- 3 menu
- 4 thing
- 5 identity
- 6 view

6 Example answers

worldwide popularity/web
popular programme/celebrity
good idea/education
national anthem/team
positive thinking/contribution

7

Culture, business

8

1 One day, I'm sitting in a coffee shop in London having a cup of Italian espresso served by an Algerian waiter, listening to American music playing in the background.

A few days later, I'm walking down a street in Mexico – I'm eating Japanese food and listening to the music of a Filipino band. In Japan, many people love flamenco.

Meanwhile, in Europe, Japanese food is the latest in-thing. European girls decorate their hands with henna tattoos.

2 Businesses make their products in one country and sell them in another. Companies employ people on one continent to answer telephone enquiries from customers on a different continent.

3 In India, there are more than four hundred languages and several different religions – and McDonald's serves mutton instead of beef and offers a vegetarian menu.

In Shanghai, the television show *Sesame Street* teaches Chinese values and traditions. As one Chinese teacher said, 'We've got an American box with Chinese content in it.'

9 Example answer

Examples help the reader understand the writer's point when they are clear and simple, and when they relate to the reader's own experience (e.g. most of us have been to McDonald's, so we understand this point about globalization).

10

1 There are lots of Thai restaurants in particular.

2 Brazilian soap operas are popular here now.

3 We've got a couple of great theatres.

Here are some other possible alternative example sentences:

1 The High Street has Indian, Chinese and Lebanese restaurants.

2 I watch box sets of my favourite American series online.

3 You can go to the cinema or to the sports centre.

1d First impressions

1

1 Students' own ideas

2 In the UK, *to be punctual* for a job interview means exactly on time – neither too early nor too late.

Punctual for work may mean coming a few minutes early.

3 In the US, people at interview may say *Sir* or *Ma'am*. In the UK, saying *Mr Phillips* or *Ms Finn* is more likely.

4 Students' own ideas. You may need to check students understand *appropriate* (= right in a particular situation).

2

Conversation 1:

Be punctual, courteous and positive.

Make sure you know the other person's name.

Use it!

Make the other person the focus of your attention. Sound interested! Ask questions!

Know what you want to say and say it effectively!

Conversation 2:

Be punctual, courteous and positive.

Make the other person the focus of your attention. Sound interested! Ask questions!

Know what you want to say and say it effectively!

3

See the underlined phrases in the audioscript above.

Students should tick all the expressions except: *May I introduce myself?*

How about meeting again?

The first pair give the best performance. They use courteous, positive but formal language (*How do you do, Pleased to meet you, I do, actually*) and use their names.

The second pair are friendly and polite but don't use names and are too informal (*How are you? Great, Erm, what about you?*).

Yuvraj talks about himself and does not focus on the other person. *Thanks for your time* is not appropriate here and sounds very rude. The suggestion is that she isn't going to be very useful to him!

4

The most formal phrases are:

Allow me to introduce myself.

How do you do?

It's a pleasure to meet you.

It's been good talking to you.

Let me give you my card.

1e About us

1

a, b, d (The website says: *advice for all kinds of travel;*

recommend the best accommodation for your needs;

arrange everything from the first to the last day of your trip; booked everything for us on our family trip to Vietnam)

The company is not suitable for c (business travellers) –

Go our way! is an informal name and business travellers usually don't want small hotels and guides, or family trips.

2a

1 website

2 neutral

3 possible customers

4 to promote the company

5 separate sections of text

2b

1 website: the layout shows it is a website

2 neutral: The tone speaks directly and personally to the reader (We offer ... , We help you ... , ... for your needs).

3 possible customers: We offer advice for all kinds of travel; We help you find the perfect holiday destination;

Our team of experts can recommend the best accommodation for your needs; We arrange everything from the first to the last day of your trip.

4 to promote the company: We are a professional travel agency with fifteen years' experience; We lead the field in designing personalized trips.

5 separate sections of text: the sections have headings and are in separate boxes

3

1 travel agency, travel, holiday destination, trips, accommodation, hotels, guides in twelve countries, booked

2 offer (advice), help (you find), lead (the field), recommend, work (closely with), arrange, book

4

1 help

2 recommend

3 lead

4 help

1f Faces of India

1 Example answer

The man is a shepherd with a long moustache and short, grey beard. He's wearing white clothes and a red turban, silver rings and gold earrings. He's carrying a wooden staff.

He has a very bright expression, with bright eyes and a smile. Perhaps he's happy.

2b

1 d 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 e

3

- 1 photographer
- 2 newspaper
- 3 world
- 4 thirty

4 Example answers

There are many possibilities. For example:

An old man with red hair and a long beard.

An old man with grey hair wearing a turban.

A young man wearing a cap.

A young girl with medium-length brown hair.

A man with a big moustache and a red turban.

A young woman in a bright, red headscarf.

5

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

6

The whole face

7a

1 b 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 c

7b Example answers

1 Perhaps this is a place you go to on holiday, a friend's house, a local café.

2 people often say writing, acting or performing; a job where you do your hobby (an archaeologist who loves history) or get to stay in a beautiful place (a hotel manager on a Caribbean island)

3 This could be a super-city like Dubai or an amazing natural phenomenon (Ayers Rock/Uluru in Australia).

4 This could be a an unexplained experience, a suspicious situation or just something a bit unusual, like an outfit a person was wearing.

5 for example, running, athletics, team sports, rowing, dancing, etc.

Unit 1 Review

1 does this prize mean; feel; expected

2 do you decide; don't know; send

3 Which places interest; has

4 Are you working; 'm/am doing; want

5 Can you tell; 'm/am thinking

2

1 T (*I never expected to win prizes.*)

2 F (She says that her readers sometimes send her ideas, but she doesn't say if or how often she uses the ideas.)

3 F (She says she is writing some magazine articles but she doesn't say what they are about.)

3

1 *does this prize mean*: present simple stative verb

feel: present simple stative verb

expected: present simple stative verb

2 *do you decide*: present simple dynamic verb

for repeated behaviour *don't know*: present

simple stative verb *send*: present simple

dynamic verb for repeated behaviour

3 *Which places interest*: present simple subject

question *has*: present simple stative verb

4 *Are you working*: present continuous

(dynamic verb) for something which is in

progress around the time of speaking

'm/am doing: present continuous (dynamic

verb) for something which is in progress

around the time of speaking *want*: present

simple stative verb

5 *Can you tell*: indirect question

'm/am thinking: present continuous (dynamic

verb) for something which is in progress

around the time of speaking

4

Students' own answers

5

anger bravery cheerfulness happiness luck

power pride sadness

6

Students' own answers

7

1 O 2 C 3 O 4 C 5 C 6 O

UNIT 2

1

- 1 dance (all the others are people)
- 2 play (all the others are people)
- 3 dancer (all the others are types of performance)
- 4 act (all the others are people)
- 5 singer (all the others are groups of musicians)
- 6 clown (all the others are types of performance)

2

- 1 drama, play
- 2 choir
- 3 show, musician

3

- 1 the theatre
- 2 a choir competition
- 3 the photo

2a Music Today

1 Example answers

- 1 Students' own answers
- 2 Students' own answers
- 3 Ways of listening to music: live, on headphones, on a CD player, on a tablet, mobile/cellphone or PC, on vinyl; students may say they listen to music as background while working or chatting to friends, or on headphones at home, or in clubs or bars

3

- 1 bossa nova – Brazil
- 2 bhangra – India
- 3 flamenco – Spain
- 4 reggae – Jamaica
- 5 Celtic – Ireland
- 6 township jive – South Africa

4

C

5

- 1 No, it isn't easy. They have all gone from town centres.
- 2 Because internet connections are faster and cheaper these days / than before / in the past.
- 3 We can listen to musicians' websites and other streaming websites.
- 4 Bands and singers from all over the world release their music online direct.

6

Students' own answers

7

*I you/we/they have/haven't + past participle
He/she/it + has/hasn't + past participle
fall, go = irregular (fallen, gone)*

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

- 1 has started
- 2 've made
- 3 hasn't bought
- 4 Have (you) finished
- 5 've known
- 6 Has (he) seen
- 7 've gone
- 8 haven't been

2

- 1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 a

8

The way we listen to and buy music has changed enormously in recent years. (a) The number of music websites has grown incredibly quickly since internet connections became faster and cheaper. (c) New vinyl records have been hard to find for years. (d) ... it has become much easier to discover different kinds of music from all over the world. (b)

- a don't know
- b have
- c since
- d for

9

- 1 have become
- 2 has lost
- 3 have risen
- 4 have realized
- 5 hasn't gone up
- 6 have paid

10

- 1 has sold
- 2 have been
- 3 haven't heard
- 4 hasn't had
- 5 has happened
- 6 has; recorded

11

for: a couple of days, a few months, a while, ages, centuries, some time, years
since: 1986, I was a child, July, last Monday, lunchtime, my last holiday, the day before yesterday

12

1 haven't listened
2 've lived
3 've been
4 've known
5 haven't been
6 've had

13

1 d yet
2 a already
3 b yet
4 c just

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

3

1 Have you **already** eaten?
2 The play has **just** started.
3 The train hasn't arrived **yet**.
4 He's **just** had a coffee.
5 We've **already** seen this film.
6 Has she woken up **yet**?
7 I haven't sent the message **yet**.
8 My brother has **just** heard the album.

2b Learning to dance

1

1 good
2 crying
3 laughing
4 cry
5 cheers me up

3

Students' own ideas

4

1 Daley opened the studio when he retired from dancing professionally.
2 A lot of older people began coming when big TV shows started.
3 Two of his older students got married last year.
4 Once, a very angry and stressed-out young man came to class.

5

1 F (*I've taught hundreds of people to dance ...*)
2 F (*My first students were young kids ...*)
3 T (*Many people have found a new social life here ...*)
4 F (*Traditional ballroom dancing became fashionable a few years ago.*)
5 T (*One of the great things about dancing is it can really change your mood. I've seen how dancing can affect people.*)
6 T (*My injuries ended my career as a dancer ten years ago. But opening the school gave me a new career as a teacher.*)

6 Example answers

1 keeping fit, buying new clothes, going walking or running, doing sports
2 joining a club/class, finding friends online, doing voluntary work
3 going out with friends, going to the cinema / local café, etc., inviting friends round for a meal
4 listening to music, watching TV, having some chocolate, going for a walk, talking to friends, meditating, doing something creative (e.g. drawing or writing)

7

1 present perfect
2 past simple

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

1 for two years
2 since 2000
3 since 1995
4 three years ago
5 today
6 for two years
7 this month
8 in February

5

1 's (never) been
2 started
3 haven't had
4 Have (you ever) seen
5 didn't work
6 got
7 've (already) read
8 Did (you) go

6

- 1 did (you) do
- 2 went
- 3 haven't seen
- 4 Have (you) heard
- 5 Did (you) enjoy
- 6 had
- 7 opened
- 8 haven't been

8

present perfect: 've taught, has (all) changed, have found, (have) made, **'ve seen, has been, 've (ever) done**

past simple: **spoke**, opened, retired, **were**, changed, started, got married, **became, was, came**, left, ended, **gave**

The verbs in bold have different past simple and past participle forms:

past participle past simple

seen	saw
been	was/were
done	did
spoken	spoke
become	became
come	came
given	gave

9

- 1 a She danced professionally in the past, but she no longer dances professionally. Either she has stopped dancing or she is no longer alive.
- b She is still dancing professionally.
- 2 a They went to New York for a week but are no longer in New York.
- b They went to New York less than a week ago and are still there.
- 3 a It is no longer summer, so the show is no longer at the Theatre Royal.
- b It is still summer, and the show is still at the Theatre Royal.

10

- 1 has been
- 2 I started
- 3 I've never had
- 4 I've met
- 5 have become
- 6 didn't know
- 7 realized
- 8 has felt

12

- 1 started; haven't watched
- 2 saw; 've been
- 3 've never tried; went
- 4 hasn't been; broke
- 5 haven't booked; didn't enjoy
- 6 did ... come out; 's been

2c Living status

2 Example answers

The photo shows a man wearing a jacket and bow tie. His skin and clothes are painted silver or grey. He is holding something in his hand and seems to be standing very still.

It probably feels strange being a living statue. You feel stiff and uncomfortable and may get backache. You may want to scratch an itch.

You can watch people walking past.

3

1 street performers, who are usually dressed as famous characters from history or from popular culture

2 in tourist areas of Paris, London, Barcelona and other cities

3 *tableaux vivants*, *Els Pastorets*

4 It's also extremely difficult to stay completely still for long periods. I can't even move my eyes or show that I'm breathing.

4

1 Students' own answers. (The suggestion is that this mostly happens in 'tourist areas' and that though local people may also watch, they're not the 'main audience'.)

2 Living statues dress as famous characters, but *tableaux vivants* showed religious scenes. Living statues work alone, but *tableaux vivants* were groups for special occasions (royal occasions, Christmas).

3 entertaining the crowd and so earning money

5

- 1 costume
- 2 pavement
- 3 begging
- 4 react
- 5 illustrate
- 6 resident

8

- 1 noun
- 2 adjective

9

- 1 How kind
- 2 a kind of
- 3 that kind of thing
- 4 really kind of
- 5 kind and thoughtful

10

- 1 somebody who is interested in travel; someone going on holiday
- 2 Students' own answers
- 3 Students' own answers

11

- 1 Joan Castells:
 - a You can't move past the crowds on the pavement
 - b not really entertaining people, they're just begging
 - c It's an easy way of earning money
- 2 Preparation and getting clean take ages, it's difficult to stay completely still and you don't get rich (so it's not 'an easy way of earning money')
- 3 The author gives equal importance to both views.

2d What's on?

1

Students' own ideas

2

- a 3 (the film)
- b 1 (the flamenco dance festival)
- c 1 (the flamenco dance festival)
- d 2 (the comedy)
- e 2 (the comedy)
- f 2 (the comedy)

3

The following expressions should be ticked:
Do you feel like / fancy going out tonight?
Do you like the sound of that?
I'm not keen on him.
I'm not in the mood for anything depressing.
It doesn't really appeal to me.
What time is it on?
What's it about?

4

- 1 really, absolutely
- 2 really, pretty, (not) very

5

- List A: really, absolutely (e.g. *absolutely fascinating*)
- List B: really, pretty, (not) very (e.g. *pretty boring*)

2e Portrait of an artist

2

a, d

3

Students should circle the opinions below (the rest of the text – apart from Luhrmann's quotes – should be underlined as factual):
in my opinion, Luhrmann's work just gets better and better.
his films are usually exciting, energetic and spectacular as an ordinary film fan, I thought it was absolutely fantastic
To me, his films have the power of dreams. They take you into thrilling, unforgettable worlds.

Direct quotes from Luhrmann:

'putting on a show'

'achieving so many of the dreams I had as a kid – from going to the Oscars to getting a letter from Marlon Brando'.

4

d Although there is some factual information, this is mostly the personal opinions of the writer (*I have seen every one of his films and in my opinion, Luhrmann's work just gets better and better; as an ordinary film fan, I thought it was absolutely fantastic; To me, his films have the power of dreams.*)

5a

Column 1: despite

Column 2: although

Column 3: on the other hand; nevertheless

Column 4: consequently

5b

1 Although 2 Despite

5c

- 1 They have had box office success even though they are unusual films.
- 2 I enjoyed *Romeo+Juliet* but I didn't understand all the dialogue.
- 3 I love epic films. Nevertheless, I didn't enjoy this one.

4 In spite of praising Luhrmann's earlier films, the critics did not like *Australia*.

5 I've seen all of the films. However, I haven't seen any of the operas.

6 His last film was absolutely brilliant, so I'm looking forward to seeing the next one.

2f Taiko master

1 Example answers

1 He is hitting a large drum with sticks.

2 Perhaps he feels strong and confident, free and powerful.

3 It means that when playing the drum you use both your body and mind to produce sound: you need to be athletic and rhythmical (body) and concentrate on what to do and play (mind), and in this way, a good sound is produced.

2b

1 mind 2 style 3 tiredness 4 beat 5 drummer 6 energy

3

1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T

4

1 b 2 c 3 d 4 a

5

1 fear

2 drummers

3 the movement of the body

4 through pain and tiredness

5 enjoy

6a

1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 c

6b Example answers

1 I think I've *been to Greece on holiday / eaten Japanese*

food / played badminton a dozen or so times.

2 In this school, there are something like *a few hundred / a thousand* students.

3 I didn't speak English until *I left school / I got my first job / I went to live in the US*. At that point, I started to learn.

4 I felt better when *my cold / the storm / the wild animal* went away.

5 Many people in *America* in *the early days* were just fresh off the boat.

Unit 2 Review

1

1 (I've lived in Japan) for (three months now)

2 (I) didn't (know)

3 (a bit) since (I got here)

4 (I've) just (got home)

5 (Last week we) went (to Tenjin matsuri)

6 (It) has (been part)

7 (of Osaka summer events) for (about a thousand years)

8 (have hardly changed) since (then)

9 (There) was (also)

10 (on the river) yet

2

1 After he/she arrived in Japan three months ago.

2 It was summer.

3 a traditional kagura music performance and a puppet theatre

4 None – the writer has never been on a boat on the river in Osaka before.

3

Present perfect simple verbs:

I've lived: for + a period of time

have learned: the activity started in the past and has an effect on the present

I've just got (home): recent event with an effect on the present, used with *just*

has been ... for: for + a period of time

have hardly changed since: since + point of time when the activity started

haven't been ... yet: negative used with *yet*

Past simple verbs:

I didn't know: for a finished period of time, i.e. 'before I came'

I came: it's clear from the situation when this happened *it was (great)*: past simple of *be* – it's clear from the situation when this happened

went (to Tenjin Matsuri): we say when the activity happened *I loved*: it's clear from the situation when this happened

There was also: past simple of *be* – it's clear from the situation when this happened

5

1 actor, director

2 conductor, musician

3 choreographer, dancer

4 singer, orchestra

8

1 going

- 2 to see
- 3 Do you
- 4 in
- 5 by
- 6 about

UNIT 3

1 Example answers

1 The sailing crew on the yacht in the picture seem to be working hard. They might be thinking: *I feel sick, This is fun, This is scary, I want to win the race.* They might be thinking about the weather / the sea / getting back to land.

2 Students' own ideas

3 Possible words: exciting, thrilling; scary, frightening; dangerous, demanding, challenging; tiring, exhausting

2

Activities: kayaking, water-skiing, jet-skiing, diving, snorkelling, windsurfing, rafting

Places: ocean, lake, sea, river

4 Example answers

Other sports and leisure activities connected with water: swimming, surfing, water polo, sailing, wakeboarding, canoeing, dragon boat racing, kitesurfing, cave diving, fishing

3a The story behind the photo

1

1 C 2 A 3 B

2

1 T (*On my very first trip, ...*)

2 F (*We were coming down fast from a section of rapids and we could see calm water ahead.*)

3 T (*Then I saw a big hippo near the river bank.*)

4 T (*My brother and I were just sitting around on the beach, getting bored, so we took a diving course.*)

5 F (*we did our first dive in the 'easy' cenotes ...*)

6 F (*I was concentrating on doing everything right, ...*)

3

1 b 2 c

5

1 suddenly (from the adjective *sudden*)

2 safely (from the adjective *safe*)

3 easily (from the adjective *easy*)

4 noisily (from the adjective *noisy*)

5 Fortunately (from the adjective *fortunate*)

6 carefully (from the adjective *careful*)

7 badly (from the adjective *bad*)

8 immediately (from the adjective *immediate*)

6 Example answers

angrily: shout, argue, walk out of a room

calmly: speak to someone, look after a baby, carry on working

bravely: fight, argue, suffer pain

happily: open your presents, sing in the bath

politely: apologize, ask for information, say no

secretly: make a promise, go away, ask someone to marry you

7

1 past continuous

2 past simple

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

1 decided 2 was shining 3 was walking 4 saw

5 was trying 6 turned 7 ran 8 didn't know

2

1 What was he doing when he saw the lion?

2 What did he do when the lion walked towards him?

3 Who were you speaking to when your phone battery ran out?

4 What did you do when your phone battery ran out?

5 What were they doing when the storm started?

6 Where did they go when the storm started?

3

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

4

1 was shining; went

2 was running; lost

3 were watching; arrived

4 was sleeping; rang

5 was driving; had

6 was waiting; saw

8

1 What were they doing when they saw the hippo? – b

2 What did they do when they saw the hippo? – a

9

- 1 past continuous
- 2 past simple

10

- 1 was working
- 2 heard
- 3 began
- 4 bought
- 5 set out
- 6 swam
- 7 was moving
- 8 managed
- 9 got
- 10 spent
- 11 felt

11

- 1 I was taking a photo when I dropped my camera.
- 2 They didn't hear you because they weren't listening.
- 3 I had problems, so my teacher helped me.
- 4 We saw some bears while we were hiking.
- 5 He wasn't looking at the road, so he almost had an accident.
- 6 I fell over while I was running for the bus.

12 Example answers

- 2 Where did you meet her?
What was she doing?
What did you say?
Where was she going?
When did you last see her?
- 3 Were you hurt?
What did you do?
How did it happen?
Where were you going at the time?
- 4 What was their news?
What did he say?
How did you react?
- 5 What did she see?
What was she doing at the time?
How did she react?
Did she ring the police?

13 Example answers

- Here are some possible questions:
- When did you first try this skill?*
Where were you?
What happened?
How did you feel while you were doing it?
How did you feel after?
How good at it are you now?
Do you want to do it again?

3b Return to Titanic**1**

- 1 b 2 a 3 d

2

- 1 He was on a secret mission to look for two missing US submarines that had disappeared in the 1960s.
- 2 They 'jumped for joy' at first, then realized that they shouldn't be celebrating something where people had died.
- 3 He felt disappointed because he'd asked people to treat *Titanic's* remains with respect and he felt this hadn't happened.

4

- 1 b, c, a
 - 2 b, a, c
 - 3 c, a, b
 - 1 *agreed* in b and c (*had agreed* in interview)
 - 2 *died* in b (*had died* in interview)
 - 3 *took* in a (*had taken* in interview); *disappeared* in c (*had disappeared* in interview)
- The past perfect simple is used for things that happened before Ballard's discovery.

5

- 1 He went back to *Titanic* nineteen years later to see how it had changed.
- 2 I saw some shoes that had belonged to a child. We use the past perfect to show that an event took place before another event in the past.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises**5**

- 1 sat down
- 2 had passed
- 3 went
- 4 'd lost
- 5 had finished
- 6 'd met
- 7 hadn't been
- 8 had closed

6

- 1 had (only) been
- 2 'd spent
- 3 'd gone
- 4 'd lost
- 5 d' been
- 6 'd changed
- 7 'd found

7

- 1 hadn't been; was
- 2 wasn't; 'd eaten
- 3 didn't come; 'd forgotten
- 4 had already started; got
- 5 didn't want; 'd already seen
- 6 didn't know; had stopped
- 7 was; 'd booked
- 8 realized/realised; had happened

6

- 1 had been (at sea before it hit the iceberg)
- 2 sank (sank after it hit the iceberg)
- 3 was (*by the time* = used to mean that something has already happened at the time something else happens. Here, they; 'sounded the alarm' but 'it was already too late' – it was too late before the alarm was sounded)
- 4 had died (died before the boat came)
- 5 found (used technology then found the wreck)
- 6 had visited (people visited before Ballard returned)

7 Example answers

- 1 The ship hadn't seen the iceberg in time. / They didn't have the advance warning systems that modern ships have.
- 2 They hadn't put enough lifeboats on the ship.
- 3 People hadn't treated *Titanic's* remains with respect.
- 4 They had decided it was a romantic place.
- 5 He had decided to make a film about the disaster.

8

- 1 was
- 2 began
- 3 had discovered
- 4 felt
- 5 had sunk
- 6 hit
- 7 had become
- 8 retired

9

Ask the students to refer to the Communication activities at the back of the Student's Book for the solutions. Pair A should go to page 153 and pair B to page 154.

3c Love and death in the sea

1 Example answers

1 & 2 Students' own ideas. Here are some arguments for and against, and some problems:

A (natural) pool or a lake:

(+) still and calm, easy to swim, often an attractive location, can do water sports on a big lake

(-) cold, perhaps very deep, could be plants and fish, could be bad for your health if you swallow the water

A (man-made swimming) pool:

(+) safe, not too deep, good changing and drying facilities, not too cold, lanes

(-) busy, boring, have to pay to go in, restrictions on diving

and activities you can do, not always open, chlorine in the water hurts your eyes

The sea:

(+) fun, challenging, salt helps you float, can do lots of games and activities and water sports, can splash and paddle as well as swim

(-) dangerous, difficult to swim, can be polluted, fish and seaweed can be a problem, often cold, salt hurts your eyes and makes you feel ill if you swallow it

2

1 He tried to swim out to sea during a storm, realized it was too difficult, so he tried to swim back but found he

couldn't reach the beach. (paragraph 2)

2 He didn't respect the sea – it was a moment of Catalan bravado to go into the sea when it was too stormy.

(paragraph 2)

3 He has learnt his lesson, feels lucky to be alive, and

respects the sea now. He does not go swimming when it is dangerous. (last paragraph)

3

1 two

2 afraid (my heart goes very fast because of fear – also, in other contexts, from excitement or pressure)

3 stop

4 it was difficult for me

5 stop swimming

6 bad

4

1 The first decision was to go swimming despite the storm. The consequence was that he had to fight against the sea and swallowed lots of seawater and sand.

The second decision was to turn back. The consequence was that he was hit by waves and caught in the surf zone, and he couldn't get back.

The third decision was to give up fighting against the sea. Fortunately, the consequence was that he was carried to the shore and survived.

2 He speaks about the sea as if it were a person. The feelings he expresses are very intense and romantic.

3 Students' own opinions

5

1 conclusion

2 conclusion

3 stated in the text (*I sat on the beach watching the sea and feeling lucky to be alive.*)

4 conclusion

6 Example answers

1 Yes – because the weather can make it dangerous to swim there.

2 Yes – because he has recovered enough to tell the story and goes swimming again when the weather is OK / the sea is calm / 'the sea wants me'.

No – because he says his heart still races when he thinks about it.

4 Yes – because he used to go swimming every day, but now he knows he should only go when the conditions are right.

7

1 I **got into** the pool.

2 The weather **got worse**.

3 I couldn't **get to** the shore.

4 I wasn't **getting any closer to** the land.

5 We **get** so much from nature.

6 We put the bird in a cage but it **got out**.

8 Example answers

I got into my car this morning and drove to school.

My English has got worse!

I get a lot of support from friends.

I got out of doing the washing up this morning.

3d No way!

1

Students' own ideas

2

A is more likely (empty cage; having a bath).

3

Story 2

A photo for Story 1 might show two fish splashing in some water in a sink.

4

Students should tick all the expressions except: *You'll never believe what happened once ... while I was ...*

5

The first story is true. It happened to the author. The lid partially covered the tank but they had knocked it off anyway. Both fish survived and were lucky not to have been eaten by the family cat!

3e What a weekend!

1 Example answers

Personal blogs: what they've been doing, photos, thoughts and feelings, interests, travel, personal opinions

Professional blogs: advice and tips, information about a company or product, feedback on meetings or conferences

2

1 It's about an unusual experience on the beach that the writer and his family had last weekend. (They saw people who were picking up Nike trainers that had washed up on the beach.)

2 The things you take to the beach: towels, swimming costumes, sunglasses, sunhats, etc.

3 Ellie, Louis and Oscar are the blogger's three children.

3

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

4a

a ran = rushed

b started to shine = came out

e got = jumped

f picked up = grabbed

g went = headed

4b

raining = pouring with rain
 full of people = packed
 looking = staring
 arrived = washed up
 holding = clutching

4c

1 ran
 2 tired
 3 really
 4 got
 5 walked
 6 fell down

3f Four women and a wild river**1 Example answers**

Possible reasons for doing the trip: exciting, challenging, seeing the world, having an adventure, learning new skills, learning about new cultures

Possible reasons for not doing it: dangerous, long time away from home, difficult conditions to live in, need to be adventurous and strong and athletic

2b

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

3

All four words are possible depending on the students' opinion.

4

1 bring the story back to their communities
 2 all women
 3 sponsors

5

1 joyful and light: getting into the kayak head first, dancing with the Mongolian men, chatting in their sleeping bags
 intense: the thunderstorm
 2 ships, cranes, industry
 3 because she thinks it's the best way for people to become conservationists

7a

1 a 2 b 3 c 4 c 5 c

7b Example answers

1 I think *learning English / windsurfing* is awesome.

2 In my experience, *travelling on your own / meeting new people* is really fun.

3 I can't *organize everything / redecorate the house* all on my own.

4 People today are hungry for a *real connection with nature / new experiences*.

5 I think that *politicians / scientific experts* take themselves very seriously.

8 Example answer

The probable reason is because the river goes along the borders of countries so no one country can claim it. Also, no country has exploited the river by building dams or bridges.

9 Example answers

1 Possibilities include: backpack, compass, map, mobile phone with battery recharge facilities, phrasebook, water purifying tablets, camping equipment, tent

2 Possibilities include: towel, sunglasses, bathing costume, camera, mobile phone, passport

3 Possibilities include: mobile phone, sports equipment, Medicine

Unit 3 Review**1**

1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are correct.

4 had just passed

8 were watching

6 had gone by

7 hadn't managed

11 was setting

14 had just got up

2

1 His/Her dad paid for a course, as a present, because he/she had just passed some exams.

2 Because the whole first day he/she hadn't managed one successful ride.

4

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

Example sentences:

I don't drive a car badly.

I try to sit calmly in the dentist's chair.

My brother never checks his exam answers carefully!

It's important to talk politely to strangers.

I'm going to secretly organize a party for my parents' wedding anniversary.

I've suddenly had a brilliant idea!

5

1 lake 2 swimming pool 3 river 4 waterfall

Also, for example: ocean, sea, stream, reservoir, pond, canal

Students' own answers for examples of names for each one.

6

Students' own answers – it can vary greatly depending on each person's point of view.

UNIT 4

1 Example answers

The children seem to be shouting at people in the vehicle behind them. Games could involve hiding then jumping up at the window to surprise people, or shouting at people to surprise them.

3

Positive: challenging, enjoyable, exciting, responsible, well-paid

Negative: badly paid, boring, dangerous, dirty, stressful

Words that could be used to describe the jobs in Exercise 2: ballerina: stressful, challenging

film star: exciting, well-paid

firefighter: dangerous, dirty, responsible

footballer: exciting, well-paid

pilot: dangerous, responsible, well-paid

police officer: dangerous, responsible

rock star: exciting, well-paid

scientist: enjoyable, exciting

train driver: badly paid, responsible

vet: responsible, challenging

4

Speaker 1

1 superhero or fireman (firefighter)

2 office worker

3 fireman: exciting, dangerous, dirty, challenging

Speaker 2

1 train driver

2 accountant

3 train driver: in charge, responsible

accountant: not very exciting, not as boring as many people think it is

Speaker 3

1 footballer

2 nurse

3 footballer: well-paid, famous

nurse: not well-paid, quite stressful, enjoyable

4a Will a robot take your job?

2

1 work

2 job

3 work

4 work

5 work

6 work

7 jobs

8 work

5

electrician: possibly – 'Electricians (65 per cent)' probability

engineer: no

nurse: no

office worker: yes

taxi driver: possibly – 'taxi drivers (57 per cent)' probability

teacher: no

telephone salesperson: yes

6

1 jobs in factories

2 how likely 350 different professions are to lose their job to a robot

3 work that is routine or involves handling small objects; jobs that involve helping other people or having original ideas

7

1 There will certainly be more factories in the future where all the work is done by robots.

2 35 per cent of UK jobs might go to robots in the next twenty years.

3 Engineers won't be at risk of losing their jobs to robots.

4 One global taxi company says driverless taxis will be on every street corner eventually.

However, a spokesperson for London taxi drivers isn't convinced. 'It won't happen.

Driverless cars will never be able to work on roads at the same time as normal vehicles.'

8

... it's hard to think of a job that a computer won't be able to do.

... there are already some factories where all the work is done by robots, and there will certainly be more in the future.

... 35 per cent of UK jobs might go to robots ...

... work that is repetitive or involves handling small objects will be at risk of automation.

... jobs that involve helping other people or having original ideas will probably always need people.

So journalists, nurses, engineers and teachers won't be at risk ...

... office workers and telephone salespeople may not be so lucky.

One global taxi company says driverless taxis will be on every street corner eventually.

It won't happen.

Driverless cars will never be able to work on roads at the same time as normal vehicles.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

- 1 might go
- 2 James will definitely be
- 3 She won't spend
- 4 may not pass
- 5 you'll find
- 6 probably won't like
- 7 you'll be able
- 8 Robots will

2

- 1 It'll snow at the weekend.
- 2 My friend definitely won't pay for our meal.
- 3 The shop will be open.
- 4 They certainly won't forget their holiday.
- 5 She won't be able to find our house.
- 6 We'll be able to finish the report today.

3

- 1 may/might; 'll
- 2 won't; 'll
- 3 will be able to; may/might be able to
- 4 may/might
- 5 won't be able to
- 6 may/might; won't

9

35 per cent of UK jobs might go to robots office workers and telephone salespeople may not be so lucky.

10

- 1 will
- 2 will
- 3 may
- 4 might
- 5 will

6 won't

11

- 1 ~~won't~~
- 2 ~~might~~
- 3 ~~mightn't~~
- 4 ~~will~~
- 5 ~~won't~~
- 6 ~~won't~~

12 Example answers

1 My English exam results will probably be good because I've worked hard / had a really good teacher.

2 Finding a good job probably won't be easy because there is a lot of unemployment in the country at the moment.

3 People's salaries might go down in the next few years because the economy isn't strong.

4 Unemployment will probably get better because a new factory has been opened in the town.

5 Environmental problems may get worse because people continue to use fossil fuels.

6 The amount of free time we have will certainly go up because the government intends to cut the working week.

13

Students' own answers

Here are some possibilities:

I might do a degree in science. I've always been interested in that subject.

I might get a cat. My daughter wants one.

I probably won't get married. I don't have a boyfriend right now!

I'll definitely look for a job. I'm not happy where I am at the moment.

I may make new friends on this course. There are some really nice people in the class.

We'll probably move house. We want to move to the coast.

I probably won't travel to a foreign country. I don't have much money.

4b What's next?

1

Students' own ideas. Some possibilities:

I got good exam results, so I think I'll graduate with a good degree. Then I'll do a training course in management.

I'll retake my exams, and hopefully, if I pass,

I'll go to college or become an apprentice. I've always wanted to be an electrician.

4 Example answers

A: she is wearing a headscarf and is likely to be in/from a Muslim country, or from a Muslim community; works in a petrol station

B: looks European; older; works in a cheese shop or a cheese stall in a market; perhaps Dutch or German

C: a group of young Muslim women; they seem to be graduating from college or university

5

1 works

2 a nurse

3 has a job

4 leave her job

5 graduated from university

6 stay in Kabul

6

1 Devi isn't going to stay **in this job** forever.

2 Devi is taking an exam **next month**.

3 Elisabeth is going to start **her own business**.

4 Elisabeth is meeting **the bank manager** on Wednesday.

5 Sahera's friend is going to **study** in the United States.

6 Sahera's friend is leaving Kabul next **week**.

7

Devi and Elisabeth have decided what to do. Sahera hasn't yet.

8

1 It starts in January.

2 I suppose I'll tell him soon.

3 I'm taking the entrance exam next month.

4 I'm going to change my job.

9

1 –

2 (*will* + infinitive for a decision made at the time of speaking)

Just a moment, I'll get you some; maybe I'll take some cheese for him to taste; I guess I'll take some time off

3 (present continuous for an arrangement)

I'm meeting the bank manager on Wednesday; she's leaving next week

4 (*going to* + infinitive for something already planned)

I'm going to take the redundancy package ... I'm going to start my own business; Many of the graduates

are going to work as teachers; My friend is going to continue her studies in the United States; I'm going to stay here in the city

10

1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

11

1 I'm going to take

2 I'm starting

3 I'm doing

4 starts

5 they are going to do

6 We're meeting

7 I'll send

12

1 I'm going to take (a plan)

2 I'll help (a spontaneous intention or offer)

3 she's getting married (an arrangement – planned and put in the diary)

4 Are you going to take it? (a question about what someone's plan or intention is)

5 I'm going (to go) (This could be an arrangement: *I've arranged to go...* or a plan: *I intend to go...* Native speakers are likely to choose the present continuous as it's shorter. Speakers tend to avoid saying *I'm going to go* or *I'm going to come*.)

6 I'll open (a spontaneous intention – an offer)

4c A better life?

1 Example answers

The place you go to school: a good school can help you get good qualifications, make good life choices, and make good friends; if a school is good at science, for example, or sport, you are more likely to be interested in and aspire to be good at these subjects; a good teacher can inspire and guide you; discipline at school may make you disciplined – or rebellious.

The place you live: living in a city or in the country can affect your choices and your attitudes; the people you meet and the role models you have are affected by where you live; in a poor or dangerous place, you are more likely to get involved in crime or have low expectations than in a wealthy, safe place.

The career you choose: this affects your wealth, but also how you feel about yourself

and others; your career may affect where you live, what sort of lifestyle you have, whether you travel or not, who you meet. Your family: a loving family usually means you are confident and secure; problems with your family can lead to personal problems; family can help financially and practically in making good life choices; family can be inspiring and supportive or can set bad examples and provide no support.

2

a paragraph 4 (*higher education ... better training ... a huge number of private courses in a Chinese factory town: English classes, typing classes, technical classes*)
b paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 (1: *men who have come from country villages* 2: *the arrival of the women* 3: *Every year about ten million people move to the cities.*)
c paragraphs 2 and 3 (2: *factories built by the men from the villages; clothes shops and shoe shops appear ... you see public services*; 3: *human energy ... the brave entrepreneurs, the quick-moving builders ...; Every year about ten million people move to the cities.*)

3

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

4

1 F (*72 per cent are between the ages of 16 and 64.*)
2 T (*Each year about ten million rural Chinese move to the cities.*)
3 F (*So the next step is to develop higher education because many people are looking for better training.*)
4 F (*In a Chinese factory town, there are many private courses: English classes, typing classes, technical classes.*)
5 T (*The nation has become successful by making products for overseas consumers.*)

5

Students' own answers.
The text refers to the 'materialistic dreams of the average Chinese worker' (in general, people want to go to urban centres for the opportunity to be better paid, have more possessions, have a better education, have a more exciting life).

Students may argue that their lives might not be better though (they may fail to get a job, be exploited, and they may miss traditional ways of life, their family and their friends).

6

1 neutral
2 positive (*amazing, brave, quick-moving, a long way from home*)
3 neutral

7 Example answers

Here are some sentences that show the author's overall positive view:
The factory managers prefer to give jobs to young women because they think they are more hard-working.
A combination of past problems and present-day opportunities has created an extremely motivated population.
Most people in China have seen their standard of living go up in recent years. Chinese schools have been very successful and the literacy rate is over 90 per cent.
There's a huge number of private courses in a Chinese factory town: English classes, typing classes, technical classes. One young man I know couldn't read or write when he left his village. He now works in a factory and spends a quarter of his wages on training.

8

Students' own answers

9 Example answers

Work with students' answers as there are so many possibilities.
Nurses work long hours, people in the advertising industry get an excellent salary, civil servants get four weeks' paid holiday and a generous pension scheme, some office workers get flexi-time, there are lots of opportunities for promotion in sales and marketing, doctors and nurses have to work overtime.

10

Money: paid holiday, pay rises, salary, pension scheme, discounts on company products, bonuses, wages
Hours: long hours, flexi-time, overtime, clocking on and off, part-time
Benefits: paid holiday, pension scheme, discounts on company products, free language

classes, health insurance, bonuses, company car

11 Example answers

Students may suggest a list such as this: excellent salary, opportunities for promotion, flexi-time and lots of paid holiday

4d Would you mind...?

1

1 assisting the Research Coordinator, managing film production materials, dealing with queries

2 15 June

3 a degree in a relevant subject, preferably 1–2 years' experience in film production, excellent database and research skills

4 should be organized and independent, able to meet strict deadlines, good at working under pressure

2

conscientious, hard-working, methodical, self-confident

3

Students' own answers

4

1 yes

2 no

3 smart clothes, a suit

5

Students should tick the following:

Is it all right if I give you as my referee?

Would it be OK to borrow your suit?

Would you mind checking my application form?

Do you mind helping me with my CV?

Can you have a look at my covering letter?

Will you be able to do it today?

Of course (not).

I'm not sure about that.

Yes, I will.

Sure, no problem.

7b

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

4e I enclose my CV

1

Students' own ideas

2

a in paragraph 4

b at the top right of the letter, under the sender's address

c at the top left, below the sender's address and the date

d in paragraph 1

e at the top right

f in paragraph 1

g in paragraph 4 ('contact details')

h in paragraph 4

i in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4

j in paragraphs 2 and 4

In an email, you don't need to include your address or that of the person you are writing to. You also don't need to include the date as this will already feature as part of the email header.

3

Students' own ideas

4a

1 Concise sentences: *I will graduate in Digital Media this month from Manchester University.*

2 Formal phrases to begin sentences: *I am writing in reply to*

...; I consider myself to be ...; I am available for interview

...; I enclose my CV; I look forward to hearing from you.

3 No contractions: *I am writing; I will graduate, I have worked; I am available; I am willing*

4 Standard phrases to open and close the letter: *Dear Ms ...; Yours sincerely*

4b

1 I will finish my degree soon.

2 I look forward to your call.

3 I am writing in reply to your advertisement in the newspaper.

4 I enclose my CV, which gives my contact details.

5 I am available from the start of August.

4f Everest tourism changed Sherpa lives

1 Example answers

Sherpa people live in Nepal / in the Himalayas / near Mount Everest.

The area is famous for mountaineering.

2 Example answers

Good things: work, money, maintaining their way of life

Bad things: too many outside influences, changing traditional way of life

3b

- 1 income
- 2 lifestyle
- 3 wealth
- 4 substantial
- 5 expedition
- 6 agrarian

4

Students' own answers

5

1 d 2 c 3 a 4 b

6

1 G 2 G 3 G 4 G 5 L 6 L

7

- 1 When Hillary summited Everest, he gave the Sherpas watches as a bonus.
- 2 His only worry is global warming – it doesn't snow much on the mountain anymore.
- 3 People are losing the ability to focus on true happiness.

8a

1 c 2 c 3 b 4 b 5 a

8b Example answers

Students' own ideas

- 1 meeting the person you fall in love with is one example; winning a lottery or prize
- 2 people often take water and electricity for granted; people sometimes take medical services for granted
- 3 you can sit down and relax, take a day off, have a chat with a friend
- 4 Students' own answers
- 5 Students' own answers

9 Example answers

The internet: makes the world a smaller place – we know what is happening in the world; we can communicate with people anywhere

Industrialization: people moving to the cities; lots of products available; destruction of natural habitats; pollution

Large-scale road or rail systems: people traveling; people moving to live in different places; new ideas coming into remote places

Cheaper air travel: same as above

Unit 4 Review

1

- 1 will
- 2 going
- 3 'm
- 4 will
- 5 to
- 6 will
- 7 not
- 8 might/could
- 9 won't
- 10 getting

2 Example answers

All of the comments could be made by the students in the photo, apart from perhaps 2.

3

Plans:

- 2 'I'm going to change jobs soon.'
- 5 'I'm going to be the best chef in the country one day.'

Predictions:

- 1 'I'm sure nobody will be able to eat this!'
- 4 'This will definitely impress the diners.'
- 6 'My parents will be so proud of me.'
- 7 'This may not turn out as I expected.'
- 8 'Wow, my hat might/could catch fire in this kitchen.'
- 9 'My friends won't believe me when I tell them about my day.'

5

1 e 2 a 3 d 4 c 5 b

6

Students' own answers

7

1 b 2 a 3 c 4 d

UNIT 5

1

apple: there are three small green apples visible on the right hand side of the photo
carrot: there are many orange carrots arranged vertically and horizontally in the photo

green pepper: there are two green peppers visible
onion: there is an onion in the top right corner near the apple
red pepper: there are three red peppers visible
squash: there is one pale coloured squash
sweet potato: there are several strangely-shaped sweet potatoes
In addition there are two pears and two pomegranates.

2

Students; own ideas

3

one/your

your

two (of your own)

two (of your own)

4

Students' own ideas

5a Pizza with a pedigree

1

Students' own answers

2

1 It's in the news because it has become a European Union-certified food and drink product.

2 Scottish Farmed Salmon, Spanish Melon from la Mancha and English Blue Stilton cheese.

3 The diameter, thickness of crust, ingredients and application of ingredients are regulated.

3

1 verbs forms in the news item: *can't, mustn't, must, has to, should, don't have to*

2 had to: ... *these food products had to meet very strict criteria.*

3 do not express rules: *should, don't have to* (see Grammar notes)

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

1 doesn't have to

2 can make you

3 Should I come

4 Does he have to go

5 allowed to park

6 You mustn't use

7 You don't have to help

8 shouldn't have salt

2

1 must / have to

2 needn't / don't have to

3 aren't allowed to / can't / mustn't

4 shouldn't

5 must / have to

6 don't have to

7 aren't allowed to / can't / mustn't

3

1 have to pay

2 don't have to pay

3 must include

4 mustn't sell

5 don't have to eat

6 can bring

7 should eat

8 shouldn't have

4

1 Vegetarians shouldn't eat/drink/use this product.

2 People with nut allergies mustn't eat this product.

3 You shouldn't eat more than the recommended daily intake of salt.

4 You are not allowed to sell the four items (in the multipack) separately.

5 You have to heat this product before serving.

6 Diabetics shouldn't eat/drink/use this product.

6

1 take durian on buses in Singapore

2 only qualified chefs; prepare fugu

3 ferment haka! first

4 peel potatoes before you boil them

5 eat oysters in summer / in the warm summer months

6 avoid using raw eggs in mayonnaise

7 you; boil red beans for fifteen minutes

8 eat steak raw

9

Students' own answers. However, here are some ideas you could suggest if students need them:

1 school times, school uniform, be quiet in class

2 number of calories, type of ingredients, ingredients like nuts that could be dangerous

3 on a bus, in a cinema, in the street (in some countries)

4 eat with your mouth closed, ask for things – don't reach for them, pass things to other people, don't start eating until everybody is ready, keep your arms close to your body, use the right fork and knife

5 get married, drive, join the army, vote, drink alcohol, go in a nightclub, watch a horror film (each of these depend on the country though, and some will be allowed with parental consent at 16)

6 This depends on culture but typical answers are: age, salary, marital status, religious or political beliefs

5b Imaginary eating

1 Example answers

1 Self-belief: e.g. Many top athletes don't win until they really believe they can.

2 Willpower: e.g. It takes willpower to give up addictive foods.

3 Train your mind: e.g. If you think you will do well when you take an exam, you are more likely to be calm and positive and do well than if you have a negative mindset.

2

It consists of imagining you are eating a specific food because research shows that you want to eat the food less if you imagine eating it.

3

1 T (*What a load of rubbish! I've never heard anything so ridiculous.*)

2 T (*It said if you think about eating food, you stop wanting to eat it so much. So if you don't eat it, then you might lose weight. I thought it made sense.*)

3 T (L: *I think willpower is really important, especially where food is concerned ... J: ... mental attitude is important when you're trying to change something in your life.*)

4 F (J: *So are you going to do this imaginary eating thing, then? Do you really think it'll work?* L: *Yeah, why not? I won't find out unless I try.*)

5 T (L: *I eat too many crisps and snacks, right?*)

6 T (J: *I'm going to buy you some chocolate just in case.*)

4

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

5 Example answers

I don't agree with this idea – I think it is more important to eat a balanced diet.

I think this makes sense – by concentrating on what we do, we are able to control what we do.

I find this hard to believe – when I imagine eating something I always want to eat it more!

I think this could work – perhaps by imagining we are doing it we can trick our body and make us think we've already eaten it.

6

a *If* + present simple, *will* + infinitive without *to* b at the start or in the middle, joining the two clauses

c We use a comma when *if* is used at the start.

d Sentence 2 refers to future possibility and sentence

1 refers to something which is generally true.

e 1 *if you are less interested in a certain food, you will eat less of it* (something which is generally true)

2 *if you just imagine eating a specific food, your interest in it will drop* (something which is generally true)

3 *if you force yourself to think about chewing and swallowing food, you'll actually reduce your desire to eat* (future possibility)

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

1 does; he'll get

2 doesn't; I'll be

3 You'll feel; you eat

4 won't go; don't find

5 Will you; you finish

6 have; will

7

1 believe; 'll be (something which is generally true)

2 'll need; want (future possibility)

3 don't buy; won't be able (future possibility)

4 find; will you let (future possibility)

5 reduce; 'll lose (something which is generally true). Note this could also be used for future possibility. It's the context that makes it clear.

6 'll give up; do (future possibility)

7 don't try; 'll never know (future possibility)

8 Will ... eat; use (something which is generally true).

Note this could also be used for future possibility. It's the context that makes it clear.

- 8
 1 ~~as soon as~~
 2 both are correct
 3 both are correct
 4 ~~before~~
 5 ~~when~~
 6 ~~Unless~~
 7 both are correct
 8 ~~unless~~

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

- 5
 1 d 'll miss 2 f rains 3 b finish 4 e eat 5 c get
 6 a isn't
 6
 1 eat 2 'll lose 3 won't lose 4 don't do 5 go
 6 exercise 7 won't feel 8 follow

- 9
 avoid: fatty food, heavy meals at night, junk food, snacks between meals
 change: bad habits
 cut down on: computer and TV time, fatty food, heavy meals at night, junk food, snacks between meals
 cut out: fatty food, heavy meals at night, junk food, snacks between meals
 give up: bad habits, junk food, smoking
 learn: a new sport, relaxation techniques
 reduce: computer and TV time, stress
 take up: a new sport, an outdoor activity

10 Example answers

- If you avoid heavy meals at night, you'll sleep better.
 If you cut down on fatty food, you'll lose weight.
 If you give up smoking, you'll live longer.
 If you reduce stress, you'll feel happier.
 If you take up a new sport, you'll get fit.
 If you cut out snacks between meals, you'll improve your appetite.

11 Example answers

- 1 giving up junk food:
 (+) feel healthier, eat more nuts and fruit, lose weight, have more energy, save money
 (-) miss going to burger bars, etc.; shopping and cooking takes longer
 2 changing your job/studies:
 (+) get a better job or study something more interesting; feels exciting and new
 (-) stressful, may not like it as much, have to make new friends, new things to learn

- 3 sharing a flat with friends:
 (+) fun, shared experiences, independence from parents
 (-) more expensive than being at home, arguments, untidy place, miss home
 4 taking up extreme sports:
 (+) fun, exciting, new adventures, new friends
 (-) dangerous, scary, may have an accident, expensive

5c A caffeine-fuelled world

- 1
 Students' own answers

- 2
 Daily life

- 3
 1 increases
 2 risk
 3 pain
 4 asthma

- 4
 1 ingredient
 2 mood
 3 warnings
 4 pattern
 5 awake

- 6
 to inform Students should include some of the information in the answer key to Exercise 7 when they give reasons.

- 7
 1 present simple: used throughout, especially in paragraphs 1 (*think, are, is, gets, seem*), 2, 3, 5 and 6
 2 third person: the first person (*I*) is never used
 3 questions and answers: *Why are these drinks so popular? The answer is their secret ingredient – caffeine.*
 4 facts: *Caffeinated drinks make you less tired and more alert; In fact, most babies in the developed world are born with tiny amounts of caffeine in their bodies; ... it [caffeine] raises blood pressure and so increases the risk of heart disease.*
 5 specific examples: *In the United States, for example, many canned energy drinks carry warnings. / In most European countries, manufacturers have to label cans with warnings. But in*

France and Denmark you are not even allowed to sell energy drinks.

6 quotes, often from experts: *Czeisler says, 'Caffeine helps people try to ignore the natural human rhythms.' He warns us that 'there is a heavy, heavy price to pay' for all this extra alertness; According to Czeisler, the modern desire for caffeine is a 'Catch 22 situation'. 'The main reason that people want caffeine is to stay awake,' he says. 'But the main reason that people can't stay awake is they don't get enough regular sleep – because they use caffeine.'*

7 linkers to show how ideas are connected: *In fact; However; But; On the other hand; And; Consequently; Therefore*

8

1 The author is successful in informing the reader. Here are some of the many examples: *Caffeinated drinks make you less tired and more alert ... it raises blood pressure and so increases the risk of heart disease ... there's also research which suggests that caffeine may have benefits for human health.*

2 Students' own answers

3 Students' own answers

9

We can replace *so* with *as a result* in sentence 2.

We can replace *so* in sentence 1 with *very* or *really*.

10 Example answers

1 tea/coffee

2 what/all/everything

3 sing/dance/die/kiss you

4 Call/Ring/Text/Message

5 hope

6 think

7 chocolate/smoking/everything

8 remarkable/amazing/a coincidence

Students' own ideas for the two-line dialogues

11

1 close

2 today

3 all

4 on

5 night

6 day

Students' own ideas for where the slogans are from, but see the Background information box for suggestions.

12

Students' own ideas

5d Eating out

2

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

4

1 W 2 W 3 C 4 C 5 C 6 W 7 C 8 W 9 C
10 W 11 W

5

plantain fritters: *Plantain is a kind of banana and a fritter is a fried dish.*

akkra: *It's made from a kind of bean called black-eyed peas.*

ackee and saltfish: *Ackee's a kind of fruit that's traditionally served with saltfish ... it's a bit like fresh cod.*

It doesn't taste salty when it's cooked.

goat curry: *It's like lamb, but the flavour's a bit stronger.*

6

Both customers start with akkra.

The woman (Customer 1) chooses ackee and saltfish.

The man (Customer 2) chooses goat curry.

7a

1 interesting

2 savoury

3 traditionally

4 vegetables

7b

chocolate natural restaurant separately technique

8 Example answers

Kiwi fruit are a kind of large green edible berry. The kiwi is oval, and about the size of a hen's egg. It tastes a bit like strawberries and custard.

5e We look forward to your reply

1

B

2

1 the supermarket is throwing out huge amounts of fresh food every day; it is also putting bleach on food

2 people who need the food

3 Will your supermarket consider working with them [local organizations] to pass on unwanted food to people who need it?

4 passing food on to local organizations, reducing the price of food when it reaches its sell-by-date

3a

1 cause: you put bleach on the food

consequence: it becomes inedible

2 cause: If you stop putting bleach on the food that you throw out

consequence: people can make use of it

3 cause: more people (will be able to) buy it [the food] consequence: less waste and more profit for you.

3b

1 As a result / Consequently / Therefore

2 lead to / mean / result in

3 As a result / Consequently / Therefore

4 mean

5 mean / lead to / result in

6 as a result / consequently / therefore

5f Dangerous dining

1 Example answers

A possible list: fugu, fish, dangerous, Japan, Japanese, restaurant, neon, night, lights, dark

2b

1 e 2 a 3 d 4 b 5 c

4

1 Japan

2 puffer fish, or fugu

3 It's poisonous unless properly prepared.

5

Students' own answers

6

1 after

2 preparing and serving

3 2,500

4 at home

5 30

6 lungs

7a

1 c 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 a

7b Example answers

1 I saw an advert for a holiday with a complete *festival/*

travel/adventure experience.

2 One thing that concerns me is *next month's exam/the*

weather.

3 The last time I got sick was *when I was very young/when*

I was on holiday.

4 *Yes, once when I performed a magic trick on a friend.*

5 Students' own answers

8

Students' own ideas

Unit 5 Review

1

1 ~~I show~~ 2 ~~Must~~ 3 ~~have to~~ 4 ~~will be~~ 5 –

6 ~~will absorb~~ 7 ~~Am I allowed to~~ 8 ~~must~~ 9 ~~will stick~~ 10 – 11 ~~mustn't~~ 12 ~~can't~~ 13 ~~you'll~~ 14 ~~Do I have to~~

2

1 hot

2 If you don't add the liquid slowly, the rice won't absorb the liquid.

3 If you don't stir it all the time, it will stick to the pan.

3

2 *Do I have to:* Is there another pan I can use?

Should: Is it a good idea to use this pan?

5 *should:* it's recommended

7 *Can:* I'd like to stir it all the time – is it OK if I do?

Do I have to: Is it really important to stir it all the time?

8 *shouldn't:* it isn't recommended

can't: It's a bad idea. If you do there will be a problem.

10 *Can:* I like salt, so is it OK if I add some?

Must: Is salt absolutely necessary?

12 *should:* It's recommended; it's a good thing to let the risotto rest.

must: It's really important; the risotto won't be good if it doesn't rest.

14 *Can:* I'd like to taste the risotto – is it OK if I do?

Must: I don't really want to taste the risotto.

5

reduce = cut down on

start = take up

stop = give up / cut out

Possible sentences:

Cutting down on sugar in your diet can help you lose weight and also helps to avoid problems with your teeth.

If you want to get fit, you should take up a new form of exercise.

Most people agree that giving up smoking is a good idea.

When I wanted to lose weight and look after my heart I cut out very fatty foods from my diet.

7 Example answers

I sometimes book the table when we eat out in a restaurant, but usually my husband does it.

I never have a starter – I don't want to eat too much so I save myself for the dessert instead!

I usually leave a tip, because I think it's important to show your appreciation of the service in a restaurant.

I always pay the bill by credit card. It's easier that way and it means I have a record of how much I paid.

8

1 kind/sort 2 made 3 fruit 4 raw

UNIT 6

1

Students' own ideas

Students may say: the cows look as if they're in water or clouds. The activity in the sky, which may be parasailing, kiting or parachuting, is not clear.

2

1 It's a photo.

2 Cows are sitting on the sand on a beach while people are parasailing over the beach or sea in the background.

3

1 the photo

2 the cows

3 the background

4 the people (in the photo)

5 in the place where the picture was taken – the coast of

Andalusia

4 Example answers

photos: to make them look better, to create a particular artistic effect, to pretend something happened that didn't

bags, clothes, watches, etc.: to make money (students may mention fake designer goods, e.g. fake Louis Vuitton handbags and fake Levi jeans)

eyelashes: to look good – also hair extensions or wigs

money: or order to buy things they wouldn't be able to buy otherwise

paintings: there have been many cases of forgeries of valuable paintings, or of painters making new paintings and pretending they are by a well-known artist.

passport: to make money, pretend to be someone else, e.g. to enter a country illegally

6a Flexible thinking

2

Students refer to Student's Book page 155.

3

If you offer someone a reward, they work more slowly.

4

1 creative

2 harder

3 quickly

4 time

5 money

6 answer

5

A reward is useful for helping people concentrate on tasks that have a clear set of rules.

A reward is not useful when the task doesn't have a clear answer and requires flexible or creative thinking.

6

1 T 2 D 3 S (number of words/lines) 4 T

5 T 6 T 7 S (number of pages/words)

8 S (*as long as* = on the condition that)

7 Example answers

2 A: I visited Australia once – it took a long time to get there but it was great.
B: Really? I've always wanted to go there.
3 A: I could sleep all day long.
B: Oh, I couldn't. I like to do as much as I can in a day.
3 A: I found *Titanic* too long – you know, the movie.
B: Yeah. And everybody knew the ship was going to sink!

8

1 infinitive
2 a noun, the *-ing* form of the verb
3 subject + verb
4 *why / what for*

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

1 b to get 2 e to buy 3 f to give 4 c to catch
5 a to see 6 g to watch 7 d to ask

2

1 I've joined a gym so that I can get more exercise.
2 She's going to the supermarket so that she can buy some food for dinner.
3 –
4 I went to the station so that I could catch my train.
5 We opened the box so that we could see what was inside.
6 I switched on the TV so that I could watch my favourite series.
7 Emilia called so that she could ask me a question.

3

1 To do 2 for 3 to improve 4 for organizing
5 so that 6 for

9

Rewards are great for making people concentrate you follow the rules to complete the task your brain needs to be relaxed and open so that it can look at the problem in different ways people work harder for a reward

10

1 to (followed by an infinitive form)
2 for (followed by an *-ing* form)
3 for (followed by a noun)
4 to (followed by an infinitive form)
5 so that (followed by a clause with a modal)

6 to (followed by an infinitive form)
7 to (followed by an infinitive form)
8 so that (followed by a clause with a modal)

11

1 d I want to learn another language so that I can enjoy travelling more.
2 b My friend called me to ask my advice about his course.
3 c I write everything down to help me remember it.
4 g We download the homework to our phones so that we can study on the bus.
5 h Are you going to London for work or on holiday?
6 e This notebook is to keep my passwords in.
7 a Would you like to meet for a coffee after class?
8 f Did you get much chance to speak Italian on your trip?

6b Desert art

1

1 drawing
2 shape
3 line
4 figure
5 pattern
6 diagram

2

1 b 2 a 3 c

3

1 They are enormous drawings on the ground; there are lines and shapes, some are in the shape of animals, some are human figures.
2 in the Nasca desert in southern Peru
3 huge – the biggest of the drawings is about two hundred metres across

4

1 patterns
2 calendar
3 roads
4 space
5 centuries

5 Example answers

In order of most to least likely (in this writer's opinion):
1 part of traditional or religious beliefs linked to the water
2 a type of calendar (Reiche's idea)

- 3 ancient Inca roads
- 4 a guide for creatures from space!

6

In Exercise 2, examples match the patterns for expressing certainty and possibility in the present (modal + infinitive).

In Exercise 4, examples match the patterns for expressing certainty and possibility in the past (modal + *have* + past participle).

Exercise 2:

a 'They must be in a desert ...

b 'They might be roads.'

'No, they can't all be roads.'

c 'Yeah, so they must be pretty big.'

Exercise 4:

- 1 The Nasca people couldn't have seen the patterns from above.
- 2 Maria Reiche was convinced that the lines must have been a type of calendar.
- 3 Some people thought the lines may have been ancient Inca roads.
- 4 The strangest idea was the lines could have guided creatures from space.
- 5 The Nasca people can't have known the lines would still be visible centuries later.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

1 a 2 a 3 b 4 b

5

- 1 can't be Martin's car
- 2 must be cold outside
- 3 They might not be at home
- 4 must know each other very well
- 5 may/might/could be a doctor
- 6 can't be right

6

- 1 may be going
- 2 must have driven
- 3 can't be
- 4 might be
- 5 must be
- 6 might be
- 7 must have gone
- 8 can't have been

7

- 1 probable
- 2 possible
- 3 impossible

8

- 1 can't be
- 2 might/may/could be
- 3 might/may/could be photographing
- 4 must be
- 5 mightn't/may not
- 6 must be

9

- 1 must have meant
- 2 can't have been
- 3 might have disappeared
- 4 might have made
- 5 couldn't have been
- 6 must have lived
- 7 could have used
- 8 must have looked after

10

- 1 can't have forgotten
- 2 might be
- 3 must be
- 4 could have taken off
- 5 can't have gone out
- 6 might have got dressed

11a

Have is an auxiliary verb. It is pronounced /*(h)əv*/ in these sentences.

12 Example answers

- 1 An electrical device failed to work (e.g. washing machine, phone) or ran out of battery (e.g. phone, tablet, baby monitor).
- 2 Somebody has not been invited for interview or not received a reply of any sort to something (e.g. a job) they applied for.
- 3 arriving a house with lights on; arriving at an event to find somebody hasn't come
- 4 something lost – a bag, a key, a phone
- 5 'It' could be a letter or package. 'He' didn't stop at the post office to get it.
- 6 Somebody is sitting in an exam room but not writing anything.
- 7 Somebody is late.
- 8 Somebody can't find some money – their wallet seems empty.

6c Lost and found?

2

Statements 1 and 2 are true.
Statement 3 could be true, but people are waving so it's more likely to be false.

Statement 4 isn't true: she never arrived on the island of Howland, so we can assume she died on her flight there – and she wasn't 100 years old when she set off.

3

- 1 The theory that Earhart landed on Nikumaroro.
- 2 DNA sampling
- 3 It will prove that a bone found on the island of Nikumaroro is Earhart's – and that she died there.
- 4 About 99 per cent of the genome is identical among all humans, so the team needs to have enough material to show that the DNA belongs to Earhart and nobody else.

4

- 1 financing
- 2 distinguish
- 3 samples
- 4 captured
- 5 attempting
- 6 identical

5

- 1 The piece of bone may be from a turtle.
- 2 It isn't certain because much of Earhart's correspondence was dealt with by her secretary, so she may have sealed the envelopes.
- 3 Students' own answers

6

- 1 claims about Earhart's remains
- 2 human
- 3 the envelopes of letters that she sent
- 4 give them a DNA sample

7

- 1 fly – verb
- 2 land – verb
- 3 books – noun
- 4 records – noun
- 5 contact – noun
- 6 plan – verb
- 7 test – verb
- 8 remains – noun

8

- 1 yes (*to plan* something is similar to make a *plan*)
- 2 no (*to book* = to reserve; a *book* = something you read)
- 3 yes (*contact* = when you call or signal someone so they know you are there; *to contact* = to

call, send a signal or write to someone – so they are similar)

4 no (*to record* = to write or put on tape or audio what somebody says; a *record* = an achievement, e.g. Usain

Bolt has the 100 metres world record)

5 no (*to test* = to find out if something works; a *test* = something you do to find out how good you are)

9

1 F (we can prove this – from news reports, news reels or history books)

2 S (just an idea – no proof has been found)

3 S (this is just an idea, confirmed by the use of 'probably')

4 F (established scientific fact)

10 Example answers

Fact: *Researchers have spent millions of dollars investigating the case ...*

Speculation: *... she was captured while on a secret mission to the Japanese-controlled Marshall Islands in the North Pacific ...*

6d You must be joking!

1

1 b 2 a 3 b

2

Story 1:

1 Sheep are reflecting the sun back into the atmosphere because they are white and causing global warming.

2 no

3 1 April

Story 2:

1 Blue twenty-euro notes are forged.

2 yes

3 1 April

Story 3:

1 The young woman has filled her father's car with petrol – but it's a diesel car.

2 yes

3 1 April

3

1 Oh yeah?

2 Come off it!

3 You're having me on!

4 That can't be right!

5 You must be joking!

6 Are you sure?

- 7 They must have made a mistake.
 8 Really?
 9 Are you serious?

4

Students' own answers

6e In the news

1

It's a true story.

2a

- 1 A woman accidentally cut through an underground cable.
 2 an elderly Georgian woman
 3 in Georgia

2b

- 1 She was digging for metal when her spade damaged the fibre-optic cable.
 2 Internet services to Armenia were cut off; A monitoring system detected the damage; A security team went to the spot; The woman was arrested.
 3 Possible answers could include: The woman was digging for metal; Georgia provides 90 per cent of Armenia's internet; Web users in the nation of 3.2 million people were left twiddling their thumbs; The cable is protected, but apparently landslides or heavy rain may have left it exposed on the surface; The woman has been called 'the spade-hacker' by local media.

2c

The main events are in chronological sequence. Background information is inserted after the main event it relates to.

3a

- 1 accidentally b
 2 unfortunately e
 3 temporarily c
 4 immediately a
 5 apparently d

3b

- 1 ~~Quickly,~~
 2 both are possible
 3 ~~amazingly~~
 4 ~~Rapidly,~~
 5 ~~sadly~~
 6 ~~Slowly,~~

3c

3 *Internet services were gradually restored across the region.*

This could go after '... temporarily affected.'

6 *Hopefully, the police will release the woman because of her age.*

This could go after '... three years in prison.'

6f Encounters with a sea monster

1 Example answers

Frankenstein: Victor Frankenstein is a young scientist who creates a monster in *Frankenstein: or, the Modern Prometheus*, a novel written by English author Mary Shelley in 1818. In films, the monster is often shown as huge, tall and slow-moving.

The Loch Ness monster: Loch Ness is a long, deep lake in Scotland. Legend has it that there is a monster in the loch. There are photographs showing what seems to be a dinosaur-like monster but nothing has been proved despite many investigations.

Godzilla: This is a fictional giant monster originating from a series of tokusatsu films of the same name from Japan. It first appeared in Ishiro Honda's 1954 film *Godzilla*. It looks a bit like a T Rex dinosaur lizard. Brought to life by nuclear weapons testing, it destroys cities.

Shrek: Shrek is a friendly, green ogre. Shrek first appeared in a fairy tale picture book before the making of a 2001 American computer-animated fantasy-comedy film. He is voiced by Mike Myers.

Bigfoot: Bigfoot is the name given to a mythological apelike creature that is said to inhabit forests, mainly in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. Many consider sightings to actually be a bear (or a man in a gorilla suit).

2b

- 1 buoy
 2 eyewitnesses
 3 hump
 4 motor
 5 submerge
 6 wake

2

Students' own ideas

4

1 All three eyewitnesses saw the monster on **different days.**

2 **Only one** eyewitnesses saw **three or more** humps.

3 All three eyewitnesses were in **different places**.

4 **Only two** eyewitnesses were alone at the time.

6

Bob Iverson:

1 in his garden looking out over the water

2 calm water, dead flat

3 three hundred yards away

4 it went up, then down, up, then down, and then it was gone

Marjory Neal:

1 on her sundeck

2 no information

3 twenty or thirty feet beyond the mooring buoy

4 went across her view, then went down leaving a massive wake

Richard Smith:

1 in a boat

2 a nice, clear day

3 very close ('at point blank range')

4 disappeared, then came up again

7 Example answers

Plausible explanations for 'Nessie': an unusually large eel

(long, snake-like fish), the wake of a large bird taking off from the water, a Greenland shark, smaller animals such as otters seen in such a way that they look bigger, misshapen trees in the water, a mirage or optical effect on the water, gases coming from the water, a hoax (there have definitely been hoaxes – perhaps local people have tried to attract tourists by making a hoax Nessie and photographing it)

8a

1 c 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 c

8b Example answers

1 I was on my way to class once when all of a sudden *it started to rain / I fell over*.

2 Sometimes when I watch TV, I wonder *what is happening to the world / whether there isn't anything better to do*.

3 I spend anywhere between *10 to 12 / 13 to 82* hours studying English each week.

4 Students' own ideas

Unit 6 Review

1

1 are

2 might have

3 couldn't have

4 could

5 is

6 so that

7 could have

8 to

9 may

10 for

2

1 a It might have been part of King Arthur's court.

b Invaders from Denmark could have built it.

c It could be the ruins of a Roman building.

2 The larger stones weigh 25 tons and they come from about 30 kilometres away from the site. The smaller stones originate from Wales, 230 kilometres away.

Stonehenge is in the shape of a circle and the stones are placed so that they match the sun's highest and lowest points in the sky.

3 a It could have been a scientific observatory.

b It was designed to help aliens land.

c It may be a kind of cemetery.

4

1 unfortunately

2 immediately

3 accidentally

4 temporarily

5 apparently

6 deliberately

5 Example answers

1 They are eyelashes that are not real / ones you put on and take off.

2 A flexible thinker is someone who can solve problems that don't have a clear answer.

3 You might get a reward when you do something well and receive something in return, e.g. you find something and return it to the police/owner.

4 Students' own answers, for example: sleep, sunbathe, relax, watch TV

5 Students' own answers, for example: circle, rectangle, square, triangle, oval, sphere, star, cube, diamond, pentagon, hexagon, etc.

6 no

7 Students' own answers, for example: She broke the world record. (verb), He's recorded a new song. (verb), She's got some cycling records. (noun), I've made a record of our conversation. (noun)

8 No, a hoax is a thing, a plan to deceive someone.

9 A trick is something you do to deceive someone; a puzzle is an activity in which you have to put pieces together or answer questions using skill.

10 for digging

6

1 You must be (joking!)

2 Come (off) it!

3 You're having me (on)!

4 That can't be (right!)

5 Are you (serious?)

6 Are you (sure?)

UNIT 7

1 Example answers

1 It's a small tropical fish inside what looks like a soda can.

2 Perhaps in the sea, or perhaps inside a fish tank or aquarium.

3 It could be in any of the three suggested places, but it has found something to hide in – an old can – which would not naturally be found in its usual habitat.

2

a 3 b 3 c 2 d 1 e 2 f 1

(Speaker 1 = d; f Speaker 2 = c; e Speaker 3 = a; b)

3

Students' own ideas

7a Before New York

1 Example answers

busy, noisy, world-famous, exciting, crowded, international, cosmopolitan, dangerous, high-rise, nonstop, an exciting place, a cosmopolitan city

2

1 public transport

2 financial

3 built-up

4 skyscrapers

5 residents

6 neighbourhoods

7 atmosphere

8 blocks

Arguably, all the sentences are true of New York.

3

In the city centre, the **atmosphere** in the restaurants is exciting and cosmopolitan.

There's an extensive **public transport** system – there are trams and buses to all the suburbs.

My capital city has got a new **financial** district. The **neighbourhoods** in the north are crowded and dangerous.

4

1 It was a 'pristine (= unspoilt and pure) wilderness' of forests, marshes and grassland.

There used to be sandy beaches along the coasts and 90 kilometres of fresh-water streams.

2 A family called Murray used to have a farm on what is now Fifth Avenue, and in 1782 the British soldiers landed near there.

3 You could see forests, marshes and grassland, sandy beaches along the coasts and 90 kilometres of freshwater streams.

5

1 Sanderson, who is an ecologist, built a 3D computer model of Manhattan island to show what the area was like before the city of New York was built. The image shown with the article is of this 'pristine wilderness'.

2 For ten years, Sanderson has been leading a project to visualize what the area of New York used to look like before the city transformed it. He wants every New Yorker to know that they live in a place with amazing natural potential.

3 There haven't been any beavers in New York for around 300 years, so the beaver symbolized the New York that Sanderson was trying to recreate with the map.

6

Past habits: *people used to hunt them for their skins; beavers, bears and turkeys would move freely*

Past states: *beavers used to be common in the area; what the area used to look like; There used to be sandy beaches; see what used to be there; a family called Murray used to have a farm here*

7

Examples of single past actions using the past simple:

*a beaver ... **appeared** one morning in 2007;*

he **built** a 3D computer model;
the British soldiers **landed** near here

8

- 1 b – past habit (repeated action)
- 2 a – past states
- 3 a – past states
- 4 a – past states
- Would b – past habit (repeated action)

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

- 1 used to live
- 2 did (you) use to do
- 3 used to love
- 4 didn't use to be
- 5 didn't use to feel
- 6 used to own
- 7 Did (people) use to drive
- 8 used to listen

2

2, 5, 6

3

- 1 used to go / would / went 2 left 3 used to eat
- 4 used to make / made 5 visited 6 used to take
- 7 used to use / used

9

- 1 New York **used to be** a lot greener than it is now.
- 2 The early residents **didn't use to live** in a large city.
- 3 People **used to farm** the land.
- 4 Farmers **used to hunt** wild animals for food.
- 5 (*used to* is not possible – it's a single action in the past)
- 6 What **used to be** in the area where Fifth Avenue is now?

10

- 1 moved (past simple for a single finished action)
- 2 used to stand / would stand (past habit which is no longer true)
- 3 were (past simple for past permanent state)
- 4 were (past simple for past permanent state)
- 5 used to run / would run (past habit which is no longer true)
- 6 didn't use to go / wouldn't go / didn't go (past habit which is no longer true)
- 7 didn't use to own / didn't own (past state which is no longer true)

8 used to take / would take / took (past habit which is no longer true)

9 used to have / would have / had (past habit which is no longer true)

10 used to go / would go / went (past habit which is no longer true)

11 used to be / was (past state which is no longer true)

Note that 3 and 4 use the past of *be* to state a permanent state in the past – you can't use *used to* in these cases.

11 Example answers

1 Before I worked/studied here, I *used to have a job in a supermarket*.

2 When I was in primary school, I *used to / would play with dolls / I'd cry a lot*.

3 Before we moved here, my family *lived / used to live in the country*.

4 I remember my first holiday. I *went to France and had a fantastic time*.

5 Whenever I had exams at school, I *used to get really nervous*.

6 In my family, at weekends we *used to / would often have a picnic in the countryside*.

7 The first time I went to school alone, I *got lost*.

8 As a child, I *used to / would play football in the streets with my friends all the time*.

7b Homes around the world

2 Example answers

Photo A: What tools do you use to build the house?

Photo B: Where do you get the cloth/wood from?

Photo C: How do you heat the place in winter?

Photo D: What are your neighbours like?

3

a 1 b 5 c 4 d 2 e 3

4

- 1 weather
- 2 brick houses
- 3 wooden house
- 4 water
- 5 smaller
- 6 modern houses
- 7 traditional houses

5 Example answers

The river houses are in a beautiful spot for fishing and going around in boats; the ger might be fun to put up or take down, can be moved to other locations and is a great place to socialize; the rock houses are probably warm and cosy and fascinating to explore.

6

- 1 better than
- 2 less quickly than
- 3 much faster than
- 4 more safely
- 5 smaller and smaller
- 6 –
- 7 as efficiently as

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

- 1 more quickly 2 less hard 3 less quietly 4 later
5 more slowly 6 less often 7 better

5

- 1 doesn't run as quickly as
- 2 doesn't work as hard as
- 3 doesn't run as quietly as
- 4 don't arrive as late as
- 5 doesn't work as quickly as
- 6 doesn't exercise as often as
- 7 didn't do as well as

7

All three sentences mean the same thing. The audio says: *They [rock homes] heat up less quickly than brick houses.*

8

- 1 more quickly
- 2 better
- 3 faster
- 4 worse
- 5 more cheaply
- 6 as easily

9

- 2 Girls do as well in exams as boys. *or* Girls (don't) do as well as boys in exams. *or* Girls do better than boys in exams. *or* Girls do less well than boys in exams.
- 3 Children learn more/less quickly than adults. *or* Children (don't) learn as quickly as adults.
- 4 Women (don't) work as hard as men. *or* Women work harder/less hard than men.

5 Americans speak more/less slowly than British people. *or* Americans (don't) speak as slowly as British people.

6 I (don't) sing as badly as my friends. *or* I sing worse/less badly than my friends.

10

Sentences describing change:

Modern houses are getting smaller and smaller.

House prices are going up more and more quickly.

Sentence describing two related things:

And the higher the stilts, the safer you are.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

61

b 2 f 3 a 4 c 5 d 6 e

11

go wrong more and more often
the greater the number of residents, the lower the monthly payment is the cheaper the place, the better getting higher and higher

12

- 1 fewer, the better
- 2 angrier and angrier
- 3 the smaller, the better
- 4 more and more quickly

13 Example answers

2 work harder; concentrate better in class; do your homework more carefully or conscientiously

3 eat less often; eat smaller portions; shop more carefully

4 choose your food more carefully; don't eat as greedily as you did; cook more and more often

5 plan your weekly shopping more carefully; the less you go shopping, the less you'll spend

6 think more carefully before you buy; the more lists you use, the less you are likely to spend

7c Sweet songs and strong coffee

1

Students' own answers

2

C

3

a 3 b 4 c 2 d 1

4

1 beautiful; parade through town on holidays
2 elegant; with its romantic fountains and stone benches
3 85-year-old great-great-grandmother; was born and still lives in a small, neat and tidy home on the oldest street in town; grew up before electricity and running water, and remembers when the first car arrived in Adjuntas
4 a local singer; appeared and began to sing in a flamenco style that hasn't changed for centuries; improvised songs on topics requested by shop customers

5

Students' own ideas

6

1 romantic 2 national

7

1 energetic
2 costal; central
3 beneficial
4 natural
5 economic
6 historic

8 Example answers

*a dreamy atmosphere ...
a coffee town ... high in the mountains of Puerto Rico the smell of food cooked at roadside barbecues the beautiful horses that parade through town on holidays
the large, elegant square, with its romantic fountains and stone benches
Grandmothers are everywhere in Adjuntas Lala Echevarria ... still lives in a small, neat and tidy home,
... remembers when the first car arrived in Adjuntas, ...
used to spend all my time carrying water, finding firewood, looking after the chickens and the cows, ... would wash our clothes in the river and ... used to cook on an open fire
we kids would sit on the floor to eat
the dozens of photographs of four generations of her family men meet to swap stories and have a drink ... working class
men clapping, tapping and nodding to the music.*

*His dark brown eyes shone with recognition.
He nodded his head, smiled*

9 Example answers

The writer has been successful. Point out the number and range of descriptive adjectives (*dreamy, elegant, romantic*), the way active verbs are listed to suggest a range of activities or movements (*carrying water, finding firewood, looking after the chickens; clapping, tapping and nodding*) and the way *would* and *used to* are used to evoke nostalgia for a time past.

10 Example answers

2 The old, elegant houses are so small you have to bend down to walk inside.
3 You can walk through the long, steep streets full of tiny shops selling traditional gifts.
4 The busy village centre is full of young people on their way to school.
5 People from all over the world are working in the market everywhere you look.
6 From one elegant building on the market square, you can hear the beautiful sound of classical music.

7d To rent or to buy?

1 Example answers

Cost (rent, bills, local taxes); location and safety (Is it a safe and popular area? Is it far from work or school? Is it near the city centre and other facilities you use?); appearance (Is the property in good condition? Is it attractive and appealing?); local amenities (Is it near shops, cinema, sports centre, nightlife? Is it on a bus route or train line?); neighbours (noisy?); size and number of rooms; features (A garden? A garage? A balcony? Central heating?)

2

1 in the town centre
2 to rent
3 two bedrooms
4 a lift

3

I think I'd rather **rent** than **buy**, for now anyway.
I'd prefer **something small**, but not too **small**. So, two bedrooms, and preferably with a **lift**. Would you rather **look at new** places or **older** ones?

To be honest, I prefer **towns** to **villages**.
I must say I prefer living **here**.
I haven't got a car, I prefer to **walk**, or **cycle**.

4

wants to rent – she's just started a new job
two bedrooms – wants small flat but expects
friends to stay wants a lift – doesn't want to
carry her bike upstairs
prefers towns – likes her privacy
doesn't want a garage – no car and driving is a
nightmare (= really difficult)

5c Example answers

Do you prefer staying in or going out?
Would you rather watch a film or listen to music this evening?
Do you prefer Indian food or Chinese food?
Would you prefer to have no homework or lots of homework?
Do you prefer beach holidays or sightseeing holidays?
Would you rather read a real book or an ebook?

7e A great place

1

b (the text uses typical estate agent words and phrases:
charm; within walking distance; good schools close by; prices are reasonable)

2

streets and buildings: *historic; streets are picturesque streets; gorgeous buildings*
shops: *fascinating old shops*
facilities: *variety of bars, restaurants, leisure centres; great parks (like Greenfields), an excellent public library and good schools*
local residents: *a real sense of community; a mix of original residents and new arrivals*
atmosphere: *a lot of charm; almost like living in a village*

3a

a paragraph 1
b (not used)
c paragraph 4
d paragraph 3
e paragraph 2

3b

The paragraph on 'What are the bad points?' should not be first or last. It could come as the second paragraph, but would be best as the penultimate paragraph.

4

1 It is similar to
2 I am
Other examples in the text: *it's almost like living in a village; Sandgate seems to be perfect both as a place to live and a place to visit*

5

1 because: *As there's so much to do within walking distance*
2 for example: *there are great parks (like Greenfields)*

6

1 As (having a job, role or use)
2 like ('similar to')
3 as (having a job, role or use)
4 like ('similar to')
5 Like ('similar to')
6 like ('for example')

7f The town with no wi-fi

1

Students' own ideas

2

cell/cellular phone = mobile phone
Congress = Parliament
downtown = city centre
gasoline = petrol
store = shop

3b

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d 5 e

4

1 Artie Barkley; Joyce Nelson
2 Michael Holstine
3 Karen O'Neil

5

1 Quiet Zone (QZ) means no cell phones, etc.
2 NRAO uses a radio telescope in Green Bank for listening for signals from space.

6

1 nature 2 protect 3 telescope

7

1 diesel engines

2 because you'd have to walk into an area and take things away from people

8a

1 c 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 c

8b

Students' own answers

9 Example answers

1 The residents of Green Bank all seem happy. They praise the peace and quiet or say how amazing it is to work in a high technology place without using new technology themselves.

2 Students' own answers

Unit 7 Review

1

1 bigger and bigger

2 used to live

3 was

4 used to play

5 better

6 as hard as

7 didn't mind

8 more often

9 more and more popular

10 the less active

11 less unhealthy

2

1 Advantages: they could play more often, it's convenient

Disadvantages: they couldn't play as well there as on a field and they couldn't kick the ball as hard as when they played outside.

2 People spend a lot of time sitting at desks or in cars and this means they are less active and feel less healthy.

3

1 You have to hit the ball more carefully than on a normal golf course.

2 You get closer and closer to the edge.

3 You can practise as often as you want to.

4 You can play better up there. / You can't play as well up there.

5 Each day you reach the target more accurately.

6 The harder you hit the ball, the further it goes / will go.

4

1 igloo (the others are things that homes are made from)

2 run-down (the others are things you find in cities)

3 neighbourhood (the others are types of home)

4 residents (the others are adjectives which describe cities)

5 garden (the others are places where there are lots of homes)

6

1 I prefer

2 go

3 I prefer

4 living

5 I'd rather

6 I'd prefer

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

UNIT 8

1 Example answers

1 It looks like a research trip or a holiday in Antarctica where tourists see and photograph wildlife. The people are wearing warm weather gear and have state-of-the-art cameras so it suggests a very specialist tourist trip.

2 No, it's probably a once in a lifetime trip. It's a long way to travel and must be very expensive. Conditions might be difficult or dangerous.

3 Students' own answers

2

being on planes 3

business trips 3

day trips 2

delays 3

luggage 1

planning 1; 2

a round-the-world trip 1

taking local buses and trains 1

travelling for work 3

weekends away 2

3

Speaker 1: Just take a small backpack with the essentials.

Speaker 2: The key to a good trip is good planning. Don't leave anything to chance!

Speaker 3: Once the flight starts, take your watch off and relax. You have no control over the time you arrive, so why get stressed?

1

Students' own answers

2

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

3

B

4

1 Lucy Chang is from Taiwan originally, but her home is London; her destination is Taipei
Liz Mullan is from Canada; her destination is Belfast

Frank Rossellini is from New York; his destination is Sicily

2 Lucy Chang and Frank Rossellini

3 Lucy Chang

4 Frank Rossellini

5 Liz Mullan (she planned to walk along the coast but it was raining hard)

5

Lucy Chang: 3 having new experiences (also, arguably, 2 going sightseeing, as she visits a famous night market)

Liz Mullan: 2 going sightseeing, as they go to the Giant's Causeway; 1 taking it easy – they decide to find a café and hot food; (students may say 4 being active – but, although they plan a walk, they don't actually do it)

Frank Rossellini: 6 spending time with family; (also, 1 taking it easy)

6

1 prepositions

2 adjectives

Examples of *-ing* form in the article after certain verbs: *imagine sailing, enjoys telling* as the subject of a sentence: *Arriving, Eating together*

after prepositions: *good at reading, in spite of being, think about coming back*

Examples of *to* + infinitive after certain verbs: *learned to say, planned to walk, decide to find, promised to take, managed to get*

after adjectives: *embarrassed to speak, great to be*

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

1 going 2 to be 3 not to speak 4 both
5 having 6 both 7 visiting 8 not to have

2

1 to go 2 lying 3 to travel 4 to go 5 flying
6 thinking 7 sitting 8 not working

3

1 taking 2 Driving 3 to visit 4 walking
5 to eat 6 to get 7 to use

7

1 finished

2 manages

3 avoids

4 manages

5 threatened

6 fails

8

1 Travelling (subject of the sentence)

2 to find (after an adjective)

3 Cycling (subject of the sentence)

4 Sleeping (subject of the sentence)

5 to stay (after an adjective)

6 trying (after a preposition)

7 Going (subject of the sentence)

8 spending (after a preposition; *fed up with* = bored with)

9

1 staying

2 coming

3 to find

4 trying

5 to do

6 lying

7 doing

8 to move

9 relaxing

10 to go

8b Walking for wildlife

1

A *conservationist* is somebody whose job involves trying to protect natural environments. Conservationists might campaign to stop peo-

ple or companies from cutting down trees, killing wildlife or polluting water supplies. They might work to stop plants or animals from going extinct.

3

- 1 wild places
- 2 two
- 3 pair of sandals
- 4 Canada
- 5 seven billion

4

- 1 walking
- 2 looking for
- 3 digging up
- 4 trying

5

Students' own ideas

6

- 1 present perfect simple: *has/have* + past participle of main verb
present perfect continuous: *has/have + been + -ing* form of main verb
- 2 The present perfect expresses completion and result. The present perfect continuous expresses repeated activity.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

- 1 I've been living here since 2015.
- 2 She hasn't been waiting long.
- 3 Have you been working all day?
- 4 They've been swimming for about an hour.
- 5 I haven't been listening to the radio.
- 6 Has he been playing computer games all morning?

5 1 eaten 2 been coming 3 had 4 seen
5 been studying 6 been waiting 7 known 8 visited

7

- 1 has been working
- 2 has been checking / has checked
- 3 has discovered
- 4 have been killing
- 5 has been talking / has talked
- 6 has sent
- 7 haven't returned
- 8 have been fishing
- 9 have been trying

8

- 1 What have you been doing recently?
- 2 Have you been preparing for any new trips?
- 3 How have you been feeling since the plane crash?
- 4 How many photos have you taken in your career?
- 5 How long have you been travelling alone?
- 6 Have you been anywhere dangerous lately?

9

- 1 b (see example)
- 2 f (I've been looking for cheap flights. I haven't found any.)
- 3 a (I've been talking to travel agents. I've been on the phone all morning.)
- 4 e (I've been downloading tourist information. I've printed a couple of pages.)
- 5 c (I've been packing my suitcase. I've run out of space.)
- 6 d (I've been practising useful phrases in Thai. I haven't learnt/learned many.)

10

- 1 *How long have you had this camera?* = present perfect simple because it's incomplete but uses a state verb
- 2 *How long have you been travelling alone?* = present perfect continuous because it's an incomplete action which is repeated and has duration
- 3 *How long did it take you?* = past simple because it's a finished past action

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

6

- 1 have you been doing
- 2 've been searching
- 3 haven't found
- 4 've been (going)
- 5 Have you been
- 6 've (ever) had
- 7 've stayed
- 8 've already booked
- 9 has it been doing
- 10 haven't had

11

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

A: How long have you known each other?
B: Not long – we met on holiday this spring.
A: Really? Where did you meet?

B: On holiday. We were both on the same tour bus.

12 Example answers

I've been interested in stamp collecting / bird-watching since 2012 / for ten years.

I took it up when I left home / my wife left me.

I've always/never loved working with my hands.

In the last few years, I've found some rare Zambian stamps.

8c All abroad!

1 Example answers

1/2 Students' own answers

3 Advantages: provides money and jobs for local people; makes sure places are protected; puts a place on the map – promotes a country in a positive way; improves local infrastructure; makes the place more lively with shops and restaurants and bars; an opportunity to meet people from different cultures

Disadvantages: overcrowding; pollution; too much development and construction; natural places can be spoilt; prices, particularly house prices, can affect local people; some tourists can be noisy or thoughtless

2

C

3

1 Patagonia

2 6,000

3 Magellanic penguins

4 Everest

5 about a thousand

6 rubbish

7 Balearic islands

8 thirteen million

9 (the) local environment

4

1 in the middle of the last century

2 Cruise ships drop about 90,000 tons of waste into the oceans every year; each ship produces as much air pollution as five million cars; cruises visit the same places over and over again, so the damage is repeated.

3 Clean-up teams have been organizing expeditions to pick up the rubbish left on Everest.

4 The government of the Balearic Islands has decided to charge tourists an eco-tax of two

euros a day to maintain the quality of the beaches, the roads and the countryside.

5

1 charge

2 rubbish

3 equipment

4 challenges

5 Ecotourism

6 pollution

7

1 F: *The tourism industry started to grow rapidly in the middle of the last century and it's been growing ever since.* (i.e. it hasn't yet reached its peak)

2 T: *In Patagonia, this (repeat visits by cruise ships) has been having an effect on wildlife. The numbers of Magellanic penguins have been falling for some years now, for example.*

3 N: (There is no mention of how or whether the local population is affected in the text.)

4 N: (The text asks where the fresh water has to come from, but doesn't say whether there is enough or not.)

5 N: (The text suggests that being an ecotourist is a good thing but doesn't say whether it's better or worse than staying at home.)

8 Example answers

1 Students' own ideas. An eco-tax might be good because it will raise money to protect the environment, make tourists more aware that they are having an impact on the environment, and potentially reduce the number of tourists.

2 Students' own ideas

9 Example answers

1 Flying to distant holiday destinations leaves a big carbon footprint – a lot of fuel is used and a lot of carbon dioxide and other pollutants are released.

2 Recycling household waste (paper, glass, organic waste, etc.) is good because it saves trees and other raw materials and avoids the dumping of materials.

3 Travelling by car uses petrol – a fossil fuel – which causes pollution and is therefore bad for the environment.

4 Switching off lights and electrical appliances saves electricity – it's good for saving natural resources.

5 Saving water (turning off taps, not watering the garden) is good for the environment.

6 Using eco-friendly cleaning products is good because they avoid chemicals and other pollutants that can harm wildlife.

8d Is something wrong?

2

1 c 2 f

3

I wonder if you could help us? T

Is anything wrong? G

Can I help? G

Our luggage hasn't arrived. T

Which flight were you on? G

How did that happen? T

Do you know where our bags have gone to? T

When's the next flight? T

It's about my wife. T

How long has she been feeling like this? G

Is there anything you can do? T

I'm afraid the luggage has gone to Rome. G

Don't worry, we'll arrange everything. G

I'll ask the hotel to send for a doctor. G

4 Example answers

1 The tour guide says the problem is solved – the bags will arrive tomorrow morning on the next flight and will be delivered to the hotel – but the tourist is still concerned because all the summer clothes are in the suitcases.

2 The tour guide arranges for a doctor and the tourist is happy with that and says thank you (but his wife is still unwell).

5a

1 strongly stressed

2 weakly stressed

8e Hello from London!

1

1 has come from Brisbane; is now in London

2 probably friends – because she mentions 'her uncle' in Edinburgh (but it could be both)

3 people – fantastic; London – massive

4 she's been shopping in Oxford Street, seen the Shard, done the Harry Potter tour, had a boat trip along the river

2a

Lynne uses all the features in her message:

abbreviations: *cos* (because); *Spk* (Speak / Let's speak / We'll speak); *L* (Lynne)

comment in brackets: (*wow!*); (*awesome!*)

contractions: *he's*

exclamation marks: *Bangkok!!!*; (*wow!*); (*awesome!*); *for summer!*

informal expressions: *Hi*; *made it*; *fantastic*; *awesome*

listing items: *So far have: been shopping in Oxford Street, seen the Shard (wow!), done the Harry Potter tour (awesome!), had a boat trip along the river.*

missing out words: (I) *Finally made it*; *after (an) 18-hour delay*; (The) *Weather here (is) awful but (the) people (are) fantastic. London (is) massive*; *So far (I) have*; *Then (I) slept all day*; (I was) *jetlagged*; (I had a) *Text from my uncle in Edinburgh – (he) has found me a job there for (the) summer!* symbols: sweat from forehead face (after 'Bangkok!!!' in line 1); unhappy face (after 'jetlagged' and before full stop in line 4); blowing kisses face (after 'L xx' at end)

2b

Finally, **I** / **I** finally made it to London after an 18-hour delay in Bangkok!

2c

(The) *Weather here (is) awful but (the) people (are) fantastic. London (is) massive compared to Brisbane! So far (I) have: been shopping in Oxford Street, seen the Shard (wow!), done the Harry Potter tour (awesome!), (and) had a boat trip along the river. Then (I) slept all day & night cos (I was) jetlagged. (I had a) Text from my uncle in Edinburgh – (he) has found me a job there for (the) summer!* Spk (Speak / Let's speak / We'll speak) soon L xx

2d

1 The city is massive and noisy!

2 I haven't got any theatre tickets because the theatre was fully booked.

3 I've been visiting the Tower of London – it's scary!

4 I took lots of selfies on Oxford Street.

5 I can't understand the London accent, though/but I'm trying (to)! / I'm trying to understand the London accent, but I can't.

6 I had a text from Jo – she's arriving on Sunday.

2e

1 Weather wet & very cold.

2 Been touring typical places – exhausting!

3 People here very kind & have helped a lot.

- 4 Pigeons everywhere! Took photos.
 5 Not heard from Anton yet.
 6 Getting bus to Edinburgh cos flying expensive.

8f Questions and answers

1 Example answers

- 1 They travel the world and go to places other people don't go to. They do research, they find out about unknown areas, and they are often involved with the conservation of plants, wildlife, and the way of life of traditional people and their languages. They take photos and make films. They often work outdoors in dangerous and inhospitable places.
 2 Items: cameras, binoculars, good boots, climbing equipment, waterproof clothing, maps, GPS systems, sunglasses, knife, camping and/or survival equipment.
 3 To see the world, because they have a sense of adventure, to get away from ordinary life, to pursue their interest in science or geography or geology, to help protect and conserve the environment.

2b

- 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 e 5 d

3

Students' own ideas at this stage

4

- 1 GPS
 2 DVDs
 3 sunblock
 4 pencil / camera / paintbrush / vehicle / way

5

- camera
 binoculars
 knife
 GPS
 DVDs
 headlamp
 hat
 sunblock
 local person
 pencil
 camera
 paintbrush

6

Students' own answers

7

- 1 questions
 2 life
 3 progress
 4 understand

8

Students' own ideas

9a

- 1 c 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 a

9b Example answers

- 1 Students' own ideas
 2 It is human nature to fall in love, to have ambitions, to get angry.
 3 Artists: desire to create something, to be famous:
 Business people: desire to be rich, to lead people.

10 Example answers

Students' own ideas

- 1 I wouldn't leave home without my mobile phone because it's a way of communicating with people, a GPS system to help me know where I am going, and a camera to record my journey.
 2 It's a good idea to travel because you see new places, meet new people, and find out what it is like to be in new places.

Unit 8 Review

1

- 1 didn't travel
 2 changed
 3 formed
 4 to provide
 5 expanding
 6 have risen
 7 to go
 8 to book
 9 have been struggling
 10 have been making

2

- 1 people didn't travel for pleasure very much, now they do; foreign travel was expensive, now it isn't; holidaymakers used to prefer booking trips with travel agencies, now many people make their own plans online
 2 because incomes rose and ordinary people started travelling for pleasure; it offered orga-

nized educational and cultural tours that appealed to people; in recent years many millions of ordinary people now expect to have at least one holiday a year

5

baggage allowance
boarding card
customs checks
flight delays
passport control
travel sickness/delays

6

Students' own answers. You could do any of the activities in any of the places – it is mainly down to personal experience and preference.

7

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

UNIT 9

1 Example answers

Students may say the mall in the picture is probably bigger and more luxurious/interesting/expensive/exotic than where they usually shop. It's more likely to have top designer brands and wide range of different types of shops.

2

1 iPhone; his mum for Mother's day
2 nice shirts
3 nice jewellery, earrings or a gold chain

3 Example answers

Students' own ideas

Possible answer: *The best present I've been given was a watch from my girlfriend – it's special because it was the first thing she gave me.*

Typical 'best' presents include the guitar that got you interested in music, the trip of a lifetime you were given, or the first present from the person who became your wife or husband. Typical 'worst' presents include underwear, unwanted cosmetics and slippers.

4 Example answers

Possible questions:

How often do you go shopping?

Where do you usually go shopping?

How much do you spend on new items every week?

What sort of shops do you enjoy going to?

Do you shop online?

9a Shopping trends

1 Example answers

Possible reasons for shopping in the following places:

at markets (indoor or outdoor) = fresh produce, local food, hands-on/enjoyable experience, can talk to seller in department stores = good for buying designer brands, attractive places, convenient to have different products in one shop in malls or shopping centres = great experience, all shops in one place, can buy anything you want, easy to drive to and park in small local shops = hands-on experience, enjoyable experience, can talk to seller, not far from home, supporting local community online = easy, convenient, cheap, easy to compare prices, can see very wide range of products, products delivered to your home

2

1 Gilly McGregor (farmer): food, vegetables, supermarket stuff

Mark Noble (store manager): food, household items

2 Gilly McGregor: shopping in (farmers') markets

Mark Noble: online shopping

3 Gilly McGregor: farmers' markets

Mark Noble: LowCo stores (a supermarket)

3

shopping in (farmers') markets:

advantage to the customer – they pay less;

advantage to the seller – they still get a good price, they don't have to pay a wholesaler

online shopping:

advantage to the customer – their online list

can be used again and again and can be

changed easily, the shopping can be delivered

to their home;

advantage to the seller – more new accounts

have been set up since they introduced the new

mobile phone app.

4 Example answers

farmers' markets:

not very regular (often just once a week); lack of range of items; have to travel to and from the market; often outdoors (not good on cold, wet days); products can be more expensive online shopping:

can't see and touch product before you buy it; may have problems trying to return it; it's a less sociable experience; you may have to pay for delivery

5

Simple passive: *was used*

Modal passive: *has to be eaten*

Continuous passive: *is being developed*

1 We form the passive with the appropriate form of the verb *be* plus the past participle form of the main verb.

2 *By* is followed by the 'agent' (the people or things that do the action of the main verb).

Answers to Grammar summary exercises

1

- 1 can be found
- 2 correct
- 3 hasn't been repaired
- 4 order was sent to you
- 5 watched by millions of People
- 6 food was being brought to the table
- 7 correct
- 8 I wasn't told

2

- 1 has been advertised
- 2 were given
- 3 was being prepared
- 4 looked
- 5 we'd ordered
- 6 was brought
- 7 had been added
- 8 be enjoyed

3

- 1 has just been delivered
- 2 is being fixed
- 3 Will (Sonia) be invited
- 4 wasn't finished
- 5 can't be used
- 6 had been called
- 7 Are (credit cards) accepted (here)
- 8 isn't used

6

don't have to be packaged (modal passive)
have been set up (present perfect simple passive)

can be used (modal passive)

can be changed (modal passive)

are delivered (present simple passive)

must be collected (modal passive)

7

- 1 is paid
- 2 are taken
- 3 have been weighed
- 4 get
- 5 are using
- 6 are reviewing
- 7 will be contracted
- 8 can be packed and sold

8

- 1 have been sold
- 2 is worn
- 3 has been translated
- 4 was nominated
- 5 has been adapted
- 6 has been viewed
- 7 were downloaded
- 8 was bought

9

- 1 Nokia 1101 mobile phones
- 2 Ralph Lauren
- 3 Agatha Christie
- 4 *The Color Purple*
- 5 Tetris
- 6 Justin Bieber
- 7 Call of Duty
- 8 Picasso

10

Student A:

- 1 is demanded
 - 2 will be owned
 - 3 will; be accepted
 - 4 are expected
 - 5 will be made
- (sentence 3 is false)

Student B:

- 1 is spent
 - 2 will be spent
 - 3 will be built
 - 4 is being requested
 - 5 will be shared
- (sentence 3 is false)

9b Spend or save?

2

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

3 Example answers

Do you look for **special offers** when you go to a supermarket, or do you always buy the same things?

What electrical **goods** do you have in your house?

Do you look forward to **the sales**? Why? Why not?

Is there an expensive item you want to buy but can't **afford**?

4

1, 2, 4

5

1 *has read* (not written)

2 *Five per cent of us* (not Most)

3 *You often see* (not never)

4 correct

5 *managing their mood* (not money)

6 correct

6 Example answers

Possible ways of controlling impulse buying: have a budget and stick to it; eat before going to the supermarket to buy food; make a list before you go shopping; don't go shopping when you are tired or in a bad mood; ask yourself whether you really need something before you buy it

7

a *a* (sentence 4)

b *the* (sentence 2)

c *the* (sentence 1)

d zero article (sentence 3)

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

1 A 2 – 3 The 4 the 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 a 9 the 10 an

8

1 *a*

2 zero article

3 zero article

4 *a*

5 zero article; *an*

6 zero article; *the*

7 zero article; zero article;

zero article

8 zero article; *the/a*

9

1a several

1b a bit of

2 with both countable nouns (things) and uncountable nouns (food)

Answers to the Grammar Summary exercises

5

1 too much 2 a couple of 3 a little 4 loads of 5 plenty of 6 Several 7 How much

6

1 a lot of 2 a couple of 3 plenty of

4 don't have any 5 how much 6 a bit of

7 a little 8 a few

10

any interesting articles (countable here, but can be used with both)

one or two items (countable)

a couple of the articles (countable)

some points (countable here, but can be used with both)

many women (countable)

few men (countable)

too much money (uncountable)

plenty of simple things (countable here, but can be used with both)

a little time (uncountable)

11

1 plenty of (a lot of, lots of, loads of)

2 a couple of (two, several, a few, a lot of, lots of, loads of)

3 any

4 a little (some, a bit of, a lot of, lots of, loads of, plenty of)

5 some (a piece of)

6 loads of (a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a bit of, some)

12b

3 I didn't find any shoes in my size in the sales.

4 If I've got a little money at the end of the month, I buy something nice.

5 I bought some strange cheese at the shops. It's almost green!

6 You can save loads of money if you shop in the sales.

9c **The art of the deal**

1 Example answers

brochures: to remind themselves of the place, in order to research future holidays when they get home decorative objects: to remind themselves of the place, to decorate their homes, to show friends, as gifts duty-free goods: to save money, to buy things that are difficult to find at home locally-made products: to remind themselves of the place, to buy things that are difficult to find at home or are more expensive at home postcards: to remind themselves of the place, to send to friends, to put on the wall T-shirts with slogans: to wear, to show where they have been used tickets: to remind themselves of the place

2

B

3

1 The main people are Andrew McCarthy, the writer, Sam, his eight-year-old son, and Mohamed, a friend who owns a shop in New York. They go to Morocco to bargain for and buy things in the souk.

2 He buys a tall blue bottle for 200 dirham (\$24) and a wooden box for 1300 dirham.

3 the box

4

1 city

2 marketplace

3 juice

4 swords

5 fabrics

6 lamps

7 bottle

8 slippers

5

1 *freshly-squeezed* = the oranges have been squeezed (pressed to release their juices) very recently (so that the juice is fresh)

deadly-looking = the swords look like they could kill someone (*it's deadly* = it can kill easily)

hand-dyed = it has been dyed (= coloured) by hand (= not by a machine but by an individual craftsman)

2 Example answers:

a Usain Bolt (*well-known* = famous – many people know this person)

b Beyoncé, Katy Perry (a singer who has sold a lot of records)

c a top hat, a three-piece suit (clothes that are not in fashion now)

d a vase or ornament that hasn't been made by a machine but by an individual craftsman

6

1 *The first thing you say is 'Too much – bezaf' and then walk away.*

2 *When you see something you like, maybe a lamp, you ask about something else instead.*

Then, as you walk out, you ask, 'And how much is that lamp?' as though you'd just noticed it.

3 *Don't always give an offer. Make them continue to lower the price.*

4 *Wear something Moroccan.*

7

The pieces of advice Sam followed (see numbered advice above):

1 – He didn't bid for the box the first time he saw it.

3 – He rejected the merchant's first offer and bargained.

4 – He wore Moroccan slippers.

The advice was effective because he bought both items for less than the asking price, and the second item for significantly less. The shopkeeper also tells him, 'You're very good' before shaking hands to finalize the deal.

9d It's in the sale

1

Conversation 1:

1 a jeweller's shop

2 a silver chain

3 yes

Conversation 2:

1 a furniture shop

2 a sofa

3 yes, we assume so

2

Can I have a look at this silver chain? C

It's in the sale actually, it's got 20 per cent off.

A

I was looking for something lighter. C

Can she return it if she doesn't like it? C

Excuse me, are you in this department? C

Do you have the reference number or the model name? A

Let me see if it's in stock. A

How much do you charge for delivery? C

You can pay by card or in cash. A

3

Conversation 1:

Can she **return** it if she doesn't like it, though?

Yes, she can **exchange** it within ten days.

That's as long as she's got the **receipt**, of course.

Can you **gift-wrap** it for me?

Well we don't actually do **gift-wrapping** ...

Conversation 2:

Do you have the **reference number** or the **model name**?

Yes, it's Byunk. The number is 00 389 276.

Right, let me see if it's **in stock**.

The website said '**available**' this morning ...

What about **delivery**? How much do you charge for delivery?

Can you tell me your postcode? The charges go by area.

And do I pay here or ... ?

The **tills** are by the collection point.

9e For sale

1

Students' own ideas

2

1 first = seller – PetTown; second = purchase – a shirt

2 The first customer ordered two identity tags but after two weeks they hadn't arrived.

The second customer was slightly surprised when she washed the blue shirt with other items and the items came out pale blue.

3 In both cases the feedback is positive (despite the fact that both customers initially experienced a problem).

3a

they = two identity tags

they = the company

They = the company

them = the company

it = the shirt

they = other items

it = the shirt

3b

1 I felt that the colours of the rug in the online photo weren't accurate. **They** were much darker than I expected.

2 Two of the glasses were broken on arrival and we had to send **them** all back.

3 My daughter received this game as a gift.

She loves **it**.

4 This seller has always provided an excellent service and I'm happy to recommend **them**.

3c

1 *it* = the parcel (not mentioned earlier): *I bought the grey jacket and the black jumper online. When **the parcel** came, I wasn't happy with the quality.*

2 *they* = the sender (understood from context and clear)

3 *it* = the packet (mentioned earlier and clear)

4 *it* = my address: *I provided my address and a phone number. The courier said he couldn't find my address.*

9f Making a deal

1 Example answers

1 A customer at a market stall in a souk or bazaar is using a card machine to pay for something. The seller is taking the card payment.

2 Both men are probably happy with the deal they have just made.

3 Tourist goods: ornaments, traditional crafts, leather bags, jewellery, etc.

2b

1 discounts

2 intention

3 maximum

4 cheat

5 fixed

3

1 an eighth (12.5%)

2 a sixth (16.6%)

3 a quarter (25%)

4 a third (33.3%)

5 a half (50%)

4

tables

plates

containers

eggs

slippers

chickens

sandals

birds
clothes
dried fruit
baskets
salad vegetables

5

1 fez
2 a third
b half
c fixed
3 Some customers are easier because they don't bargain too much.

6

1 a lower price
2 buy too many things

7 Example answers

it was fun; they enjoyed it and saw it as a game; they weren't comfortable because they felt they couldn't leave without buying anything; they felt too much pressure

8b Example answers

1 I like face-to-face classes because *you can ask questions and go at your own pace.*
2 What a great present! Believe me, it's *the best thing I've ever received!*
3 I like to go step by step when *I'm learning something new.*

Unit 9 Review

1

1 –
2 couple
3 have
4 the
5 many/several
6 be
7 a
8 a
9 –
10 were
11 of
12 was
13 the
14 Few
15 can
16 an

1 Positive: picture quality, viewing options, big screens
Negative: use lots of energy
2 change to a more energy-efficient picture setting

3

1 *Today's flat screen TVs have been developed ...* – we don't know / it isn't important who developed them
2 *different viewing options that can be set by the user.* – options that can be changed are more important than who changes them (it's obviously the user)
3 *Last year, new statistics were published by the United States Department of Energy.* – the statistics themselves are more relevant here than who published them
4 *... the amount of power that was used by TVs in America ...* – the amount is more important than TVs (it's obvious from the context what used the power)
5 *Electricity use can be cut ...* – we don't need to say who does it, it's obvious

4

2 This (pair of jeans) were manufactured in Egypt.
3 This (gold) was mined in South Africa.
4 This (perfume) was produced in France.
5 This (lithium) was imported from Chile.
6 This (wheat) was grown in Canada.

5 Example answers

delivery: There's no charge for delivery. (SA)
How much do you charge for delivery? (C)
exchange: You can exchange it within ten days. (SA)
Can I exchange it if it doesn't fit? (SA)
gift-wrapping: We do gift-wrapping. (SA)
How much does it cost for gift-wrapping? (SA)
in stock: Let me see if it's in stock. (SA)
Have you got this TV in stock? (C)
receipt: Here's your receipt. (SA)
Did you give me a receipt? (C)
return: You can return it within two weeks. (SA)
Can I return it if the person doesn't want it? (C)

6 Example answers

budget: this is the amount of money you can spend

checkout: the place where you pay for things in a shop

deals: when you get something for half price, or two items for the price of one, or any kind of extra thing for your money

goods: things that are made to be sold

purchases: the things you have bought

special offer: when something is sold at a price that is cheaper than it is usually sold at

the sales: an event in which many things are sold more cheaply than usual

value for money: you think the amount of money you spent is right for the quality or quantity of what you have bought

7 Example answers

A: TV, DVD player, speakers, cables, satellite box, remote control

B: jacket, trousers, T-shirt, trainers, scarf, jumper

C: bananas, apples, grapes, pineapples, oranges, pears

D: bowl, plate, dish, cup, pot, vase, teapot

8

1 payment

2 back

3 stock

4 charge

5 number

6 look

7 off

8 in

UNIT 10

1 Example answers

getting lost in the desert; hard to run in the sand; getting sunburn or sun stroke; dehydration; dangerous snakes or other animals (plus the problems mentioned in the text which are in the answers to Exercise 2 below)

2

Problems mentioned: carrying your food with you; carrying a heavy backpack; high temperatures; have to go up massive sand dunes; very long distance to run; running with little or no sleep

3

1 The audio mentions a 52-year-old and a 47-year-old.

2 The audio mentions 42 kilometres (the distance of a regular marathon) and 160 kilome-

tres (the distance covered in the *Marathon des Sables*).

3 Students' own answers

4 Example answers

1 Students' own ideas

2 People push their bodies to the limit for fun, to get fit, to find out how physically strong and strong-minded they are, and for the sense of personal achievement.

3 Dangers include getting ill and risking injury.

10a Leaving Earth

1 Example answers

Students' own ideas

Things that make life on another planet difficult: lack of oxygen or water; high (or very low) temperatures and pressures; distance from our planet; lack of vegetation or other life, very high or very low levels of gravity

2

1 Mars, Earth, planets in Alpha Centauri

2 Mars and Earth are in our solar system, the others are in Alpha Centauri

3 Mars

4 a blue planet might have water and an atmosphere and therefore life

3 Example answers

Students' own ideas

1 Students might agree and argue that we would fail to live on another planet because of the way we would exploit its mineral wealth and damage its environment, or because of the way we would compete politically between nations to claim bits of a new planet for our own nations.

2 Reasons for going into space: find new places, improve technology and scientific knowledge, improve understanding of the universe and our place in it

Reasons against:

money is needed on Earth, nothing to be discovered as universe is too big and the distances to travel are too far

4

1 past simple (*sent, turned out*) and past form of modals, e.g. *can (could)*

2 when *if* is at the beginning of the sentence, in the first clause

3 *would (be), might (mean), couldn't (go)*
(they are all modal verbs)

5

- 1 the present and the future
- 2 unreal (improbable or impossible) situations

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

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

2

- 1 were; would
- 2 feel; were
- 3 lived; we'd
- 4 didn't have; I'd go
- 5 could; I saved
- 6 would have; he was
- 7 Would; was
- 8 I lived; could

3

- 1 exercised; 'd be
- 2 had; could call
- 3 wouldn't be; got
- 4 studied; 'd pass
- 5 weren't/wasn't; could go
- 6 wouldn't get; used

6

- 1 'd/would consider; had
- 2 'd/would pay; wasn't (*or* weren't)
- 3 would be; were able
- 4 found; wouldn't be able
- 5 was (*or* were); 'd/would miss
- 6 would happen; didn't get on
- 7 were; would (you) spend
- 8 was (*or* were); would (they) contact

7

Students' own ideas

8

Students' own ideas

11

Students' own ideas

10b The superhumans

1 Example answer

The photo shows some kind of award or medal, possibly for sport, being held up. It looks like it is being held by an artificial hand, or possibly a robot or some kind of mechanical tool.

2

blades
Paralympic athletes
progress in medical science
wheelchairs

3

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

4 Example answers

They would have to get used to putting it on and taking it off; they would have to learn how to operate it properly; they might need to make sure it is charged, or carry a back-up battery; potentially, they would have better movement, be able to move around a lot better, and might have less discomfort in using it; it might be liberating.

5

- 1 subject 4 object
- 2 object 5 both *who* and *which*
- 3 object

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

- 1 that, who 2 that, which 3 that, which
- 4 that, which 5 that, who 6 that, which

5

- 1 where Leo is staying
- 2 (that/who) the doctor has already seen
- 3 whose wife likes running ultramarathons
- 4 when the first woman won a gold medal at the Olympic games
- 5 (that/who) I told you about
- 6 (that/which) I got from my sister

6

- 1 e who 2 c whose 3 f who 4 b when
- 5 d which/that 6 a where

6

Defining relative clauses with relative pronouns:

1 The Paralympics is a sports event for people **who** have a disability.

- 2 The TV programme features some athletes **whose** devices are bionic.
- 3 A bionic device is one **that** uses electronics.
- 4 Amanda Boxtel uses a robotic structure **which** supports her body.
- 6 Amanda Boxtel works with an organization **that** promotes bionic technology.
- Defining relative clauses with optional *who/that/which*:
- 5 The structure (**which/that**) Amanda Boxtel uses is called an exo-skeleton.
- 7 There's no limit to the things (**which/that**) bionic devices will be able to do.

7

- 1 which; who
- 2 which
- 3 who
- 4 when
- 5 where
- 6 whose

8

- 1 The doctor **who/that** I spoke to was very positive.
- 2 I thought the treatment **which/that** I got was very good.
- 3 The injections **which/that** the nurse gave me didn't hurt much.
- 4 The other patients **who/that** I met had similar injuries.
- 5 The hospital ward **which/that** I was in had only one other patient.
- 6 I didn't like the food **which/that** they served us.

11

- 1 injured
- 2 heal
- 3 appointment
- 4 cure
- 5 hurt
- 6 treatment
- 7 monitoring
- 8 painful

12 Example answers

A surgeon is a doctor who does operations in a hospital.

An injection is something you get in your arm.

An operating theatre is a place where doctors/surgeons do operations.

A blood test is a medical procedure which checks your blood for illness.

A and E (accident and emergency) is a hospital department where people who have had accidents go.

A scan is a medical procedure that takes an image of the inside of our bodies.

An ambulance is a vehicle which takes people to hospital.

Stitches are pieces of thread that doctors put in our bodies to close an injury.

A donor is a person who agrees to give their body parts to science or medicine when they die.

Crutches are long, wooden sticks that people use to walk with after they have broken their leg.

A surgery is a place where doctors help patients.

A radiographer is a person who does X-rays.

A ward is a place where patients in a hospital lie in bed.

A paramedic is a trained medical expert who goes in an ambulance to help people when they have been hurt in an accident.

First aid is something which people give to injured people as soon as they have had an accident.

10c Two journeys, two lives

1

b is probably the best answer (see Background information below for some difficulties each person faced).

However, all became relatively rich and very famous, and (arguably) all hold potentially 'unbreakable' records (J. K. Rowling has sold more children's books than anyone else; Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel prize;

Nelson Mandela was the first black South African president;

Stephen Hawking has made original scientific breakthroughs).

2

Text 1:

1 Diane Van Deren

2 at the Yukon Arctic Ultra race, in the Arctic

3 from 15 to 26 February 2009, in the middle of winter

4 700-kilometres

5 approximately eleven days

6 frozen fruit and nut bars

Text 2:

1 John Dau

- 2 Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya
- 3 1987 (for the first journey, four years later for the return journey)
- 4 1600 kilometres
- 5 weeks (for each of the two journeys involved)
- 6 no food or drink (on the first journey – it's not mentioned in relation to the return journey)

5

1 b 2 a 3 c 4 b

6

- 1 *takes place* = happens
- 2 *took up* = started doing something new (e.g. a hobby or sport)
- 3 *take off* = to remove (clothing, etc.)
- 4 *took off* = left the ground; started flying (in a plane)
- 5 *took away* = deprived of; prevented from having
- 6 *took up* = accepted

7 Example answers

- 1 Diane began her journey because, following an operation on her brain, she realized she could run without stopping for hours. John began his journey as a refugee, walking for weeks to escape the soldiers who had destroyed his village.
- 2 Diane through choice; John through necessity
- 3 Diane became the first woman to complete the Yukon Arctic Ultra Race; John escaped with his life and has made a new life in the USA – he has now been sponsored to study there.
- 4 Diane is an inspiration to others – notably women and brain operation survivors; John is an inspiration to people who survive war – he shows that a new life can be made.

8

- Both could have said all of them. Students' own ideas why.
- 1 & 2: Diane is perhaps more likely to say these things – she has chosen to take up a really tough challenge which she could have failed and which necessitates having to concentrate on keeping your body going.
- 3 & 4: John is perhaps more likely to say these things – the situation he was in (escaping death and almost starving) was extreme, and he did keep trying and never gave up on his journey.

10d First aid

1

- Cuts and bruises: blades and knives, falling off something, falling over, tripping up
- Sprains and breaks: falling off something, falling over, tripping up
- Allergic reactions: food poisoning, insect bites, wasp and bee stings

2 Example answers

- Put a plaster on it. (small cuts, stings and bites)
- Put cream/ice/butter on it. (stings, bites, bruises)
- Take an aspirin/medicine/antihistamine. (stings, bites, food poisoning)
- Go to hospital / A and E. (a serious cut, a bang on the head from falling over, a bad reaction to a bite or sting, a break or really bad sprain, bad food poisoning)
- Take it easy. (a bruise, a sprain)

3

- Conversation 1
- The man tripped up and cut his leg.
- That looks nasty!*
- It's nothing.*
- It might need stitches.*
- Conversation 2
- The woman has been stung.
- I've been stung.*
- It looks a bit swollen.*
- It's painful.*
- I feel a bit sick.*
- Conversation 3
- The man has sprained his wrist.
- It hurts when I move it.*
- It's just a sprain.*
- You might have broken something.*

4

- 1 The man tripped up and cut his leg.
- You'd better wash it straightaway.*
- If I were you, I'd go down to A and E.*
- I would keep an eye on it.*
- 2 The woman has been stung.
- You should put some antihistamine cream on it.*
- 3 It hurts when I move it.
- It might be worth getting it X-rayed.*
- I wouldn't just ignore it.*
- It's probably best to get it looked at.*
- Why don't you go and see Rosana?*

5c

day and night

doctors and nurses
eyes and ears
food and drink
fruit and nuts
hands and knees
mind and body
rich and famous

10e What do you think?

1 Example answers

car trouble: mechanic, friend, father
difficulties at work: manager, colleague, personnel department, friends, family
difficulties at school: teacher, classmates, friends, family health worries: doctor, nurse, pharmacist personal problems: partner, close friend, parents, counsellor, psychiatrist
relationship dilemmas: close friend, family, counsellor, psychiatrist

2
C

3

The style of the email is informal.
It uses informal expressions: *Hi there; Thanks so much ... !; I bet you wish you were me; The thing is; By the way; Take care*
It uses abbreviations: *I'm; I've been; I've got; It's; I'd; wouldn't*
It uses personal questions: *What do you think? Did you manage to sell your car?*
It shortens sentences by removing the subject: *Hope all is well with you.*

4 Example answers

Take the job – it's a great way to see the world and you don't like your current job. You only live once!
Think carefully – it's hard to find a good job at home these days and you'll probably miss your family.

5a

1 of course; obviously
2 actually
3 By the way,
4 So,
5 The thing is,

5b

1 in fact; to be honest; actually
2 clearly; naturally; of course; obviously
3 Before I forget; Incidentally; By the way,

4 Anyway; Well; So

5 All the same; Even so; However; The thing is

10f What does an astronaut dream about?

1 Example answers

They might dream about travelling through space, looking back at earth, being weightless, or meeting aliens. Or they might feel homeless and dream about life back on Earth, for example, they may imagine their favourite meal.

2b

1 crewmates 2 float 3 miss 4 connected 5 disappointed

3 Example answers

I'm floating in space; My crewmates are floating in the space station; I miss my family / friends back on Earth; I'm disappointed when I have to leave the space station; I feel connected with my crewmates / space / Earth.

4

1 b 2 a 3 c

5

1 being in space 2 a window 3 doesn't see
4 are 5 looks out of

6

1 beautiful 2 connected 3 home 4 return / go back

7

1 at the start, countries they can see; then, things you're missing on Earth – people, families, friends

2 people who are in the countries and future meetings

8

'I just remember then usually I gently wake up and that's it, yes. And I'm always very disappointed that I've woken up because I wanted to be back in space.'

9 Example answers

The overall message: you'll never forget being in space; when we're away we think of people we left behind; as humans, it's people we tend to think about

10a

1 c 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 c

10b Example answers

- 1 I only *eat out / go away for the weekend* on the odd occasion.
- 2 I never understand what *politics* has to do with *everyday life*.
- 3 If you asked me *whether I'd like to give up my job / live on a tropical island*, my response would be 'absolutely!'
- 4 On a cold night, it's nice to feel the warmth of *an open fire / a hot water bottle*.
- 5 I was laughing and crying at once when *my first child was born / I won the lottery*.
- 6 It's best to tell someone gently if *you don't want to go out with them / be friends with them*.

Unit 10 Review

1

- 1 'd feel; was/were
- 2 got; jump
- 3 were; would (you) turn around
- 4 wouldn't be able to; took
- 5 could kill; went
- 6 looked; 'd feel

2

Students' own ideas

3

- 1 somebody who loves doing exciting things (e.g. BASE jumping, bungee jumping, white-water rafting)
- 2 something you demonstrate when you dare to do something dangerous or difficult (e.g. a soldier who risks his life to save someone)
- 3 a place where you could be injured or die (e.g. a remote jungle, the Arctic, the edge of a high cliff)
- 4 sports that involve danger (e.g. ski jumping, sky diving, cliff diving)
- 5 a situation in which somebody might die (many examples)

5

- 1 heal 2 monitor 3 painful 4 appointment
- 5 hurts 6 treat

6

Students' own answers

7

- 1 get (broken bone)

2 phone (serious allergy, accident, heart problems)

3 going (sprain, headaches, back pain, cut)

4 taking (bee sting, allergic reaction)

5 put (cut, bite, sting)

UNIT 11

1

It could appear on the main page or in the world news section if the discovery that she is a speaker of a unique language is considered to be of great importance.

However, it's more likely to appear under 'features'.

2 Example answers

- 1 I always hear about the news as soon as it happens. / I don't have to buy a newspaper every day.
- 2 the story is really interesting or relevant to me. / it's the weekend and I have more time.
- 3 it probably isn't all true. / the writer may have got their facts wrong.
- 4 I think it's very funny or if I think they will find it interesting. / I have time.

3

- 1 I can keep up with business news.
- 2 they're about celebrities.
- 3 journalists sometimes change people's words.
- 4 it's something that makes me laugh.

4 Example answers

Possible questions:

Which are the most popular newspapers or news websites

in your country?

Do you always believe what you read on news websites?

When did you last read a newspaper?

11a Uncontracted tribes

1 Example answers

- 1 The photo seems to show members of a tribe. They have few clothes and primitive weapons. They look like an uncontacted tribe. (As the text will show, they are members of an uncontacted tribe deep in the Amazon basin.)
- 2 Parts of the Amazon basin, remote islands in the Indian Ocean, perhaps very remote parts of other continents (New Guinea in the Pacific, valleys in Tibet or Bhutan).

2

1 FUNAI is the Brazilian department for Indian affairs.

(It deals with issues involving indigenous Amazonian people and it published photos of an uncontacted Amazonian tribe and said that the tribe was under threat because of logging.)

2 *Survival* is an NGO (non-governmental organization).

3 *Science* is a magazine. (The magazine has featured articles on isolated Amazonian tribes.)

3

1 The photos of an uncontacted Amazonian tribe went viral, (leading to a reaction worldwide).

2 whether or not isolated Amazonian tribes can be contacted safely

3 Sydney Possuelo, a former head of FUNAI

4 FUNAI

5 a good life

4 Example answers

Science said that it was possible to contact isolated Amazonian tribes safely, but *Survival* said that contact could lead to disease and death. The Awá man seems very likely to agree with *Survival* – he values the ‘good life’ of the uncontacted tribes and believes ‘there’s nothing in the outside’ for members of the tribes and would advise them not to have contact with the outside world.

Student’s own opinions about who they agree with.

5

1 is

2 won’t let

3 have increased

4 is being done

5 Is

In the reported speech, the verbs have gone one tense back (e.g. *is* has become *was*, *won’t* has become *wouldn’t*, *have* has become *had*).

6

1 An article in the magazine *Science* said that it was possible to contact isolated Amazonian tribes safely.

‘It is possible to contact isolated Amazonian tribes safely.’

2 He said that originally he had believed it would be possible to make safe contact and

that he had organized one of the best prepared attempts at contact. ‘(Originally,) I believed it would be possible to make safe contact and I organized one of the best prepared attempts at contact.’

3 ... an Awá man from Brazil’s north-eastern Amazon said that when he’d lived in the forest, he’d had a good life ... ‘When I lived in the forest, I had a good life.’

7

Don’t need to

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

1 he loved

2 they’d arrived

3 might not enjoy

4 were leaving

5 couldn’t come

6 they’d just got

2

1 if I had seen the film (been)

2 where I lived (did)

3 if I had spoken to Luke (was)

4 why we were leaving (being)

5 if I was hungry (where)

6 whether we wanted something (did)

3

1 if he knew me

2 we’d worked together

3 hadn’t seen each other

4 he remembered

5 how I was

6 (that) I was fine

7 I was looking for a job

8 if/whether I would like an interview that day

9 I couldn’t

10 I’d be free the next/following day

8

1 The BBC camerawoman said (that) she’d been filming from a plane that morning.

2 The BBC camerawoman said (that) they hadn’t spoken to the people in the video.

3 The FUNAI spokesman said (that) they’d publish the photos the following day.

4 The FUNAI spokesman said (that) a million people had seen those photos in only three days.

5 A viewer asked how long it had taken to make the film.

6 Several viewers asked if they could watch the video online.
7 The BBC spokesman said (that) the film was being shown that night.
8 The interviewer asked if they would go back again the following year.

9

1 had made
2 had fallen
3 had never had
4 were
5 didn't kill
6 had been
7 had died
8 was suffering
9 could stop

11b Sending a message

1

Students' own answers

2 Example answers

1 Twitter/Instagram
2 Flickr/Instagram
3 texting/Skyping/messaging
4 photos/photographs/pictures

4

1 headline 5
2 headline 2
3 headline 1
4 headline 3

5

1 c 2 b 3 a 4 b

6

1 four: *asks, reminds, told, has invited*
2 a verb
3 infinitive with *to*

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

1 offered 2 invited 3 asked 4 reminded
5 said 6 told

5

1 me to help 2 us to 3 was causing
4 that he'd left 5 them to go 6 both

6

1 told me not to leave my bag

2 wondered if/whether I'd forgotten my
3 promised never to lie to me or that she'd never lie to me
4 realized (that) they'd left the map
5 asked if I could give him my
6 offered to carry my
7 reminded me to close
8 knew Maria would love

7 Example answers

1 Can/Could you suggest things to do? (also: Let me know what I should do. / What should I do?)
2 Remember not to use telescopes. (also: Don't look at it with telescopes. / Whatever you do, don't use a telescope. / We must remind you not to use a telescope.)
3 Don't turn up for work. (also: Stay at home.)
4 Please come to a meeting. (also: Would you like to come to meeting? / You are invited to a meeting.)

8 Example answers

1 *remind/tell* – Dinah reminded/told Amy not to forget to turn off her mobile.
2 *ask* – Jared asked Dinah to set up her email account.
3 *invite* – Amy invited Jared to come and watch the film on their new flat screen TV.
4 *tell* – Dinah told Amy to plug in the battery charger first.
5 *offer* – Jared offered to put those photos on the computer for Dinah.
6 *tell/promise* – Amy told Jared not to worry. She promised to switch it off when she was finished.

9

1 Would you like to join my group online? / Do you want to join my group online?
2 Dinah, could/can/would you send me a link with the address?
3 Jared, remember to sign out of your account. / Jared, don't forget to sign out of your account.
4 I can/could help you synchronize your email accounts.
5 Delete the tweet, Jared. / Jared, I think you should delete the tweet.
6 I'll upload the video for you.

10

I didn't realize social media could actually be useful for anything!

I thought it was today.

I wondered if you had.

I didn't think that you could do that.

I know who you mean.

I didn't know you followed him online.

12 Example answers

offer: *From Ana: I can carry Marta's heavy bag for her.*

invitation: *From Tina: Would you like to go for a coffee, Sarah?*

promise: *From Roberto: Don't worry, Mark. I'll buy a cake for your birthday!*

request: *From Daniel: Can I borrow your pen, please, Karl?*

11c Spreading the news

1 Example answers

In the photo, the men seem to be using their mobile phones to take photos. Mobile phones can be used to:

call people, text people, take photos, edit photos, upload and download photos, shoot videos and upload or download them, play games, go online and visit websites, check and send emails, play music, listen to podcasts, read books, get directions and use GPS, check the time, keep a diary for appointments, check out dates on a calendar, set reminders, make and track to-do lists, help us wake up with an alarm clock, calculate numbers, record voice memos, track diet and exercise, etc.

2

internet access = being able to go online (on the internet) because the communications technology is there to allow it

the digital divide = the gap between those who have and those who don't have the communications technology that gives them easy access to information

media organizations = newspapers, magazines, TV and radio news stations, websites, etc. that provide news and information to people

community journalism = investigating and giving news to your community using mobile phone technology

traditional media = (non-digital) newspapers, magazines, TV and radio news stations

affordable technology = technology that is not expensive and that ordinary people have enough money to pay for and access

3

1 In many cities around the world, internet access is almost 100 per cent; in rural areas, internet access is much lower than 100 per cent – in some rural areas of India, for example, it's less than one per cent.

2 Over three billion people in the world have access to mobiles; in Guatemala, a country of fifteen million people, there are twenty-two million registered mobiles.

3 *HablaGuate* is a Guatemalan project that enables people to send their stories to a community website from their mobiles. It links communities, making it easier to debate and participate in the kind of local issues that don't usually make headlines in the traditional media. Following its success in Guatemala, it has been adapted for other countries in Central America.

4 *CGNet Swara* is an Indian current affairs network based around news that is sent on mobiles. To listen to the stories on *CGNet Swara*, users phone the network and choose an option on a menu to hear audio clips.

4

1 mobile phones

2 local issues

3 they are fact-checked

4 very successful: Since 2010, more than three hundred thousand stories have been sent to the network, of which about five thousand have been fact-checked and

shared; the national media are now featuring some of

the stories from the *CGNet Swara*

6

1 rural

2 dial

3 debate

4 issues

5 links

6 highlight

7 enables

8 affairs

7 Example answers

Ordinary people are involved in community journalism, not trained journalists; it's very

local and community-based; it's for a specific group of people to access, not for the local community as a whole, as is the case with traditional local TV or newspapers; it's produced inexpensively or at no cost, and is completely free to access.

8 Example answers

Arguably, yes. The writer provides two examples from communities in different parts of the world who have started community-based schemes involving mobile phones to overcome the problem of not having access to news and information online.

9

Words which tell you that she is expressing her opinion are underlined; words and phrases which give her opinion are in bold.

1 As a journalist myself, it seems clear that **the digital divide is also a problem for media organizations.**

2 Obviously, **this has great benefits for rural communities.**

3 Clearly, **community journalism works.**

10

1 As she says, affordable technology like mobiles enables people to become active in local affairs that affect their lives.

2 According to Choudhary, the best people to report on local issues are local people.

11

C

12

Pair A's apps: app 3 (clean clothes app) does not exist.

Pair B's apps: app 2 (late homework excuses) does not exist.

11d Can I take a message?

1

Call 1:

1 Anna Price

2 Roger

3 the apartment for rent in the town centre

Call 2:

1 Jess Parker

2 Roger Lee

3 returning her call

2

Expressions used:

This is a message for Anna Price.

Could I speak to Jess Parker, please?

Can I take a message?

It's about the apartment.

I'm returning her call.

I'm on 96235601.

Who's calling?

I'll try and call you later.

I'll let her know that you rang.

She'll get back to you.

3

1 Tony

2 two

4b Example answers

1 Could you give me your name / number / address?

2 Can I leave my name / number / address?

3 Could you ask him/her to call me back / get in touch / give me a ring?

4 Can I make an appointment?

5 Can I call round?

11e A point of view

1

Students' own ideas (see essay and answers to Exercise 2 for possible answers here)

2

Students' own ideas

3a

a Paragraph 3

b Paragraph 4

c Paragraph 1

d Paragraph 2

3b

Starting a paragraph	These days, Firstly, In addition, To sum up
Giving your opinion	I think (that) In my opinion, I believe (that)
Contrasting opinions	Some people say (that) I disagree
Giving examples	For example

3c

- 1 These days,
- 2 some people say (that)
- 3 I disagree
- 4 I think (that) / In my opinion, / I believe (that)
- 5 For example,
- 6 In addition,
- 7 To sum up,

11f Can you read my lips?

1 Example answers

People who are hard of hearing use a hearing aid. It's device that goes in the ear which amplifies or redirects sound waves so that the person wearing it can hear them.

People who are deaf or very hard of hearing use sign language and lip reading to communicate. Sign language involves using your fingers and hands to represent words so that a deaf person can see what you are saying. Lip reading is a skill deaf people learn – they can recognize what people are saying from the movement of their lips.

2b

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

3

Now can you read my lips?

4 Example answer

The video is trying to demonstrate what it's like for a hard of hearing or deaf person to try to understand what someone is saying. The only way they can try to understand is by watching the movement of the person's lips. It's demonstrating how hard this is.

5

Things that make lip reading difficult: people mumbling, talking fast and laughing loudly, facial hair, lips like sphincters, people covering their mouths, accents, background noise

6

1 She says she wants to do both, and doesn't state a clear preference for one over the other, but she seems to be more passionate about lip reading.

2 When it works well, she 'feels something extraordinary – human connection'.

7

Students' own answers

8a

1 b 2 c 3 b 4 a

8b Example answers

1 I started a new job and loved it – it just clicked for me.

2 It feels embarrassing/uncomfortable.

3 Yes, I totally agree. You have to work hard and have a clear plan or ambition to be successful. It isn't a given.

9 Example answers

You could model the signing activity by describing how you went to a shop yesterday and bought some sweets and a can of lemonade.

Start by showing yesterday with a hitch-hike gesture over your shoulder. Mime walking by moving two fingers as if they were legs. Mime opening a door to go into a shop.

Mime handing over money. Mime eating sweets. Mime opening a lemonade can.

Unit 11 Review

1

Reporting verbs: said, claimed, reported, said, told, asked

1 'There are only two states for children: "asleep or online".'

2 'Vulnerable young people can/could become addicted to the online world and be unable to cope with the challenges of the real world.'

3 'Teenagers who engage with social media during the night can/could damage their sleep.'

4 'This will increase the risk of anxiety and depression in teenagers.'

5 'I've enjoyed the break, but I'm worried about conversations that I've missed.'

6 'Why isn't the government looking at ways of educating young people more on this matter?'

2

1 Vulnerable young people could become addicted to the online world and be unable to cope with the challenges of the real world.

One study reported that teenagers who engaged with social media during the night could damage their sleep. The study said this would increase the risk of anxiety and depression in teenagers.

2 Teenagers who tried 'switching off' for a week told researchers that they had enjoyed

the break, but they were worried about conversations they had missed.

4

Students' own answers

5

1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c

6 Example answers

cousins: email, texts, instant messaging, Facebook, meeting up at family events

current friends: texts, instant messaging, Facebook, Snapchat, meeting up, parties and other social events, phone calls

ex-work colleagues: email, social reunions, conferences, phone calls

grandparents: cards, letters, postcards, phone calls, family events

immediate family: chatting, texts, instant messaging, phone calls

old school friends: social networking sites, email, texts

people you met on holiday: social networking sites, instant messaging, phone calls, meeting up

7

1 e No, I'm sorry, he isn't (at the moment).

2 c Yes, sure / of course.

3 b OK, I'll tell him that. Do you want him to call you?

4 d Right, I'll tell him.

5 a OK. Bye.

UNIT 12

1 Example answers

The man might be a shepherd or sheep farmer, or he might be a boat owner or fisherman who is helping to move some sheep.

He's standing in a small fishing boat or ferry.

He's taking sheep somewhere in the boat (perhaps from one island to another).

2

He's a Hebridean sheep farmer. He owns or works with the sheep. He's taking the sheep to an island with plenty of grass for the summer.

3

1 *We move them over to a small island for the summer, where there's plenty of grass for them to eat. The thing is, we can only fit a few in the*

boat, so we have to go back and forward a few times.

2 *We normally go and get them to bring them back to the main island for the winter. We fetch them before the bad weather starts, usually in September.*

4

The man can leave the fox and the grain together, so he takes the chicken across the river. He leaves the chicken on the other side of the river and goes back across.

Then he takes the fox across the river, and since he can't leave the fox and chicken together, he brings the chicken back.

Again, since he can't leave the chicken and the grain together, he leaves the chicken. This time he takes the grain across and leaves it with the fox.

The man then returns to pick up the chicken and heads across the river one last time.

12a The man who ate his boots

1 Example answers

1 It's cold, hostile, remote, inhospitable, and in winter it's covered in snow and is dark. In summer, the days are very long but it's still very cold and covered in snow.

2 Things that might go wrong: getting frostbite; getting lost in a place without roads or signs; running out of food – starvation; becoming stuck in snowdrifts; falling through the snow or ice; being attacked by polar bears; mode of transport breaking down.

3 Traditionally, the people of the far north lived in igloos, hunted seals and fish with harpoons, wore sealskins and snow shoes, and travelled long distances seeking food.

Today, few follow this traditional lifestyle.

2

1 to find the Northwest Passage, which is a route to Asia from the Atlantic via the Arctic

2 Most of the expeditions ended in failure and tragedy.

3 brave, foolish

3

1 F (*British explorers would have avoided starvation, frostbite and even death if they'd copied the survival techniques of the local Inuit people.*)

2 F (*The British had seen how the Inuit built igloos, but they still used tents.*)

3 F (*If the explorers had worn sealskin and furs like the Inuit, they wouldn't have suffered from frostbite.*)

4 T (*British explorers pulled their sledges themselves right into the early twentieth century.*)

5 F (*Captain Edward Parry grew salad vegetables in boxes on board his ship. It was known that fresh vegetables and fresh meat prevented scurvy ...*)

4 Example answer

It probably refers to a British explorer who got lost or ran out of food, so he ate his boots (which are made of animal leather so may just about be edible).

5

1 *If + had + past participle (past perfect form), would + have + past participle*

2 *would(n't) + have + past participle ... if + had(n't) + past participle (past perfect form)*

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1

1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b

2

1 d wouldn't have

2 a would have

3 e wouldn't have

4 b wouldn't have

5 c would have

6 f wouldn't have

3

1 'd paid attention, we wouldn't have got

2 hadn't visited the park, we wouldn't have seen lots of

3 'd known how hot it was, we would have taken

4 my phone had worked, I'd / I could have called

5 I hadn't gone to Kenya, I wouldn't have met

6

1a no 1b no 2a yes 2b yes

7

1 *British explorers would have avoided starvation, frostbite and even death if they'd copied*

the survival techniques of the local Inuit people.

2 *If the explorers had worn sealskin and furs like the Inuit, they wouldn't have suffered from frostbite.*

8

1 had worn; would not/wouldn't have got

2 would not/wouldn't have been; had/'d used

3 had taken; would not/wouldn't have been

4 would not/wouldn't have become; had/'d known

5 would not/wouldn't have got stuck; had/'d spoken

6 had followed; would/'d have been

9

1 The British didn't wear furs. They got frostbite.

2 The men were exhausted. They didn't use dogs to pull their sledges.

3 The men didn't take essential items only. The sledges were heavy.

4 They became ill. They didn't know their canned food was poisonous.

5 One expedition got stuck on the ice. They didn't speak to local people.

6 The expeditions didn't follow local customs. They weren't successful.

10

1 d If we hadn't forgotten to check our flight times, / If we'd remembered to check our flight times, we wouldn't have missed the plane.

2 e We'd have asked someone for information if we'd taken a phrase book.

3 c If a local man hadn't given us a map, we wouldn't have found our way to the castle.

4 b If we'd planned things better, the holiday wouldn't have been a disaster.

5 a The airline would have let me take my bag on board if I hadn't packed too much.

6 g We'd have got into the museum for free if we'd had our student cards with us.

7 f If we'd checked the weather forecast, we'd have taken appropriate clothes.

12b Experts in the wild

1 Example answers

Reasons for camping: fun, outdoors, can go anywhere, not expensive, adventurous, can do it with friends

Reasons against camping: hard work, uncomfortable, no fun in bad weather

2

1 Emma is a wildlife researcher.

Beth is a biologist.

2 Emma travels to places with difficult conditions such as the Central African forest.

Beth often goes on expeditions, particularly to Siberia.

3 Students' own ideas:

forests in Central Africa – heat, insects, tropical diseases, wild animals

Siberia – cold, problems with travelling in wild places such as vehicle breakdown or finding accommodation, wild animals

3 Example answers

Students' own ideas

Bones is likely to come from Beth's story, and *forest* is likely to come from Emma's story, but otherwise the words could come from both stories.

4

Emma: exhausted, forest, heavy steps, screaming

Beth: bones, mosquitoes, remote, rice

5

Emma:

1 g They made camp early one evening.

2 e The trackers woke her up by shouting.

3 a She got her gear and got out of the tent.

4 h When she went back, three of the tents were destroyed.

Beth:

1 c She landed and set up camp.

2 f They made a meal of rice and fish.

3 b She had to take her mosquito net off her face to eat.

4 d She was eaten alive by mosquitoes.

6 Example answers

Students' own ideas

The experience in the first story was difficult because Emma suddenly became aware of a dangerous situation and had to take action quickly. In the second story the situation was difficult because Beth experienced discomfort for a long period of time and was in a remote, isolated place.

In the first story, students may say they would have left the gear / screamed / panicked / run away as fast as possible / stayed still and tried to hide.

In the second story, students may say they would have left the place / screamed / panicked / tried not to eat anything / taken insect repellent with them.

7

1 Emma 2 Beth 3 both 4 Emma 5 both 6 Emma

8

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

9

1 should

2 could

3 should

4 could

5 should

6 wouldn't

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4

1 should have checked it more carefully

2 shouldn't have invited so many people

3 should have told us earlier

4 should have had a bigger breakfast

5 shouldn't have stayed up so late last night

6 should have bought a ticket

5

1 could have hurt

2 couldn't have known

3 could have won

4 couldn't have done

5 could have called

6 couldn't have tried

6

1 should have stayed

2 could have found

3 shouldn't have left

4 couldn't have known

5 should have told

6 could have taken

10

1 shouldn't have eaten

2 couldn't have felt

- 3 should have had
- 4 should have taken
- 5 could have died

12

- 1 unlikely
- 2 inexperienced
- 3 impolite
- 4 uncomfortable
- 5 informal
- 6 impatient

13 Example answers

Problem

- Couldn't find information
- Didn't have enough room
- Came out blurry
- Burned everything
- Got lost

Solution - You should have...

- Looked on the internet
- Got a bigger suitcase
- Bought a better camera
- Ordered a takeaway
- Used GPS.

12c The legacy of the samurai

1

Students' own answers

2 Example answers

soldiers fight their enemies; opponents are enemies; a sword is a weapon; generals lead armies; martial arts are a type of fighting; soldiers do their duty when they fight

3

- 1 They were the elite warrior class.
- 2 Japan
- 3 from the tenth century to the nineteenth century (1860s)
- 4 The original samurai went into battle riding horses and fought their opponents following ancient traditions. Later, they trained for hand-to-hand fighting, socialized with artists, writers and philosophers, went to the theatre, and did flower arranging and the tea ceremony.

4

1 T (*Their customs would have seemed familiar to the European knights if they had ever met each other.*)

2 F (*during a long period of peace in Japan things didn't go well for the samurai and eventually, in the 1860s, they lost their position of power in Japanese society.*)

3 T (*As well as being soldiers, they used to socialize with artists, writers and philosophers. Samurai generals did flower arranging and went to the theatre.*)

4 F (*The martial arts tradition continues in Japan to this day.*)

5 T (*He is one of the world's greatest action figures*)

5

- 1 appeal
- 2 overcoming
- 3 fierce
- 4 battle-weary
- 5 unarmed
- 6 lone

6

1 This sentence could come after: *'Here we teach the spirit of winning, but it's not so much defeating an opponent as overcoming one's own self. These days it seems everyone is looking for someone to blame rather than focusing on himself. Our message here is that if you try hard, at kendo or anything else, you will enjoy life.'*

2 This sentence could come after: *... the wealthy landowners might not have decided to employ private soldiers and the samurai might never have existed.*

3 This sentence does not fit well in the text.

4 This sentence could come after: *... even to samurai, and it must have been very inviting to battle-weary warriors.*

5 This sentence could come after: *The samurai have inspired hundreds of films, video games, comic books, and TV dramas.*

7

- 1 a 2 c 3 c 4 b

8

- 1 progressed in a bad way; when a problem happens and causes the failure of something
- 2 continued without stopping (for a period of time)
- 3 is rising
- 4 became silent

5 continue; carry on
6 make an attempt; try

12d I'm so sorry!

1

Students' own ideas
Brits would probably apologize in all these situations.

2

Students' own ideas. (See Exercise 3 for actual answers)

3

Conversation 1: 'not liking the food someone cooks for you' (one person doesn't eat meat)
Conversation 2: 'breaking something that belongs to someone else' (one person slips and breaks nice glasses from Italy)
Conversation 3: 'arriving late for a meeting' (the bus was late)

4

1 Conversation 1: the host has served the guest meat, and the guest is vegetarian
Conversation 2: one of the couple has dropped some glasses
Conversation 3: one person has arrived late because the bus was late
2 Conversation 1: The guest leaves the meat and eats the vegetables.
Conversation 2: It isn't resolved.
Conversation 3: It's just one of those things.

5

In general, the phrases could be used in all three situations. However, in the first conversation, there is an element of formality and politeness (a dinner party host and guest) which means that they are unlikely to use phrases that involve refusing to accept blame (*I couldn't help it; Don't blame me*) or very informal phrases (*Sorry about that; It's just one of those things*). Similarly, very polite phrases (*I'm really sorry you've gone to all this trouble*) would probably not be used in conversations 2 and 3.

6b Example answers

Here are some possible responses:

1 I'm so sorry. I didn't know. / Sorry about that!

2 There's no need to apologize – it's not a problem.

3 Sorry about that!

4 Don't worry about it – I'll be fine.

5 It's my fault. I'll get some. / Don't blame me – you did the shopping.

6 There's no need to apologize – it's not a problem. / Don't worry about it – we have lots of food.

7 Don't worry about it.

8 There's no need to apologize – it's not a problem.

12e How to behave...

1

Students' own ideas

2

Students' own ideas. See the answers to Exercise 3 below for possibilities.

3

Advice that's given in the article:
Take a small gift for your hosts.
Show an interest in British and Irish culture.
Take some photos from home so you can talk about the photos to your hosts.
Don't behave like a tourist – normal life is what you are there to experience!
Be punctual, polite and sociable.

5a

In general, the text is well-written – the writer of the website article has already checked all the things.

Students may, however, note the repetition of nouns and noun phrases. The writer should use pronoun reference more.

5b

them = families in Britain and Ireland

5c

these things = they
in their home = there
a gift from a guest = the same
Your stay = It
British and Irish = their
the photos = them
Taking the photos = This
a tourist = one
Normal life = That

12f Shark vs. octopus

1 Example answers

- 1 Students' own ideas
- 2 Students may suggest: frightened, worried, careful, cautious, intrigued, amazed
- 3 Students' own ideas. Most people tend to guess that a shark would be more dangerous as they are hunters and killers with sharp teeth.
- 4 Students' own ideas

2b

1 e 2 d 3 a 4 b 5 c

3

The octopus kills the sharks.

4

Student A:

- 1 fish (sometimes octopus)
- 2 from two sharp spines on its fins
- 3 a fierce predator, travels in packs

Student B:

- 4 camouflage, releasing ink, fast movement
- 5 fish, prawns, crabs

5

- 1 tank
- 2 sharks
- 3 staff
- 4 octopus
- 5 sharks

6a

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 a 6 c

6b Example answers

- 1 So, Anyway, Right
- 2 / 3 Students' own ideas

7 Example answers

Classic predator and prey relationships:

- mouse (prey) – cat (predator)
- antelope – lion
- bison – wolf
- vole – owl
- seal – killer whale

Unit 12 Review

1

- 1 'd/had been
- 2 wouldn't/would not have got
- 3 could have frozen
- 4 wouldn't/would not have been able

5 would have turned out

6 hadn't/had not gone

2

- 1 true – the article lists four factors: patience, dedication, cooperation, the animal itself
- 2 false – 'he could have frozen to death': the third conditional is used to show that this is a hypothetical situation in the past which did *not* happen
- 3 true – *Steve credited the knowledge of local experts ... without whom he wouldn't have been able to go ahead with the project.*
- 4 true – ... *if the snow leopard hadn't gone hunting ... on that snowy night*: third conditional is used to show that this is an unreal situation. The snow leopard *did* go hunting the night the photo was taken.

3

- 1 If his father hadn't given him a camera, he might not have become a photographer.
- 2 If the snow leopard had been impossible to find, he couldn't have taken this photo.
- 3 If he hadn't moved higher up the mountain, he wouldn't have been able to get any shots.

4

- 1 inappropriate
- 2 uncomfortable
- 3 inexperienced
- 4 informal
- 5 unlikely
- 6 impatient
- 7 impolite
- 8 impossible
- 9 unexpected

5 Example answers

If you are inexperienced in survival techniques, you should never go on an expedition alone.

It's unlikely that Steve Winter enjoyed every minute of those ten months.

I would be really impatient if I had to wait for months to photograph an animal.

I imagine that sleeping in a cold tent was very uncomfortable.

7

- 1 Don't worry about it –
- 2 Well, don't blame me –
- 3 No, it's my fault.
- 4 It's not your fault.