

OUTCOMES PRE-INTERMEDIATE

Student's Book Answer Key

Unit 1

Opener (page 7)

1 Possible answer:

Work with your students' answers. Possible suggestions for the person's job include explorer, surveyor or archaeologist. Students may suggest he is looking for water, planning a building project or doing geographical research.

Good: he can travel, be outside in the open air, see interesting places, do important work (perhaps).

Bad: he might have to travel too much, be away from home for a long time, and work long hours in hostile conditions.

Questions: What do you do? What's the most

exciting part of your job? Why do you do your job? Who do you work with? Do you enjoy your job?

What do you do? (pages 8 and 9)

1 (left to right, top to bottom)

photographer, pilot, politician,
nurse, engineer, soldier,
journalist, actor, lawyer

Jobs not in the photos:

police officer – wears a uniform, stops crime

sales manager – sells products for a

company, other people work for him / her

scientist – does experiments, works in a
laboratory, wears a white coat (e.g. Einstein,
Newton)

2 actor, engineer, journalist, lawyer, nurse, photographer, pilot, police officer, politician, sales manager, scientist, soldier

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

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

8 Conversation 1

1 So what you do?

2 Where do you work?

4 And do you enjoy it?

5 What're the hours like?

Conversation 2

1 So what do you do?

3 So how long have you worked there?

6 So do you get on with the other people you
work with?

9 Conversation 1

1 I'm an engineer.

2 Well, I travel around quite a lot, actually.

4 Yeah, it's great. I don't really mind the
travelling and the money's good.

5 I usually work quite long hours. I mean, I
often do a sixty-hour week.

Conversation 2

1 I work for a small company back in Korea,
but I'm actually a student at the moment.

3 About two years now.

6 We get on OK, but it can be difficult
sometimes because I'm the boss's daughter.

11 PS: 2, 4, 5, 7

PC: 1, 3, 6

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

1 what do you do?

2 How's your job going at the moment? ...
We're working

3 do you start, I usually leave, get up

4 is doing

5 I'm looking

6 I'm doing

12 1 a run b 'm running

2 a try b 's trying

3 a 'm waiting b wait

4 a 'm doing b do

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

1 Are your friends staying in a hotel or with
you?

2 I sometimes cycle to work.

3 (correct)

4 Karen knows the guy who owns that
restaurant.

5 We aren't getting much work at the
moment, unfortunately.

6 (correct)

Time management (Pages 10-11)

- 2** Good things to do: 3 (make a list); 5 (prioritise); 10 (take a break); some students may argue that 9 is a good thing
- 3** Possible answers
1 Martin: answer emails, meet a customer, appointment with the dentist, give and prepare a presentation, attend a training session on time management
Tula: write something for marketing, attend a training session on time management
2 Rachel: hang the clothes outside and sort out her room (according to Mum); study for a test, finish a project, meet Jane (according to Rachel)
- 4** Possible answers
The suggestion is that Martin and Rachel's mother organise their time quite well. Martin has a lot to do and seems to be planning ahead. Tula and Rachel do not organise their time well: they leave things to the last minute, get distracted by others, forget things; Rachel wastes time watching TV.
- 5** 1 finding it difficult
2 by the way
3 the sales staff
4 waste of time
5 a couple of
6 Can you hang
7 change your priorities
8 get paid for
- 7** 1 present
2 future
3 present
4 future
5 future
6 future
7 future
8 present / generally true
9 future
10 present / generally true

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 What are you doing on Saturday?
I'm meeting a friend.
- 2 Is your boyfriend coming to the party tomorrow?
He has to work late.
- 3 Are you busy this afternoon?

I've got several appointments with clients.

- 4 We're going to Italy in the summer.
How long are you staying there?
- 5 There's a meeting later ... Are you going?
I don't need to go.

- 10** 1 job
2 staff
3 interview
4 training
5 meeting
6 priority
7 contract
8 project

11 Possible answers

- 1 get / find a job, a full-time / temporary / demanding job
2 join the staff, medical / teaching / office staff, a member of staff
- 3 give an interview, an interview with, call somebody for an interview
- 4 receive training, job training
- 5 a meeting on / about, hold / attend a meeting
- 6 have a priority, a high priority
- 7 break a contract, a full-time contract
- 8 start / finish a project, an important project, a construction project

All work, no pay (pages 12-13)

- 2** Possible answers
housewife or househusband; childcare; looking after the elderly; working with young people; charity fundraising; voluntary work overseas; working for a campaign group; looking after the environment (e.g. clearing litter); working in local politics; getting work experience as a young person; working for a club or society (organising activities, etc.)

3 Claudia

- 1 works in public relations
2 needed work experience
3 not happy / frustrated / feels exploited
4 is looking for a new job

Jerome

- 1 works as a doctor
2 was bored / wanted a change
3 is very happy, having the best time of his life
4 is planning to stay

Sulochana

- 1 is working for an organisation for women's rights
 - 2 wants women to get paid for housework
 - 3 doesn't mind
 - 4 plans to start a website and is thinking of going on strike
- 5
- 1 Sulochana (see example in the Student's Book)
 - 2 Sulochana (her organisation is thinking of going on strike)
 - 3 Claudia (public relations is a competitive area, a lot of people want to work there)
 - 4 Jerome (got bored after he retired) or Claudia (she was only doing boring jobs)
 - 5 Sulochana (this is what she is campaigning for for women)
 - 6 Jerome (people in Sierra Leone have a positive attitude)
 - 7 Claudia (making coffee is the sort of job she was doing at first)
 - 8 Sulochana (women play an important role in building the nation)
 - 9 Jerome (is advising doctors on how to improve services)
 - 10 Claudia (is organising distribution of a new German film)
 - 11 Jerome (his contract ends in three months)
 - 12 Claudia (feels the company is exploiting her)
- 7
- 1 'm ... advising
 - 2 'm doing, I'm teaching
 - 3 'm organising
 - 4 're negotiating
 - 5 'm ... doing
 - 6 'm working on
 - 7 'm installing
 - 8 'm attending, 'm giving
- 8 Possible answers
- 1 teach (somebody) how to cook / how to drive
 - 2 organise a conference / a meeting
 - 3 do research on a new drug / the causes of something
 - 4 install software / a new bathroom
 - 5 give a talk on a new product / on their research

Unit 2

Opener (page 15)

1 Possible answers

Work with your students' answers. The photo shows a shop assistant in an old-fashioned clothes shop serving a young, teenage customer who is being measured for a suit or jacket. The young boy seems to be feeling nervous and is trying to be serious. His mother looks amused but proud.

Things they might say: Can I help you? You look good / smart. Is this the right size?

Does it fit / suit me? Do you have this jacket in another colour?

You can see the following in the photo: suit, shoes, shirt, trainers, jeans (on shelves in the background).

Where did you get it? (pages 16-17)

1 1 quality, lasted

2 thick, keep

3 fit, uncomfortable

4 complicated, follow

5 comfortable, lie

6 wear, smart

7 suit, dark

8 light, carry

9 designed, unique

2 Possible answers

1 leather / wool; other materials: cotton, silk

2 because you got fatter / grew taller / it got smaller in the wash (shrank)
Give it to someone / throw it away / sell it on eBay

3 shoes / a table or other furniture / a meeting or film

4 a woolly hat / a thick coat / a cup of tea / hot food, keep you cool

5 bright / light colours

6 gold / silver (metal)

7 for work / for an interview / for a wedding

8 because it has lots of buttons / lots of functions / long instructions

4 1 a new camera (good quality / lots of functions but not too complicated / light)

2 earrings (old / second hand)

3 a jacket (second hand / warm / thick / wool / only £15)

5 You can buy second-hand things in charity shops, jumble sales, markets, car boot sales and online through websites that specialise in second-hand goods. Buying electronic goods (computers, etc.) second-hand may be a bad idea because you don't know if they will work and often they are out of date.

Many people buy second-hand cars because new ones are very expensive. Kids grow out of clothes quickly, so buying second-hand clothes is a popular option, but some people don't like the idea of wearing clothes that once belonged to other people.

Books are commonly sold second-hand.

6 1 -ed 3 did 5 weren't
2 go, get 4 didn't

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

1 1 did you do 2 stayed 3 spent

2 1 Did you get 2 bought 3 did they have
4 were

3 1 Did you have 4 did you go 7 paid
2 was 5 Was it 8 didn't say
3 went 6 told 9 was

8 Possible answers

1 Did you have anything nice?

Where did you go?

2 How old were you?

Did you do anything to celebrate?

3 Where (abouts) did you go exactly?

When did you get back?

4 What did you do before?

Why did you leave?

5 Did they win?

How much were the tickets?

10 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

1 I didn't **see** anything

2 Where did you **get** them?

3 What did he say?

4 (correct)

5 and I **did** too

6 I **broke** a glass

7 after we **left**

8 Why **weren't** you

9 neither did I.

10 when I **took** it out

12 1 I love your ring. Where did you get it?

2 That's a great bag. Is it new?

- 3 Hey, cool phone! How long have you had it?
- 4 I love your shirt. It's a really nice design.
- 5 I like your boots. They look really comfortable.
- 6 That's a lovely jacket. It really suits you.

I bought it online (pages 18-19)

- 2 1 B 3 G 5 G 7 B / G 9 G
2 G 4 B 6 B 8 B 10 B

5 Sandra

- 1 shoes
- 2 It's hard to find shoes in her size.
- 3 They were the wrong colour and too small.
- 4 She returned them and got her money back.

Adam

- 1 guitar
- 2 Because he saw a band / a concert inspired him.
- 3 He bid £1,000 instead of 100 and he had to pay £750 / his wife was angry.
- 4 He's having lessons.

Jochem

- 1 laptop
- 2 It was a birthday present for his son.
- 3 His son dropped the laptop, it was badly damaged / didn't work.
- 4 (We don't know.)

Kristin

- 1 a part for her car
- 2 Because her car had a problem.
- 3 It was out of stock, they needed to order it and she had to wait three weeks.
- 4 She finally got the part.

- 6 1 Kristin 2 Sandra 3 Adam 4 Jochem

- 7 /t/ dropped, looked
/d/ delivered, ordered, arrived, loved, returned, opened
/ɪd/ recommended, needed, decided, wanted

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

11 Possible answers

- 1 Sandra's friend recommended a new website for buying shoes.
- 2 When they delivered Sandra's shoes, they were the wrong colour.

- 3 Adam's wife took him to a concert for his birthday. It was great.
- 4 Adam's wife went to bed, and he went on online.
- 5 Jochem looked at lots of different websites before he bought his son the laptop.
- 6 Jochem's son opened the box in a rush and dropped the laptop.
- 7 Kristin needed a new part for her car, so she ordered one online.
- 8 The company Kristin ordered the car part from forgot to tell her it was out of stock.

Can I help you (pages 20-21)

1 Possible answers

- 1 it's broken / it doesn't fit / you decided you don't like it
- 2 to show them where something is / to help them carry something / to help them get something from a high shelf
- 3 it has long queues / things are out of stock / assistants are rude
- 4 Where's X? / Do you have this in a bigger size? / Can you wrap it?
- 5 Are you paying by cash or credit card? / Do you want a bag? / Would you like it wrapped?

2 Conversation 1: b – They let the other person go first in the queue.

Conversation 2: e – *Would you like it wrapped?*

Conversation 3: a – It was damaged (a button was loose).

Conversation 4: c – There was no-one to serve them. / They had to wait a long time.

Conversation 5: d – *Do you have it in a smaller size?*

- 4 1 Conversation 3 7 Conversation 1
2 Conversation 2 8 Conversation 5
3 Conversation 4 9 Conversation 4
4 Conversation 5 10 Conversation 3
5 Conversation 3 11 Conversation 2
6 Conversation 2 12 Conversation 4

- 6 1 a, e, c, b, d
2 e, b, d, a, c

- 1: e offering, c checking, b reassuring, d accepting
- 2: b offering, d checking, a reassuring, c accepting

- 8 1 -er 2 -ier 3 more 4 much 5 not as

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 larger
- 2 thicker, better
- 3 more comfortable, nicer
- 4 more convenient, expensive
- 5 better, earlier, as heavy

- 9**
- 1 smaller
 - 2 easier
 - 3 bigger
 - 4 smarter
 - 5 better, longer
 - 6 brighter, more colourful
 - 7 more comfortable, more practical, lighter, more easily

10 Possible answers

- 1 shoes / boots
- 2 TV / computer / microwave
- 3 jacket / coat
- 4 jacket / skirt / dress / suit
- 5 chair / table
- 6 dress / wrapping paper
- 7 buggy / pushchair

Possible answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 The market is much cheaper than the supermarket.
- 2 My new job is better paid than my old one.
- 3 This school is much better than my local one.
- 4 People here are not as friendly as people in my country.
- 5 The shop isn't doing as badly as / is doing worse than last year.
- 6 The design of your phone is not as nice as mine

Video 1: A Child's Garden of Gators (page 22)

- 1**
- 1 in the United States, in swampland, probably somewhere like the Florida Everglades
 - 2 They are catching baby alligators.
 - 3 The main risk is that the mother alligator will attack them.
 - 4 The mother comes out of the water and they run away.

- 3**
- 1 T
 - 2 F (he's nine)
 - 3 F (he looks left instead of right)
 - 4 T
 - 5 F (the noise is to attract the babies)

- 4**
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 is just getting | 4 I see |
| 2 are looking for | 5 I'm watching |
| 3 eat / are eating | 6 She's looking for |

Review 2 (page 23)

- 1**
- 1 'm training 7 make
 - 2 really like 8 help
 - 3 'm doing 9 want
 - 4 learned 10 had
 - 5 passed 11 didn't get
 - 6 work 12 is organising

2

- 1 What do you do?
- 2 Did you have a nice weekend?
- 3 What time are you meeting Maria tomorrow?
- 4 How long did the meeting last?
- 5 Does your brother work with you?
- 6 Do you want me to wrap it?

3

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I didn't understand | 4 'm going to |
| 2 not as fast as | 5 are better quality |
| 3 Did you pay | 6 easier to use |

5

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

6

jobs and work: experience, a journalist, a soldier, a strike, training

clothes and shopping: a bargain, jewellery, smart, stock, thick, a top, trainers

7

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 selection | 5 uncomfortable |
| 2 reliable | 6 competitive |
| 3 recommend | 7 manager |
| 4 deliver | 8 lawyer |

8

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 broke | 7 giving |
| 2 fault | 8 recommended |
| 3 rush | 9 sale |
| 4 dropped | 10 reduced |
| 5 damaged | 11 delay |
| 6 attending | 12 orders |

and answers to Exercise 4

- 1 It doesn't really suit me.
- 2 Do you have anything a bit bigger?
- 3 It's not as good as my old one.
- 4 What did you think of it?
- 5 I'm thinking of buying it.
- 6 I work late most nights.

Unit 3

Opener (page 25)

1 Possible answers

Students may suggest they are travelling in this way because it is part of their way of life (they are part of a floating market, selling goods; they are travelling from one place to another) or because something catastrophic has happened (they are refugees; they have lost their home in a flood). However, fishing nets and fish can be seen in the boat, which suggests they live from fishing.

Good: can see lots of places, countryside, be in the fresh air, be independent

Bad: there is water in the bottom of the boat, so it would be wet and uncomfortable

2 Possible answers

Ways of travelling: on foot, by bike, by car, by bus, by tram, by train, by taxi, by coach, by plane, on the underground

We're lost (pages 26-27)

1

- 1 a playground
- 2 a town hall
- 3 a church
- 4 a police station
- 5 traffic lights
- 6 a bridge
- 7 a subway
- 8 a roundabout
- 9 a monument
- 10 a crossroads
- 11 a crossing
- 12 a sports ground

2

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1 playground | 5 bridge |
| 2 monument | 6 police station |
| 3 town hall | 7 sports ground |
| 4 roundabout | 8 traffic lights |

4

- 1 A museum
- 2 **Conversation 1:** They don't listen / remember the information they were given.
Conversation 2: The woman doesn't understand English / they have the wrong bus stop.

Conversation 3: They got off at the wrong stop and have to walk (half a mile).

- 3 by bus and on foot (walking)
- 4 not on the recording, but they now know where it is ('I told you that was it!')

5

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1 way | 6 right |
| 2 It's | 7 near |
| 3 opposite | 8 got off |
| 4 Take | 9 going |
| 5 did he say | 10 miss |

7

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 over | 5 to |
| 2 through | 6 at |
| 3 along | 7 on |
| 4 past | 8 opposite |

I missed my flight (page 28-29)

1

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

2 Possible answers

The writer is someone who travels a lot. Maybe they work for an international company, or have family abroad or like travelling. Maybe they work for an airline. It's an older person (*several years since I last missed a flight*). He / she is disorganised (missed 15 flights). They might be rich (can afford to miss flights!).

4

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

5

- 1 When he got a tablet, he could read, watch films, etc. (maybe didn't have time for this normally).
- 2 Probably it was expensive and he didn't realise the bus would take so long.
- 3 It was very early and he was tired and didn't set his alarm. No-one woke him. (Airlines often don't call if you only have hand luggage and have checked in online, which the author does.)
- 4 He didn't realise the airport was so big (and maybe the ticket was cheaper). Perhaps he didn't want to have to wait a long time for a connection.
- 5 He normally goes to that particular airport and he didn't check his ticket carefully enough.
- 6 He arrived so early that the boarding gate wasn't listed on the departures board.

6

- 1 got, woke up, heard
- 2 were doing, was walking away, was reading
The past continuous is formed with *was* / *were* + verb *-ing*.
- 3 a doing repairs
b walking away
- c reading
- 4 a got to the station
b woke up
c heard the last call

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 got on
- 2 bought
- 3 was still packing
- 4 met
- 5 was driving
- 6 were you going, saw

7

- 1 was going, searched
- 2 started, didn't stop
- 3 wasn't looking, walked, was anyone watching
- 4 turned round, was walking

8

- 1 I was going to work the other day ...
- 2 The other day, I was coming home ...
- 3 He was driving along the motorway ...
- 4 She wasn't looking where she was going ...
- 5 It was late and we were trying to get to sleep ...

9 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1
- 1 went
- 2 offered
- 3 decided
- 4 I was having
- 5 walked
- 6 sat
- 2
- 1 did
- 2 was writing
- 3 was starting / started
- 4 went
- 5 made
- 6 put
- 7 started
- 8 rang
- 9 jumped
- 10 spilled

Complete chaos (pages 30-31)

1

- 1 taxi
- 2 coach
- 3 plane
- 4 van
- 5 bike
- 6 car
- 7 train
- 8 truck
- 9 underground
- 10 motorbike

4

There are eight items of news, two of them are good news.

5

- 1 ring their airline
- 2 check their airline's website
- 3 both lanes closed (truck lost its load of fruit onto the road)
- 4 avoid the area
- 5 repair work
- 6 use the replacement bus service
- 7 station is closed
- 8 go on foot or take public transport

6

- 1 in
- 2 in
- 3 in
- 4 on, between
- 5 on
- 6 at
- 7 on

7 Possible answers

- 1 a strike, bad weather, problems with the aircraft
- 2 an accident, a mechanical problem, shortage of staff or trains, other delays on the network
- 3 flooding, fire, structural problems, repair work, a strike
- 4 an accident, repair work, other roadworks, bad weather (e.g. snow, ice)
- 5 too much traffic caused by a special event, rush hour, roadworks, an accident

9

- 1 T
- 2 F (some can go with plural countable nouns)
- 3 F (they can all be used with uncountable nouns; see also the Grammar reference)
- 4 T (but see the Grammar reference)
- 5 F

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 some, many
- 2 bit
- 3 any
- 4 plenty (or lots)
- 5 much, few
- 6 lot (bit is possible here, but it is unlikely that you would use it with anger)
- 7 any
- 8 no

10

- 1 much
- 2 any
- 3 some
- 4 many
- 5 plenty
- 6 any
- 7 no
- 8 bit
- 9 a lot of
- 10 few

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 a few
- 2 too many
- 3 no
- 4 too few
- 5 a few
- 6 lot of

Unit 4

Opener (page 33)

1 Possible answers

Work with your students' answers.

Students may comment on the unusual, casual appearance and dress of the two men (Owners? Waiters? Chefs?) and on the food available, which seems to be limited to cakes, children's breakfast cereals and tea or coffee (the mugs).

Are you hungry? (pages 34-35)

1

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 place, does | 6 disgusting, rude |
| 2 busy, seat | 7 choice, options |
| 3 service, staff | 8 terrace, view |
| 4 dishes, choose | 9 had, delicious |
| 5 value, portions | |

3

They decide to go to a Turkish restaurant called *Selale*, because Victor thinks it's really good, Sara has never eaten Turkish food, and there's a great selection of dishes. Also, Sara doesn't want to go to the other restaurants that Victor suggests.

4

- T (both like it but Victor doesn't want it today)
- F (it's near a department store)
- F (she doesn't really like seafood)
- F (it's fifteen minutes' walk)
- F (she has never tried it)
- F (though they would like to – they are going to phone to see if they have a table)

6

- T (usually, but not always – regular past participles are the same as past simple forms – wanted / have wanted – and many irregular forms are the same – got / have got, put / have put – but many other irregulars are different – ate / eaten; gave / given; broke / broken, etc.)
- F
- T
- T

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- went, Have you been, get

- Have you had, I made
- eaten, had, tasted
- Have you visited, is
- was, was, hasn't arrived

9

- Have you ever eaten, had
- Have you ever been, went, paid
- Have you ever complained, complained, wasn't
- Have you ever found, found
- Have you tried, 've never heard
- Have you watched, I've seen it

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 a lost | b has lost |
| 2 a have ... had | b had |
| 3 a 've ... tried | b didn't try |
| 4 a Have ... seen | b Did ... see |
| 5 a 've known | b didn't know |
| 6 a went | b haven't been |

Answers to Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- Have you been here before?
- Have you ever eaten chicken feet?
- Have you tried that new restaurant?
- Has Dave spoken to you about tonight yet?
- Have you two been introduced?
- How long has she lived there?

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

What are you having? (pages 36-37)

2

how eaten: fried, grilled, boiled, roast, raw
taste and texture: hard, bitter, sweet, soft, mild
part of food: leg, shell, seed, stone, skin
kind of food: meat, seafood, vegetable, herb, fruit

3

- scallops
- avocado (the Mexican dip guacamole is the best-known sauce you can make with avocados)

7

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| a C | f W |
| b W | g W |
| c C | h W |
| d C | i C |
| e C | j C |

8

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

9

- a Me too. Thank you.
- b I'm OK, thanks. I'm really full, but if you want something ...
- c Yes. I'm afraid it's got lamb in it.
- d No, look. Service is included.
- e Of course. Sparkling or still?
- f Not quite. Could you just give us two more minutes?
- G No. Is that a problem?
- h That'd be great. Thanks. He's actually a boy, though!
- i Yes, of course.
- j Certainly madam. I'll just go and get one.

10

- 1 Could
- 2 Shall
- 3 Could
- 4 Would, Could
- 5 Shall
- 6 Could
- 7 Would
- 8 Shall

Start the day (pages 38-39)

2

- a Egypt (photo shows fowl medammes and boiled egg, topped with parsley)
- b Costa Rica (photo shows gallo pinto, fried plantain, a fried egg, cheese or cream, a mango and a cup of coffee)
- c South Korea (photo shows kimchi in soup) d Ireland (photo shows an Irish breakfast or fry, with bacon, sausages, black and white pudding, scrambled eggs, tomato, a hash brown – fried patty of grated potato – and baked beans, served with toast)

3

- 1 Costa Rica
- 2 Bulgaria
- 3 South Korea
- 4 Egypt
- 5 South Korea and Ireland
- 6 Egypt (from street stalls) and Ireland (if they stay in a hotel)

4

- 1 typical, consist 4 stomach

2 grab

5 concerned

3 stalls

6 secret

5

- 1 too
- 2 much
- 3 many
- 4 to
- 5 not (n't), enough

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 enough 1 d
- 2 too 2 g
- 3 enough 3 b
- 4 enough 4 a
- 5 too much 5 h
- 6 too 6 e
- 7 too many 7 c
- 8 enough 8 f

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 The restaurant we went to for my birthday was great value. The food was delicious and it was ~~too~~ really cheap.
- 2 Have you put enough salt ~~enough~~ in that soup? Just check.
- 3 It tasted disgusting. They put too ~~much~~ many chillies in it for my liking.
- 4 I find it too bitter ~~for~~ to drink if I don't add any sugar.
- 5 (correct)
- 6 I don't think this pan is ~~enough~~ big enough to cook pasta for everyone. I might need two pans.

Video 2: Forbidden Fruit (page 40)

2

People smuggle them into hotels, where the smell causes problems; they are very expensive; people can kill for them!

4

- 1 rotten fish and custard; a rubbish dump; blue cheese; a dead dog
- 2 Durian is compared to cheese because it also smells very strongly and is very popular in the West.
- 3 up to fifty dollars
- 4 the curtains, the carpets, the bedspreads
- 5 charcoal or an industrial ioniser

5

1 F 2 O 3 F 4 O 5 F 6 F

Review 2 (page 41)

1

- 1 never 6 right
- 2 lot 7 've
- 3 was 8 asked
- 4 were 9 of
- 5 any 10 didn't

2

- 1 Did he go with you? Have you eaten here before?
- 2 What would you like for dessert? Has he finished eating?
- 3 Where have you been? What time did you get here?
- 4 How much did it cost? How long has she lived here?
- 5 Could I have a coffee please? Who were you talking to earlier?

3

- 1 some, had
- 2 Could, no, some
- 3 seen, a few, didn't like
- 4 did, was texting, much

6

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

7

flights: cancelled, check in, land
driving: a licence, a roundabout, a service station, a truck, a vehicle
food: mild, roast, seafood, skin

8

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 stuck | 5 Japanese |
| 2 departure | 6 directly |
| 3 boarding | 7 choice |
| 4 friendly | 8 grilled |

9

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 queues | 7 keep |
| 2 park | 8 monument |
| 3 underground | 9 miss |
| 4 ground | 10 delicious |
| 5 line | 11 portions |
| 6 main | 12 value |

Unit 5

Opener (page 43)

1 Possible answers

It seems likely that the woman is at the London Olympics (see Culture notes below).

People enjoy the excitement of attending live sporting events, perhaps also the camaraderie and feeling of pride in their country / region / town, etc. It is a chance to see extraordinary athletes / sportspeople perform at the highest level, and to support and encourage them after the years of training they have put into their sport.

It is probably a stressful experience rather than relaxing, but it can be exciting and uplifting when your team does well.

What are your plans? (pages 44-45)

1

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

3 Possible answers

cards: card table, pack of cards, dice (sometimes), casino

dance: dance studio / dance floor, dance shoes, leotard, costume, etc.

swimming: sea, lake, river, swimsuit, goggles, swimming cap

athletics: track, shoes

football: pitch / park / sports centre / stadium, ball, net / goal, boots, shirt, pads, gloves

basketball: court, basket, boots

yoga: sports hall / leisure centre, mat, leotard

running: park / river bank, shorts, top

fishing: river / sea / lake, net, hook, line, bait, waders

tennis: ball, net, trainers (tennis shoes), shorts

golf: clubhouse, hole, ball, golf shoes, bag, tee

drawing: studio, easel, charcoal, pencils, paper / drawing pad

4 Answers

They talk about:

relaxing and doing nothing (she says she's going to take it easy)

looking round the shops

doing some exercise (Maribel might go running)

going on a trip to the country

They don't plan to do any of the following: taking a flight (she's meeting someone at the airport, but isn't taking a flight)

watching a sports event (Corinne suggests going running at the track)

going to a dance class (there's a party and Maribel says she likes to dance)

going to a swimming pool (Maribel prefers a heated pool for swimming but they're going to a lake)

5

1 you're here

2 take it easy

3 I'm afraid

4 some important clients

5 down the road

6 I'd prefer

7 at the weekend

8 for a walk

9 spare swimming gear

10 make the most

9

a 1, 3, 4, 5

b 2, 6, 7

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

1 to watch, to get

2 are ... doing, 're meeting, to see

3 having, having, hire

4 're playing, to play

1 a Who else is going?

b Where are you going to have it?

2 a Who are they playing?

b When are you thinking of getting the tickets?

3 a How long is she going to stay?

b What are you thinking of doing while she's here?

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

1 I might call you later.

2 What are you going to do?

3 We're thinking of having a meeting about it.

4 I'm not going to go on holiday this year.

5 I might not be in class tomorrow.

6 Where are you thinking of staying?

7 I'm going to go fishing this weekend.

8 What are you thinking of going to see?

9 I may not come. It depends how I feel.

The best game in the world (pages 46-47)

1

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 won | 5 beats |
| 2 scored | 6 kicked |
| 3 time | 7 throw |
| 4 drew | 8 support |

5

People don't like it because it can be very boring / nothing happens / players earn too much money.

It's popular because it's simple to play and understand, you don't need expensive equipment, no skill is needed, it's different every time / you don't know what'll happen

7

- 1 When an adjective has three or more syllables (some two-syllable adjectives also use *most*).
- 2 We use *-est* when the adjective has one or two syllables (but remember that some two-syllable adjectives also use *most*).
- 3 Because the adjective ends in *-y* and the *y* becomes *i + est*.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 He's the nicest person I've ever met.
- 2 It's the most exciting race I've taken part in.
- 3 That computer is the most reliable we have ever had.
- 4 This is the most complicated game I have ever played.
- 5 It's the funniest book I've read in a long time.
- 6 That is the smartest I've ever seen you look.

12

Pato: photo c
Keirin: photo e
Bossaball: photo a

13

- 1 Keirin
- 2 Pato
- 3 Bossaball
- 4 Pato
- 5 Keirin

14

- 1 aim (to)
- 2 prevent
- 3 the outcome
- 4 the pace
- 5 an opponent
- 6 the referee
- 7 banned
- 8 bet

Take the stress out of life (pages 48-49)

3

Colouring books and the maker movement are both relaxing and creative hobbies that have started to become popular.

Colouring books: depression (colouring is an alternative way of dealing with stress and depression), pattern (the books have all kinds of patterns), publish (the books are one of the biggest growth areas in publishing)

Maker movement: furniture (people make it); retail therapy (we are made to think that shopping is relaxing and will make us feel better, but the opposite is true); personal (the things you make are more personal than those you buy)

4

- 1 stopped doing colouring
- 2 colouring books for adults
- 3 'anti-stress' or 'art therapy' to the titles
- 4 they need to concentrate / they forget about everything else / focus on the present
- 5 very detailed and complicated
- 6 sleeps better
- 7 so commercial
- 8 sharing ideas and helping each other

5

make-up – coloured substance you put on the skin of your face (mime putting it on / point to examples of make-up)

growth = increase (draw a line graph)

dramatic = big and / or sudden

task = job / action

made a difference = changed something, usually in a good way

debt = owing money (to the bank), spending more money than you have

7

child: childish (adj)
drama: dramatic (adj)

person: personal (adj), personally (adv)
publish: published (verb); publishing
(noun);
publisher (noun)
occupy: occupation (noun)
relax: relaxing (adj); relaxation (noun)
sell: sales (noun); best seller (noun), selling
(verb –
present participle)
stress: stressful (adj); anti-stress (adj)

8

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 a expenses | b inexpensive |
| 2 a add | b addition |
| 3 a support | b supporters |
| 4 a heating | b heat |
| 5 a manage | b management |
| 6 a secure | b security |

9

- 1 travel expenses = money that is paid back to you after a business trip, e.g. rail travel or petrol, hotel costs, meals, etc.
- 2 add some salt = put salt in food
In addition to = as well as
- 3 (not have) much support for = not many other people think it is a good idea
rival supporters = groups of people who follow opposite teams
- 4 turn the heating on = start heating the house, e.g. start the central heating
escape the summer heat = go to a different place (e.g. the coast or mountains) where it is less hot
- 5 manage to do everything = be able to do everything, fit in all the jobs you have
style of management = way that you organise things and people
- 6 to secure the airports = to make sure the airports are safe from terrorist attack
security was very tight = there were very strict security measures, e.g. a lot of police officers, thorough security checks

Unit 6

Opener (page 51)

2

This is the true story of the photo, taken by the National Geographic photographer Michael 'Nick' Nichols.

In 1987 Nick's family lived in the Rwandan village of Bisoki while he was working on a book on gorillas. His guide, Shambani, became his friend, and Shambani's son, Fidele, played with Nick's son, Ian. Nick returned home to the USA, and when his second son Eli Nichols was born in 1989, Nick sent a snapshot to Shambani.

Returning to Bisoke in 1994, Nick learned that his friend Shambani had died in a Zairean refugee camp. He managed to find Fidele (pictured in the photo), who exclaimed, 'I still have your picture!' The boy had little else. 'They lost all they had,' says Nick, who bought Shambani's widow clothes and tools. 'But Fidele had held onto that photo. He kept asking, "How is your family? How is Ian?".'

Who's the guy in the middle? (pages 52-53)

1

The blond girl on the right is Anna, Maya's friend from Poland.

The guy in the middle is Maya's brother.

The girl with the dark hair on the left is a friend from Maya's Spanish class.

2

- 1 How long
- 2 Who
- 3 How
- 4 Is
- 5 What
- 6 Why
- 7 How old
- 8 Do

3

- 1 Not long. Ten minutes.
- 2 My friend Anna from Poland.
- 3 (I met her) on an exchange trip.
- 4 No, she's studying here.
- 5 He's a nurse.
- 6 His wife's from there.
- 7 24.
- 8 Yes, we're quite close.

4

- | Female only | Male and female |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 aunt | 2 classmate |
| 5 ex-wife | 3 colleague |
| 7 girlfriend | 4 cousin |
| 8 gran | 6 flatmate |
| 9 little sister | 11 neighbour |
| 10 niece | 14 partner |
| 12 mum | |
| 13 mother-in-law | |
| 15 sister-in-law | |

5

- 1 uncle
- 5 ex-husband
- 7 boyfriend
- 8 granddad / grandpa
- 9 little brother
- 10 nephew
- 12 dad
- 13 father-in-law
- 15 brother-in-law

6

- 1 niece (and sister-in-law)
- 2 colleagues
- 3 flatmates
- 4 ex-wife
- 5 neighbours
- 6 father-in-law
- 7 granddad
- 8 little sister

8

- 1 a present perfect
b present simple
c present continuous
d past simple

2

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| auxiliary | pronoun |
| a have | you |
| b does | he |
| c is | she |
| d did | he |

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 does, Has
- 2 Do, do, Did
- 3 do, are
- 4 are, Have

9

- 1 Where do you live?
- 2 Do you know anyone in the class?
- 3 How long have you known them?
- 4 Why are you studying English?

- 5 Have you studied in this school before?
- 6 Are you enjoying the class?
- 7 Did you have a nice weekend?
- 8 What did you do?

10

- 1 Where do you live?
- 2 Do you know anyone in this class?
- 3 How long have you known them?
- 4 Why are you studying English?
- 5 Have you studied in this school before?
- 6 Are you enjoying the class?
- 7 Did you have a nice weekend?
- 8 What did you do?

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 (correct)
- 2 Which battery ~~de~~ lasts longer?
- 3 Who ~~did~~ gave you this?
- 4 (correct)
- 5 (correct)
- 6 What ~~did~~ happened to you? You're really late.
- 7 (correct)
- 8 Who ~~de~~ wants coffee? Put your hand up.
- 9 (correct)

Answers to Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 How old is your gran?
- 2 What kinds of things do you do at the weekend?
- 3 What film did you see last Friday?
- 4 How long have you lived here?
- 5 What questions did / do they ask in the exam?
- 6 What time are you leaving tomorrow morning?
- 7 How far do you travel to get to work?
- 8 How many students are there in your class?

12

- 1 in
- 2 with, from
- 3 next
- 4 sitting, front
- 5 with (or holding), from / at

A family business (pages 54-55)

2

- 1 wedding planning
- 2 very successful (it grew and grew)
- 3 Her husband is the finance director, negotiates prices.
Her little boy welcomes the guests.

Her daughter (Sophie) negotiates prices, might take over the business.

Her son (Jerome) loves fashion and design.

4 Sophie

3

- 1 when I was
- 2 when I decided
- 3 grew and grew
- 4 take over the
- 5 She and I
- 6 head for figures
- 7 the business skills

4

Sophie

Agrees: She sounds like a strong character, which is in line with what her mother says, but she doesn't actually agree with anything her mother said.

Disagrees: She doesn't want to take over the business and wants to become a scientist instead.

Jerome

Agrees: He likes the fashion and design aspect of the business. His comments about romance might suggest he lacks business skills (as his mother says), but not necessarily.

Disagrees: He would like to run the company.

6

- 1 all – three; both – two; none – three; neither – two
- 2 none / neither
- 3 when the word comes first in the clause and is followed by a pronoun
- 4 whereas

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 all
- 2 both
- 3 Neither
- 4 both
- 5 of
- 6 us
- 7 all
- 8 them

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 either | 5 either |
| 2 Neither, any | 6 any |
| 3 None | 7 Neither, any |
| 4 any | 8 either |

10

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

My social network (pages 56-57)

1 Possible answers

- 1 She shouldn't have posted inappropriate photos of her friend online.
- 2 Maybe she did it for a joke, or perhaps she was angry with her friend, or perhaps she just didn't realise how serious it would become.

3-5 Students' own answers

2

- 1 meeting new people and making friends
- 2 the inappropriate photos
- 3 thousands more people (online)
- 4 the teenage girl's
- 5 the situation in which the inappropriate photos were sent and the parents complained
- 6 the head teacher
- 7 the online friends
- 8 the teenage girl who posted the photos

4

- 1 tag
- 2 permission
- 3 make
- 4 unfriend
- 5 vague
- 6 block

6

The following can't be used as both verb and noun:

accept (verb), *acceptance* (noun)

ignore (verb), *ignorance* (noun)

We can say to *quote* (verb) and a *quote* (noun, meaning the words somebody says), although students may also suggest a *quotation* (= the price that a workman thinks a job will cost).

7

- 1 posted
- 2 comment
- 3 update
- 4 email
- 5 quote
- 5 stream

- 1 update
- 2 comment
- 3 quotes
- 4 post
- 5 stream
- 6 email

8 Possible answers

download, insert, tweet, review, file

Video 3: Womad

2

- 1 People from around the world
- 2 World of Music, Arts and Dance
- 3 Peter Gabriel
- 4 He was inspired by all the different music from all round the world.

4

- 1 T
- 2 F (It's their first performance.)
- 3 F (His father taught him.)
- 4 T (*two traditional Italian dances – the tarantella and the tammurriata*)
- 5 F (*People here often sing in the street.*)
- 6 T (It's about giving his lover – referred to as 'beautiful eyes' – a secret note.)

5

- 1 combination
- 2 performance
- 3 inspiration
- 4 neighbourhood
- 5 personal
- 6 celebration
- 7 traditional

Review 3 (page 59)

1

- 1 is 7 both
- 2 the 8 not
- 3 coming 9 are
- 4 going 10 Have
- 5 might 11 do
- 6 them 12 thinking

2

- 1 Why did you move here? How long have you known each other?
- 2 How old is your gran? When are they thinking of leaving?
- 3 Who are you going with? What happened last night?

4 What team do you support? What is the quickest way to get there?

3

- 1 Have you ever done
- 2 are thinking of going
- 3 Neither of us
- 4 The funniest thing
- 5 all hate football
- 6 is the fastest swimmer

6

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

7

sport: bet, draw, opponent, pitch, race,
(retired), track friends and family: age gap,
classmate, forgetful, niece, retired, soft

8

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 growth | 6 organised |
| 2 difference | 7 practical |
| 3 heat | 8 publishing |
| 4 security | 9 sales |
| 5 supporters | 10 additional |

9

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1 club | 7 loser |
| 2 get on | 8 calm |
| 3 supports | 9 know |
| 4 whereas | 10 open |
| 5 beats | 11 networking |
| 6 admit | 12 determined |

Unit 7

Opener (page 61)

1 Possible answers

The picture shows a simple building in a rural location. It looks like it could be in Africa – it is a hot, dry country with very red soil. It could be someone's home but it looks more like a functional building – perhaps a local community centre or administrative centre.

Whereabouts exactly? (pages 62-63)

2

Conversation 1

- 1 Treviso, in the north-east of Italy, about 40km from Venice
- 2 It's small, it has an old city centre with beautiful buildings, but is mainly modern. It has a river and a park.

Conversation 2

- 1 Harlingen, in south Texas (by the Mexican border) 2 It's quiet, the climate is nice, it's by the sea and there are beaches.

Conversation 3

- 1 Muscat, in the north of Oman (on the Indian Ocean)
- 2 It's quite big, beautiful, and spreads along the coast with mountains behind. It's exciting and there are lots of nationalities there.

- 4 a 3 c 2 e 1 g 2 i 2
b 1 d 3 f 3 h 1

6 Answers

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

9

- 1 buildings (the others are to do with weather / climate)
- 2 a forest (the others are to do with industry)
- 3 dirty (the others are to do with plants / trees, etc.)
- 4 churches (the others are to do with transport and its effects)
- 5 village (the others are more likely to describe a city)
- 6 squares (found in a city; the others describe countryside / rural areas)
- 7 desert (the others are connected to the sea)

- 8 modern (the others are connected to history)
- 9 lovely (the others are to do with crimes)
- 10 financial (the others are connected to rivers, including (river) bank)

A big move (pages 64-65)

1 Possible answers

- 1 It could be fun living with lots of young people, but you might have to live with people who are noisy, dirty, untidy, inconsiderate, etc.
- 2 You might have good views and be near a city centre, but it might be noisy, small, you'd have to use a communal lift.
- 3 You would live and work with the same people all day, you might not have much space or privacy, but a sense of camaraderie.
- 4 Likely to vary: the best homes have friendly, caring staff, a bright clean environment and good food. It might be depressing seeing very old people who are ill or can't look after themselves.
- 5 It can be fun living with friends, having people to talk to and go out with. There are often problems sharing the cleaning and dealing with money.
- 6 You would have privacy and would be free to keep it how you like it. It would be quiet, you might feel lonely, it might be cramped.

2

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

4

Dong Mei

- 1 Wales
- 2 halls of residence
- 3 to do a masters
- 4 good: shared kitchen is a good place to make friends; she's more confident, has more freedom bad: has to share a bathroom, misses family

Kenta

- 1 Togliatti, Russia
- 2 an apartment
- 3 had to move for work in his company
- 4 good: good opportunity to find out about other cultures; getting good experience for his career bad: misses family; feels lonely; (maybe also cold weather / bad food)

Yohannes

- 1 Eritrea
- 2 army base

- 3 he had to do it for military service
- 4 good: doesn't have to fight; he's helping his country develop (doing construction)
bad: he has less money to send to his parents; he may have to be there a long time (over 18 months)

Elsie

- 1 south coast of England
- 2 old people's home
- 3 her husband died, she didn't want to stay in her house, too many memories
- 4 good: own room; staff are wonderful, they look after her; she has freedom; they do nice trips bad: none mentioned!

5

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 Yohannes | 5 Dong Mei |
| 2 Elsie | 6 Kenta |
| 3 Kenta | 7 Yohannes |
| 4 Elsie | 8 Dong Mei |

7

- 1 have to (or has to)
- 2 don't have to (or doesn't have to)
- 3 can
- 4 can't

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 have to
- 2 Do you have to
- 3 don't have to
- 4 can't
- 5 has to
- 6 can
- 7 Can you
- 8 don't have to / can

8

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 can | 4 doesn't have to |
| 2 have to | 5 have to |
| 3 can | 6 can't |

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I'm afraid we aren't able to help you with that.
- 2 It's not a palace or anything, but at least I'm able to pay the rent!
- 3 We have five bedrooms, so we are able to invite friends to stay, which is nice.
- 4 I think there's some kind of problem because I'm not able to enter the site.
- 5 She isn't able to sleep at the moment because she has very bad pain in her leg.
- 6 You're lucky you are able to stay with friends. It saves you a lot of money!

- 7 The clients called earlier and said they aren't able to make the meeting today.
- 8 He has to work overseas, but he is able to visit four times a year.

Answers to Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 We have to **tell** our landlord ...
- 2 My sister **can** stay with my uncle ...
- 3 My friend Juan **has** to find a new place to live.
- 4 You **don't** have to do it if you don't want to.
- 5 If you want, I **can** to drive you home.
- 6 but I **can't** afford it.

Let me show you round (pages 66-67)

1 Possible answers

The following would be normal in the UK:

Many British people are still unsure what to do about kissing, and would be more likely just to shake hands.

You would probably be introduced to everyone in the house.

Hosts would ask about the journey and offer something to drink (but not necessarily something to eat).

You might be expected to take your shoes off in some houses.

If you had had a long journey, you might be offered a shower.

If you were staying for a while, you might be shown all the rooms, or just the rooms you would be using. A small gift (flowers or chocolates, for example) would be appreciated but not necessarily expected.

2

They talk about the journey, Maksim takes his shoes off, he has something to drink (water), he gives presents.

4

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

6

kitchen: help yourself to food, there's a washing machine (Isabel will do the washing)

living room: he can watch TV but her son watches a lot / plays videos

Oliver's study: very messy

toilet: need to press quickly for water (to flush)

bathroom: new shower, only one bathroom, can use it whenever it's free (there's a lock)

Isabel and Oliver's room: no comment

Theo's room: messy (he's sixteen)
Maksim's room: has drawers and a wardrobe
he can use, can get a blanket if necessary

7

- 1 garden or kitchen, talking about the dog
- 2 kitchen, talking about washing clothes
- 3 living room, talking about Theo / TV
- 4 Oliver's study, talking about the room
- 5 bathroom, talking about having a shower
- 6 outside Theo's room, talking about Theo
- 7 (Maksim's) bedroom, talking about blankets

8

a 2, 5 b 3, 6, 7 c 4 d 1

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 'll | 5 'll |
| 2 won't | 6 'll, won't |
| 3 'll | 7 will, 'll |
| 4 'll, won't, 'll | 8 'll, won't, 'll |

9 Possible answers

- 1 I'll carry them, if you like.
- 2 I'll get you something if you like.
- 3 Sure, I'll give you a key.
- 4 Yes, I'll give it back to you tomorrow!
- 5 It's just down here, I'll show you.
- 6 I will.
- 7 It won't be very cold, so probably just some jeans and shirts.
- 8 Yes, I'll have the fish, please.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 is coming
- 2 won't hurt
- 3 I'm just going to go
- 4 is getting
- 5 I'll help
- 6 I'm going, I'll post

11

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1 take off | 6 lend |
| 2 borrow | 7 lock |
| 3 clear | 8 show |
| 4 leave | 9 use |
| 5 hang | 10 Help |

Unit 8

Opener (page 69)

1 Possible answers

Work with your students' answers. The picture shows a young teacher helping two elderly ladies in a computer laboratory. The two ladies could be learning how to work with computer programmes, or they could be communicating online. They might even be learning a foreign language (they have headphones and microphones).

Get the grades (pages 70-71)

1

- 1 nursery
- 2 primary school
- 3 second year
- 4 left school
- 5 a year off
- 6 university
- 7 my finals
- 8 graduated
- 9 do a Master's

2

- 1 design
- 2 interested, history, graduate, nursery, primary, secondary
- 3 economics
- 4 geography
- 5 university

3 Possible answers

- 1 three
- 2 any age over 16
- 3 twelve or thirteen
- 4 any age over 16
- 5 18
- 6 18 to 21
- 7 about 21
- 8 any age above 21
- 9 about 21

4

Conversation 1

- 1 Yes
- 2 OK / quite enjoys some of it
- 3 Spanish, art, history (Business at university)
- 4 plans to take a year off

Conversation 2

- 1 Yes
- 2 really enjoying it

3 Pure Maths (Astrophysics Master's)

4 hopes to do a Master's

Conversation 3

- 1 No
- 2 enjoyed it up to a point, but too theoretical
- 3 (international) law
- 4 no plans mentioned

5

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 How's | 6 are you in |
| 2 are your | 7 applied anywhere |
| 3 have you got | 8 to university |
| 4 when you finish | 9 did you study |
| 5 are you doing | 10 you enjoy it |

6

Conversation 1

- 1 It's OK, I suppose. Some bits are good.
- 2 Spanish and art. And history's OK as well.
- 3 If it all goes well, I'll have two more years.
- 4 If I can save enough money between now and then, I'll try and take a year off.

Conversation 2

- 5 Pure Maths.
- 6 My third, unfortunately.
- 7 Not yet. But I probably will in the next few weeks.

Conversation 3

- 8 Yes. The Paul Cézanne University in Marseille.
- 9 International Law.
- 10 Up to a point ... it was quite theoretical. It wasn't very practical

9

- 1 T
- 2 F (uses present tense)
- 3 T
- 4 F

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

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

10

- 1 need, 'll work
- 2 pass, 'll buy
- 3 don't get, 'll retake
- 4 don't get, won't get into
- 5 won't consider, miss

- 6 will you do, happens, 'll probably just start

11 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 If I **go** to England, my English will get better.
- 2 You **won't** do well at the interview tomorrow if you don't look smart enough.
- 3 (correct)
- 4 If I find the website address, I **will** send it you later.
- 5 (correct)
- 6 If I **don't** go to university, my parents will be really upset.

A good system (pages 72-73)

1 Possible answers

Students are looking at their books while the teacher reads out loud. They look as if they are reading a story.

Good: they are all concentrating on their work, they are well behaved, they are neatly dressed, the classroom looks tidy and has lots of posters on the walls and examples of students' work.

Bad: the students are not interacting very much at the moment.

2

- 1 A good grade is usually an A or a B, or 8 out of 10, or 90%.
- 2 People don't normally pay fees (= money to pay for your education) at a state school because it is a government-funded school.
- 3 A private school is a fee-paying school and not a state school. Parents might send their children because they think they will get a better education, be in a smaller class, meet nicer friends, get better opportunities later in life, etc.
- 4 bad behaviour: bullying other children, running in the corridors, talking in class, not doing homework; good behaviour: listening to the teacher, being quiet, answering questions
- 5 Yes, compulsory means you have to do it; the opposite is optional.
- 6 a degree (e.g. BA, BSc, MA)
- 7 Teachers or the school set tests, and students study for them.
- 8 If you fail your exam, you might have to retake it, or you can't go to college or university, or you stay in the same class

for another year, or you leave school without qualifications. The opposite of fail is pass.

- 9 books, computers, interactive whiteboards, any other supplies and equipment (e.g. for art, science, sport, etc.)
- 10 A top university (e.g. Oxford and Cambridge in the UK, Harvard and Yale in the US) is one that requires either very high qualifications (very good grades) or require you to pass an entrance exam and have an interview.
- 11 They might copy a text, a table or a graph.
- 12 It generally involves a more teacher-centred approach, with the teacher writing on a blackboard, giving lectures and dictations; students might have to listen to the teacher, copy from the board, learn things by heart, do a lot of written exercises, etc. Discipline is likely to be more strict.

3

- c (When the interviewer asks, 'which do you prefer?' she says, 'It's difficult to say.' She mentions the heavy workload in Spain, and some boring lessons, and in England they did more projects and arty things. But in Spain they have longer holidays and finish the school day earlier, at two

4

- 1 F (to begin with, my brother just stood in the corner of the playground watching everyone play)
- 2 T (There was another girl in the class who spoke English so she translated a lot at the beginning.)
- 3 T (I did the last year of primary here, although I'd already done it in England.)
- 4 F (we didn't have to do much in primary in England ... but I often have two hours [in Spain])
- 5 T (they have five years of secondary school in England, but there are only four here.)
- 6 T (in primary in England we had the same teacher all day, but here we changed teachers.)
- 7 T (We didn't use textbooks much in England and we did more projects and arty things.)

- 8 F (they say school is boring too and they get stressed with exams and stuff)
 9 F (only in Spain: if your teacher fails you in some subjects, you have to repeat the whole year!)

5

resources, approach (more traditional in Spain, students learn to listen), behaviour (very responsible, no violence or bullying), fees (in England fees for universities are high), textbooks (spends 400 euros a year), holidays (too long, impossible for working people to organise time with their kids during holidays)

8

- 1 couldn't
 2 Did ... have to
 3 didn't have to
 4 had to
 5 could

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 could
 2 had to
 3 didn't have to, have to
 4 couldn't, had to
 5 don't have to

9

- 1 couldn't, Did we have to
 2 can't, have to
 3 had to
 4 don't have to
 5 had to, could
 6 had to, couldn't
 7 didn't have to, have to

11 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 We couldn't come yesterday because of the bad weather.
 2 (correct)
 3 We didn't have to study English when I was at school.
 4 I'm sorry I wasn't able to come to class last week. I had a lot of work.
 5 When I was at school, we always had to stand up when the teacher came into the classroom.
 6 (correct)
 7 He had to retake the test twice before he passed.
 8 The question was so difficult, I couldn't answer it.
 9 (correct)

He cheated (pages 74-75)

1 Possible answers

Ways of cheating in tests: using mobiles and going online, writing things on the back of their hands, signalling answers to friends, bringing in books or notes to the exam, finding out what is in the test before they do it

Ways of cheating in homework: copying from friends, from books, from websites; downloading essays or paying for someone online to write an essay

What happens: you might be punished, e.g. get sent home or kept at school (detention), you might not be given a grade, have to resit, or not be allowed in school (excluded)

2

- 1 T (has become very widespread)
 2 F (part of a much bigger problem)
 3 F (the majority of the students questioned said they sometimes cheated)
 4 T (contrary to expectations, it's not only weaker students who cheat)
 5 T (buy essays from online firms that write to order)
 6 T (modern technology is constantly coming up with clever ways of breaking the rules)

4

- 1 e 2 c 3 a 4 d 5 b

5

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 push | 5 tempted |
| 2 motivation | 6 step |
| 3 patience | 7 challenge |
| 4 effort | 8 profit |

7

- 1 claimed, check
 2 got stuck, complete
 3 ordered, pretended
 4 declare, earned
 5 taking, improve
 6 lied, resign

8

- 1 job interviews / CVs
 2 video / online games
 3 cooking
 4 tax and personal finances
 5 sport

6 politics

9 Possible answers

Cooking: buying ready-made meals from supermarkets and pretending you cooked them; using ready-made sauces

Game shows: famous examples include having an audience member signalling answers or having an ear-piece that allows a friend to tell you answers remotely

Job interviews and CVs: lying about qualifications, using fake references; getting a friend to give you a reference; bribing the interviewer

Politics: lying, bribery, corruption

Relationships: telling lies about where you have been; dating other people

Sport: taking drugs; deliberately losing games; gambling on games

Tax and personal finances: not giving full information on tax forms; getting paid in cash; claiming money you haven't spent

Video games: using 'cheats' to go to different levels

Video 4: Fainting Goats (page 76)

2

- 1 in Texas
- 2 They are missing good meat. People where they are eat a lot of salad and food like hot dogs, and in Kenya they are used to eating a lot of goat meat.
- 3 They go to a goat farm to find out about getting some goat meat.

4

- 1 The goats play dead.
- 2 The goats' muscles get really tight.
- 3 The muscles expand out.
- 4 The goats carry a gene called myotonia, which makes them behave in this way.
- 5 When the goats get scared, their muscles tighten up.
- 6 Then the goats fall over.
- 7 In Kenya, hyenas would eat the goats if they had myotonia.
- 8 The men imagine what would happen if they had myotonia from eating goat, and what would happen when they wanted to cross the road.

5

- 1 months
- 2 of their genes
- 3 joke about taking

4 can't

5 not to

Review (page 77)

1

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 OK | 7 can |
| 2 course | 8 mind |
| 3 'll | 9 can |
| 4 had | 10 rather |
| 5 could | 11 have |
| 6 if | 12 can |

2

- 1 have to
- 2 can't
- 3 didn't have to
- 4 can't
- 5 closes
- 6 Of course not
- 7 I'll make
- 8 don't, will

6

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

7

education: an approach, compulsory, graduate, a textbook

places: an army base, a car plant, a desert, a square

cheating: claim, lie, pretend, resign

8

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 computing | 6 performance |
| 2 optional | 7 historical |
| 3 behaviour | 8 dangerous |
| 4 traditional | 9 industrial |
| 5 qualifications | 10 financial |

9

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 tiny | 7 state |
| 2 fields | 8 fees |
| 3 farm | 9 treat |
| 4 primary | 10 culture |
| 5 secondary | 11 coast |
| 6 residence | 12 ocean |

Unit 9

Opener (page 79)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows a group of people at a health spa in the Black Forest, Germany, in winter. They are getting light therapy to help them overcome depression caused by lack of sunlight. In northern countries (in particular Scandinavia), where days are very short during the winter, a lot of people are affected by a lack of sunlight

Under the weather (pages 80-81)

2

- a asthma (an inhaler helps you breathe)
- b an allergy (cats often cause allergies) – or possibly asthma (a cat allergy can result in asthma)
- c hay fever (flowers / pollen cause hay fever) – or possibly allergy
- d a temperature (a thermometer measures temperature)
- e headache (aspirin helps with the pain)
- f sore throat (honey and lemon helps with the pain)
- g upset stomach (oysters can cause the problem)
- h the flu (sleeping helps you get better)
- i a nose bleed (tissues help you clean the blood) – students might also match this to hay fever or the flu

3 Possible answers

Asthma and allergies can be very serious, although they are usually manageable or treatable. Flu is more serious than the other problems that are quite minor. Hay fever can be very unpleasant and last a long time, but is not dangerous. Some of the problems are minor, but could be symptoms of something more serious (e.g. a temperature, an upset stomach).

4

- 1 hay fever
- 2 an upset stomach
- 3 an allergy
- 4 asthma
- 5 a headache
- 6 the flu
- 7 a sore throat
- 8 a nosebleed
- 9 a temperature

6

Conversation 1

- 1 flu
- 2 weak and tired, muscles ache
- 3 go home and rest
- 4 yes

Conversation 2

- 1 hay fever
- 2 eyes sore, sneezing
- 3 get some sunglasses
- 4 probably not (unless it's very bad)

7

- 1 you poor thing
- 2 weak and tired
- 3 stay and spread
- 4 get well soon
- 5 time of year
- 6 makes them worse
- 7 a bad idea
- 8 work for you

8

- 1 should
- 2 Why don't you
- 3 ought to

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Why don't you go on a diet?
- 2 You should put some cream on that rash.
- 3 What do you think we ought to do?
- 4 Why don't you phone and make an appointment?
- 5 Anyone taking drugs to improve their performance ought to be banned.
- 6 Maybe you should / ought to drink less coffee.

9

- 1 should
- 2 ought
- 3 should, Why
- 4 should
- 5 don't
- 6 should, should
- 7 to
- 8 ought, should, you

10 Possible answers

- 1 You should join a gym / do exercise / go jogging.
- 2 You should see a doctor / count sheep / take a sleeping pill / relax.
- 3 You should see a psychiatrist / talk about it with friends.

- 4 You should see a doctor / have therapy / put your foot up / put a bandage on it.
- 5 You should talk to your teacher / do more revision.
- 6 You should get a part-time job.

damaged and she recovered more quickly.)

- 7 Yes (People give up because they think they are too old.)
- 8 No (not stated in the article, though possibly true!)

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 shouldn't eat
- 2 should watch
- 3 should go, shouldn't, ignore
- 4 should do
- 5 shouldn't miss

11

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

The power of the mind (pages 82-83)

2 Possible answers

emotional reactions: we can train ourselves to react calmly rather than emotionally to pain
exercise in old age: if we decide that we want to exercise or do sport, we can continue to do it well into old age

hypnotherapy: it can save you from using drugs in operations and help you to recover quickly
meditation: can have a positive effect, e.g. stops monks getting cold

nocebos: they cause illness because you think they will

placebos: you get better because you believe the pills will make you better

3

- 1 No (The placebo effect can sometimes help, but that doesn't mean drugs are never needed.)
- 2 Yes (Sometimes doctors can measure physical changes after patients take a placebo, e.g. their blood pressure may fall.)
- 3 No (only some are)
- 4 Yes (The monk concentrated and increased his body temperature to 40°C.)
- 5 No (People can be trained to deal with pain.)
- 6 Yes (Alama Kante was hypnotised before her operation, so she did not need any drugs and she could sing during the operation: her voice was not

4

- 1 difference
- 2 treat
- 3 scientist
- 4 experience
- 5 emotional
- 6 operation
- 7 recover
- 8 injury

6

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 matter | 6 matter |
| 2 matter | 7 mind, mind |
| 3 mind | 8 mind |
| 4 matter | 9 matter |
| 5 mind | |

8

- 1 to make matters worse, never mind
- 2 I've got a lot on my mind
- 3 I don't mind
- 4 that's a matter of opinion
- 5 What's the matter, Would you mind? / You don't mind?

Don't worry. You'll be fine (pages 84-85)

1

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 face | 7 chest | 13 eye |
| 2 finger | 8 stomach | 14 mouth |
| 3 hand | 9 foot | 15 lip |
| 4 shoulder | 10 knee | 16 ear |
| 5 back | 11 leg | |
| 6 arm | 12 hair | |

2

- 1 back
- 2 feet
- 3 lip
- 4 hair
- 5 face
- 6 stomach

4

- 1 d 2 e 3 b

5

- 1 hiccups
- 2 She put her fingers in her ears, then bent down and put her head between her knees and swallowed some water slowly.
- 3 indigestion
- 4 She is told to take indigestion pills: mix them with water and drink them after your meals, but don't take more than four pills a day, and if they don't deal with the problem, consult your doctor.
- 5 a cut and a burn
- 6 He cut his head dancing with his son, and got a burn when his wife came in and knocked a cup of coffee off the table and it went all over his leg.

6 You shouldn't call him now. It's too late

7

1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Don't panic. Stay calm.
- 2 Don't whisper. Speak up. We can't hear you.
- 3 Be careful. Don't slip.
- 4 Don't just sit there. Do something.
- 5 Take your time. Don't rush.
- 6 Be quiet. Don't make so much noise.
- 7 Get up. Don't be so lazy.
- 8 Don't wait for me. Go ahead. I'll catch you up.

8

- 1 Don't take
- 2 Eat
- 3 Put
- 4 Don't stop
- 5 Don't try
- 6 Wash
- 7 Don't put
- 8 Let

9

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

10 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 Could you pour me some water, please?
- 2 You should try talking to someone about it.
- 3 Could you bring me the bill?
- 4 Could you help me carry these bags to the car?
- 5 You shouldn't drive if you're taking that medication.

Unit 10

Opener (page 87)

Booking a room (pages 88-89)

1

- 1 low season
- 2 including breakfast
- 3 reduced rate
- 4 babysitting service
- 5 put up the tent
- 6 provided meals
- 7 real fire
- 8 share a room
- 9 heated pool
- 10 shower block
- 11 basic furniture
- 12 free wi-fi

2

- 1 an apartment (you don't usually rent the other places for a week)
- 2 a hotel (the only one that costs £50 a night and provides breakfast)
- 3 a campsite (the provision of electricity is the clue here)
- 4 a hotel (none of the others usually provide babysitting)
- 5 a campsite (the only place you would put a tent up)
- 6 a hostel (guests sometimes share the kitchen and prepare their own meals)
- 7 an apartment (they have a living room)
- 8 a hostel (because sometimes you have to share rooms in hostels)
- 9 apartment (apartments are in a block and often have a shared pool)
- 10 a campsite (the only place to have toilet and shower blocks)
- 11 an apartment (basic furniture, and it has a kitchen)
- 12 a hotel (rooms and reception area)

3 Possible answers

- 1 a room, a bathroom, a dining area, a kitchen, a living room, a laundry room
- 2 a single room, an en-suite room (with bathroom), a family suite / room
- 3 room service, laundry, pick-up from the airport or station, wake-up calls, valet parking, conference rooms, Internet access, etc.
- 4 breakfast, meals, drinks, a packed lunch, car parking, flights, pick-up from the airport, tax, trips

- 5 for early booking, if you're over-65 / retired, if you had problems (e.g. noise, problems with heating etc.), if the room you had booked wasn't available, if you booked with a big group, if you are a regular visitor
- 6 taking the tent down
- 7 In Europe, the high season is in the summer, during school holidays (July and August), at Christmas or at Easter. For skiing, the high season is likely to be February, near school holiday time and when there is most likely to be snow.

5

Triple rooms? No, only doubles (but should be possible to put an extra bed in a double room) How much? 110 euros a night for the room (including child's bed) With breakfast? 125 euros with breakfast Dates: fully booked on the weekend of the 16th–17th, but 10th–15th is possible Car hire: yes, they have a partnership with a local firm (prices start from 25 euros a day) Parking: yes (but 20 euros a day; also street parking available nearby) Deposit? Need to pay 10% deposit when booking (on a credit card)

8 Possible answers

- 1 I'm afraid not. There's a small charge for internet use in the hotel. But we are looking at getting free wi-fi early next year.
- 2 I'm afraid so. The cancellation fee is 50 euros. It'd be 10% of the original booking.
- 3 I'm afraid not. But it won't be very cold at that time of year. / But a swim there will certainly wake you up!
- 4 I'm afraid not. We had a terrible accident a few years ago, you see. / Health and safety regulations, you see!
- 5 I'm afraid so. Maybe you should contact your bank. / Do you have any other cards you could use?
- 6 I'm afraid not. But we do have tickets available for tomorrow. / But if you come back just before the show starts, there may be some returns. You never know.
- 7 I'm afraid so. It would be a good time to visit some of our museums. / But we do have plenty of indoor activities.

8 I'm afraid not. I'm terribly sorry. Not without the permission of the manager, and she's not here at the moment.

9 Possible answers

I'm afraid the restaurant is fully booked this evening.

I'm afraid there's a ten-pound charge for that.

I'm afraid that's not possible.

I'm afraid we don't have any record of your booking.

I'm afraid we're fully booked that weekend.

10

Name on the card: Mr D E Gwaizda
(check spelling with class)
Card number: 1003 6566 9242 8307
Security number: 718
Expiry date: 06-17
Contact number: 0044 796 883 412

11

/ɪ/	b, c, d, e, g, p, t, v	/eɪ/	a, h, j, k
/e/	f, l, m, n, s, x, z	/aɪ/	l, y
/əʊ/	o	/u:/	q, u, w
/ɑ:/	r		

We'll deal with it right away (pages 90-91)

2

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

6

- 1 kittens: Lady Zaza wants a white kitten. The receptionist doesn't think she can find one.
- 2 chocolates: She wants her favourite chocolates, and the hotel have to remove the ones with nuts. The receptionist agrees.
- 3 a bunch of roses: Lady Zaza wants 100 bunches of red flowers and 80 bunches of white flowers sent to the room. The receptionist says someone will bring them up in a minute.
- 4 light bulb: Lady Zaza wants the light bulbs changed. She says it's too dark. The receptionist agrees.
- 5 the gym: Lady Zaza wants to get a wake-up call at 4 a.m. and to use the gym. The receptionist says the gym doesn't usually open till 6 a.m., but she

thinks they can organise something.

7

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

8 Possible answers

selfish: She's only interested in what she wants and needs; doesn't seem at all concerned with the thoughts or feelings of others. demanding: She makes lots of demands and gets angry if the demands can't be met.

If students try to argue in favour of the other three, ask them to explain why and see if you agree with their justifications, e.g. she could be seen as lazy because she gets people to do everything for her, rather than doing it herself. Then again, do lazy people get up at 4 a.m. to go to the gym?

10

- 1 No, she isn't ill and she isn't likely to eat a chocolate with nuts, because it would make her ill (she's allergic to them).
- 2 Yes, he does want to move the people, but he can't move them.

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 f 5 d 6 b
- 2 1 The company has problems because the staff don't speak good English.
2 I don't like camping here because the weather isn't very good.
3 It's a nice hotel but the rooms aren't very child-friendly.
4 They don't have a branch in Brighton.
5 I don't have a lot of money so I don't stay in expensive hotels.
6 It didn't happen to me, it happened to someone else.

11

- 1 would be, had to
- 2 would never do, had
- 3 wouldn't stay, paid
- 4 would post, were / was
- 5 would you recommend, had to, would probably go
- 6 could

12 Possible answers

- 1 If I had more money, I'd buy a new car / I'd go for a long holiday somewhere hot and sunny.

- 2 I wouldn't eat oysters even if you paid me!
- 3 If I had to choose between Stockholm and Copenhagen, I'd go to Copenhagen.
- 4 If I could only have one holiday a year, I'd spend it in the mountains.
- 5 If I wasn't so unfit, I'd take up running.

13 Possible answers

- 1 Take his word for it and apologise for the mistake.
- 2 Call reception to complain. / Put ear plugs in.
- 3 Check the tent is put up properly. / Tighten the tent pegs. / Pack up some essentials and go and find a hotel.
- 4 Point out politely that they are supposed to wash up their things. / Ignore them but feel angry!
- 5 Go outside and sit in the shade.
- 6 Hand it in to reception in case they come back for it. / Keep it, it must be a very generous tip because you did such a good job of cleaning!

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 was
- 2 I'd, wasn't
- 3 were, wouldn't, I'd
- 4 It'd, was
- 5 would be, wasn't
- 6 were, could

Best holiday ever! (pages 92-93)

3

- 1 Because this week he's going to visit the place he used to spend his childhood holidays.
- 2 She had no access to TV or technology, and the summer camp was really strict, whereas nowadays summer camps are much more creative and child-friendly.
- 3 Zinaida (messing around by the river), Biggi (an apartment on the beach), Mark (south coast of England)
- 4 Christina Rebuffet-Broadus – the black bear climbing onto the terrace where they had breakfast. Big bears can kill!
- 5 Sandy Millin remembers making homemade pizzas with one grandma and cornflake cakes with the other. She says really fond memories.
- 6 Christina sometimes stayed in Disneyworld in Florida.
- 7 Julia – her dog was taken away.

- 8 Sandy spent a fortnight with each set of grandparents.
- 9 Mark – he hasn't been back to Eastbourne for more than two decades. He has to go there for work, to meet new clients.

4

- 1 e (Zinaida used to mess around by the river when she went to stay with her grandparents.)
- 2 a (Julia remembers sitting on the fence as the sun went down, watching the cows coming home.)
- 3 d (Christina's family used to rent a cottage in the Smoky Mountains.)
- 4 g (The bear that appeared in the mountains was climbing a tree when Christina saw it.)
- 5 c (Christina and her family used to have breakfast on the terrace.)
- 6 h (Julia never used to get bored, even though she was out in the countryside.)
- 7 f (Julia's dog scared the chickens, so the neighbours took it away!) 8 b (Sandy, her brother and her grandparents used to go for long walks.)

5

- 1 b and f
- 2 a and e
- 3 c
- 4 d

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 used to
 - 2 used to
 - 3 never used to
 - 4 usually
 - 5 never used to, used to
- 6**
- 1 I never used to like camping, but I love it now.
 - 2 I used to do judo when I was younger, but then I stopped.
 - 3 (a present habit and a single past event, can't use used to)
 - 4 He's quite fit and healthy now, but he used to smoke quite heavily when he was younger.
 - 5 I used to have really long hair when I was at college, but I had it cut short a few years ago.

- 6 It's become very popular. It never used to be crowded before.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 Last week, I had to study for my exams.
- 2 Before I started working here, I used to work as a researcher for a drug company.
- 3 (correct)
- 4 I never used to (OR didn't used to) have lunch at school. I always had lunch at home.
- 5 (correct)
- 6 Most Sundays, me and my kids use to watch a DVD at home together.
- 7 When I was a kid, we used to go to the mountains during the summer.
- 8 (correct)

Video 5: The Future of A Village (page 94)

2

Essaouira: in Morocco; a fishing town; historic town centre on UNESCO's world heritage list Its economy: traditionally dependent on fishing, but tourism increasingly important How it's changing: fishing is not such a good job anymore – fewer fish and more competition from big boats; tourism more important

3

- 1 fish
- 2 to the south
- 3 compete
- 4 tourism
- 5 1960s
- 6 UNESCO
- 7 300% increase
- 8 pollution
- 9 big fishing boats
- 10 the historic town centre

Review 5 (page 95)

1

- 1 If 5 would
- 2 don't 6 not
- 3 used 7 ought
- 4 then 8 Go

2

- 1 Where did you use to do that?
- 2 Why don't you go and see a doctor about it?
- 3 What would you do if it happened to you

/ If it happened to you, what would you do?

- 4 What do you think I ought to do about it?
- 5 Who do you think I should ask about it?
- 6 Could you give me the password for the Wifi please? (or 'Please could you ...')
- 7 If you could go anywhere in the world, where would you go? / Where would you go if you could go anywhere in the world?
- 8 When you went to the islands, where did you use to stay? / Where did you use to stay when you went to the islands?

4

- 1 usually
- 2 went
- 3 Don't
- 4 would
- 5 wouldn't, were
- 6 wouldn't, didn't have to
- 7 weren't
- 8 didn't use to

6

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

7

illnesses and health problems: ache, aspirin, get a rash, an inhaler, sneeze, a temperature

places to stay: the heating, the low season, a reduced rate, serve breakfast, the shower block, a wake-up call

8

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1 of | 5 down |
| 2 up | 6 from |
| 3 on | 7 of |
| 4 on | 8 to |
| 9 | |
| 1 whole | 7 headache |
| 2 lasted | 8 voice |
| 3 tent | 9 mind |
| 4 basic | 10 provides |
| 5 matters | 11 wi-fi |
| 6 throat | 12 babysitting |

and answers to Exercise 5

- 1 Where would you go if you could go anywhere in the world?
- 2 I never used to enjoy camping, but I've grown to really love it.
- 3 Don't have any more of that coffee if you want to sleep tonight!
- 4 I don't think you should worry too much about it.
- 5 I used to get terrible nosebleeds, and then one day they just stopped!
- 6 I'd never go to work again if I didn't really have to.

Unit 11

Opener (Page 97)

- 1 Possible answers
freezing, snow, a storm, windy

Did you see the news? (pages 98-99)

1

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1 hit | 6 launch |
| 2 conduct | 7 fund |
| 3 build | 8 ban |
| 4 become | 9 spread |
| 5 find | 10 investigate |

2 Possible answers

Work with students' ideas. 1 and 4 are clearly negative, and 5, 7 and 9 are clearly positive, but students may have varying views about 2, 3, 6, 8 and 10

3

- 1 buildings are destroyed, people are hurt or killed, people evacuate the area, phone lines are cut
- 2 medicine, social trends, weapons, renewable energy, climate change
- 3 tigers, northern white rhinos
- 4 cancer, Parkinson's disease
- 5 an investigation, an enquiry, a career, a product
- 6 driving in city centres, drugs, alcohol
- 7 rats, badgers

4

- 1 Conversation 4 (could save millions of lives)
- 2 Conversation 3 (pulling down horrible houses in Morovia)
- 3 Conversation 1 (bees becoming extinct – no fruit or vegetables)
- 4 Conversation 2 (forecast – hot and sunny)

5

a 3 b 4 c 2 d 4 e 1 f 1 g 3 h 2

6 Possible answers

- 1 reporting news
- 2 comment / opinion
- 3 suggestion
- 4 comment / opinion
- 5 comment / opinion
- 6 reporting news
- 7 reporting news

8 comment / opinion

Possible responses

- 1 Really? That's good news. We can play ball there.
- 2 *Yeah! I know. It's a real shame.*
- 3 *Yeah, that's a good idea. I'll bring something to eat.*
- 4 *Absolutely! I'm really pleased.*
- 5 *Definitely! It's a disgrace. They should ban it.*
- 6 *Really? How amazing.*
- 7 *Really? I'll bring my sleeping bag.*
- 8 *Absolutely!*

Animal magic (pages 100-101)

1

From left to right, top to bottom:
shark lion fly
parrot sheep rat

2

Wild animals: rabbit, shark, lion, pigeon, rat
Farm animals: cow, sheep, (possibly dog)
Insect: fly
Pets: parrot, rabbit, dog, rat

3

Wild animals: bear, tiger, rhino, elephant, etc.
Farm animals: pig, chicken, horse, etc.
Insect: bee, butterfly, beetle, etc.
Pet: cat, goldfish, gerbil, hamster, budgerigar

5

- 1 Wedding goes with a 'woof'
- 2 Dinner not well done
- 3 Tips for birds
- 4 From zero to hero
- 5 Milk of human kindness
- 6 Barking witness
Jail bird – no match

6

Wedding goes with a 'woof': we say something *goes with a bang* if it goes really well; it is changed here to *goes with a woof*, which is the sound a dog makes.
Dinner not well done: *well done* is used to describe food that is cooked for a long time, but we also *say well done!* to somebody when they have done something good, or difficult, or done a

good job. Here *not well done* means it was not a good thing that they ate the shark.

Tips for birds: play on *tips* which can mean advice as well as money waiters get for good service

From zero to hero: from being somebody with a negative reputation to somebody with a really positive reputation

Milk of human kindness: a quote from Shakespeare meaning to show care and compassion for others; here, being kind to cows literally results in more milk

Barking witness: barking is the noise a dog makes, but it also means crazy, from the expression *barking mad*

Jail bird: an expression used to describe a person who has been in prison a lot. The story about the parrot is not true. However, a Japanese restaurant did train some monkeys to do a similar job!

7

big day = important day (here, wedding day)

a net = a thing used to catch fish which is made from string or rope knotted together

insist on = do something even if everyone asks you not to, or says it's a bad idea

a cage = a thing made of metal bars and used to keep a bird or small animal inside so that it can't get out

train somebody to do something = teach somebody to do something by repeated practice

sense of smell = ability to smell through your nose

detect = find something using different senses

boost = improve or increase

investigation = the process of finding out what happened, e.g. after a crime

main suspect = the person police think did the crime

9

- 1 before
- 2 usually
- 3 simple

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 had seen
- 2 had forgotten
- 3 had left
- 4 had been, hadn't met
- 5 hadn't told, had eaten
- 6 had done, had cheated

10

- 1 b (pp because the rain happened the night before the time in 1)
- 2 g (pp because the wallet had been dropped before he found it)
- 3 e (pp because he hadn't paid his bills in the time before)
- 4 d (ps because the roadworks happened at the same time)
- 5 a (pp because they forgot the keys in the time before)
- 6 c (pp because they hadn't made a speech in the time before)
- 7 h (ps because both things happen at the same time)
- 7 f (pp because the dog hadn't had a walk in the day before)

11 Possible answers

- 1 ... I hadn't eaten all day.
- 2 ... he had been rude. / ... her dog had died. / ... she had failed the exam.
- 3 ... I hadn't slept the night before. / ... I'd run all the way home.
- 4 ... I'd never had a job interview / given a presentation before.
- 5 ... been abroad. / ... fallen in love. / ... been away from home.

13

The pigeon had flown over 60 kilometres to carry drugs to prisoners at the jail. The dog had fallen into the sea and had swum to the island, and had survived by eating small animals. The couple hadn't turned off the gas, the rabbit detected the smell and woke his owners.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 After they had had one date, he asked her to marry him.
- 2 I rang you as soon as I had heard the news.
- 3 I had never been on a plane until I went to Japan.
- 4 They had had an argument before I arrived, so there was a bad atmosphere. It was quite uncomfortable.
- 5 I was fed up after I found out I hadn't got the job

Did you know ... ?(pages 102-103)

2

- 1 c 2 a 3 b

4

- 1 Yes and no: there are some genetic factors, but other factors are due to the environment.
- 2 Their feet are covered in hairs, which are covered in other hairs. The electric charge on the hairs makes the spider stick to the ceiling.
- 3 Graphene is a very thin layer of graphite, it's the world's thinnest material, but incredibly strong.

5

- 1 50%
- 2 a particular
- 3 be learned
- 4 tiny
- 5 to
- 6 thick
- 7 peel
- 8 awarded

6 Possible answers

Violent behaviour can be caused by pollution (e.g. lead in the atmosphere has been shown to have an effect on behaviour), war (because people are exposed to extreme violence, sometimes at a young age), home life (if young children grow up in difficult environments without much parental support, or where violence is normal) See also the Culture notes above.

7

- 1 Passive verbs: was discovered, is repeated, are left, could be replaced, is called, was awarded Active verbs: discovered, leaves, repeat, replace, call, awarded
- 2 verb be + past participle form
- 3 In 1 and 3 we know because it is stated after by (1 two Russian scientists, 3 Graphene). In the other sentences we don't know who does the action.

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 The test was repeated a number of times.
- 2 I am sent junk emails all the time.
- 3 It is usually made with lamb, but beef can be used.
- 4 Graphene could be used in mobile phones.
- 5 Stricter limits on pollution were introduced last year.

- 6 Two men were arrested after a bomb was found in their car.

8

- 1 conducted
- 2 were taken away
- 3 were replaced
- 4 was made
- 5 spent
- 6 were put
- 7 explored
- 8 weren't touched
- 9 are not allowed
- 10 is seen

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 a fund | b was funded |
| 2 a catch | b was caught |
| 3 a broke | b was broken |
| 4 a Were you woken up | b woke up |
| 5 a are not allowed | b allow |
| 6 a gave | b was given |

Answers to Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 How did the accident happen?
- 2 (correct)
- 3 A dog was suddenly appeared in front of me.
- 4 Fortunately, none of us was badly hurt.
- 5 (correct)
- 6 Those batteries didn't last very long.

Unit 12

Opener (page 105)

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

3

- 1 Brendan
- 2 seven
- 3 eight
- 4 Lincoln
- 5 Price
- 6 details
- 7 07729 651 118
- 8 away on holiday

6

- 1 out
- 2 away
- 3 in
- 4 off
- 5 up
- 6 from (at would also be possible, but is not in the box)

8

- a 3 (yet: present perfect)
- b 2 (already: present perfect)
- c 1 (just: present perfect)
- d 4 (still: present simple – could also use the present perfect with a negative verb, or the present continuous with an active verb)

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Have you spoken to the bank yet?
- 2 I haven't had time yet. I'll do it tomorrow.
- 3 She has only just graduated.
- 4 She is still trying to decide what to do with her life.
- 5 I'm afraid he isn't back yet.
- 6 Don't worry! I've already sorted out everything.
- 7 She has just handed the work to me this second.
- 8 He has already made \$1 million and he's only 26!

9

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

10 Possible answers

- 1 Could you tell him I haven't spoken to Brittany yet ...

- 2 Tell him I've just got confirmation of the price ...
- 3 Just tell him I've already / just received the money ...
- 4 We've already left the house ...
- 5 Could you tell her we haven't sorted out the problem yet ...
- 6 I've just received the package, ...

Phone for help! (pages 108-109)

2

- 1 a 999
b They are calling about things that aren't emergencies. Children are calling accidentally.
c sending out leaflets and introducing fines
- 2 a He fell off his bike and hit his head.
b He needed to make a hole in the boy's head. He didn't have a medical drill.
c He had never done the operation before so he phoned a colleague.
- 3 a He was in a pub in England.
b A spider bit him.
c It was poisonous and twelve centimetres long.
d Experts used it to identify the type of spider and find an antidote.

3

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 fine | 5 species |
| 2 collapsed | 6 transferred |
| 3 reported | 7 rushed |
| 4 despite | 8 swelling |

5

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 unwise | 9 uncomfortable |
| 2 legal | 10 common |
| 3 unfortunate | 11 impatient |
| 4 polite | 12 convenient |
| 5 unhappy | 13 impossible |
| 6 unexpected | 14 unnatural |
| 7 impractical | 15 rational |
| 8 unfair | 16 pleasant |

6 Possible answers

- 1 They do something against the law (e.g. steal something, kill someone).
- 2 They say please and thank you, hold doors open for other people. If they are impolite, they say rude words, ignore people, push in front of people. 3 a bed (sleepless night), a chair (bad back), a situation (you feel embarrassed)

- 4 love, friendship, listening to your partner, shared interests; not having these might make an unhappy marriage – also arguments, affairs
- 5 Common surnames in the UK include Smith, Brown, Jones.
- 6 I'm sorry but I'm busy right now. / I can't talk right now, I'll call you back later.

What a nightmare! (pages 110-111)

2

- 1 Somebody grabbed her bag while she was talking on the phone – she lost her money, cards and keys.
- 2 1 is to a bank; 2 is to the police; 3 is to a lock company
- 3 1 to cancel bank cards; 2 to report the crime; 3 to get into her apartment and get new locks fitted

3

- 1 a T (for security)
b F (They're cancelled immediately.)
- 2 a F (She was walking to her friend's house.)
b T
c F (They just say: if we do hear anything we'll let you know.)
- 3 a F (She's at her friend's house.)
b T
c F (She rents it.)

5

- 1 She's calling the bank because she hasn't received her new cards.
- 2 Somebody has taken money from her account.
They probably stole her card and her PIN number from the post, before they reached her.

6

- 1 present perfect, will + infinitive
- 2 past perfect, would + infinitive
- 3 She told me she was very sorry. / He told me he was very sorry.

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 were installing
- 2 had tried
- 3 had already arrived
- 4 would be
- 5 could offer

7

- 1 How did that happen?
- 2 I have to speak to the manager.
- 3 We / They sent the cards to the wrong address.
- 4 There have been some security issues.
- 5 (Please) change all your passwords. / You should change all your passwords.
- 6 The bank will repay any money you've lost.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I wanted to work for them
- 2 my career goals were
- 3 I had spoken to
- 4 I had gone to school
- 5 if I had had many other interviews
- 6 if there was anything I wanted to ask / if I wanted to ask anything

9

- 1 grabbed, ran
- 2 hacked, stole
- 3 came, kicked
- 4 bought, got
- 5 hitting, kicking
- 6 texting, crashed
- 7 followed, threatening
- 8 having, making

Video 6: Memory Man

2

- 1 numbers
- 2 250
- 3 every detail of every day of this life
- 4 the Golfer family and more forgetful families
- 5 it is stored
- 6 lose their memories

3

Researchers don't really know how much a good memory is because of genes, and how much it is because of learning and environment. Both are important.

4

- 1 He practises continuously to improve the power of his memory.
- 2 He's even memorised a series of historical books.
- 3 Improving his memory has become almost like a full-time job.
- 4 He has a relatively normal life.

- 5 In other words, he's just like other people.
- 6 His genes are partly responsible for his great memory.
- 7 Researchers think it's mainly because of his very hard work.
- 8 Basically, learning to remember how to remember.

Review 6 (page 113)

1

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 had | 5 told |
| 2 where | 6 be |
| 3 whether | 7 already |
| 4 was | 8 just |

2

- 1 had never seen
- 2 haven't finished it yet
- 3 should be banned
- 4 I had left
- 5 my car was stolen

3

- 1 told
- 2 wanted
- 3 did that happen
- 4 You've
- 5 haven't received
- 6 what
- 7 I'm still waiting
- 8 is imported

5

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

6

science and nature in the news: become extinct, find

a cure, fund research, investigate the effect

phones: a busy line, get cut off, a poor signal, put on hold

crimes: crash, pay a fine, run off, threaten

7

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1 into | 5 through |
| 2 up, at | 6 into |
| 3 from | 7 in |
| 4 down | 8 from (or at) |

8

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 answers / answered | 6 storm |
| 2 texted | 7 wind |
| 3 called | 8 unpleasant |
| 4 inconvenient | 9 impossible |
| 5 coverage | 10 unwise |

and answers to Exercise 4

- 1 We've only just left the house.
- 2 I suddenly realised I'd left my keys in my flat.
- 3 I was stopped by the police as I was driving home.
- 4 The lions are usually fed at about three in the afternoon.
- 5 I knew we'd met before, but I just couldn't remember where.
- 6 They said the new battery would be here within three or four days.

Unit 13

Opener (page 115)

1 Possible answers

Two people are playing with, acting with, or training North American grizzly bears. The bears are trained to be used in films. They have appeared in documentaries and wildlife programmes as well as Hollywood films.

It's supposed to be amazing (pages 116-117)

1 Possible answers

an action movie (*Die Hard* films; *The Fast and the Furious* films) a comedy (*Dumb and Dumber*; *Austin Powers*; *Airplane*) a historical drama (*Elizabeth*; *Troy*; *Spartacus*; *Kingdom of Heaven*) a martial arts movie (*Enter the Dragon*; *The Karate Kid*; *Kung Fu Panda*) a musical (*Sound of Music*; *Mary Poppins*; *West Side Story*; *Evita*) a romantic comedy (*When Harry Met Sally*; *Notting Hill*; *Pretty Woman*) a science-fiction film (*2001: A Space Odyssey*; *Gravity*; *Interstellar*) a thriller (*Rear Window*; *Usual Suspects*; *LA Confidential*) a war movie (*Saving Private Ryan*; *Apocalypse Now*; *American Sniper*) Other genres: fantasy, animation, bio-pics, film noir, western

2

amazing special effects: science-fiction, maybe horror or action movies
a happy ending: romantic comedy, musical
complicated plots: thriller, maybe science-fiction
car chases and explosions: action movies and some thrillers and martial arts films
amazing costumes: historical dramas, possibly science-fiction films or musicals
set in space: science-fiction, possibly a few comedies and horror movies
really scary: horror, possibly war movies
quite violent: action, thrillers, martial arts, war
quite predictable / really boring: students' own views

3

1 *In the Heat of the Moment*: good costumes, set in Thailand, looks amazing but a bit slow / boring / predictable, has a really annoying actor in it

The Cottage: scary horror movie
It's a Love-Hate Thing: romantic comedy set in Paris and New York

2 *It's a Love-Hate Thing*

3 The Galaxy in Cambridge Road

4 2.30 or 4.45 / quarter to five

4

- 1 near the end
- 2 going to see
- 3 the other day
- 4 everyone is saying
- 5 a bit bored, was very predictable
- 6 To be honest
- 7 more like it
- 8 go and have

5

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

8

- 1 bored (-ed: person's feeling)
- 2 surprising (-ing: cause of feeling)
- 3 excited
- 4 interested
- 5 tiring
- 6 depressing
- 7 confused
- 8 annoying

9 Possible answers

- 1 This film is really boring, let's watch something else.
- 2 I was surprised that John came to the party. He doesn't like parties.
- 3 The match was really exciting. It finished 4-4.
- 4 History is my favourite subject – it's very interesting.
- 5 I'm tired. I'm going to bed.
- 6 He's depressed because his girlfriend left him.
- 7 Maths can be confusing.
- 8 I was annoyed when he arrived an hour late.

Making movies (pages 118-119)

2

- 1 Nollywood, the Nigerian film industry, is very big – it produces 1,500 films a year (second only to India).
- 2 It is successful, employs thousands of people and is worth \$7 bn a year. The low budget approach has allowed it to grow quickly.

- 3 Most films go straight to DVD because there are only 30 cinemas.
- 4 Voodoo horror, gangster, crime, stories of poor people becoming rich, and domestic dramas
- 5 Invasion 1897 is an important film.
- 6 Lancelot Oduwa Imasuen is a famous director.
- 7 He has made 200 feature films.
- 8 The writer doesn't really express a personal opinion. His early films followed the Nollywood pattern sounds quite negative, but the next comment (Imasuen's recent films are more ambitious) is more positive.

3

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

4

- 1 Nollywood (the film industry)
- 2 Nollywood films
- 3 the focus on black magic and crime
- 4 the producers of the films
- 5 Imasuen's recent films
- 6 the British
- 7 Invasion 1897 (Imasuen's film)
- 8 films like Invasion 1897

6

- 1 a films
b cameramen
c works
d issue
- 2 a film / films
b cameraman / cameramen
c work / works
d issue / issues

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1
- 1 war film
- 2 world war
- 3 quality of life
- 4 life guard
- 5 bookshelf
- 6 cookery book
- 7 university gym
- 8 member of a gym
- 9 friend from university
- 2
- 1 war films
- 2 world wars
- 3 (not possible)
- 4 life guards
- 5 bookshelves

- 6 cookery books
- 7 university gyms
- 8 members of a gym
- 9 friends from university

7

- 1 the fashion industry
- 2 a famous film director
- 3 the films from our country
- 4 a photo of my parents

9

All the compounds have a stress on the first syllable of the first noun except for security system and success story, where the stress on the second syllable of the first noun, and city centre, which has the stress on the first syllable of the second word.

11 Possible answers

washing machine, cash payment
shopping centre, leisure centre
main roads, crossword
housemate, checkmate, roommate,
flatshare fashion industry, computer
industry, film star, film review
hiking boots, rugby boots, wellington
boots, football pitch, football match
liver disease, heart problems, heart
condition
surveillance system, security camera,
security officer news story, love story,
success rate
reading glasses, suncream, sunshade, sun
hat
basketball court, badminton court, tennis
racket, tennis shoes
garden lights, traffic cone, traffic jam

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 fashion industry
- 2 shoe designer
- 3 my sister's shoes
- 4 fashion channel
- 5 fashion shows
- 6 cost of clothes
- 7 credit card bill

I'm A Big Fan (pages 120-121)

1

Music: album, composer, concert,
instrument, singer
Art: exhibition, landscape, painting,
portrait, sculpture

Books: author, comedy, crime fiction,
novel, poetry

- 2 since
- 3 have been showing

4

- 1 c
- 2 a (Gustavo is young and in an orchestra,
so it can't be 3.)
- 3 b (Wallander in the Swedish detective
series)
- 4 f (Henry Moore sculpture of king and
queen)

5

- a Speaker 3
- b Speaker 2
- c Speaker 1
- d Speaker 4
- e Speaker 4
- f Speaker 2
- g Speaker 1
- h Speaker 3

7

- 1 have
- 2 been (past participle form of be)
- 3 for
- 4 since
- 5 / 6 like / know

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 I have been learning Chinese since I was
eight.
- 2 I have been to / been going to the gym
every day for the last two months.
- 3 They have been together for quite a long
time.
- 4 The Social Democrats have been in power
since the last election.
- 5 He has lived / been living there since last
year.
- 6 I have been trying to find a job for months.
- 7 She has been making amazing films for
quite a while now.
- 8 I haven't really liked much of her work
since her first album.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 1 for
- 2 has produced
- 3 has been conducting
- 4 has had
- 2 1 has been writing
- 2 started
- 3 has won
- 4 since
- 3 1 loved

Unit 14

Opener (page 123)

1 Possible answers

Work with your students' answers. The picture shows a young couple moving in or out of a home.

They are wrapping or unwrapping things using bubble wrap and are looking at documents – perhaps sorting out things to throw away.

What's it called in English? (pages 124-125)

1

- 3 an ironing board
- 4 a shower curtain and shower rail
- 6 a kettle
- 7 a dustpan and brush
- 8 an iron
(They also mention a rubbish bin (1) and bleach (9), but don't need to buy these.)

2

- 1 a good clean
- 2 buy some stuff
- 3 write a list
- 4 do you call
- 5 for cleaning things
- 6 under the sink
- 7 charge the landlord
- 8 can't live without

3

You can see a bin (1), a pan (2), a needle and thread (10), a mop and bucket (11), a towel (5), a rubber (12) and a torch (13).

4

- 1 a towel
- 2 a cloth
- 3 a plaster
- 4 a pan
- 5 a torch
- 6 a needle and thread
- 7 a mop and a bucket
- 8 a stapler

6

- 1 in, on
- 2 above
- 3 on
- 4 on
- 5 in

- 6 in, under
- 7 in, next to
- 8 by

7

- 1 a towel, a bar of soap, a toothbrush
- 2 a brush, a bar of soap, a towel
- 3 a stapler, a pen, a computer
- 4 a kettle, a cloth, a tea towel
- 5 a lawn mower, a work bench, a ladder
- 6 a vacuum cleaner, an iron, an ironing board, a mop
- 7 a knife, a tin opener, a towel.
- 8 a hammer, a screwdriver

9

- 1 drawer /drɔ:/
- 2 shelf
- 3 mortgage
- 4 neighbour (NB we say next-door neighbour if they live in the house next to us – a neighbour can live in any flat or house nearby)
- 5 landlord
- 6 spare room
- 7 garage
- 8 balcony

10

- 1 that / which 2 that / who 3 where

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 who
- 2 that
- 3 where
- 4 who
- 5 which
- 6 where

11

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 that / which | 6 where |
| 2 that / who | 7 that / which |
| 3 where | 8 where |
| 4 that / which | 9 that / who |
| 5 that / who | |

12 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 Sertab Erener is a Turkish singer who won the Eurovision Song Contest in 2003.
- 2 Storaplan is a very trendy area where there are lots of nice shops and restaurants.
- 3 Sue Briggs was an English teacher who persuaded me to go to university.

- 4 A campsite is a place where you stay when you go camping.
- 5 Shostakovich was a Russian composer who wrote some amazing pieces of music.
- 6 Istanbul is a city where Europe and Asia meet.
- 7 What do you call those machines that do the washing-up for you?
- 8 I need to buy one of those things that you wear round your waist and keep money in.

1

Picture 1 includes a bar of chocolate, a box of cereal, a can of cola, a jar of honey, a packet of biscuits (also a tin of fish, bottles of sauce, a pot of noodles).

Picture 2 includes a carton of milk, a tray of meat, a tin of tomatoes, a pot of yoghurt (also a bottle of grape juice, a jar of olives, a packet of pasta, a tin of crabmeat).

Picture 3 includes a sack of rice (and a sack of onions, but no other packaging).

2

Metal: can, tin (possibly tray)

Glass: jar (also bottle)

Plastic: pot, tray (possibly carton, bar and packet)

Cardboard: box, carton

Cloth: sack

3 Possible answers

Family 1 probably spends the most as they eat a lot of packaged products, which are more expensive than fresh foods.

However, they have not got any meat, which is more expensive. Their diet looks less healthy, they eat a lot of processed foods, which contain a lot of sugar, salt and other additives. They probably cause most damage to the environment because they consume so much packaging.

Family 2 probably spend quite a lot. Their diet includes meat, which is expensive, but they eat a lot of vegetables, which are usually cheap. They don't eat a lot of packaged foods and their diet looks quite healthy. They use less packaging than 1, and their vegetables look locally grown, so they will need less transport.

Family 3 uses very little packaging, and no plastics, which is better for the environment than 1 or 2, and also cheaper. The foods look locally grown. They eat a

lot of fresh vegetables, which is very healthy.

5

New Zealand kiwi fruits – flown a long distance, creating carbon dioxide / packaged in polystyrene, which is hard to recycle

Bottles of water / cans of cola – have to mine tonnes of rock to get the aluminium for cans / transport costs

Small bottles / small boxes of cereal – use more material than large ones Meat (beef and lamb) – animals produce natural gas that causes global warming / inefficient way to get food energy

6

1 T (everything we produce and consume leads to waste)

2 F (the kiwi fruit are from New Zealand)

3 F (he recycles bottles and cans)

4 T (4 tonnes of rock needed for 1 tonne of aluminium)

5 T (they are lighter than glass)

6 T (no packaging, more efficient transport by pipe)

7 T (the next problem is the amount of meat I've bought)

8 T (you shouldn't eat too many dairy products)

9 Doesn't say (but the papers next to them were)

7

The first family uses too much packaged food, in particular bottles and cans of drinks, jars, boxes and tins. They eat no fresh local food, but they also have no meat or dairy products in their shopping, and both of these are bad for the environment.

The second family eats much more fresh, unpackaged food (fresh fruit and vegetables) which looks as if it is locally produced, but they buy tins, glass jars and bottles, and plastic trays of meat. Meat is also bad for the environment.

The third family is the most environmentally friendly, their food looks mainly locally produced, and they use very little packaging. The only packaging is large sacks, which is efficient as there is less packaging relative to the volume of food. Cloth is more environmentally friendly than plastic.

9

In a and b, *must* can be replaced by *have to* because it means something is essential. c *must* can't be replaced by *have to* because it means 'I imagine this is definitely true'.

d *mustn't* can't be replaced by *don't have to*, the meanings are totally different: *mustn't* means it is not permitted / not allowed, whereas *don't have to* means there is no obligation, it's not necessary (but you can do it if you want to).

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 must / have to
- 2 must
- 3 mustn't
- 4 don't have
- 5 must
- 6 must / have to
- 7 must

11

- 1 must / have to reduce
- 2 mustn't pour
- 3 must be
- 4 must / have to get back
- 5 must / have to remember
- 6 mustn't forget
- 7 don't have to pay
- 8 must / have to eat

12 Possible answers

You must switch off lights in the home.
You must use energy-saving light bulbs.
You must put your rubbish in the correct recycling bins.
You mustn't throw away waste in the countryside.
You mustn't drop litter.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 have to pay tax
- 2 aren't allowed to leave
- 3 mustn't forget to
- 4 must be very excited
- 5 can't enter

Thank you so much (pages 128-129)

2

Speaker 1

- 1 her own website (from her sister)
- 2 her birthday
- 3 Yes, it's her favourite gift ever.

Speaker 2

- 1 a mountain bike
- 2 Christmas
- 3 Yes, it's one of the most useful presents ever.

Speaker 3

- 1 an iron and a dress in a style he thought she ought to wear (from her ex-boyfriend)
- 2 her birthday
- 3 No, they gave a very bad message about the way he saw her.

Speaker 4

- 1 a rock (from a girl he went out with)
- 2 their first date together
- 3 Not really, he thought it was a bit stupid, but he married her and now he likes it.

6

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 send, a card | 5 lend, some money |
| 2 read, a story | 6 make, some tea |
| 3 buy, a car | 7 tell, a secret |
| 4 cook, dinner | 8 ask, a personal question |

8

- 1 We paid them a lot of money so I expected something better.
- 2 I sent presents to all the family for Christmas, but they haven't called. I wonder if they received them.
- 3 My husband made me breakfast in bed on Valentine's Day.
- 4 My grandparents have been married for 40 years so we want to give them something special for their anniversary.
- 5 She cooked this amazing meal for us. Honestly, she should start her own restaurant.
- 6 It was a bit embarrassing because they brought us some wine, but we don't drink!

9 Possible answers

- 1 It depends what their interests are: perhaps pay for a special holiday, organise a trip away with the whole family, buy something special for the house.
- 2 a token so she can buy her own clothes or music; some special jewellery
- 3 baby clothes, toys, blankets or something for a child's room
- 4 jewellery, romantic music, a meal at a special restaurant

- 5 flowers, special cakes or chocolates, something special to drink
- 6 It depends what their interests are: gardening tokens, something for the kitchen, a token for a hotel or a spa, travel tokens
- 7 something useful for the home, or flowers, or chocolates

Video 7: Oxford (page 130)

2

- 1 F
- 2 T (farmers took cattle across the river; cows are a type of cattle, as are oxen)
- 3 T
- 4 F (people were teaching there in 1096, but it probably began before that)
- 5 T
- 6 F (parts of them were filmed there)

3

- 1 He became friends with the children of the head of the college, including his daughter Alice.
- 2 While he was out taking them on boat rides down the river.
- 3 In the story there is a shop run by a sheep, possibly based on a shop near Christchurch, where the shopkeeper had a sheep-like voice. In the book, things in this shop float away off the shelves: in reality the shop was often flooded with water from a stream.
- 4 A group of authors met in this pub, including J R R Tolkien (author of The Hobbit and Lord of the Rings) and C S Lewis (author of the Narnia books).

4

- 1 know, were teaching and studying
- 2 has become
- 3 took, told
- 4 based
- 5 also influenced
- 6 often met

Review 7 (page 131)

1

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1 last | 7 has |
| 2 been | 8 never |
| 3 which | 9 can't |
| 4 of | 10 allowed |
| 5 must | 11 where |

6 who 12 since

2

- 1 The cost of living
- 2 have been married for
- 3 are not allowed to
- 4 mustn't forget to
- 5 an interest in history
- 6 You must be

3

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 leather boots | 5 You |
| 2 since | 6 mustn't |
| 3 known | 7 where |
| 4 that | 8 seen |

6

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

7

films: a comedy, costumes, an explosion, special effects

things in the house: a carton, a pan, a stapler, a torch

music and art: a composer, an exhibition, a landscape, sculpture

8

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 historical | 4 annoying |
| 2 scary | 5 poetry |
| 3 predictable | 6 valuable |

9

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 tiring | 6 hammer |
| 2 bucket | 7 plasters |
| 3 dining | 8 romantic |
| 4 portrait | 9 plate |
| 5 living | |

Unit 15

Opener (page 133)

1

The illustration on the obverse side of a \$20 bill shows the White House in Washington DC, official home of the President of the United States. All American banknotes show a US president on one side and a building or event that is famous in US history on the other (see culture notes).

Cost Of Living

1

- 1 A currency is strong when it is worth more relative to other currencies. When a currency is strong, you can exchange it for more money in weaker currencies, so you can go abroad more cheaply. However, goods that are exported are more expensive for other countries to buy, so it can be bad for businesses that mainly export goods. Costs for tourists from other countries are higher, so it is bad for tourism.
- 2 A currency is weak when it is worth less relative to other currencies. Exported goods from that country are cheaper for other countries to buy, but imported goods are more expensive. It can be good for businesses that export goods, but bad for companies that rely on imports or imported materials. More tourists might come from other countries.
- 3 If the cost of living is high, basic things like food are expensive to buy. Real incomes may fall, there may be more poverty, people might have to work longer hours, there might be social unrest.
- 4 Inflation is low when prices don't increase much over time. The cost of living stays the same, but wages don't increase either, which is bad for the economy. It might encourage saving, as savings keep their value, though interest rates are also likely to be low. Borrowing can be cheaper, which is good for new businesses.
- 5 If there's a lot of unemployment, a lot of people don't have jobs, which can lead to social unrest, high costs of social benefits, and more government debt. Emigration might increase as people look for work in other countries.

- 6 If unemployment has fallen, people will spend more and the economy should improve. There will be more money to pay for services.
- 7 If the average salary is higher, then the cost of living is also likely to be higher. High salaries might encourage immigration, which can be good for the economy.

3

- 1 He has a good quality of life: warm climate, near the beach, not too much work.
- 2 It's not doing very well, unemployment has gone up and salaries are not very high.
- 3 He could get paid more in Canada, he will have better career opportunities, and he will be able to see his family and friends more.

4

- 1 at the
- 2 in
- 3 last few months
- 4 back home
- 5 twice
- 6 in
- 7 in
- 8 while

6

- 1 I'm actually going back to Canada in a few months. (a)
- 2 The economy's doing quite badly at the moment. (a)
- 3 Unemployment has gone up quite a lot over the last few months. (b)
- 4 I'm not sure I'm going to have a job in a year's time. (d)
- 5 It used to be cheaper in the past. (c)
- 6 Inflation's gone up over the last two years. (b)

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 over the last five years, since last year, in the last six months
 - 2 at the moment
 - 3 last month, three months ago, the other week, when I was young
 - 4 in two years, in three months' time
- 7
- 1 is doing
 - 2 has fallen
 - 3 has gone up

- 4 used to be
- 5 is going to be
- 6 is ... losing
- 7 is going to fall
- 8 used to be
- 9 is getting
- 9 used to have

8 Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 The prime minister has been losing / has lost popularity in the last year.
- 2 I used to spend a lot more money in the past.
- 3 I got a loan from the bank the other month.
- 4 The recession is getting worse at the moment.
- 5 They are going to / will invest more in schools over the next five years.
- 6 He lost his job three years ago.

9 Possible answers

- 1 suit
- 2 packet
- 3 can
- 4 laptop
- 5 A litre is twice the price in my country.
- 6 A good pair of shoes costs
- 7 A smartphone is much more expensive in my country.
- 8 A kilo costs

My inheritance (pages 136-137)

2

The author was surprised because her father had always seemed poor, they had little money and few possessions as children, but, in fact, he had left millions in his will.

3

- 1 Money's silver, but a needle and thread is gold! – practical skills, like being able to make or repair clothes, are more useful in life than money.
Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise – if you get up early and do a good day's work, rather than staying up late having fun, you will do well in life. Never buy what you can borrow, never throw away what you can repair – you can save money by doing this.
- 2 Their parents were caring and they did a lot of things together; the girls

probably liked watching their dad make toy boats and making clothes with their mum, and spending time together. They might have complained about not having a TV, or soft drinks, and having

4

- 1 F (he earned the money and invested it)
- 2 F (they more than doubled – they cost 8p and sold for £4.12)
- 3 T (a lot of it was left to a charity)
- 4 F (she had a happy childhood and she doesn't need the money)
- 5 T (it will help teenagers with problems)
- 6 F (she doesn't say what she will spend it on)

6 Possible answers

From the story: leave anything of value, buy, borrow, afford, money, silver, gold, wealthy, spends, saves, worth, having so little money, how much, nearly three million pounds

From the audio script: salary, save it, investing money, expensive, bought shares, cost eight pence each, sold ... for £4.12, 2.7 million pounds, give two million to a charity, giving the money to, the money they saved, a quarter of a million pounds.

7

- 1 borrow, owe
- 2 saving
- 3 won, Invest, buy
- 4 give, earn
- 5 worth, left

8

- 1 with cash, by credit or debit card, by cheque
- 2 gas, electricity, water, telephone / mobile phone bills
- 3 when you have borrowed money from a bank or person
- 4 Many employees get paid at the end of the week or month, usually by bank transfer.
- 5 when you have borrowed money on your credit card, or from a bank, or when you have a mortgage
- 6 workmen and people who provide a service – plumbers, electricians, hairdressers, car mechanics, etc.
- 7 in class, at a lecture / a presentation / a talk

8 a coffee, lunch, petrol (after having a lift)

11

- 1 £5.73
- 2 3.4%
- 3 700 million
- 4 3
4
- 5 825
- 6 360,000 euros
- 7 194,000
- 8 2051

Money, money, money (pages 138-139)

1 Possible answers

- a arguments over pocket money, arguments over jobs the teenager does for money in the home, cost of things teenager wants or needs for school, having / not having a job to earn money
- b bill higher than expected, problems sharing the bill, forgetting wallet or money, credit card not accepted
- c losing money, being robbed, problems exchanging money or accessing money from banks or bank machines, not understanding exchange rates
- d cost of living, cost of childcare, cost of clothes and equipment
- e only takes cash not cards, haggling over price, paying too much for something
- f having no cash, needing to call bank, possible cyber theft

2

- 1 b The man offers to pay the bill, but he left his wallet in a jacket; the woman will pay, but she will need to pay by credit card, if they take them.
- 2 e The price they ask is ridiculously expensive, and there is a mark on it; the woman doesn't buy it.
- 3 a The teenager wants to buy a car, but has no money; the parents offer to pay half, and he will borrow the rest from the bank.
- 4 f The credit card has been cancelled because of fraud; a new card is being sent out and insurance will cover the stolen money.

3

- 1 treat
- 2 up

- 3 left
- 4 condition
- 5 mark
- 6 manage
- 7 Fares
- 8 managed
- 9 borrow
- 10 irregular
- 11 suspect
- 12 insurance

- 5
- 1 as soon as I get paid; when you have the money; after you get the card
 - 2 future
 - 3 present
 - 4 *will / can* + infinitive

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 when | 6 before |
| 2 until | 7 As soon as |
| 3 After | 8 when |
| 4 until | 9 as soon as |
| 5 before | |

6

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 I'm | 6 you get |
| 2 are you going to do | 7 I'll pay |
| 3 arrive | 8 I leave |
| 4 I'm going to move | 9 We'll support |
| 5 you have | 10 I'll call |

7 Possible answers

- 1 cook dinner / have a shower.
- 2 buy a car / go on holiday.
- 3 do another course / go home.
- 4 travel round the world / go to New York.
- 5 I'm fluent / I pass all the exams.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 We'll obviously discuss the deal with everyone before we'll make a final decision.
- 2 (correct)
- 3 We will / can have something to eat when we get home.
- 4 After you'll register, you'll be able to access your account online.
- 5 (correct)
- 6 (correct)
- 7 Inflation will continue to rise until the government does something about it!
- 8 I will believe in UFOs when I see one with my own eyes! / I won't believe in UFOs until I see one with my own eyes!

8

- 1 open
- 2 take out
- 3 make
- 4 change
- 5 transfer
- 6 pay
- 7 cancel
- 8 charge

10 Possible answers

- 1 when you get married, or if you live with other people and share bills
- 2 to buy a car, to start a business, to move house
- 3 if they are charged unfairly, if service is poor, if money has gone from their account
- 4 if they have a new card and they want a PIN they can remember easily, or if they think someone has found out their PIN
- 5 if it is lost or stolen
- 6 if the goods haven't been supplied, or the service hasn't been carried out

Unit 16

Opener (page 141)

1 Possible answers

It is on the main square (Zócalo) in Mexico City. The people are dressed in Aztec costume because the festival has its origins in Aztec culture

Have a few friends round! (pages 142-143)

1

- 1 housewarming
- 2 leaving party
- 3 wedding reception
- 4 launch
- 5 friends round
- 6 surprise

3

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

4 Possible answers

- 1 It was great fun. / It was a bit disappointing.
- 2 It was really big and very cool. / It was dark and crowded.
- 3 It was delicious / disgusting / boring.
- 4 It was modern / loud / dull / old-fashioned.
- 5 They were friendly / reserved / interesting.

5

Conversation 1

- 1 a wedding reception
- 2 one of the speaker's oldest friends
- 3 in a castle on the coast
- 4 amazing venue and excellent music

Conversation 2

- 1 a housewarming
- 2 a friend of the speaker
- 3 in a flat in a converted church
- 4 great at first, warm, friendly people, then her ex-boyfriend arrived

Conversation 3

- 1 a dinner party
- 2 the speaker's
- 3 at the speaker's home
- 4 lovely

6

Conversation 1: typical (wedding reception music); modern (things – music); full (dance floor)

Conversation 2: impressive (place); lovely (guests); easy to talk to (guests); gorgeous (girlfriend)

Conversation 3: lovely (evening); grilled (aubergines); spicy (sauce)

8

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

A brief history (pages 144-145)

1

- 1 was established
- 2 invaded
- 3 won
- 4 was killed
- 5 lasted
- 6 ruled
- 7 became
- 8 join

4

- 1 since the Stone Age
- 2 The nomadic lifestyle ended during the 1800s when the country was occupied by Russia. In Soviet times, people were forced to live on farms. Now, the economy has grown because of oil and gas.
- 3 1991
- 4 oil and gas production; exporter of other natural resources
- 5 and 6 Students' own ideas

5

The name comes **from** a word meaning 'free spirit'. Islam was introduced **by** the Arabs.

Over the next 200 years, the unique Kazakh culture developed.

This traditional lifestyle changed **during** the 1800s. This led to fighting and a civil war. Kazakhstan became part of the Soviet Union.

6

- 1 there is only one ninth largest country
- 2 one of several examples – there are other exporters
- 3 one of several and not important which it is – there are other borders

- 4 the Arabs (there are no others); the eighth century (there was only one)
- 5 there was only one Soviet Union
- 6 if it is 'the only thing' then there is only one

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1 a | 7 a |
| 2 the | 8 The |
| 3 the | 9 the |
| 4 a | 10 an |
| 5 the | 11 the |
| 6 the | 12 the |

7

- 1 The best day of my life was the day I got married. (only one special day; we always use the with superlatives)
- 2 The / A day I will never forget is when I met President Putin. (both possible – The if it is the only day or A if you see it as one of many days you will never forget)
- 3 I've never seen a whale in the wild, but I'd love to. (there are many whales)
- 4 I'd love to go to the United States and see the Grand Canyon one day. (we use the with some place names that have a common noun in the name, e.g. the United Kingdom, the United States, the Grand Canyon, 185 the Soviet Union)
- 5 I'm glad to say, I've never broken a bone. (we have several bones)
- 6 The / A left-wing party won the last election here. (The if there was only one left-wing party; A if there was more than one left-wing party; there was only one most recent election) The party's leader is quite young. (refers back to the party that won the election)

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 He died during the Second World War.
- 2 I think it's very important to study the history .
- 3 Our friends have a lovely cottage in the Black Forest.
- 4 I'm meeting a friend of mine later.
- 5 One day I'd love to try and climb the Mount Everest.
- 6 My father is a pilot, so he's away from home a lot.
- 7 The Happiness is more important than money.
- 8 I don't like the eggs. I don't know why. I just don't.

A day I'll never forget (pages 146-147)

2

Speaker 1: April the 21st, Kartini Day – the day that Raden Ajeng Kartini was born in 1879

Speaker 2: the day the speaker spent a night in the house where her great-grandmother was born

Speaker 3: June the 25th – the anniversary of the day that Michael Jackson died (in 2009)

Speaker 4: the day the speaker climbed Mount Kinabalu in Malaysia

Speaker 5: March the 24th – the anniversary of the day that the speaker's sight was restored

3

- 1 a against sexual discrimination
b way to go
- 2 a my mum's side
B a real connection
- 3 a the anniversary of
b a real tragedy
- 4 a in the region
B reached the peak
- 5 a sight was restored
b thanks to my

5

Infinitive with to: agree, arrange, decide, fail, hope, offer, plan, promise, refuse
-ing form: avoid, can't stand, consider, enjoy, finish, mind, miss, practise, recommend

Answers to Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 to take
- 2 to become
- 3 writing
- 4 speaking
- 5 to take, trying
- 6 working
- 7 to meet
- 8 working, to do

6

- 1 to change
- 2 to go
- 3 to be, to buy
- 4 travelling
- 5 to have

7

In 1, 3 and 5 the meaning is basically the same.

In 2, *remember + -ing* means you have memories of something that happened in the past (often good or bad memories) but *remember to phone* means you are reminding yourself or someone else to phone in the future.

In 4, the use is comparable to 2. *Stopped buying* means you used to buy the products before, then stopped. *Stopped to buy* means you were doing something else, then stopped in order to buy something.

Answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I've decided not **to go** to university.
- 2 (correct)
- 3 Do you mind **waiting** here for a few minutes?
- 4 I don't really enjoy **shopping** for clothes.
- 5 I spent nine months **travelling** round Africa.
- 6 (correct)
- 7 (correct)
- 8 I'm considering **looking** for work overseas.
- 9 (correct)
- 10 Sorry we're so late. We stopped **to have** lunch on the way.
- 11 Can you please stop **making** so much noise?
- 12 (correct)

Video 8: Columbus And The New World (page 148)

2

spices: Columbus wanted to find a better route to the east to get spices more easily
 a new route: Columbus wanted to find a new route to Asia
 three ships: Columbus took three ships on his voyage
 a month: after a month at sea the sailors on the ships wanted to turn back
 a new continent: when Columbus arrived in the Americas he didn't know he was on a new continent
 Indians: Columbus called the people he met Indians, because he thought he was in India
 Native Americans: Columbus met native Americans – the original people who lived in the Americas

gold / parrots: Columbus brought back gold and parrots from the New World
 the high point: Columbus's discovery was the high point of his life
 disappointed: Columbus was always disappointed that he didn't find a new route to the east
 the Vikings: reached America 500 years before Columbus

3

- 1 F (educated people knew this, but not everyone)
- 2 T (the King and Queen of Spain had to give him money)
- 3 T (they were about to give up and turn back)
- 4 F (it was the island of San Salvador, in the Bahamas)
- 5 T (he thought he was in Asia)
- 6 F (he returned three times)
- 7 T (he died 'a disappointed man' because he hadn't found a route to the east)
- 8 F (he died 14 years later)

4

- 1 to study
- 2 to find
- 3 the
- 4 to give
- 5 a
- 6 a, the, the
- 7 the
- 8 the

Review 8 (page 149)

1

- 1 used
- 2 when
- 3 in
- 4 being
- 5 the
- 6 a
- 7 played
- 8 stand
- 9 get
- 10 a

2

- 1 used to go swimming
- 2 until I've discussed
- 3 must remember to call
- 4 has fallen since
- 5 rising at the moment

3

- 1 taking, to wait
- 2 has fallen
- 3 'm going
- 4 to get, cats
- 5 I'll phone, have

- 6 talking, attention
- 7 when I was a kid
- 8 a student, the bills

6

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

7

banks: cancel my card, charge interest, a mortgage

historical events: become independent, a civil war, an empire, establish a city, a republic

parties: an amazing venue, a buffet, cold and distant, a housewarming

8

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 1 into | 5 on |
| 2 in | 6 over |
| 3 on | 7 into |
| 4 by | 8 from, to |

9

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 set | 5 afford |
| 2 launch | 6 security |
| 3 economy | 7 average |
| 4 unemployment | 8 background |