

Unit 1 Your World**1.1****Vocabulary**

- 3**
- 1 Mexican
 - 2 Spanish
 - 3 Nigerian
 - 4 Chinese
 - 5 Chinese
 - 6 Vietnamese
 - 7 Polish
 - 8 Polish
 - 9 Pakistani
 - 10 Arabic
 - 11 French
 - 12 Greek

Listening**6a****Possible answers**

Countries: Britain, Turkey, Iraq

Nationalities: Syrian, Turkish, Nigerian, Polish, Lebanese, American, Australian, Japanese

Languages: Turkish, English

- 6c**
- 1 Turkish
 - 2 Syrian
 - 3 Turkish
 - 4 Turkish/English
 - 5 Turkish/English
 - 6 Nigerian
 - 7 Polish
 - 8 American
 - 9 Australian

Grammar

- 8a 1**
- 1 *Are* is correct because it's the question form, *Is* is wrong because we don't use it with *you*, *Am* is wrong because it's the positive form;
 - 2 *'m not* is correct because it's the negative form, *isn't* and *aren't* are wrong because we don't use them with *I*;
 - 3 *is* is correct because it's the positive form, *are* and *am* are wrong because we don't use them with *My name*;
 - 4 *'m* is correct because it's the positive form, *'s* and *'re* are wrong because we don't use them with *I*;

- 5 're is correct because it's the positive form, 's and 'm are wrong because we don't use them with *they*,
 6 are is correct because it's the positive form, is and am are wrong because we don't use them with *Our neighbours*;
 7 is is correct because it's the positive form, are and am are wrong because we don't use them with *Our neighbours*;
 8 isn't is correct because it's the negative form; aren't and 'm not are wrong because we don't use them with *My professor*.
- 2 Positive: 'm/am; s/is; 're/are
 Negative: 'm not/am not; 's not/is not; aren't/are not
- 3 Sentence: we put *am, is, are* after *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*
 Question: we put *am, is, are* before *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*

- 8b 1 'm
 2 is
 3 're
 4 isn't
 5 Are
 6 I'm not

1.2

Reading

- 2 The children are unusual because they are twins. Many of the families in the village have twins.

3b b

3c In India, four babies in 1,000 are twins, but in Kodinhi 45 babies in 1,000 are twins./But why are there so many twins in Kodinhi?/But no one really has an answer and scientists want to know more.

- 4 1 F: It is not the same because the families there have many more twins.
 2 T
 3 T
 4 F: Mohammed says that everyone in the village is happy.
 5 F: He doesn't think it's genetic. He thinks it's something in the water or the food.
 6 T

- 5 1 45
 2 290
 3 four/4
 4 four/4

Vocabulary

- 8 1 children
 2 cousins
 3 sister-in-law
 4 parents

- 5 step-mother
- 6 siblings
- 7 nephew
- 8 great grandmother

1.3

Listening

- 3
- 1 I'm
 - 2 It isn't
 - 3 They aren't
 - 4 He isn't

- 4
- 1 's not
 - 2 isn't
 - 3 's
 - 4 aren't
 - 5 aren't

6

	First name, last name	Last name, first name
Thai	✓	
Chinese		✓
Hungarian		✓
Spanish	✓	

Vocabulary development

9a

Singular nouns – regular	Plural nouns – regular
<i>a name</i>	names
a country	countries
a wife	wives

Singular nouns – irregular	Plural nouns – irregular
a man	men
a woman	women
a person	people

- 10** 1 studies
 2 friends
 3 keys
 4 children
 5 knives
 6 dishes

1.4**Start thinking**

- 2** 1 a university application form
 2 job
- 3** 1 e
 2 d
 3 f
 4 g
 5 a
 6 c
 7 b

Focus on language

- 4b** First name: Murat
 Last name: Calinak
 Date of birth: 17 April 1997

Nationality: Trkish

Address: Hayriye Cad #19, Beyoglu 34422, Istanbul, Trkey

Email address: muratcalinak@mails4u.com.tr

Foreign languages: English, German

Write

5a It's a form for a private language school.

1.5

Study skills

2 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

- 4a**
- 1 *husband*
 - 2 language
 - 3 married
 - 4 nationality
 - 5 niece
 - 6 their
 - 7 Turkey
 - 8 university

Speaking

1 name, age, city, family, job/studies, interests

2 name, age, city, family, studies, interests

- 3**
- 1 Aisha
 - 2 Abu Dhabi
 - 3 five
 - 4 clothes
 - 5 gym

- 4**
- 1 could you say that again
 - 2 Sorry?
 - 3 Could you repeat that last part?

- 5b**
- 1 question 1: say, again; question 3: repeat, last part
 - 2 The speaker raises their intonation (level of their voice) and sounds softer to sound polite.

Unit 2 My day**2.1****Vocabulary****1a** 1 *get up*

2 make breakfast

3 go to college

4 go to class

5 have lunch/dinner

6 study in the library

7 do research

8 go home

9 do an assignment/write an essay

10 see friends

11 go to bed

12 go to sleep

2 1 It's in Antarctica

2 penguins

3 She's a scientist

3 1 ✓ study penguins

2 ✓ get up early

3 write a report

4 ✓ go out in a boat

5 ✓ visit different islands

6 ✓ take photos

7 ✓ have dinner

8 ✓ work in the lab

9 write emails

10 ✓ go to bed late

11 ✓ relax

12 do research

4 1 watch

2 work, stop

3 have

Ayla is talking about things she does every day, or most days.

Reading**5a** Sven studies seals. Ayla watches penguins.

Ayla works alone. Sven works with other scientists.

Sven doesn't have any free time. Ayla has free time on Saturday night.

5b 1 F: She works there all year.

2 F: She works in the north.

3 T

4 T

Grammar

- 6a** 1 no
2 no
3 With *he/she/it* they end in *-s*, *-es*, or *-ies* in the positive. In the negative, *he/she/it* is followed by *doesn't*, not *don't*.

- 6b** 1 *-s*
2 *-es*
3 *-ies*
4 *doesn't*

2.2**Vocabulary**

- 2** 1 The training is hard, but it's interesting.
2 Engineering, physics, Russian.

- 3a** 1 6 50
2 7 45
3 8 30
4 11 15
5 5 45
6 10 05

- 3b** a *ten to seven*
b quarter to eight
c half past eight
d quarter past eleven
e quarter to six
f five past ten

- 4b** 1 half past three
2 twenty-five to four
3 twenty past four
4 quarter to ten
5 ten to seven
6 five to one

Listening**6b How life is different**

washing: astronauts never have a shower – they wash with a cloth

sleeping: astronauts don't sleep in a bed – they sleep in special sleeping bags on the walls

daytime and nighttime: astronauts hardly ever know the time because in space the sun rises once every 45 minutes

How life is the same

free time: he takes a lot of photos and shares them online, he sometimes watches a film or plays cards

work: he works 12 hours a day and he doesn't work at the weekends

7b Suggested answers

1 astronauts, wash

2 often, sun, rise, space

3 hours, exercise

4 do, other astronauts

The answer to question 3 is a number.

7c 1 with a cloth

2 every 45 minutes

3 two

4 watches a film and plays cards

8 1 very different

2 know, time

3 wakes up, seven o'clock

4 other astronauts

5 book, goes, bed

2.3**Reading**

2a 1 and

2 but

3 because

4 or

3 1 d, but

2 a, or

3 c, and

4 b, because

4a, part 1 1 Why do we get tired and hungry?

2 Why isn't there a perfect time to sleep?

3 How many hours' sleep does Dr Howell think is best?

4 Can everyone have a sleep in the afternoon? Why/Why not?

5 What is the best time to eat?

- 4a, part 2**
- 1 We sleep or eat at the wrong times.
 - 2 Because everyone's body clock is different.
 - 3 Eight hours – six at night and two in the afternoon.
 - 4 No, because most people are at work.
 - 5 Breakfast – two hours after you wake up; dinner – three hours before you go to sleep.

Vocabulary development

- 5**
- 1 about
 - 2 to
- 6b**
- 1 *talks to*
 - 2 wait for
 - 3 agree with
 - 4 thinks about
 - 5 listen to
 - 6 asks for

2.4

Focus on language

- 3b**
- 1 Students study in the library from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
 - 2 Classes start late on Wednesdays.
 - 3 Students hardly ever walk to college.
 - 4 Students play cards at home in the evening.
 - 5 Students study hard most days.
 - 6 Students relax and talk to their friends in the canteen./Students relax in the canteen and talk to their friends.

2.5

Study skills

- 2b**
- 1 is: verb important: adjective centre: noun
 - 2 has: verb breakfast: noun canteen: noun
 - 3 feel: verb hungry: adjective
 - 4 study: verb hard: adverb library: noun

3a sleep, watch, break, email, exercise, work

- 3b**
- 1 verb (comes after a subject and adverb of frequency)
 - 2 noun (comes after an article)
 - 3 verb (comes after a subject and adverb of frequency)
 - 4 verb (comes after a subject and adverb of frequency)
 - 5 noun (comes after an article – it is a compound noun)
 - 6 noun (comes after a pronoun)

Speaking

2 They decide to meet in the library at 2 p.m. on Saturday afternoon.

- 4b**
- 1 sounds
 - 2 How about
 - 3 Let's
 - 4 but
 - 5 How about
 - 6 great

Review: Units 1 and 2

- 1**
- 1 Polish, Polish
 - 2 Pakistani, Urdu
 - 3 Greek, Greek
 - 4 Canadian, English
 - 5 Portuguese, Portuguese
 - 6 Thai, Thai

2a

- 1 'm/'m not
- 2 is/isn't
- 3 is/isn't
- 4 are/aren't
- 5 are/aren't
- 6 is/isn't

- 3** This is a photo of my family. That's me, on the right, next to my father. ~~Her~~ His name's Miguel. He's a businessman. My mother's name is Natalia. She's a housewife. My ~~siblings~~ parents are both in their 50s. I have a brother and a sister, Diego and Mariana. Diego's 34 years old, my sister's 27 and I'm 25. I'm the baby of the family. Diego's a policeman. He's ~~single~~ married. ~~He~~ His wife's name is Ana. They have two children. Daniel's my ~~grandson~~ nephew and Sofia's my ~~niece~~ niece. I'm a good aunt. I help Daniel and Sofia with ~~they~~ their homework. My sister's name is Mariana. She's a teacher. We're best ~~friends~~ friends.

- 4**
- 1 quarter to five/four forty-five
 - 2 one o'clock
 - 3 quarter past eleven/eleven fifteen
 - 4 ten to nine/eight fifty

- 5a**
- 1 start
 - 2 has
 - 3 have
 - 4 work
 - 5 meets
 - 6 go
 - 7 studies
 - 8 goes
 - 9 is
 - 10 does
 - 11 have
 - 12 see

Unit 3 Work**3.1****Vocabulary**

- 1a**
- 1 engineer
 - 2 journalist
 - 3 pilot
 - 4 lawyer
 - 5 dentist
 - 6 photographer
 - 7 nurse
 - 8 police officer

- 1b**
- 1 pilot
 - 2 nurse
 - 3 police officer
 - 4 photographer
 - 5 dentist
 - 6 journalist
 - 7 lawyer
 - 8 engineer

2a Possible answers

Work inside: engineer, photographer, pilot, lawyer, journalist, dentist, nurse

Work outside: engineer, photographer, journalist, police officer

Well-paid: pilot, dentist, lawyer, engineer

Badly-paid: nurse

Work with a computer: pilot, journalist, police officer

Work with their hands: engineer, photographer, dentist

Reading

- 3**
- 1 It's a job advert for a games tester.
 - 2 Probably someone who likes computer games and is good at them.
- 4**
- 1 F: They need a high school diploma.
 - 2 F: They don't need to be great.
 - 3 T
 - 4 F: They sometimes interview six people together.

Grammar

- 6a**
- What's the job?
 What experience do you need?
 What kind of people do we want?
 Where do you work?

What hours do you work?

What is the salary?

How do you apply?

6b 1 *is*

2 *do*

7 1 *Where do you work?*

2 *What do you do every day?*

3 *When do games testers finish work?*

4 *How often does a games tester play games after work?*

5 *What's/is your salary?*

8a a 4

b 5

c 1

d 3

e 2

8b The answers suggest that it is not a dream job because of the long hours, the small salary and the fact that you play the same part of the game again and again. It also stops testers from playing games in their free time because they don't enjoy them anymore.

3.2

Vocabulary

2 1 It's an advert from a university careers office.

2 It's about choosing the right job

3a 1 company/no company: *work for a big company*, work for yourself

2 place: *work in a hospital*, work in an office, work in a factory, work from home

3 money: earn, salary

4 hours: *work full time*, work long hours, work part-time

5 no job: unemployed, retired

6 people: *manager*, boss, colleagues

Listening

5a 1 Do you want to work inside or outside?

2 Do you want to work for a big company?

3 Do you want to work for yourself?

6b 1 Is money important to you?

2 Are you happy to work long hours?

3 Do you want to travel around in your job?

4 Do you want to work with your hands?

5 What do you do in your free time?

6 Do you like helping people?

- 6c 5a questions** – 1 Inside, but doesn't mind working outside.
2 No, he wants to work from home.
3 Yes, he likes working alone.
- 6a questions** – 1 Not really.
2 Yes, that's fine.
3 Yes, wants to visit different places and meet different people.
4 No, he's not good with his hands.
5 Enjoys writing, writes for university newspaper.
6 Yes, but doesn't want to look after people.

3.3

Listening

- 2** author
scientist
mechanic
farmer
- 4** clever
again
answer
internet
forget
computer
salary
after
experience
later
- 5** 1 author of
2 for a
3 are, at
4 For, teachers
5 their, feel
- 6b** 1 Because they want them to work more.
2 He's an author of business and management books.
3 deciding things, learning new skills, doing an important job.

Vocabulary development

8a They are the wrong parts of speech.

- 8b** 1 retirement
 2 workers
 3 management
 4 decisions
 5 Scientists
 They are nouns, not verbs

8c *-ist* does not have the schwa sound in it.

- 9a** staple stapler
 begin beginner
 farm farmer
 art artist
 bake baker
 advertise advertisement
 discuss discussion
 heat heater

Heater and *stapler* are both machines/equipment. They end in *-er*.

- 9b** 1 baker
 2 stapler
 3 beginner
 4 advertisement
 5 farmer
 6 artist
 7 heater
 8 discussion

3.4**Start thinking**

- 2** 1 It's to the professor at the psychology department, Mr Williams.
 2 It's from student Ozge Uzun.
 3 Ozge asks for information about a research job.

Focus on language

3a

Dear Mr Williams,
 I'm very interested in the research job in the psychology department. I'm a psychology student at the university, but I study only part-time. I'm friendly and I enjoy talking to people. I'm organized and I can write research papers I can work with a computer.

I'd like to apply for the job, but I also have some questions. How many days a week do you need a researcher for? What time do you want the researcher to start and finish? I have classes every day from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., but I'm free in the afternoons and evenings I can work any time on Saturdays and Sundays.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Kind regards,

Ozge Uzun

- 3b** 1 and
2 and
3 but
4 but
5 and
6 but

Write

4a Possible answers

be organized, explain things well, be polite to people, write well, know the subject, be on time, like children/teenagers

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4b Where/the tutor/work? | <i>Where does the tutor work?</i> |
| What time/the tutor/start? | What time does the tutor start? |
| What time/the tutor/finish/work? | What time does the tutor finish work? |
| What/the salary? | What is the salary? |
| How many hours/the tutor/work? | How many hours does the tutor work? |
| What subject/the tutor/teach? | What subject does the tutor teach? |
| Who/the tutor/teach? | Who does the tutor teach? |
| What experience/I/need? | What experience do I need? |

3.5

Study skills

- 1** The first is the best as it includes more information. The second doesn't include an example sentence. The third doesn't include any pronunciation information or an example sentence.

2a - The word

- Type of word (noun, verb, etc.)
- Word stress
- Pronunciation information
- An example sentence

Speaking

- 1** 1 It's for a Student Representative.
2 speak to students, go to a meeting, talk about the good things and bad things about the college
3 Students' own ideas, e.g. you need to be friendly, be able to speak to people, etc.

A2 Student's Book answers

- 2**
- 1 He wants to help people and he loves the university.
 - 2 He's friendly and likes speaking to people. He's organized.
 - 3 Yes
- 3a**
- 1 skills/have (have is stressed more)
 - 2 free/Monday/evenings (the first syllable in evenings is stressed more)
- 3b**
- A 2
B 1
- 4a** Yes, they all have intonation pattern B.
- 4b** Yes, they all have intonation pattern A.

Portfolio 1: Study abroad

- 1**
- 1 English
 - 2 Because it's a multicultural city. You can meet people from all over the world, practise your English, take extra lessons. The school has a large library and a social programme. There is lots to do in Brighton.
 - 3 go to the library, enjoy the social programme, meet friends, play sports, go to the cinema, learn a new skill.
- 2** Because there are many language schools, a language exchange, a beach and lots to see and do in Brighton.
- 3**
- 1 F: She comes from London.
 - 2 DS
 - 3 T
 - 4 F: On Mondays, students speak Italian.
 - 5 T
- 4**
- 1 b
 - 2 e
 - 3 f
 - 4 a
 - 5 d
 - 6 c

Unit 4 Places**4.1****Vocabulary**

- 2 1 F
2 T
3 F
4 T

- 3a 1 library
2 hairdresser's
3 hospital
4 theatre
5 grocery store
6 chemist
7 cinema
8 campsite
9 museum
10 square

- 4 1 *airport*, train station
2 restaurant
3 market, shopping mall, department store
4 guest house, hotel
5 street
6 university

Listening

- 5 shopping mall
guest house ✓
train station
hotel ✓
university
market ✓
street ✓
airport
restaurant ✓
department store

- 6 1 eight, nine
2 airport, train station
3 cars, buses
4 buses, trucks
5 cars, many
6 shopping mall, department store

Grammar

- 8** 1 *is/isn't* with singular nouns; *are/aren't* with plural nouns
2 *some* with positive sentences; *any* with negative sentences and questions. Both *some* and *any* are used with plural nouns.
- 9** 1 *is/isn't*
2 *are/aren't*
3 *some*
4 *any*
- 10a** 1 *There are*
2 *There are*
3 *There isn't*
4 *there are*
5 *There aren't*
6 *there are*
7 *Is there*
8 *there isn't*
9 *there are*
10 *there is*

4.2**Vocabulary**

- 2b** 1 under
2 behind
3 on
4 between
5 opposite
6 next to
7 above
8 in front of
- 3b** 1 above
2 next to
3 In front of
4 On
5 in
6 Opposite
7 In front of
8 behind
- 4** 1 bed
2 sofa
3 toilet and shower
4 fridge

- 5 washing machine
- 6 cooker
- 7 carpet
- 8 sink

Listening

5 Japan

6a Today I want to talk about Japan.

- 7b
- 1 dried plants
 - 2 wood/paper
 - 3 paper/wood
 - 4 flowers

7c **The missing pieces of furniture are:** a bed in the cupboard; a low table with heater under it surrounded by cushions in the main part of the room.

- 8c
- 1 No one wears shoes in a traditional room.
 - 2 Families eat at a low table with short legs.
 - 3 Above the shelf there's a traditional Japanese picture.
 - 4 Japanese people sleep on a special bed on the floor.

4.3

Reading

- 3
- 1 bedroom
 - 2 things on the floor
 - 3 two big armchairs
 - 4 beautiful picture

- 4
- 1 parents
 - 2 desk
 - 3 paper, old books and pencils
 - 4 computer and printer
 - 5 computer and printer

- 5
- 1 Their owners are organized and study better.
 - 2 They make healthy and kind decisions.
 - 3 They try new things and think of more ideas.

Vocabulary

7a messy, tidy, bad, old, small, easy, fantastic, terrible, difficult, big, new, good

7b *messy* – *tidy*
bad – good

old – new
small – big
easy – difficult
fantastic – terrible

- 8b** 1 *small*
2 modern
3 beautiful
4 cheap
5 dirty
6 short
7 light
8 noisy

- 8c** 1 old-fashioned, ugly, new, expensive, heavy
2 ugly, new, expensive, clean, quiet, modern
3 old-fashioned, ugly, clean, heavy, quiet, dirty
4 old-fashioned, ugly, new, expensive, clean, quiet

- 9a** 1 small
2 old-fashioned
3 old
4 messy
5 quiet

4.4

Start thinking

- 3a** 1 a big market, a theatre, baths, shops and homes
2 It tells us about Roman history
- 3b** 1 two
2 1 what you can see 2 why it is important

Focus on language

- 4a** 1 It tells us 'why' somebody does something or something happens
2 both
- 5** 1 *The desert is important because desert plants provide food and medicine.*
2 Because modern life is busy, we need to relax.
3 Tourists are important to Turkey because they spend a lot of money.
4 Turkey is popular with tourists because the sea is beautiful there.
5 Because we can see old homes, Roman cities tell us about family life.

4.5

Study skill

- 1 chemist, floor, fridge, messy, museum, old, quiet, shelf, square, tidy
- 4
 - 1 the word
 - 2 pronunciation
 - 3 type of word
 - 4 meaning
 - 5 example sentence
- 5
 - 1 fish
 - 2 exercise
 - 3 write/read
 - 4 noun and verb
 - 5 expensive
 - 6 Before the second syllable; the schwa is at the end of the word: /dɪ'zɑɪnə/.

Speaking

- 2 Deniz describes a tree; Mohammed describes the Dubai Mall.
- 3
 - 1 tree
 - 2 south west
 - 3 summer
 - 4 flowers
 - 5 Clean
 - 6 poems
 - 7 sleep
 - 8 happy
- 4
 - 1 big
 - 2 600
 - 3 fantastic
 - 4 friends
 - 5 designer
 - 6 long
 - 7 usually
 - 8 good
- 5a
 - 1 Because they help you to organize your ideas and remember what to say.
 - 2 Deniz's notes are better because she doesn't read from them. Mohammed reads his sentences and it sounds unnatural and uninteresting.
 - 3 Key words, i.e. nouns, verbs, adjectives, some prepositions that go with the nouns.

Review: Units 3 and 4

- 1**
- 1 nurse/doctor
 - 2 photographer
 - 3 farmer
 - 4 policeman
 - 5 artist
 - 6 scientist
 - 7 lawyer
 - 8 engineer

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

3 Suggested answers

- 1 What do you have for breakfast?
- 2 Do you like/drink coffee?
- 3 What music do you like/listen to?

- 4a**
- 1 *a*
 - 2 *the*
 - 3 *a*
 - 4 *The*
- a Under
b Above
c On
d on

- 6**
- 1 quiet
 - 2 ugly
 - 3 light
 - 4 small
 - 5 dirty

Unit 5 Retail**5.1****Vocabulary**

- 2 Slide a: belt, jewellery, scarf, shoes
 Slide b: glasses, jacket, suit, tie
 Slide c: belt, hoodie, jacket, sandals, shorts, top, trainers
 Slide d: coat, gloves, hat, scarf

3a Suggested answers

- 1 on their feet/hands? shoes, socks, gloves
- 2 to relax? jeans, T-shirt, hoodie
- 3 to do sport? trainers, hoodie, shorts, socks, T-shirt, top
- 4 in cold weather? gloves, hat, hoodie, scarf
- 5 in hot weather? dress, shorts, T-shirt
- 6 to work? dress, trousers, shirt, shoes, suit, tie

Listening

- 5a 1 Photo a
 2 Reason 1: The material is expensive and they are made carefully.
 Reason 2: The designer company spends a lot of money on research.
 Reason 3: Customers pay for the name of the company (the brand name).

- 5b 1 All
 2 1000%
 3 name
 4 aren't

Grammar

- 7 1 's
 2 's
 3 Are
 4 aren't
 5 're
 6 is
- 8a 1 actions now
 2 be (am/is/are)
 3 *-ing* form of the verb (present participle)
- 8b 1 'm, ing
 2 's, ing
 3 're, ing

- 9 1 's walking, 's talking, isn't smiling
2 are having, aren't reading, are talking
3 aren't studying, are relaxing
4 isn't wearing, 's wearing, carrying, 's raining

5.2

Vocabulary

- 2 1 the butcher's
2 the baker's
3 supermarket
4 receipts
5 spend
6 online
7 discount
8 return
9 sales
10 cash

Reading

- 6b 1 People prefer online shopping because it's cheap and easy. (paragraph 3)
2 Forty years ago people bought food from different shops. (paragraph 1)
3 Today, people buy food from the supermarket or a shopping centre. (paragraph 2)
4 In the 1970s, shopping took a long time, but people could talk more. (paragraph 1)
- 7a 1 In the 1970s, people needed to visit different shops for different things. It took a long time, but people could talk more. Today, people buy things in one place, e.g. a supermarket or large shopping centre. Big companies own these shops so there are a smaller number of family-owned shops. Another problem for smaller shops is online shopping because it's cheap and easy. People can buy almost everything online.
2 The changes are good for big businesses and online companies and for the customers.
3 The changes are bad for small/family-owned shop owners.
- 8c 1 yes
2 no
3 yes
4 yes
5 no
6 yes
7 no
8 no

5.3

Listening

- 2 The vowel sound in each group is different.

- 4 ten 5
tin 4
man 6
main 7
not 1
note 3
nought 2

5 /e/ ten: 5 men, sells, help

/ɪ/ tin: 4 this, him

/a/ man: 6 stands, plans

/eɪ/ main: 7 sales, pay, make

/ɒ/ not: 1 shop, wants

/əʊ/ not: 3 clothes, coat, home

/ɔ:/ nought: 2 walk, shorts, all

6a walk, shop, pay, make, clothes, this, wants, stands, sells, help, home, plans, all

- 6b 1 3
2 5
3 1
4 4
5 ✓
6 2

Vocabulary development

- 8 1 an action
2 usually/adjective

- 9 1 correct
2 She's a good writer./She writes well.
3 Be quick! Our lecture starts in a minute.
4 correct
5 He speaks English fluently.

- 10 1 dangerously
2 quietly
3 slowly
4 clearly
5 correctly
6 badly

5.4

Start thinking

2a 1 It's about the sales of clothes and accessories.

- 2 six
- 3 six

2b Six, six months

3a month 6

3c 1 increase

- 2 decrease
- 3 Present continuous because the sales are increasing/decreasing now.
- 4 They tell us if the sales are increasing a lot or a little.

Focus on language

4 *Increase/Decrease* are the verbs in the report. They drop the *-e* to make the *-ing* verb in the present continuous.

5 Sales of trousers are ~~increasing~~ increasing slowly but sales of T-shirts are decreasing ~~quickly~~ quickly. Sales of shorts are also decreasing ~~fastly~~ fast. Customers are ~~shoping~~ shopping for more coats and jumpers and sales of these are increasing slowly. Female customers are also ~~takeing~~ taking more boots.

Write

6 It tells us about the sales of six technology products over four seasons in billions of dollars.

8b 1 increase fast/quickly

- 2 increase
- 3 decrease fast/quickly
- 4 increase fast/quickly
- 5 decrease
- 6 decrease fast/quickly

5.5

Study skills

2 Verb: shop

Noun: *shop*, shopper, shopping

4 paying, paid, payment

5b A:

- 1 baker
- 2 reader
- 3 regularly

4 cheaply

B:

1 report

2 produce

3 quick

4 sell

Speaking

2 two

3 Ata – 2

Fariha – 1

Hamad – 3

Conversation 2 was better because the students interacted with each other.

4a 1 d

2 c

3 b

4 f

5 e

6 a

4c Giving an opinion:	I think ...
Asking for an opinion:	What do you think ...? Do you agree ...?
Agreeing:	<i>I agree with ...</i>
Disagreeing:	I don't agree with ...

Unit 6 Money and success

6.1

Reading

- 2a** 1 metal snake
2 salt
3 coins
4 rings

- 2b** 1 gold rings
2 coins
3 salt
4 metal snakes

- 3** 1 Romans
2 Lobi
3 Romans
4 Egyptians

Grammar

4a Before now. The verbs are in the past simple form and the article is about the history of money.

4b Past tense verbs: used, paid, pulled, were, did, added, lived, worked, decided, believed. Most of the verbs end with *-ed*, *-d* or *-ied*, but there are three irregular past simple verbs – *paid*, *did*, *were*.

- 4c** 1 *-ed* (e.g. *earned*)
2 *-d* (e.g. *believed*, *used*)
3 *-ied* (e.g. *copied*)

5b called, started, cooked, opened, stopped, visited, studied, talked, played, finished

5c /t/ cooked, stopped, talked, finished

/d/ called, opened, played

/ɪd/ started, visited, studied

6b Adam Woldemariam worked as a taxi driver in Las Vegas. One night, he finished work at 2.00 a.m. and started to clean his cab. When he looked between the seats he noticed a bag. He opened it and there was a large amount of money – over \$200,000! He returned the money to his boss who called the owner of the bag. The owner was very happy when he collected his lost money. He thanked Adam and gave him \$2,000. Adam decided to send some of the money to his family in Ethiopia.

Vocabulary

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

8a in: *the summer*, the 7th century, 1981, 1999
last: *night*, year, week
ago: *a long time*, three months, 600 years

8b *a long time ago*
in the 7th century
600 years ago
in 1981
in 1999
last year
in the summer
three months ago
(in the summer)
last week
last night

6.2**Reading****4 A**

Name: Harland Sanders
Born: 1890
First job: farmhand
Problems: restaurant was not successful and closed
Famous for: KFC

B

Name(s): Masuru Ibuku and Akio Morita
Born: 1908/1921
First job: repairing radios
Problems: rice cooker burnt food
Famous for: Sony

Vocabulary

6a start: a job, a franchise, a company (also: a course, a journey)
open: a restaurant, a franchise (also: a shop, a hairdresser's)
name: a company (also: a person, an animal)
make: products (also: a cake, a meal)

6b When was the last time you ...

- 1 passed a test? e
- 2 received an email? h
- 3 attended an interesting lecture? a
- 4 waited for a long time? g
- 5 looked for information online? f
- 6 visited a relative abroad? b
- 7 entered a competition? c
- 8 reviewed your class notes? d

6.3

Listening

2 1 past (*-ed* verb and the time expression)

2 present (no *-ed* verb and the time expression)

4 1 pass passed ✓

2 carry ✓ carried

3 change ✓ changed

4 help helped ✓

5 wait waited ✓

6 enter entered ✓

7 chat ✓ chatted

8 look looked ✓

5 1 *past (-ed ending + last month)*

2 *present (no -ed ending)*

3 *present (no -ed ending; when we go out)*

4 *past (-ed ending)*

5 *present (in the morning)*

6 *past (-ed ending)*

6b 1 a farm

2 an art museum/sculpture park/gardens

3 It brings money and employs 1000 people.

7a present simple: notice (noticed), travel (travelled), include (included), work (worked)

past simple: started, lived, worked, looked, visited

Write

- 7 O has \$8.5 billion
 E computer science, Tufts University
 O Pierre Omidyar
 W owns eBay – online auction website
 O born Paris, 1967
 W 800,000 auctions a day, 1997
 W 1995 – created auction website
 F father a doctor

6.5**Study skills**

- 4a 1 c
 2 a
 3 b

Speaking**1a** Possible answers

- Fireman – does dangerous work, has good skills, works hard, saves people's lives
 Rodriguez – has good skills, works hard, makes people happy
 Doctor – keeps people safe, has good skills, works hard, saves people's lives

2 Speaker 1: grandfather

Speaker 2: neighbour

Speaker 3: teacher

- 3** dangerous job ✓
 helps people ✓
 interesting classes ✓
 studied hard
 worked a lot ✓
 lived in another country

4b 1 Really

- 2 great
 3 right
 4 interesting
 5 Do
 6 fantastic

Review: Units 5 and 6

- 1**
- 1 wearing
 - 2 a skirt/a top
 - 3 a top/a skirt
 - 4 has
 - 5 jewellery
 - 6 's wearing
 - 7 shoes
 - 8 's reading
 - 9 's wearing
 - 10 a coat

- 2**
- 1 can't
 - 2 can
 - 3 couldn't
 - 4 could
 - 5 can

- 3a**
- 1 carefully
 - 2 quietly
 - 3 hard
 - 4 easily
 - 5 clearly
 - 6 fast
 - 7 badly
 - 8 loudly

- 4a**
- attend 2
 - enter 3
 - look for 7
 - pass 5
 - receive 1
 - review 8
 - visit 4
 - wait for 6

- 5a**
- a returned, created
 - b graduated
 - c showed
 - d started
 - e earned

- f started
- g asked
- h was
- i died
- j studied, stopped
- k lived
- l married

5b h, k, c, b, j, f, e, g, d, l, a, i

Portfolio 2: Marketplace

1 jackets, coats, dresses, tops, scarves

3 You can buy clothes, books, jewellery, music, food

4 1 b

2 b

3 b

4 a

5 c

5 1 green, trousers, tie

2 jacket, white, shoes

3 black, scarf, black, jeans

7a Work in small groups. Research information about an interesting market from around the world and make a video presentation for your classmates to watch.

Say where it is, what you can buy there, when it opened and why people go there.

Show images in your video.

Unit 7 Health and fitness**7.1****Vocabulary**

- 2a**
- 1 eat
 - 2 take
 - 3 walk
 - 4 drink
 - 5 do
 - 6 sleep
 - 7 go
 - 8 do

- 2b**
- 1 The actions in 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 are exercise.
 - 2 Students' own answers
 - 3 Students' own answers

Reading

- 4b** The mayor tried to change the habits of the people of New York because he wanted them to be healthy.
- 5**
- 1 four things New Yorkers did that were bad for their health. ate the wrong food, smoked, drove everywhere, did little or no exercise
 - 2 two things Bloomberg changed. restaurant menus and smoking in public places
 - 3 one thing he tried to change. the size of sweet drinks
 - 4 Bloomberg's ideas for doing more exercise. take the stairs, not the lift

Grammar

- 7** They are different. One is a regular past simple verb, the other is an irregular past simple verb.

- 8**
- 1 did
 - 2 ate
 - 3 drove
 - 4 gave
 - 5 wrote
 - 6 had
 - 7 told
 - 8 thought

- 9**
- 1 ate
 - 2 played, went
 - 3 slept
 - 4 spent

- 5 drank
- 6 said
- 7 sat
- 8 thought

7.2

Vocabulary

1a go jogging/running

- go fishing
- play football
- play tennis
- go skiing
- go swimming
- do yoga
- go to the gym
- do athletics
- play basketball
- go cycling
- do judo

1b 1 go the gym

- 2 go cycling
- 3 play tennis
- 4 go fishing
- 5 go jogging/running
- 6 play basketball
- 7 do judo
- 8 go swimming
- 9 play football
- 10 do yoga
- 11 go skiing
- 12 do athletics

Listening

- 5
- 1 He was 100 in 2011. Students can work out his age from this.
 - 2 He's a marathon runner.
 - 3 to feel happy, to forget his past life

7a 1 – The other two are not correct because the speaker did not say these things.

7b She uses his life as an example of her main point.

- 7c** 1 T
 2 F: After he learnt to walk aged five, he had a happy life.
 3 F: His wife and two of his children died.
 4 T
 5 T

- 8b** 1 Most people know sport's good for our bodies, but it also helps our minds.
 2 Sport can make us feel relaxed and happy.
 3 He wasn't a strong child and had problems with his legs.
 4 Later he got married and had six children.
 5 Unfortunately, his wife and two of his children died.
 6 Fauja moved to London to live with one of his sons, but he wasn't happy. So, he started to go running.
 7 From 2000 to 2011 he ran eight marathons.
 8 He said marathons changed his life.

7.3

Reading

1 Possible answers

d, a, e, c, b

- 2b** 1 the beginning? First, .../Firstly, ...
 2 the middle? After that, ... Next, ... Then, ...
 3 the end? Finally, ... Lastly, ...

2c Suggested answers

First, set a goal for yourself. Then, make a timetable. Next, find a friend to exercise with you. Finally, take lots of exercise and repeat the exercise twice a day.

- 4b** 1 d
 2 b
 3 c
 4 a

Vocabulary development

- 7** 1 b
 2 a
 3 a
 4 b
 5 a
 6 b
 7 b
 8 a

- 8** 1 borrow
 2 Come
 3 looked at

- 4 bring
- 5 lend
- 6 take

7.4

Start thinking

- 1a a 2
b 1
c 3

- 2 1 People use this technology to check if a player scores a goal or not.
2 Seven cameras record the goal and look at the position of the ball. They can see if it is inside or outside the white line.

3a There are three advantages. We know this because of the list sequencers firstly, secondly, finally.

- 3b 1 The system is cheap to buy.
2 The system is never wrong. ✓
3 The computer makes a fast decision. ✓
4 People at home can disagree with the referee.
5 TV viewers can understand the decision easily. ✓

Focus on language

- 5 Microsoft made the Kinect in 2010 for the Xbox 360 for gamers who use the device to play games with their hands. Today, many athletes use camera technology like the Kinect to help them improve. They video themselves and watch how their bodies move.

There are three main advantages of camera technology. Firstly, athletes can change how they move and become faster or better. Secondly, they can change how they move and stop injuries. Thirdly/Finally, they can send the information quickly to other people in their team, for example their doctor.

7.5

Study skills

- 2a Elif reads her six-weekly reports and uses her teacher's suggestion to improve. Mubarak tries to understand the aim of every lesson and reflect on whether he has met that aim or not. If not, he finds extra work. He also uses his homework and test results to assess progress.

Speaking

2

	Mubarak	Elif
walk anywhere	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
do exercise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
have breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
have fruit and vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
have fast food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
eat chocolate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3a 1 What (*How* is also possible)

2 Me

3 too

4 you

Unit 8 Travel and transport**8.1****Vocabulary**

- 2a** 1 Do you like lying d on the beach?
 2 Do you visit h art galleries and museums?
 3 Do you ever get g lost or do you use a map?
 4 Do you like going on a a tour of the place?
 5 Do you prefer to rent c an apartment or stay in a hotel?
 6 Do you like hiking i in the mountains?
 7 Do you usually go j sightseeing?
 8 Do you like meeting f local people?
 9 Do you pack a lot of things e in your suitcase?
 10 Do you sometimes take a b day trip to another place?

Listening

- 5** go hiking to Angel Falls ✓ climb a mountain
 travel by boat ✓ take photos ✓
 go diving in the sea sit on a beach
 walk in the desert

- 6a** 1 clothes
 2 water
 3 river transport
 4 bags
 5 gift
 6 photographs
 7 questions

- 6b** 1 jacket
 2 hotel
 3 everybody
 4 friendly

Grammar

- 7a** a necessary? 2
 b not necessary? 1
 c a good idea? 4
 d a bad idea? 3

The modal verbs *have to/don't have to/should/shouldn't* tell us this.

- 7b** 1 a good idea
2 a bad idea
3 necessary
4 not necessary

8.2

Reading

1a Some of them decided to live without a car.

2b Life without a car

Last year six engineering students in Dubai changed the way they travelled around their city. For three months, three of the students used only public transport. The other three used only private transport.

Why did they do that?

Firstly, they didn't enjoy sitting in busy traffic every morning and afternoon. They wanted to know if public transport was better than travelling by car or taxi. Secondly, they needed to do research for one of their classes and present the results to the class.

What information did they record?

They wrote down information about each journey. They recorded where they went, how they travelled, how long the journey took and how much it cost. They wrote down the information at the end of the day and then looked at the results at the end of the three months.

What results did they find?

All the transport was quite cheap. Cars or taxis were easier to use than the Metro or the bus, but they were slow. The Metro was comfortable and faster than cars, taxis and buses, but it was not always direct. The students needed to walk or take a bus to the station.

Did all the students go back to their cars after the research?

No, they didn't. Two of the students use cars or a taxi all of the time. But four of the students decided to use more public transport than before because they can travel faster.

Vocabulary

6 In the photos there is a person walking, a bus, car, bike and someone getting a taxi. Other ways we can travel include coach, plane, train, tram, motorbike, lorry, ship.

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

- 7b** 1 taxi
2 bus
3 train
4 train
5 foot
6 bike
7 train
8 taxi

- 9 bus
- 10 metro

8.3

Vocabulary development

- 3 get: a bus, emails, a text message, something to eat, a taxi
take: a bus, photos, a taxi, a long time
have: fun, a shower, lunch, a sleep, something to eat, dinner, a good time

Listening

- 5a 1 past
2 present
3 present
4 past
5 past
6 present

- 5c 1 Do you have fun there?
2 How often did you have a sleep in the afternoon?
3 How many text messages do you get?
4 Did it take her a long time to learn English?
5 Do you want to get something to eat now?
6 Did he take photos yesterday?

6a by metro, bus, tram, ferry, bike

- 6b 1 *Past*
2 Past
3 Past
4 Present
5 Present
6 Past
7 Present
8 Present

- 6c 1 *No, bus*
2 Yes, great
3 Three years
4 can communicate
5 transport, food, nightlife
6 large system: 140 underground stations, buses, trams, ferries
7 yes, fantastic
8 yes, quite full

8.4**Start thinking**

3b Amfibus: 50 seats, 97 km per hour, river, tour
Dog sled: 3,500 years ago, run fast, sport, wood

4a 1 four business people
2 up to 97 km per hour on land and 15 km per hour on water
3 in 2010
4 the beautiful city streets and the Maas River

4b Amfibus: 50 seats, 97 km per hour, river, tour
Dog sled: 3,500 years ago, run fast, sport, wood

Focus on language

5a They all have silent letters.
Student A: people (o), build (u), bright (gh), hour (h), guide (u), sightseeing (gh)
Student B: scientists (c), know (k), people (o), sport (r), large (r), kilometres (r)

5c design
island
light
walk
what
wheels
who
why
listen
should

8.5**Study skills**

3 a 3
b 4
c 1
d 2

Speaking

1b Trans-Siberian Railway – train; six days and four hours
Silk Road – train, bus, car; a year
Pan-American Highway – car, bike; 4–6 months
Mekong River – boat; weeks
Cairo to Cape Town Highway – lorries, cars, motorbikes; a few weeks

A2 Student's Book answers

- 2** 1 four (Kenya, Mozambique, Zanzibar, the Seychelles)
2 six (plane, tuk-tuk, train, car, boat, motorbike)

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

4b The last syllable in the final word has the biggest stress.

- 5** 1 Would
2 about
3 can
4 think
5 Can

- 7a** After that 4
Finally 5
First 1
Next 3
Then 2

Review: Units 7 and 8

- 1**
- 1 *walk to college*
 - 2 take the stairs, not the lift
 - 3 eat lots of fruit and vegetables
 - 4 do an hour of exercise each day
 - 5 drink eight glasses of water a day
- 3**
- 1 Come
 - 2 take
 - 3 borrow
 - 4 Tell
 - 5 Look
- 4**
- do: athletics, judo, yoga
go: fishing, jogging/running, to the gym
play: basketball, football, tennis
(other): cycle, ski, swim
- 5**
- 1 Did, get/take
 - 2 Did, take
 - 3 Did, have
 - 4 Did, take
 - 5 Did, have
- 6a**
- 1 took
 - 2 took
 - 3 got
 - 4 went
 - 5 missed
 - 6 went
 - 7 took
 - 8 went
 - 9 were
 - 10 had
- come, see, walk* are not needed
transport, plane, train, rainforest, by foot
- 7**
- 1 *You have to take your shoes off before you enter the house.*
 - 2 You don't have to bow.
 - 3 You have to say hello and goodbye to each person in the house.
 - 4 You should take a gift of flowers, chocolates or fruit.
 - 5 You shouldn't be more than 30 minutes late.

Unit 9 Food and drink

9.1

Vocabulary

1a 1 lamb

2 salad

3 onions

4 bread

5 a glass of lemonade

6 noodles

7 beef

8 rice

9 sweetcorn

10 jam

11 pears

12 mushrooms

13 dates

14 olives

15 chicken

1b 1 lamb, salad, pears, onions, bread, mushrooms, chicken, dates, beef, olives, sweetcorn

2 a glass of lemonade, jam, dates, sweetcorn

3 salad, pears, onions, mushrooms, dates, olives, sweetcorn

4 possibly jam, lemonade and rice if you eat/drink too much of them

5 Students' own answers

Listening

4 1 The Qatar International Food Festival.

2 You can try food from around the world, cooked by famous chefs and listen to live music. You can eat at the Dinner in the Sky restaurant or cook barbecue food on a donut in the sea.

3 Students' own answers

5a Carla buys a Manisa kebab. Ali buys a bottle of coke.

5b bread, salad, bottle of lemonade

Grammar

7a 1 tomatoes, drinks, bottle of lemonade. Yes, they can be plural.

2 bread, salad. No, they cannot be plural; they are always in the singular form.

3 We use *some* with countable plural/uncountable nouns in a positive sentence.

4 We use *any* with countable plural/uncountable plurals nouns in a negative sentence or question.

- 7b** 1 plural
2 singular
3 *some*
4 *any*

7c Countable nouns: olives, dates, onions, a bottle of lemonade, noodles, pears, mushrooms
Uncountable nouns: lamb, salad, jam, beef, sweetcorn, rice, chicken, spinach, bread

9.2

Reading

3a Because when we buy ready-made meals or takeaway food, we don't think about what we are eating and we often eat more food than we need. When we buy ingredients, we think more carefully about what we are eating.

3b Suggested answers

- 1 People spent almost an hour preparing meals.
- 2 People spend only 27 minutes preparing meals.
- 3 don't think about what we are eating
- 4 we eat more
- 5 think more about the ingredients

5 The first speaker sounds better because he sounds more interesting. He uses better stress and intonation.

6a How much time / do people spend cooking today / compared to the past? / The answer is / not much time at all. / The average American family / spends 27 minutes a day / preparing meals. / In the 1960s, / it was nearly an hour. / And how many young people can cook? / There aren't many in the UK. / According to a survey, / 49% of 18–24 year-olds / can't boil an egg. / But is this change of cooking habits a problem?

6c French doctor Jean-Michel Cohen thinks we have quite a lot of health problems today / because not many people cook enough. / He says when we buy ready-made meals or takeaway food, / we don't think about what we're eating. / So, / we often eat a lot of food / more than we need. / But when we buy the ingredients / (for example, vegetables, / meat, / fish) / and then fry, bake or boil them, / we think more carefully / about what we are eating. / So, perhaps the answer to some of the health problems / is not 'eat less', / it's 'cook more'.

Vocabulary

8a fry, bake, boil

- 8b** 1 boil
2 fry
3 roast
4 barbecue
5 bake
6 grill
7 microwave
8 steam

9.3

Listening

- 1 a The Philippines
b Malaysia
c Singapore
d Indonesia
e Papua New Guinea

- 2 1 116 160 ✓
2 10% ✓ 20%
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ✓
4 1965 ✓ 1865
5 19.4° ✓ 19.6°
6 100% ✓ 80%
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ ✓

- 4b 1 1945
2 240
3 6,000
4 18,110
5 60%
6 9.6
7 2.7

- 5 Size from east to west: 5,120 km
Indonesians working on farms: 40 million
Climate – minimum temperature: 25°C
Climate – maximum temperature: 35°C
Rain a year: 3,175 mm
Maximum rain in mountain areas: 6,100 mm
Rice-growing country in world: the 3rd largest
Rice imports: 3 million tonnes

Vocabulary development

- 7b 1 sixteen point one degrees d 16.1°C
2 one and three quarters h $1\frac{3}{4}$
3 one metre eighty-three g 1.83 m
4 eighty-two point four per cent b 82.4%
5 the third of October twenty sixteen c 3/10/16
6 one million three hundred thousand a 1,300,000
7 minus twenty degrees e -20°C
8 four fifths f $\frac{4}{5}$

9.4

Start thinking

- 2a a Iceland
b Ethiopia

3a blueberries, seabirds, shark, yoghurt, lamb

- 3b fruit and vegetables: paragraph 3
fish: paragraph 1
meat and dairy products: paragraph 2

Focus on language

- 5a Articles: *a*, *The*
Demonstratives: *That*, *This*
Possessive adjectives: *my*, *their*
Quantifiers: *much*, *many*

- 5b Articles: *a*
Quantifiers: *a lot of*, *some*, *quite a lot*

5c a lot of, the, their

- 6a The meat is usually beef ...
... Wat with some flatbread ...
They eat a lot of this bread ...
Ethiopians also eat a lot of pasta ...
It doesn't have any taste
... many of their dishes are vegetarian.

9.5

Study skills

- 5 1 examples: veal, mutton, red meat/white meat
2 creamy
3 examples: cereal, soup
4 absolutely
5 examples: bread, fruit, flowers
6 a slice of
7 creative
8 lecturer

Speaking

- 2 Where you eat 3
The staff 5
Should other people go there? 7
The building 2
The name of the restaurant 1
The cost 6
The food 4
- 3 1 a few
2 an unusual
3 cake
4 should

Portfolio 3: A perfect pizza

- 2 1 c
- 2 a
- 3 a
- 4 c
- 5 c

- 3 1 popular
- 2 countries
- 3 Italy
- 4 mushrooms

- 4b 1 Mix flour, yeast and water together to make a dough.
- 2 Make a pizza base with the dough.
- 3 Fry some onions in olive oil.
- 4 Add some tomatoes and salt to the onions.
- 5 Cook the sauce.
- 6 Put the sauce on the pizza base.
- 7 Put some cheese on the top.
- 8 Bake for ten minutes.

Unit 10 The world around us**10.1****Listening**

- 2 • a talk by an expert? 3
• a weather forecast? 1
• someone talking about the weather on their holiday? 2

- 3a 1 cloudy
2 dry
3 rain
4 warm
5 sunny
6 hot
7 rainy
8 storms
9 windy
10 thunder
11 lightning
12 snows
13 freezing
14 icy

Vocabulary

- 4a 1 snow
2 rain
3 sunny
4 windy
5 icy/freezing
6 freezing/icy

- 4b 1 shines
2 rainy
3 wind
4 freezing/icy

7a Russia

- 7b 1 hot, wet
2 hot, wet
3 short, comfortable (summer); freezing (winter)
4 cold, dry; short, comfortable (summer); freezing (winter)

Grammar

8a They compare two things. The endings are different. See Grammar focus for more detail.

- 8b** 1 *-er, -er*
 2 *-y, -ier*
 3 *more*

- 9** 1 bigger
 2 more beautiful
 3 fatter
 4 warmer
 5 sunnier
 6 smaller
 7 more boring
 8 windier

- 10b** 1 Rome is rainier than London. T
 2 Temperatures in Turkey are higher than temperatures in Jordan. F
 3 Nights in Saudi Arabia are more comfortable than days in Saudi Arabia. T
 4 Storms in the Pacific are more dangerous than storms in the Atlantic. F
 5 The South Pole is warmer than the North Pole. F
 6 Qatar is drier than Lebanon. T

10.2**Vocabulary**

- 1** 1 Mount Kilimanjaro: Tanzania
 2 Victoria Falls: Africa
 3 Lake Baikal: Russia
 4 the Amazon: South America
 5 Phuket: Thailand
 6 Al-Hasa: Saudi Arabia

- 2b** 1 mountain
 2 waterfall, river
 3 lake
 4 rainforest
 5 islands, beaches, coast
 6 oasis

- 3** 1 north
 2 west
 3 north
 4 south
 5 east

Listening

- 6c** 1 Mount Kilimanjaro is a volcano in the north east of Tanzania.
 2 Al-Hasa is on the east coast of Saudi Arabia.
 3 Lake Baikal is a freshwater lake in the south of Siberia.

- 7a** a Al-Hasa
 b Lake Baikal
 c Kilimanjaro

- 7b** Numbers: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
 Adjectives: 3, 8

- 7c** 1 12
 2 three
 3 beautiful
 4 25
 5 1,600
 6 20
 7 5,895
 8 easy/one of the easiest

10.3**Reading**

- 3** 1 mountain vs lake; both beautiful, enjoyed ... more
 2 weather in July vs weather in February; similar
 3 autumn vs winter; is the same
 4 mornings vs evenings during the summer; more

- 4** 1 longer than three days
 2 the second group
 3 more food
 4 he was before the swim/113 kg

- 5** 1 T
 2 F: It's sometimes hotter than 50 degrees.
 3 F: He was one of the first before the storm.
 4 F: He didn't finish the first time he tried.

Vocabulary development

- 8** 1 close friends
 2 hard workers
 3 clear understanding
 4 large percentage

- 9 1 light – heavy
2 low – high
3 weak – strong
4 lowest – highest
5 light – heavy

10.4

Start thinking

3a Paragraph 1: geography

Paragraph 2: weather

- 3b 1 low mountains
2 Caspian Sea
3 Aral Seas
4 Khan Tengri Mountain
5 snow
6 Lake Balkhash
7 30°C
8 -20°C

Focus on language

4a Paragraph 1: in the south east, in the east, in the middle and west, above sea level, in the country, in the east, in the south west, on the west coast

Paragraph 2: in most parts of the country, to the mountains

10.5

Study skills

- 2 1 reading
2 reading and writing
3 reading and listening
4 pronunciation, reading, listening
5 vocabulary and grammar

Speaking

1a

	Nada	Waheed
Description of Petra	4	2, 7
People	3	3, 6
Location in Jordan	1	1
Why it was important		3
The place today	6	5, 9
Age	2	4
Why people left	5	8, 10

1b Nada, because the information was organized by time and it was therefore easier to follow.

- 2b**
- 1 ago
 - 2 later
 - 3 Before
 - 4 After
 - 5 same
 - 6 end
 - 7 Today

Review: Units 9 and 10**1 Across**

- 1 sweetcorn
- 5 olive
- 6 yoghurt
- 8 bread
- 9 rice
- 10 salad
- 13 lemonade

Down

- 1 spinach
- 2 chicken
- 3 noodles
- 4 date
- 7 onion
- 11 lamb
- 12 pear

2 Countable: olive, date, noodle, pear, onion

Uncountable: lamb, salad, sweetcorn, bread, chicken, yoghurt, spinach, lemonade

4 1 microwaving

- 2 baking
- 3 steaming
- 4 barbecuing
- 5 frying
- 6 grilling
- 7 roasting

5 Suggested answers

It's freezing/snowing/snowy in the north. It's windy and rainy in the west. There's a storm/lightning/thunder in the middle of the country. There's sun/It's sunny/It's warm in the east.

- 6 1** Russia is bigger than Canada.
2 The beach is better than the mountains.
3 A Mercedes is more expensive than an Audi.
4 June is sunnier than October.

- 8a 1** the hardest
2 the loudest
3 the most interesting
4 the oldest
5 the most expensive
6 the heaviest
7 the closest
8 the clearest

Unit 11 Working together**11.1****Vocabulary**

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

4a He thinks it is a good idea.

- 4b good for the community ✓
makes people happy ✓
do exercise
makes you happy ✓
relax more ✓
get money

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

Grammar

- 7b 1 *are*
2 *organize*
3 *not*
4 *going*
5 *to*
6 *is*
7 *going*
8 *to*

- 8 1 is, going to do
2 are going to run
3 are going to visit
4 are, going to pay for
5 isn't going to eat
6 's/is going to buy
7 're/are going to meet

- 8 Is, going to take
- 9 'm/am going to take
- 10 'm/am not going to have

11.2

Vocabulary

- 3a**
- 1 smartphone
 - 2 apps
 - 3 messages
 - 4 tablet
 - 5 website
 - 6 GPS
 - 7 email
 - 8 click
 - 9 download
 - 10 online

- 4a**
- 1 @ = at
 - 2 – = hyphen
 - 3 / = forward slash
 - 4 _ = underscore
 - 5 . = dot

4b They are going to go geocaching.

4c www.geo-cache.com/info
maddy_brown22@get-mail.co.ie

Reading

6a The purpose of the article is to give factual information about how to play a game.

6b Player 1

- 1 notebook/pen/box
- 2 hide box
- 3 upload coordinates

Player 2

- 1 get coordinates
- 2 use GPS/find box
- 3 sign/notebook
- 4 return box
- 5 share photos online

11.3**Reading**

- 4a**
- 1 adjective (adjectives come before a noun and often end with -y)
 - 2 noun (after an article and adjective)
 - 3 verb (after the verb can)
 - 4 past verb (past regular verbs end in *-ed*)
 - 5 adverb (after a verb and ends with *-ly*)
 - 6 negative adjective (begins with *un-* and comes before a noun)
- 5**
- 1 adjective – wants students to follow the rules
 - 2 noun – money people pay to the government to run the country
 - 3 adjective – frightened that something bad will happen
 - 4 adverb – all the time, without stopping
 - 5 adverb – every year
 - 6 adjective – very big
- 6b**
- 1 They give prizes to three people but more people help them.
 - 2 Sports people in individual sports have a team behind them.
- 7**
- brilliant (adj) – very clever
 award (v) – give a prize
 individual (n) – one person
 crucial (adj) – very important
 great (adj) – very good
 coach (n) – person who teaches sport
 dietician (n) – person who tells people what food to eat
 huge (adj) – very big

Vocabulary development

- 10b**
- 1 delighted
 - 2 brilliant
 - 3 awful
 - 4 tiny
- The word 'really' is stressed.

11.4**Start thinking**

- 2** It's a class forum for the teacher to give students homework.
- 3b**
- 1 what activity the student is going to try, why they want to do it, how it will help their English skills
 - 2 Student's own answer
 - 3 She likes it, she thinks it's great.
 - 4 Student's own answer

Focus on language

4b Merve is more informal with Abdullah, her classmate. Abdullah is more polite with his teacher.

5a No, the student doesn't sound friendly. There are no contractions and no beginning or personal ending to the message.

11.5**Study skills**

1 The app on the top is an online dictionary. The app on the bottom is an online translator.

3a 1 trip: a journey to a place and back (n); catch your foot on something and nearly fall (v)

2 iron: a hard strong metal (n); an electrical instrument with a flat, heated bottom used to smooth clothes (n); to use an iron to make clothes smooth

3 fall: autumn (US English, n); drop down towards the ground (v); become lower or less (v)

4 lie: something said or written that is not true (n); say or write something you know is not true; (v) to be in a horizontal position (v)

5 tie: a long, thin piece of cloth worn around the neck (n); fasten something in position with rope or string (v)

6 close: shut (v); near (adj)

4a 1 close

2 tie

3 fall

4 trip

5 lie

6 iron

4c Online dictionary: advantages – lots of information, improves your reading in English; problems – not easy to use at first; needs practice

Translator: advantages – easy to use/fast; problems – not always correct word, not a lot of information, e.g. example sentence

Speaking

1 1 Students' own answers

2 All of them are possible, but family life and free time activities are less likely.

2a 1 Do I do my homework well?

2 What's your strongest skill in English?

3 How can I improve my speaking?

4 What's your weakest skill?

5 Are you happy with your progress?

2b Teacher: 2, 4, 5

Student: 1, 3

3a 1 Do I do my homework well?

2 What's your strongest skill in English? ✓

A2 Student's Book answers

- 3 How can I improve my speaking? ✓
- 4 What's your weakest skill? ✓
- 5 Are you happy with your progress? ✓

- 3b**
- 1 reading and writing
 - 2 speaking
 - 3 is
 - 4 reading and speaking

- 4a**
- 1 Um
 - 2 Well
 - 3 good question
 - 4 Let me think

Unit 12 Culture and the arts**12.1****Reading****2a Killy Kilford**

What is his/her kind of art? painter

What condition does he/she have? synaesthesia

How do we know he/she is successful in his work? painted pieces of live music art with famous musicians; exhibitions; worked with fashion designers

What other things has he/she done in his/her life? painted happy phrases around New York City

2b H el ene Grimaud

What is his/her kind of art? pianist

What condition does he/she have? synaesthesia

How do we know he/she is successful in his work? won awards and played around the world

What other things has he/she done in his/her life? written books; worked with wildlife charities; opened a home for wolves

2c Possible answers

Both artists have synaesthesia. Both have been successful in their work. Kilford is a painter. Grimaud is a pianist. Grimaud has won awards and is interested in animals.

Grammar

3b 1 *have/has*

2 *have/has*

3 *hasn't*

3c Student A: has not only painted

Student B: has won, has played, has not written, has written, has worked

4 1 has given

2 has won

3 has written

4 hasn't/has not seen

5 has learnt

6 have said

7 has been

5a He has won prizes, competitions, written music. He is blind but he has learnt how to play by listening to the music.

Vocabulary

6 1 Selima

2 Firas

3 Firas, Selima, G ul

- 4 Firas, Gül
- 5 Selima

- 7 go: *to the cinema*, to the opera, to the theatre, to a music festival, to art galleries, to a hip hop/classical music concert
 see: *a film/movie*, a musical, a play
 play: *the guitar*, in a band, an instrument
 have: *music/painting/dancing/drawing lessons*

12.2

Vocabulary

- 2a
- 1 horror films
 - 2 romance films
 - 3 comedies
 - 4 dramas
 - 5 action films
 - 6 science-fiction films
 - 7 animations
 - 8 musicals

- 4 *The Hunger Games*

Listening

- 6b
- 1 It's a black-and-white, silent film.
 - 2 They didn't know it was silent when they bought their tickets.

- 8b
- 1 five
 - 2 Have they ever left the cinema early?
 - 3 research
 - 4 no

- 9
- 1 Yes: Life's too short if it's bad.
 - 2 No: have to watch whole film to know if it's good or bad
 - 3 Yes: last summer; beautiful day and boring film
 - 4 No: paid money and rude to other people watching

- 10b
- 1 left
 - 2 wanted
 - 3 went
 - 4 walked
 - 5 fallen

12.3

Vocabulary development

1a *been, run, met, written* are all in the present perfect simple tense. They refer to a past experience without reference to a specific time period.

went, ran, met, wrote are all in the past simple tense as they refer to specific past time periods that are finished.

2b

Rule	Past simple	Past participle
1 No change	met	met
2 A vowel changes	ran	run
3 Extra syllable	wrote	written
4 Different word	went	been

3a

Rule	Past simple	Past participle
1 No change	heard, won	heard, won
2 A vowel changes	began, grew, drank	begun, grown, drunk
3 Extra syllable	woke, broke, drove, ate, gave	woken, broken, driven, eaten, given
4 Different word	was, were	been, gone

Listening

- 4**
- 1 opened
 - 2 've opened
 - 3 's sung
 - 4 sang
 - 5 've met
 - 6 met

- 6c**
- 1 *have seen*
 - 2 have heard
 - 3 has made
 - 4 's sold
 - 5 produced
 - 6 made

- 7 have become
- 8 have made

- 7
- 1 I've (never) heard
 - 2 She's recorded
 - 3 She's (also) had
 - 4 She's been
 - 5 She's visited
 - 6 India celebrated
 - 7 She sang
 - 8 watched

- 8
- 1 a playback singer
 - 2 She's recorded a lot of songs for Bollywood films.
 - 3 Students' own answers

12.4

Start thinking

- 2b
- 1 calligraphy
 - 2 Asia, the Middle East, Western cultures
 - 3 a pen or brush
 - 4 5,000 years ago in Egypt
 - 5 They have written books, religious texts, stories, poems and added words to paintings.
 - 6 We can see it in graphic design in the street and online.

Focus on language

- 3 usually (middle), over 5,000 years ago (end), Later (beginning), In the 7th century (beginning), Throughout history (beginning), Today (beginning)
- 4
- 1 over 5,000 years ago
 - 2 Later/In the 7th century/Throughout history/Today
 - 3 usually
- 5
- 1 ... have never drawn ...
 - 2 ... from Iraq in the 7th century.
 - 3 correct
 - 4 correct
 - 5 ... always learnt ...
 - 6 ... popular for hundreds of years.

Review and revise

- 8b You can buy modern art on T-shirts.

It does not link to the sentence before it or after it. The sentence before it and after it link well once this sentence has been taken out.

12.5**Study skills**

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

Speaking

- 1**
- customs
 - music
 - art
 - food
 - sport
 - language
 - clothes
 - nature ✓
 - dance

- 3**
- 1 Irish dancing
 - 2 social dance – in groups; step dance – with fast legs and arms/bodies that don't move
 - 3 It is a part of Irish culture and history. It goes together with Irish music. It brings people together. It's popular around the world.

- 4**
- 1 weddings, festivals
 - 2 families, friends, neighbours
 - 3 learn to work in a group
 - 4 Brazil, Kenya, Russia and the United Arab Emirates

Review: Units 11 and 12**1 Suggested answers**

- 1 *Look after their daughter.*
- 2 Help him with his homework.
- 3 Organize a football match.
- 4 Give money to charity.
- 5 Teach her some English.

- 2**
- 1 'm (not) going to write
 - 2 are (not) going to go/travel
 - 3 is (not) going to see/watch
 - 4 is (not) going to give
 - 5 'm (not) going to take
 - 6 are (not) going to visit/see

4 Suggested answers

- 1 *To get directions to a place.*
- 2 To go from one place to another.
- 3 To make calls/send messages/go online.
- 4 To play games.
- 5 to find/look up/check the meaning of a word.

- 5a**
- 1 have/haven't been
 - 2 has/hasn't been
 - 3 have/haven't cooked
 - 4 has/hasn't met
 - 5 has/hasn't won

- 6a**
- 1 science-fiction
 - 2 animation
 - 3 comedy
 - 4 action film

- 7**
- 1 learnt
 - 2 won
 - 3 was
 - 4 has talked
 - 5 have shown
 - 6 has travelled

Portfolio 4: The Grand Canyon

- 1**
- 1 It's the Grand Canyon. It's in Arizona in the USA.
 - 2 You can see a beautiful view of orange cliffs and a river running through it.
 - 3 Students' own answers
 - 4 Students' own answers
- 3**
- 1 F: It's in the south-west.
 - 2 T
 - 3 F: Very few travel there.
 - 4 T
- 4**
- 1 has
 - 2 south
 - 3 history
 - 4 drier
 - 5 cleanest
 - 6 helicopter

Communication activities**Lesson 1.2, exercise 7b (page 171, all students)**

- 1 parent
half-sister
- 3 uncle
- 4 aunt
- 5 cousin
- 6 great grandfather
- 7 grandson
- 8 granddaughter
- 9 stepson
- 10 daughter-in-law
- 11 nephew
- 12 niece

Lesson 2.4, exercise 7 (page 172, all students)

They go out for a meal. (paragraph 3)
 Korean students get up between 6 and 7 a.m. (paragraph 2)
 Korean school students study very hard. (paragraph 2)
 breakfast (paragraph 2)
 friends (paragraph 3)

Lesson 3.1, exercise 9 (page 173, Student A)

Where do you work?	At a food company
Why do you check the food?	To check that it looks and tastes good.
How often do you taste food?	Many times a day.
What do you need in your free time?	A lot of exercise.
Why do you need this?	Because food tasters eat more than usual.

Lesson 3.1, exercise 9 (page 174, Student B)

Where do you work?	At home or in an office.
What do you do every day?	Watch programmes.
Why do you count the brands?	For advertising companies.
When do you work?	Office hours.
How often do you watch TV after work?	Not often.

Lesson 3.5, exercise 5 (page 175, Student A)

- 1 Why do you want to be a Student Representative?
 What skills do you have?
 Are you free on Wednesday afternoons?
 Do you have any questions?

- 2 How many hours does a Student Representative work? Two hours a week.
What day is the meeting every month? Monday.

Lesson 3.5, exercise 5 (page 176, Student B)

- 1 Why do you want to be a Student Representative?
What skills do you have?
Are you free on Wednesday afternoons?
Do you have any questions?
- 2 How many hours does a Student Representative work? Two hours a week.
What day is the meeting every month? Monday.

Lesson 4.5, Speaking, exercise 4 (page 177, all students)

- 1 big
- 2 600
- 3 fantastic
- 4 friends
- 5 designer
- 6 long
- 7 usually
- 8 good

Lesson 5.1, exercise 11 (page 177, Student A)

- 1 *What's the shop selling?*
- 2 *What's the old man buying?*
- 3 *Is the young woman sitting on a chair?*
- 4 *What's the old woman wearing?*
- 5 *Is the shop assistant reading a book?*
- 6 *Are the children playing?*
- 7 *What's the young man wearing?*
- 8 *What's the old woman eating?*

Lesson 5.1, exercise 11 (page 178, Student B)

- 1 *Is the old man paying with a credit card?*
- 2 *What's the young man drinking?*
- 3 *What's the young woman wearing?*
- 4 *What's the young woman carrying?*
- 5 *Are the young man and the young woman talking?*
- 6 *What's the boy wearing?*
- 7 *What's the man next-door doing?*
- 8 *What's the girl wearing?*

Lesson 6.1, exercise 6a (page 178, Student A)

- 1 1 returned
 - 2 called
 - 3 worked
 - 4 looked
 - 5 noticed
 - 6 thanked
- 3 Adam Woldemarim worked as a taxi driver in Las Vegas.
One night, he finished work at 2 a.m. and started to clean his cab.
When he looked between the seats he noticed a bag.
He opened it and there was a large amount of money – over \$200,000!
He returned the money to his boss who called the owner of the bag.
The owner was very happy when he collected his lost money.
He thanked Adam and gave him \$2,000.
Adam decided to send some of the money to his family in Ethiopia.

Lesson 6.1, exercise 6a (page 180, Student B)

- 1 1 opened
 - 2 decided
 - 3 collected
 - 4 finished
 - 5 started
- 3 Adam Woldemarim worked as a taxi driver in Las Vegas.
One night, he finished work at 2 a.m. and started to clean his cab.
When he looked between the seats he noticed a bag.
He opened it and there was a large amount of money – over \$200,000!
He returned the money to his boss who called the owner of the bag.
The owner was very happy when he collected his lost money.
He thanked Adam and gave him \$2,000.
Adam decided to send some of the money to his family in Ethiopia.

Lesson 6.4, exercise (page 179, Student B)

- O has \$4.6 billion
- O Zhang Yin
- W owns paper companies in China and US
- F married doctor 1990
- O born Guangdong, 1957
- W moved to US in 1990. Started second paper company
- W 1985 – started first paper company in Hong Kong
- W returned Hong Kong 1995. New paper company

Lesson 7.3, exercise 9 (page 186, all students)

- 2 ~~come~~ go
- 3 ~~looking at~~ watching
- 4 ~~say~~ tell
- 5 ~~lend~~ borrow

Lesson 8.4, exercise 3a (page 180, Student B)

- 4a**
- 1 3,500 years ago
 - 2 people in Canada, Norway and Alaska, and tourists
 - 3 wood and plastic
 - 4 people sit or stand on it and a team of dogs pull it

Lesson 9.3, exercise 9 (page 182, Student A)

- 1**
- 1 What is the population?
 - 2 What per cent live in the biggest city?
 - 3 What is the maximum and minimum temperature every year?
 - 4 How high is the highest mountain?
 - 5 When is Independence Day?
- 3**
- Population 99,000,000
 Percent living in biggest city (Quezon) 2.00%
 Temperature Max = 28°C Min = 16°C
 Highest mountain 2,954 m (called Mount Apo)
 Important day 12/06 (Independence Day)

Lesson 9.3, exercise 9 (page 184, Student B)

- 1**
- 1 What is the population?
 - 2 What per cent live in the biggest city?
 - 3 What is the maximum and minimum temperature every year?
 - 4 How high is the highest mountain?
 - 5 When is an important day?
- 3**
- 1 30,000,000
 - 2 3.00%
 - 3 Max = 38°C Min = 15°C
 - 4 4,095 m (called Mount Kinabalu)
- 31/08 (Hari Merdeka – National Day)

Lesson 10.4, exercise 4b (page 183, all students)

- 1 in the west and north
- 2 near the town of Kasserine

- 3 In the south
- 4 just south of the salt lakes
- 5 on the Mediterranean Sea
- 6 in the south

Lesson 12.1, exercise 2a (page 187, Student B)

2a H el ene Grimaud

What is his/her kind of art? pianist

What condition does he/she have? synaesthesia

How do we know he/she is successful in his work? won awards and played around the world

What other things has he/she done in his/her life? written books; worked with wildlife charities;
opened a home for wolves

2b Killy Kilford

What is his/her kind of art? painter

What condition does he/she have? synaesthesia

How do we know he/she is successful in his work? painted pieces of live music art with famous musicians;
exhibitions; worked with fashion designers

What other things has he/she done in his/her life? painted happy phrases around New York City

2c Possible answers

Both artists have synaesthesia. Both have been successful in their work. Kilford is a painter.

Grimaud is a pianist.

Grimaud has won awards and is interested in animals.

Grammar reference 1.1

- 1**
- 1 *am, I'm*
 - 2 *is, She's*
 - 3 *are, They're*
 - 4 *are, You're*
 - 5 *is, It's*
- 2**
- 1 *A Are you Russian? B No, I'm not.*
 - 2 *A Is your name Ben? OR Is Ben your name? B Yes, it is.*
 - 3 *A Am I late for class? B Yes, you are.*
 - 4 *A Are they British? B No, they're American.*
- 3**
- 1 *Is; Yes, he is.*
 - 2 *Are; No, I'm not.*
 - 3 *Am; No, you aren't.*
 - 4 *Is; Yes, it is.*
 - 5 *Are; Yes, we are.*
- 4**
- A Hi, my name's Luigi. 1*
- A No, I'm Italian. Where are you from? 3*
- B Hi, I'm Asli. Are you from Spain? 2*
- A Oh good! 7*
- B Yes, they are, and the teacher is nice. 6*
- A Yes, I am. It's my first day. Are the students friendly? 5*
- B I'm from Istanbul in Turkey. Are you a student in this class? 4*
- B OK! Let me introduce you to my friends. 8*

Grammar reference 1.2

- 1**
- 1 's
 - 2 '
 - 3 's
 - 4 's
 - 5 '
 - 6 's
 - 7 '
- 3**
- 1 *I'm*
 - 2 *is*
 - 3 *its*
 - 4 *child's*
 - 5 *are*

- 6 their
- 7 Our
- 8 names
- 9 mother's
- 10 father's
- 11 husband's

Grammar reference 2.1

- 1**
- 1 *work*
 - 2 takes
 - 3 have
 - 4 relaxes
 - 5 read
 - 6 wash
- 2**
- 1 doesn't
 - 2 doesn't
 - 3 don't
 - 4 have
 - 5 always eat
 - 6 doesn't often
- 3**
- 1 *You don't need perfect eyesight.*
 - 2 works hard
 - 3 doesn't stop for a break at lunchtime
 - 4 don't watch films on Fridays
 - 5 agree with me
 - 6 exercise a lot
 - 7 doesn't rain every day
 - 8 change our clothes every day
 - 9 doesn't feel good in the morning
 - 10 sleep for eight hours a night

Grammar reference 2.2

- 1**
- 1 *We often go to the beach.*
 - 2 He always makes a big dinner.
 - 3 They sometimes visit other islands.
 - 4 You usually work in the lab.
 - 5 I never listen to music at work.
 - 6 It hardly ever rains on the island.
- 2**
- 1 *studies*
 - 2 goes
 - 3 usually
 - 4 works
 - 5 enjoy
 - 6 finishes
 - 7 has
 - 8 listen
 - 9 never
 - 10 hardly

Grammar reference 3.1

- 1**
- 1 *Why*
 - 2 *How*
 - 3 *Where*
 - 4 *When*
 - 5 *Who*
 - 6 *Why*
 - 7 *Who*
- 2**
- 1 *What does*
 - 2 *Why do*
 - 3 *Who does*
 - 4 *When do/What time do*
 - 5 *How often do*
 - 6 *What do*
 - 7 *Where do*
 - 8 *Who do*
 - 9 *Why does*
 - 10 *When does*

Grammar reference 3.2

- 1**
- 1 *d*
 - 2 *c*
 - 3 *b*
 - 4 *a*
- 2**
- 2 *Do, I don't*
 - 3 *Is, he is*
 - 4 *Does, it doesn't*
 - 5 *Do, we don't*
- 3**
- 1 *Are*
 - 2 *am*
 - 3 *Do*
 - 4 *Do*
 - 5 *do*
 - 6 *Do*
 - 7 *Is*
 - 8 *'s/is*

Grammar reference 4.1

- 1**
- 1 *Is there*
 - 2 There are
 - 3 Is there
 - 4 Are there
 - 5 There aren't
 - 6 There is
- 2**
- 1 *Yes, there is.*
 - 2 No, there aren't.
 - 3 Yes, there are.
 - 4 Yes, there are.
 - 5 No, there aren't.
- 3**
- 1 *there is*
 - 2 There aren't
 - 3 There are
 - 4 There is
 - 5 There are
 - 6 there is
 - 7 there are
 - 8 There aren't
 - 9 There aren't
 - 10 there is

Grammar reference 4.2

- 1**
- 1 *an*
 - 2 a
 - 3 the
 - 4 the
 - 5 –
 - 6 –
- 2**
- 1 *a*
 - 2 the
 - 3 the
 - 4 –
 - 5 a
 - 6 a
 - 7 a
 - 8 a
 - 9 the
 - 10 –
- 3a**
- 1 Do you live in a house or flat? Is your house or flat big or small?
 - 2 Is your bedroom on the ground floor or first floor? Do you share your bedroom with someone?

- 3 Is there a supermarket near your home? Is the supermarket expensive?
- 4 Is there a building opposite your home? Is the building big?
- 5 Is there a park near your home? Is the park nice?

Grammar reference 5.1

- 1**
- 1 *Are; Yes, I am.*
 - 2 Am; No, you aren't.
 - 3 Are; No, they aren't.
 - 4 Does; Yes, she does.
 - 5 Is; No, it isn't.
 - 6 Does; Yes, he does.
- 2**
- 1 's wearing
 - 2 'm working
 - 3 aren't taking
 - 4 never play
 - 5 are you running
 - 6 's starting
- 3**
- 1 *are you doing*
 - 2 'm visiting
 - 3 lives
 - 4 'm staying
 - 5 does your sister do
 - 6 works
 - 7 are you doing
 - 8 'm learning
 - 9 are you learning
 - 10 'm waiting
 - 11 's wearing
 - 12 talking

Grammar reference 5.2

- 1**
- 1 *A Can, B can't*
 - 2 A Can B you can
 - 3 A Could B I couldn't
 - 4 A Could B I could
 - 5 A Can B she can

Grammar reference 6.1

- 1 1 *The hotel room included breakfast yesterday.*
2 I posted our letters last Monday.
3 We waited for my sister for 20 minutes.
4 I wanted a new laptop last week.
5 They visited my uncle in May 2013.

- 2 1 *worked*
2 happened
3 noticed
4 waited
5 walked
6 asked
7 showed
8 stayed
9 shouted
10 wanted
11 looked
12 opened
13 changed
14 closed
15 walked

Grammar reference 6.2

- 1 1 *Where were*
2 Who was
3 When was
4 What was
5 Why were
6 Why was

- 2 1 *was*
2 was
3 was
4 was
5 were
6 were
7 were
8 was
9 was
10 weren't

- 3 1 *Were you hungry this morning?*
2 Were you a good student at school?
3 Was your partner late for class today?
4 Was your teacher at work yesterday?

- 5 Were your school friends from the same town as you?
- 6 Where were you at seven o'clock last night?

Grammar reference 7.1

- 1**
- 1 *slept*
 - 2 *went*
 - 3 *ate*
 - 4 *chose*
 - 5 *left*
 - 6 *told*
 - 7 *did*
 - 8 *lent*

- 2**
- 1 *went*
 - 2 *chose*
 - 3 *swam*
 - 4 *did*
 - 5 *had*
 - 6 *met*

- 3**
- 1 *got*
 - 2 *drank*
 - 3 *drove*
 - 4 *took*
 - 5 *ate*
 - 6 *sat*
 - 7 *went*
 - 8 *watched*
 - 9 *was*
 - 10 *started*
 - 11 *swam*
 - 12 *ran*
 - 13 *went*
 - 14 *lost*

Grammar reference 7.2

- 1**
- 1 *didn't think*
 - 2 *didn't make*
 - 3 *didn't put*
 - 4 *didn't say*
 - 5 *didn't bring*
 - 6 *didn't pay*

- 2**
- 1 *won*
 - 2 *didn't win*
 - 3 *didn't stay*
 - 4 *moved*
 - 5 *lived*
 - 6 *didn't work*

- 7 didn't earn
- 8 visited
- 9 brought
- 10 came
- 11 didn't live
- 12 didn't speak
- 13 said

Grammar reference 8.1

- 1**
- 1 have to
 - 2 don't have to
 - 3 has to
 - 4 have to
 - 5 don't have to
- 2**
- 1 *You should drink bottled water in Vietnam.*
 - 2 doesn't have to buy a ticket
 - 3 doesn't have to wear a coat
 - 4 shouldn't drive fast in the rain
 - 5 have to study mathematics
- 3**
- 1 *has to*
 - 2 have to
 - 3 have to
 - 4 doesn't have to
 - 5 have to
 - 6 shouldn't
 - 7 should

Grammar reference 8.2

- 1**
- 1 g
 - 2 c
 - 3 f
 - 4 b
 - 5 h
 - 6 d
 - 7 a
 - 8 e
- 2**
- 1 *What did Marco eat?*
 - 2 *Where did John go?*
 - 3 *Who did he meet?*
 - 4 *When did you start?*
 - 5 *How far did she hike?*
- 3**
- 1 *did*
 - 2 did
 - 3 see/watch
 - 4 Did
 - 5 What
 - 6 Why
 - 7 have
 - 8 didn't

Grammar reference 9.1

- 1**
- 1 any meat
 - 2 olives
 - 3 spoon
 - 4 money
 - 5 vegetable
 - 6 oranges

- 2**
- 1 *some*
 - 2 any
 - 3 any
 - 4 a
 - 5 any
 - 6 some

- 3**
- 1 *two*, a
 - 2 a, an
 - 3 two
 - 4 Two, a
 - 5 a

- 4**
- 1 *some*
 - 2 some
 - 3 any
 - 4 some
 - 5 some
 - 6 any
 - 7 a
 - 8 some

Grammar reference 9.2

- 1**
- 1 *many*
 - 2 much/a lot of
 - 3 much
 - 4 a lot of
 - 5 many

- 2**
- 1 *many*
 - 2 many
 - 3 much
 - 4 a lot
 - 5 a lot
 - 6 many
 - 7 None
 - 8 many
 - 9 much

- 10 much
- 11 no
- 12 many
- 13 much
- 14 many
- 15 a lot

Grammar reference 10.1

- 1**
- 1 *icier*
 - 2 dirtier
 - 3 worse
 - 4 more dangerous
 - 5 foggier
- 2**
- 1 *The sun is brighter than the moon.*
 - 2 Canada is bigger than the UK.
 - 3 Cooking is more difficult than eating.
 - 4 Planes are faster than trains.
 - 5 August is windier than July.
- 3**
- 1 *more famous*
 - 2 warmer
 - 3 drier
 - 4 colder
 - 5 further
 - 6 icier
 - 7 windier
 - 8 longer
 - 9 shorter
 - 10 more beautiful

Grammar reference 10.2

- 1**
- 1 *the best*
 - 2 in
 - 3 the tallest
 - 4 in
 - 5 the largest
 - 6 in
 - 7 more interesting
 - 8 than
 - 9 older
 - 10 than
 - 11 more beautiful
 - 12 than
 - 13 the most beautiful
 - 14 the most expensive
 - 15 hotter
 - 16 than
 - 17 more comfortable
 - 18 than
 - 19 worse
 - 20 than

- 2a** 1 *The nearest*
2 The cheapest
3 The best
4 The oldest
5 The most interesting
6 The busiest

Grammar reference 11.1

- 1**
- 1 *Are you going to make*
 - 2 My friends are going to help
 - 3 Is he going to plant
 - 4 I'm going to run
 - 5 Are they going to have
 - 6 I'm not going to work
 - 7 We're not going to play
 - 8 She isn't going to learn
- 2**
- 1 *'m going to repair*
 - 2 's going to start
 - 3 are going to rent
 - 4 are, going to eat
 - 5 is, going to sell
 - 6 Is, going to teach
 - 7 isn't going to come
 - 8 'm not going to have

Grammar reference 11.2

- 1**
- 1 *to save*
 - 2 to book
 - 3 to see
 - 4 to make
 - 5 to invite
 - 6 to tell
- 2**
- 1 *We went to Malaysia to go sightseeing.*
 - 2 we sometimes went to the town centre to use the internet café
 - 3 I went to the café to email my sister
 - 4 I walked around to look for another café
 - 5 I went in to ask them if they had the internet
 - 6 his wife went to the front of the restaurant to close the front door
 - 7 I took the statues to the shop to sell them.

Grammar reference 12.1

- 1** 1 *She's become*
2 've drawn
3 hasn't opened
4 've taken
- 2** 1 *give, given*
2 put, put
3 drink, drunk
4 go, gone or been
- 3** 1 *'s been*
2 haven't seen
3 've/have swum
4 've/have organized
- 4** 1 *have always loved*
2 've/have had
3 ('ve/have) played
4 've/have won
5 've/have written
6 's/has given
7 has earned
8 've/have been

Grammar reference 12.2

- 1** 1 *Have you ever been*
2 went
3 Did you enjoy
4 did you go
5 went
6 've never been
7 've watched
- 2** 1 *'ve been*
2 saw
3 walked
4 took
5 swam
6 have done
7 ever eaten
8 drank
9 has lost