

## 1A We are family

### 1 LISTENING understanding names and dates

- b**
- Photo 1** Anastasia, daughter of Tsar Nicholas II, with her sisters in **1906**  
**Photo 2** John Kennedy, the US President, with his children (John Junior and Caroline) in **1963**  
**Photo 3** Pablo Picasso, the artist, with his partner (Françoise Gilot) and their son (Claude) in **1952**  
**Photo 4** Mohandas Gandhi, the statesman, with his wife (Kasturba) in **1915**  
**Photo 5** Leo Tolstoy, the writer, with his grandchildren (Ilya and Sonia) in **1907**  
**Photo 6** Albert Einstein, the scientist, with his sister (Maja) in **1886**
- c**
- 1** Tolstoy and his wife (Sofia), Picasso and his partner (Françoise Gilot)  
**2** Tolstoy and his grandchildren; Gandhi and his wife (Kasturba); Einstein and his sister (Maja)  
**3** John Kennedy (assassinated); John Junior (plane crash); Anastasia and her sisters (assassinated)  
**4** Caroline Kennedy  
**5** Anastasia
- d**
- 1** Anastasia; **conclusively disproved** = completely and finally proved wrong  
**2** John Junior / the Kennedy family (The *as* refers to John Junior, the *this* refers to the family); **ill-fated family** = unlucky family  
**3** Picasso's partner Françoise Gilot, and Picasso; **a damning description** = a very critical and negative description  
**4** Gandhi and his wife, Kasturba; **shared beliefs** = things that they both believed  
**5** Tolstoy's wife, Sofia; **strongly opposed** = completely disagreed  
**6** Tolstoy; **in the dead of night** = in the middle of the night  
**7** Einstein's sister, Maja; **sought refuge** = she went to the USA to be safe

### 3 GRAMMAR *have*: lexical and grammatical uses

- a**
- 1** Yes, all three options are possible.  
 There is no difference in meaning or register between *haven't got* and *don't have*, but in *haven't got*, *have* = auxiliary; and in *don't have*, *have* = main verb.  
 The use of *haven't* on its own, without *got*, is possible, but not very common, except in a few fixed expressions like *I haven't time* and *I haven't a clue*.
- 2** Yes, both options are possible.  
 There is a difference in meaning. *I've been making* emphasizes the duration of the action, and it may not be completed, i.e. there may still be food being made. *I've made* emphasizes that the action is completed.  
 In both cases *'ve* = auxiliary verb.
- 3** Yes, both options are possible. There is no difference in meaning; however, *have we got to* is less common in American English.  
*Have we got to* is more informal.  
*Have we got to* = auxiliary verb; *Do we have to* = main verb.
- 4** Yes, both options are possible. There is a difference in meaning:  
*I've had some lovely photos taken* = a photographer has done it for me  
*I've taken some lovely photos* = I've taken them myself  
 In *I've had ... taken*, *I've* = auxiliary and *had* = main verb; and in *I've taken*, *have* is an auxiliary verb.

## Student's Book Answer Key

b

### Grammar Bank 1A

a 1 ✓

2 ✓

3 ✗ Does your husband have to work tomorrow? / Has your husband got to work tomorrow?

4 ✓

5 ✗ How long have you had your flat in London?

6 ✓

7 ✗ My parents had a lot of problems with my sister when she was a teenager.

8 ✗ I haven't had a holiday for 18 months.

9 ✓

b1 doesn't have / hasn't got 2 to have a family photograph taken 3 drivers have to have

4 hasn't seen him for 5 doesn't have / hasn't got the right qualifications

6 don't have to / haven't got to do it now 7 had a swim 8 have you been getting on

9 to have the central heating fixed

c 1 him 2 laugh 3 on 4 got 5 had

## 4 VOCABULARY personality

c

### Vocabulary Bank Personality

#### 1 ADJECTIVES

a 1 resourceful 2 thorough 3 bright 4 straightforward 5 determined 6 self-sufficient  
7 sympathetic 8 conscientious 9 gentle 10 steady 11 spontaneous 12 sarcastic

#### 2 USEFUL PHRASES WHEN DESCRIBING PERSONALITY

a 1 tends to 2 On the surface, deep down 3 a bit too 4 On the whole 5 a bit of a  
6 comes across

#### 3 IDIOMS

a 1 B 2 I 3 A 4 C 5 E 6 H 7 J 8 G 9 F 10 D

## 5 PRONUNCIATION using a dictionary

a determinedIn American English the *r* is pronounced.d 1 conscientious /e/ egg2 resourceful /ɔ:/ horse3 sarcastic /æ/ cat4 thorough /ʌ/ up5 spontaneous /eɪ/ train6 straightforward /ɔ:/ horse7 steady /e/ egg8 self-sufficient /ɪ/ fish

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- e**
- 1** anxious = feeling worried or nervous
  - 2** lively = full of life and energy
  - 3** nosy = too interested in things that don't concern you, especially other people's affairs
  - 4** sociable = enjoying spending time with other people
  - 5** stingy = not generous, especially with money

**6 READING & SPEAKING interpreting a questionnaire****d****LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT**

**puts things off** = delays things until a later time or date

**to the letter** = paying attention to every detail

**get stuck** = be unable to continue

**put together** = to make or prepare sth by fitting or collecting parts or information together

**catches your eye** = attracts your attention

**go round** = follow a route

**head-on** = in a direct way

**your gut feeling** = your natural feelings that make you react in a particular way

**a white lie** = a harmless or small lie, especially one that you tell to avoid hurting sb

**carry on** = continue

## 1B A job for life?

### 1 VOCABULARY work

#### a Possible answers

*challenging* – journalist, firefighter, police officer

*repetitive* – supermarket checkout assistant, factory worker, cleaner

*rewarding* – teacher, doctor, musician

#### b

#### Vocabulary Bank Work

##### 1 ADJECTIVES

a 1 C 2 A 3 F 4 B 5 H 6 E 7 G 8 D

##### 2 COLLOCATIONS

a 1 career move 2 job-hunting 3 events manager 4 academic qualifications 5 work experience  
6 career ladder 7 civil servants 8 fast track

c 1 leave 2 contract

##### 3 THE SAME OR DIFFERENT?

a 1 *Colleagues* and *co-workers* mean the same thing, but *co-workers* is American English.

2 *Quit* and *resign* mean the same thing, but *quit* is more informal.

3 *Staff* and *workforce* mean the same thing.

4 *Laid off* and *made redundant* mean the same thing, but *laid off* can be temporary and *made redundant* can't.

5 *Out of work* and *off work* are different. *Out of work* means you don't have a job or have lost the one you had, and *off work* means a temporary absence because of illness or if you are having a baby.

6 *Be sacked* and *be fired* mean the same thing, but *be fired* is more common in American English.

7 *Get promoted* and *get a pay rise* are different. *Get promoted* means get a better job in the same company. *Get a pay rise* means get an increase in salary.

8 *Skills* and *qualifications* are different. *Skills* are particular abilities; *qualifications* are exams you have passed or studies you have completed.

9 *Hire* and *employ* mean the same thing, but *to hire somebody* can be for the first time or temporary, for example *to hire a detective*, *to hire a lawyer*.

10 *Perks* and *benefits* mean the same thing, but *perks* is more informal.

### 2 READING & LISTENING

b The jobs Emma is doing in the photos are wedding photographer, archaeologist, landscape gardener, journalist, and TV producer.

1 A degree

2 **pros:** a job for life

**cons:** commuting, sitting in an office all day, she didn't see the point of the job

3 She wrote a bucket list of jobs she wanted to try; she organized two-week placements; she saved money.

c She liked alpaca farming the most and publishing the least.

## Student's Book Answer Key

- d** 1 By networking and cold-calling – making applications, writing letters and emails, sending her CV, speaking to people  
 2 She got a flavour of the jobs; she found out whether she wanted to learn more about them or not.  
 3 Because she wasn't actually working, she was shadowing people.  
 4 Being a farmer, i.e. feeding, looking after, and shearing alpacas; also being an entrepreneur, making children's clothes from the wool and selling them to shops  
 5 Finding spelling and grammar mistakes in texts
- e** 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 b

## 4 READING

- b** 1 A 2 C 3 C 4 A 5 B 6 B

- c** 1 It's the thing that gives my life a pattern, and it stops me going mad.  
 2 I make people think about their beliefs.  
 3 Night receptionist isn't a very impressive job.  
 4 It's great to be travelling in the opposite direction to most of the traffic.  
 5 Have unpredictable days off from Monday to Friday  
 6 With almost no chance to enjoy other hobbies or interests
- d** 1 made it 2 missed the point 3 never think twice 4 hold my own  
 5 keep my nose to the grindstone 6 has long gone 7 fair enough

## 5 GRAMMAR discourse markers (1): linkers

- a** 1 999 operator – Some people call emergency services for trivial reasons.  
 2 university lecturer – Sometimes his / her students don't pay attention, which is frustrating, but sometimes they respond positively.  
 3 A&E doctor – There are too many patients and he / she's overworked.  
 4 fashion stylist – Some fashion models are very difficult to work with, and he / she had to stand up for him / herself.  
 5 political advisor – His / Her boss isn't properly qualified for the job.  
 6 dental hygienist – He / She understands that people don't like going to the dentist, and tries to help them to relax.

- b** **result** consequently, so  
**reason** because  
**purpose** to, in order to  
**contrast** Yet, However, though, despite

**c**

### Grammar Bank 1B

- a** 1 as 2 so that 3 in spite of 4 seeing that 5 though

- b** 1 because of 2 consequently (formal) 3 Nevertheless (formal) 4 to 5 though  
 6 due to (formal)

- c** 1 We enjoyed the play in spite of our seats being a long way from the stage. / in spite of the fact that our seats were a long way from the stage. / in spite of having seats which were a long way from the stage.  
 2 It took us ages to get there because of the heavy traffic.

## Student's Book Answer Key

- 3 I took the price off the bag so (that) Becky wouldn't know how much it had cost.
- 4 Keep the receipt for the sweater, in case your dad doesn't like it.
- 5 Susanna isn't at all spoilt, even though she's an only child.
- 6 Prices have risen due to increased production costs. / the increase in production costs. / the fact that production costs have increased.

- e 1 I want to find a job nearer home so that I don't **have to spend so much time commuting**.
- 2 I didn't tell my boss how bad I thought his idea was, so as not to **lose my job**.
- 3 Being a junior doctor is very demanding, partly because of **the long hours**.
- 4 Even though I was offered a good salary, I **decided not to accept the job**.
- 5 Our sales have gone up dramatically, and as a result, we **need to hire more staff**.
- 6 Staff will be given a bonus payment in December due to the **rise in annual profits**.
- 7 I wasn't offered the job, in spite of having **all the necessary qualifications**.
- 8 The company has not been able to find a buyer, therefore it will **be closing down in two months' time**.

## 6 WRITING a job application

- b **paragraph 1** Information about qualifications and skills (her studies and level of English)
- paragraph 2** Information about her work experience
- paragraph 3** Why she thinks she would be suitable for the job.

c 1 **Sts should have crossed out:**

- I made many American friends during this period, but we lost touch when I came home. (irrelevant)
- He is, in fact, my uncle. (irrelevant)
- I would definitely not panic when things got busy! (inappropriate, too informal)

- 2 advertised **on** your website
- a high level of spoken **English**
- in the United States **for** six months
- an exchange programme
- marketing assistant and administrator
- The director of **the** company
- enthusiastic **about** travelling
- apart **from** my work experience
- calm and conscientious
- (**any**) **further** information

- e 1 I am writing to apply for the post of receptionist.
- 2 I have recently graduated from Humboldt University, where I completed a degree in Business Studies.
- 3 I have a high level of spoken English.
- 4 I have some relevant experience.
- 5 My tasks have included...dealing with clients by phone.
- 6 I...would welcome the chance to be part of such a high-profile and successful company.
- 7 I attach a full CV.
- 8 If you require any further information, I would be very happy to provide it.
- 9 I look forward to hearing from you.

## 1 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about...work and family

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

- b** Eliza's overwhelming memory of her childhood is of being with her family on the farm, surrounded by travelling musicians, listening to music, singing, and playing.
- c**
- 1 He started playing the guitar in the 50s. In the 60s he helped to create the folk music scene in London. He was friends with Bob Dylan and Paul Simon.
  - 2 The Watsons are a folk group from her mother's side of the family. They are from Hull. They were important in the 60s folk revival and in the development of folk clubs in the north of England.
  - 3 Her mother's grandmother brought her mother up, as her parents had died.
  - 4 Her mother's uncle played the trumpet. Her mother's father played the banjo. He used to listen to music on the radio and learn the songs he heard.
  - 5 Her grandmother used to sing *The Spinning Wheel* when Eliza was young.
  - 6 The farm had three houses in a row – one for Eliza and her parents, one for her mother's brother and his family, and one for her mother's sister and her family. They kept a lot of animals. There was always singing and music being played at the farm.
  - 7 Her parents' friends were touring musicians who often stayed on the farm.

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

**a Suggested answers**

Eliza Carthy was probably quite an independent and confident child.

As a mother, she focuses on her children and organizes her work around them.

- b**
- 1 No, she wanted to be a writer.
  - 2 To bring Eliza up, and because she didn't want her to grow up touring and travelling.
  - 3 Six
  - 4 She sang all the songs.
  - 5 She now tries to only work at weekends and during school holidays, so that she can take care of her children during the week.
  - 6 Sleep

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- a** When she was growing up, there were always a lot of musicians around, so now she doesn't like working alone.
- b**
- 1 T
  - 2 F (She has a 13-piece band.)
  - 3 T
  - 4 F (The Watsons were her mother's relatives.)
  - 5 F (She plays two musical instruments – the violin and the guitar.)
  - 6 T
  - 7 F (She is showing an interest.)
  - 8 T

**Student's Book Answer Key****2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE**

- a** 1 basically 2 really 3 I mean 4 apparently 5 in, way, in, way 6 of course 7 As to 8 anyway
- b** 1 *basically* introduces an important or fundamental point  
2 *really* introduces an interesting or unexpected fact  
3 *I mean* introduces more details or clarification  
4 *apparently* introduces something that she learnt from someone else (she doesn't remember it herself, but she's been told)  
5 *in a way* shows that she is uncertain  
6 *of course* introduces a clear fact  
7 *As to* introduces a point she wants to address  
8 *anyway* shows that she's introducing a new angle on the topic

**3 THE CONVERSATION**

- a** 1 Joanne 2 Alice 3 Duncan
- b** 1 J 2 J 4 D 5 A 7 A
- d** 1 Yes 2 important 3 totally 4 Yes 5 opportunity 6 hopes  
Joanne is responding to Alice's points and encouraging her to speak.



## 2A Do you remember...?

### 1 READING expressing a response to a creative text / literature

- b**
- 1 So that the boys could give each chocolate bar a mark and write a comment.
  - 2 To give the boys something they knew well, that they could compare the products against.
  - 3 They had to taste each chocolate bar, mark it from 0 to 10, and comment on why they liked or didn't like it.
  - 4 Because they knew a lot about all the chocolate bars that were available.
  - 5 They were very enthusiastic and took it very seriously.
- c**
- 1 A long white room like a laboratory, full of pans of chocolate and other sweets cooking, with scientists working on their inventions
  - 2 Working in the lab and suddenly creating something that tasted wonderful, and running to show it to the owner of the factory, Mr Cadbury
  - 3 He imagined Mr Cadbury tasting his chocolate carefully and then congratulating Roald Dahl on his wonderful idea.
  - 4 He used the experience in his book *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

**d**

#### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

1 leap 2 grab 3 concocting 4 bubble away 5 rushing 6 slap 7 picture

### 2 GRAMMAR the past: habitual events and specific incidents

- a**
- 1 when I was looking for, I remembered, I began
  - 2 I used to picture, I used to imagine, I would come up with, I would grab
- b** **specific incidents in the past:** the past perfect, the past perfect continuous  
**repeated or habitual actions in the past:** past simple (often with an adverb of frequency)

**c**

#### Grammar Bank 2A

- a**
- 1 was sitting, had been crying
  - 2 ✓
  - 3 used to live, bought
  - 4 didn't use to look
  - 5 ✓, ✓
  - 6 had crashed, was pouring

- b**
- 1 spent / used to spend (not *would* because of the position of *often*)
  - 2 had died
  - 3 would cook / used to cook / cooked
  - 4 would take / used to take / took
  - 5 invited / had invited
  - 6 went
  - 7 tried
  - 8 got up
  - 9 decided
  - 10 was sleeping
  - 11 wanted
  - 12 had told
  - 13 climbed
  - 14 saw
  - 15 had been asking
  - 16 had refused
  - 17 heard
  - 18 realized
  - 19 had got up
  - 20 was coming
  - 21 opened
  - 22 had caught
  - 23 had forbidden

### 3 SPEAKING

- a** 2 When I was little... 3 When I was a young child... 4 From the age of about nine...

## Student's Book Answer Key

5 When I was at primary school... 6 When I was a kid...

### 4 WRITING an article

- b** *The lost joys of childhood* fits the article best.
- c**
- 1 The effect is to get the readers' attention and make them want to read on and find the answer. It makes it clear that the article discusses the answer to that question. The question is answered in the conclusion, based on the writer's own opinion.
  - 2 The writer's own childhood memories; examples are playing games, playing outside with other children
  - 3 Families are smaller because fewer people have the time to bring up a large family. Youngsters spend most of their free time at home, inside, because parents worry about letting them play outside.
  - 4 *As a result, Another major change, so, Finally*
- d**
- 1 these days, today
  - 2 boys and girls, youngsters, young people
  - 3 by themselves, on their own
- e**
- 1 neighbourhood children 2 racing around 3 hardly ever 4 hazardous 5 dramatically
  - 6 It is common for 7 idyllic

### 5 LISTENING & SPEAKING using existing knowledge to make sense of information

- a**
- Speaker 1** **Age:** about three  
**Memory:** letting go of a balloon outside  
**Emotion(s):** devastated, heartbroken
- Speaker 2** **Age:** three or four  
**Memory:** having a book read to her  
**Emotion(s):** annoyed
- Speaker 3** **Age:** two and a half  
**Memory:** breaking a Christmas decoration  
**Emotion(s):** resentful
- c**
- 1 Between the ages of two and four
  - 2 Before that age, children don't have a clear sense of their own identity, they don't have the language skills, and the part of the brain needed for memories isn't fully formed.
  - 3 Strong emotions, like happiness, unhappiness, pain, surprise, fear and events related to these things, like the birth of a brother or sister, a death, or a family visit, or a festive celebration
  - 4 Because they tend to be family stories that children incorporate into their memory.
- d**
- 1 Around 40% of people say they remember this.
  - 2 A child seeing him- / herself in a mirror doesn't realize that the person is him / her.
  - 3 A child can't have a memory of a past event before he / she has learned to use the past tense.
  - 4 Evolutionary theory suggests that human memory is linked to emotions / feelings which are related to protecting yourself.
  - 5 First memories tend to be visual, rather than smells or sounds.
  - 6 If your mother tells you about the first word you ever said, that becomes something you think is a memory.

## Student's Book Answer Key

- f The story:** He was sitting in his pram as a one-year-old baby. A man tried to kidnap him. He remembered his nanny fighting to save him. His parents gave her a reward (a watch). Years later, Piaget's nanny confessed that she had made the story up.

## 6 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION word building: abstract nouns; word stress with suffixes

- b**
- 1 adulthood, neighbourhood
  - 2 friendship, membership, partnership, relationship
  - 3 curiosity, generosity, possibility
  - 4 awareness, happiness, illness, kindness, sadness
  - 5 boredom, freedom, wisdom
  - 6 celebration, frustration, imagination, temptation
  - 7 achievement, amazement, disappointment, excitement, improvement

- c**
- 1 addult – adulthood
  - 2 relation – relationship
  - 3 free – freedom
  - 4 curious – curiosity
  - 5 happy – happiness
  - 6 celebrate – celebration
  - 7 disappoint – disappointment
- The two endings which often cause a change are *-(a)tion* and *-ity*.

- e Abstract noun      Adjective**
- 1 anger                      angry
  - 2 shame                     ashamed
  - 3 death                      dead
  - 4 danger                     dangerous

- Abstract noun      Verb**
- 5 belief                      believe
  - 6 hatred                     hate
  - 7 loss                         lose
  - 8 memory                    remember

- f** 1 loss 2 amazement 3 relationship 4 possibility 5 danger 6 disappointment 7 belief  
8 imagination

## 7 SPEAKING

- a** He was moving house, and they arrived at the new flat in the dark. He ran around the rooms with a torch.  
He felt excited about the idea of living in a flat in the dark; he was disappointed when the power came on the next day and he realized what he'd imagined wouldn't happen.

## 2B On the tip of my tongue

### 1 READING & SPEAKING

- a** 1 accommodate 2 Which 3 received 4 until 5 occurred 6 separate 7 government  
8 definitely  
A lot of the words have double consonants, silent consonants, or vowel sounds that can be spelled in many different ways.
- b** 1 (old) German and (Norman) French 2 26 3 46 4 Pronunciation 5 More slowly
- c** 1 It's looking for alternatives to English spellings that will make it easier to write correct English.  
2 They have less time available to learn other subjects.  
3 There is no agreed way.  
4 It makes it more likely that they will re-offend.
- d** If u hav a por memory, yor chances of becumming a good speller ar lo. But wors stil, yor chances of lerning to read ar not good either, because of nonsens like 'cow-crow, dream-dreamt, friend-fiend' and hundreds mor like them.

### 2 PRONUNCIATION sound-spelling relationships

- b** 1 dishonest /dɪs'ɒnɪst/  
Rule: the letter *h* is nearly always pronounced /h/.  
Common exceptions: *heir, honest, honour, hour, exhausted*
- 2 allow /ə'laʊ/  
Rule: the letters *ow* are often pronounced /əʊ/, as in *blow, window, below*, but are also often pronounced /aʊ/, as in *frown, towel, now*. At the end of a word, the letters are usually pronounced /əʊ/. Occasionally, the same letters have different pronunciations according to the meaning, e.g. *row* /raʊ/ (= argument) but *row* /rəʊ/ (= a line of seats). These are called *homographs*.
- 3 river /'rɪvə/  
Rule: the letter *i* + consonant + *e* is usually /aɪ/.  
Common exceptions: *river, give, live* (the verb), *since*
- 4 whose /hu:z/  
Rule: the letters *wh* are nearly always /w/, but occasionally /h/, e.g. *whose, who, whole*.
- 5 All the same pronunciation  
Rule: the letter *j* is always pronounced /dʒ/.
- 6 chorus /'kɔ:rəs/  
Rule: the letters *ch* are usually pronounced /tʃ/, but occasionally /ʃ/, e.g. *machine, chef, cliché*, when the words are of French origin, or /k/, e.g. *chemist, architect*, when the word comes from Greek.
- 7 sure /ʃʊ:/  
Rule: the letter *s* at the beginning of a word is nearly always /s/.  
The only two exceptions are *sugar* and *sure*, where the *s* is pronounced /ʃ/.
- 8 All the same pronunciation  
Rule: the letters *aw* are always /ɔ:/ when they come at the end of a word, or when *aw* is followed by another consonant.
- 9 reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/  
Rule: the letters *or* are usually pronounced /ɔ:/, but are usually /ɜ:/ after a *w*, e.g. *work, word, world*.

## Student's Book Answer Key

10 All the same pronunciation

Rule: the letters *ir* are always /ɜ:/ when they are followed by a consonant, but are pronounced /aɪə/ when followed by an *e*, e.g. *require*.

- c **chime** /tʃaɪm/: verb; (of a bell or clock) to ring  
**howl** /haʊl/: verb; (of a dog, wolf, etc.) to make a long, loud cry  
**jaw** /dʒɔ:/: noun; either of the two bones at the bottom of the face that contain the teeth  
**whirl** /wɜ:l/: verb; to move around quickly in a circle  
**worm** /wɜ:m/: noun; a long, thin creature with no bones or legs, which lives in soil

## 3 GRAMMAR pronouns

a they're, their, there

b

### Grammar Bank 2B

a 1 ✓ 2 you 3 ✓ 4 himself 5 their 6 them 7 They

b1 their, they 2 herself 3 they 4 each other / one another 5 themselves  
 6 yourselves 7 You

c 1 There, It 2 It, There 3 it 4 It, It 5 There 6 It, There

## 4 LISTENING understanding accents

a 1 **Mairi**: Scotland 2 **Diarmuid**: Ireland 3 **Laura**: Lithuania 4 **Jerry**: England (RP)  
 5 **Andrea**: Australia 6 **Anita**: Spain 7 **Lily**: the USA 8 **Paul**: South Africa

b A 4 Jerry (Oxford) B 5 Andrea (Melbourne) C 1 Mairi D 3 Laura (Kaunas) E 2 Diarmuid  
 F 6 Anita (Salamanca) G 8 Paul (Cape Town) H 7 Lily

## 5 VOCABULARY lexical areas

- a 1 **a collocation** = a common combination of words  
 2 **a phrasal verb** = a verb combined with an adverb and / or a preposition to give a new meaning  
 3 **a synonym** = a word or expression that has the same meaning  
**register** = the level or style of language that is appropriate for the situation in which it is being used  
 4 **an idiom** = a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words

b 1 **Collocations**

1 sought 2 complete 3 quick 4 couple 5 distant 6 career 7 hurt 8 a rough 9 strongly  
 10 under

2 **Phrasal verbs**

1 go 2 put 3 get 4 came 5 carry 6 makes 7 dressing 8 turned 9 laid 10 carry

3 **Synonyms and register**

1 G (*ill-fated* is more formal) 2 D (*siblings* is more formal) 3 I (*conversation* is more formal)  
 4 A (*task* is more formal) 5 B (*benefit* is more formal) 6 J (*opposed to* is more formal)  
 7 C (*resign* is more formal) 8 E (*man* is more formal) 9 F (*resemble* is more formal)  
 10 H (*require* is more formal)

**Student's Book Answer Key****4 Idioms**

1 white lie 2 catch, eye 3 dead, night 4 down, earth 5 pain, neck 6 How, earth 7 letter  
8 big(ger) picture 9 nose, grindstone 10 gut feeling

**6 READING reading notes and expanding them into a spoken explanation**

b 1 alcohol 2 a treadmill 3 a girl 4 a blockbuster 5 a cupboard

c

**LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT**

**pounce on** = move suddenly forward in order to catch sth

**borrow** = take and use sth that belongs to sb else

**pick up** = take hold of sth and lift it up

**resurrect** = bring a dead person back to life

**7 VIDEO LISTENING**

b 2 the Anglo-Saxons 3 Christian monks 4 the Vikings 5 the French 6 Shakespeare  
7 British colonies 8 America 9 technology

c 1 F (It's been changing for over 1,600 years.)

2 F (The monks invented the alphabet.)

3 T

4 T

5 T

6 F (They borrowed from each other.)

7 F (There are 375 million native speakers and 1.5 billion learners.)

## 1 & 2 Revise and Check

### GRAMMAR

- a** 1 have 2 as 3 because 4 though 5 so 6 would 7 there 8 their 9 one 10 himself
- b** 1 have got to pick my mum up from the station  
 2 we won't have to do the washing-up.  
 3 haven't seen him since  
 4 despite the heavy traffic / despite the traffic being heavy /  
 despite the fact that the traffic was heavy  
 5 due to snow / due to the snow  
 6 so as not to be recognized  
 7 was always baking biscuits  
 8 If one learns a bit of the language  
 9 see each other  
 10 by themselves

### VOCABULARY

- a** 1 comes across 2 spontaneous 3 self-sufficient 4 resourceful 5 sympathetic 6 determined  
 7 straightforward 8 deep down
- b** 1 pain 2 temper 3 heart 4 earth 5 letter 6 earth 7 picture
- c** 1 off 2 qualifications 3 sack 4 promoted 5 rewarding 6 Job-hunting 7 monotonous 8 staff
- d** 1 neighbourhood 2 generosity 3 friendship 4 loss 5 Freedom 6 excitement 7 memory

### CAN YOU understand this text?

- a** 1 early 2 fast 3 same 4 good 5 what
- b** 1 T  
 2 F (They can only recognize that a sentence in their own language sounds different from  
 a sentence in a different language.)  
 3 F (They learn objects first.)  
 4 T  
 5 F (They can often use simple words to say how they feel or what they want.)  
 6 F (Some produce larger chunks.)  
 7 T  
 8 T  
 9 T

### CAN YOU understand these people?

- 1 c 2 b 3 c 4 a

## 3A A love-hate relationship

### 1 READING & SPEAKING inferring general meaning / skimming

- d** 1 If you want to be a good lover, be a great hater  
2 Share the hate, ruin the date  
Giles Coren likes the idea of the app; Victoria Coren Mitchell doesn't.
- e** **Giles** 1 and 4  
**Victoria** 6 and 7
- f** 1 **V**: *One of the key dangers of the internet is that it encourages us to give everything an immediate verdict...*  
2 **G**: *Just as I knew from the first kiss that this was a woman who had no time for sandals on men...*  
3 **V**: *Nevertheless, like most apps, it would pass the time happily enough at a bus stop.*  
4 **V**: *More openly expressed hatred in the world – just what we need!*  
5 **G**: *My wife and I have absolutely no interests in common. None.*  
6 **G**: *The idea that a romantic life together is about sharing your stupid hobbies is deluded and childish.*

**g**

#### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

1 eager 2 Boy 3 aversions 4 loathe 5 bond 6 singletons

### 2 PRONUNCIATION identifying attitudes

- a** 1 genuinely enthusiastic 2 sarcastic
- b** 2 a S b E 3 a S b E 4 a E b S 5 a E b S 6 a S b E 7 a S b E 8 a E b S

### 3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- b** She feels (felt) very nervous.  
Because she has been using dating apps unsuccessfully for years.
- c** **Challenge 1**  
1 In a bookshop  
2 No because it didn't feel natural.  
3 She thinks it might work for some people, but not for her, and gave it 2/5.
- Challenge 2**  
1 In a club that had minigolf  
2 Yes, with someone called Rob  
3 She recommends trying something new outside your comfort zone, and gave it 5/5.
- Challenge 3**  
1 At a singles' event  
2 No because there was an awkward / embarrassing atmosphere and the three men she approached weren't interested in her.  
3 She didn't think singles events worked, and gave it 1/5.
- Challenge 4**



## Student's Book Answer Key

- 1 In a restaurant  
 2 Yes, with her blind date, Tom  
 3 She thought it was a good experience, and gave it 4/5.  
 d A challenge 3 B challenge 1 C challenge 4 D challenge 2

e

### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

- 1 trying 2 that I talk 3 I shouldn't use
- f 1 She suggested going to the doctor.  
 She suggested (that) I go / went to the doctor.  
 She suggested (that) I should go to the doctor.  
 2 I suggested visiting the museum.  
 I suggested (that) they visit / visited the museum.  
 I suggested (that) they should visit the museum.  
 3 He suggested talking to her.  
 He suggested (that) I talk / talked to her.  
 He suggested (that) I should talk to her.
- g 1 She learned that there are many opportunities to meet people in real life.  
 2 The advantage of real-life dating was that it gave her a buzz and boosted her confidence, but apps have the advantage that you know beforehand whether people are single or not, and whether you have things in common.  
 3 She is not going to rule out real-life dating in the future, but will continue to use her apps.

## 4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY *get*

- a 1 obtain 2 became 3 arrived 4 persuade

b

### Grammar Bank 3A

- a 1 is becoming 2 buy / have 3 persuade / tell (make is also possible, but without *to*)  
 4 have 5 received 6 catch / take 7 arrive at 8 fetch / bring 9 be  
 10 persuade (make is also possible, but without *to*)
- b 1 got my work permit renewed  
 2 get used to driving  
 3 nearly got killed  
 4 get my sister to babysit  
 5 get all the locks changed  
 6 got stopped  
 7 get my eyes tested  
 8 get your parents to lend us  
 9 got / been getting more stressful  
 10 get the kitchen replaced
- c 1 on 2 together 3 to know 4 me down

d

## Student's Book Answer Key

### Vocabulary Bank Phrases with *get*

#### 1 EXPRESSIONS WITH *GET*

- b1 get the impression** = think, have an idea or opinion
- 2 get the wrong end of the stick** = to understand sth in the wrong way
- 3 get the chance** = have the opportunity
- 4 get the joke** = understand a joke
- 5 get to know** = discover what sb or sth is really like
- 6 get hold of** = make contact with
- 7 get rid of** = throw away, make yourself free of sb / sth
- 8 get my own back on** = take revenge on sb
- 9 get into trouble with** = find yourself in a situation in which you can be criticized or punished
- 10 get out of the way** = move to one side to allow sb or sth to pass

#### 2 IDIOMS WITH *GET*

- b1 I Get real** = see things as they really are, don't act in a stupid / unreasonable way
- 2 J Get a life** = used to tell sb to do sth more exciting with their life
- 3 A get nowhere (not get anywhere)** = to make no progress or have no success
- 4 F get on sb's nerves** = to annoy sb
- 5 D get your act together** = to organize yourself more effectively in order to be able to achieve sth
- 6 C get on like a house on fire** = to get on very well with sb
- 7 E get a move on** = you tell sb to get a move on when you want them to hurry
- 8 B to be getting on** (always in the continuous form) = to be getting old
- 9 H get the message** = understand what sb is trying to tell you
- 10 G get your own way** = get or do what you want, especially when sb has tried to stop you

#### 3 PHRASAL VERBS WITH *GET*

- b1 J 2 A 3 K 4 D 5 B 6 C 7 L 8 E 9 F 10 G 11 I 12 H**

## 3B Dramatic licence

### 1 VOCABULARY conflict and warfare

- a
- 1 **executed** /'eksɪkjʊ:tɪd/ = killed, especially as a legal punishment
  - blow up** /bləʊ ʌp/ = explode
  - 2 **Civil War** /'sɪvl wɔ:/ = a war between groups of people in the same country
  - 3 **Revolution** /revə'lʊ:ʃn/ = an attempt by a large number of people in a country to change their government
  - 4 **troops** /tru:ps/ = soldiers in large groups
  - 5 **captured** /'kæptʃəd/ = caught a person and kept them as a prisoner or in a confined space
  - looted** /lu:tɪd/ = stole things from shops or buildings after a riot, fire, etc.
  - 6 **treaty** /'tri:ti/ = a formal agreement between two or more countries
  - 7 **casualties** /'kæʒuəlti:z/ = people who have been killed or injured in war
  - 8 **overthrown** /əʊvə'θrəʊn/ = removed a leader or a government from a position of power by force
  - coup** /ku:/ = a sudden change of government that is illegal and often violent

1 Guy Fawkes 2 Abraham Lincoln 3 Czechoslovakia 4 China 5 the Visigoths 6 Versailles  
7 World War II 8 Chile

b

#### Vocabulary Bank Conflict and warfare

##### 1 PEOPLE AND EVENTS

a 1 casualties 2 refugees 3 forces 4 troops 5 commander 6 the wounded 7 civilians  
8 snipers 9 survivors 10 ally

b 1 rebellion 2 coup 3 ceasefire 4 siege 5 civil war 6 treaty 7 revolution

##### 2 CONFLICT VERBS

a 1 overthrew 2 broke out 3 shelled 4 retreated 5 surrendered 6 blew up 7 declared  
8 looted 9 captured 10 defeated 11 released 12 executed

##### 3 METAPHORICAL USES OF 'CONFLICT VERBS'

a 1 broke out 2 released 3 captured 4 defeated 5 surrender 6 blown up 7 declared 8 retreat

### 2 PRONUNCIATION stress in word families

- b capture, captive / captor, captive, capture  
command, commander, commanding, command  
execution, executioner, execute  
history, historian, historic / historical  
looting, looter, loot  
rebellion, rebel, rebellious, rebel  
revolution, revolutionary, revolutionary, revolt  
siege, besieged, besiege  
survival, survivor, surviving, survive  
victory, victor, victorious

## Student's Book Answer Key

### 3 READING scanning for specific information

b 1 A, B 2 A, B 3 A 4 B 5 A 6 B 7 A

c

#### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

**succeed** /sək'si:d/ (verb) = achieve sth that you have been trying to do

**engineering** /,endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/ (noun) = the study of how to apply scientific knowledge to the design and building of machines, roads, bridges, etc.

**gripping** /'grɪpɪŋ/ (verb) = hold on tightly to sth

**stirring** /'stɜ:rɪŋ/ (verb) = move sth round and round with a spoon in order to mix it thoroughly

**servant** /'sɜ:vənt/ (noun) = a person who works in another person's house and cooks and cleans, etc. for them

d **succeed** (verb) = come next after sb and take their place / position

**engineering** (verb) = arrange for sth to happen, especially when this is done secretly to give you an advantage

**gripping** (adj) = exciting or interesting in a way that holds your attention

**stirring** (adj) = causing strong feelings

**servant** (noun) = a person who works for another person, company, or organization (e.g. a public servant, a civil servant)

### 5 LISTENING

a 2

b **Sts should have ticked:**

1, 2, 4, and 6.

c Adrian is positive.

d **1** That if there is a film that is the only thing people ever see or know about a historical event, then it becomes accepted as the truth.

**2** The scene when Kirk Douglas and all his friends stand up and say, 'I am Spartacus.'

**3** Very few. That he was a man who led a rebellion and many people died (were crucified) at the end.

**4** It was completely invented in the film.

**5** That *Braveheart* was about the idea of Scotland as an independent country.

### 6 GRAMMAR discourse markers (2): adverbs and adverbial expressions

a 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B

b

#### Grammar Bank 3B

a **1** Basically **2** In any case **3** Obviously **4** I mean **5** at least **6** All in all **7** By the way  
**8** Otherwise **9** In fact **10** Talking of

b **1** anyway / in any case / besides **2** After all / I mean **3** Talking of / Speaking of

**4** By the way / Incidentally **5** As regards / Regarding **6** at least / on the other hand

**7** On the one hand, on the other hand **8** in other words / that's to say **9** All in all

**10** Actually / In fact / As a matter of fact **11** otherwise

**Student's Book Answer Key****7 SPEAKING**

- a** **A** *The Favourite* – 18th century  
**B** *Victoria and Abdul* – 19th century  
**C** *Mary Queen of Scots* – 16th century  
**D** *The Crown* – 20th century

## 2&3 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about...history

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

- a** *Classics* refers to the study of ancient Greek and Roman culture, especially their languages and literature.  
A *classicist* is an expert in ancient Greek and Roman language, literature, art, architecture, or culture.
- b** Professor Beard thinks the right way is to ask people questions about their contemporary culture and geography. The wrong way is to look at obscure and complicated ancient literature. She thinks we can learn how to deal with a lot of political issues we have nowadays.
- c** 1 ...once had a Roman fort or military camp there.  
2 ...the Romans made it the capital.  
3 ...assassinate leaders and take over.  
4 ...tell the Senate about it and then execute the leading conspirators without trial.  
5 ...responses to modern-day terrorism.

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

- b** 1 T  
2 T  
3 F (She says, '...for men there's considerable disadvantages about the past...')  
4 F (She focused on ordinary people.)  
5 T  
6 T  
7 F (She says it 'has formed how we look at every other assassination since...')

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- a** 1 Not particularly important  
2 *Gladiator* because she thought it was a good re-creation of ancient Rome and because it showed a realistic image of Roman combat.  
3 She is very pleased about it because it brings history into the popular consciousness and it shows that it can be enjoyable.
- b** 1 boring in an unfashionable way  
2 or something of a similar type  
3 people  
4 too sentimental  
5 its advantage or strength  
6 a long story, especially one that is exaggerated or invented

## 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 1 awful 2 classic, plot 3 facing 4 civil 5 wrongs 6 celebrity 7 picture 8 serious

**Student's Book Answer Key****3 THE CONVERSATION**

**a** 1 B 2 C 3 A

- b** 1 Having no plastic, buying fresh food, having limited electricity and running water  
She'd see how these things influenced what her grandmother was like.  
2 The music and the writing of the 1960s  
3 Elizabeth I  
She'd like to avoid the dirt and disease.

**d** A 2 B 5 C 1, 3 D 6 E 4

## 4A An open book

### 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

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

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

d 1 start, finish 2 missed opportunity 3 turned into 4 saga 5 into, cover 6 switching, struggle

### 2 READING understanding the plot of a novel / reading for pleasure

d A *spoiler* is information that you are given about what is going to happen in a book, film, TV series, sports match, etc. before you have read it or seen it.

- e 1 ...knowing in advance in an Agatha Christie story that Poirot will discover that the 'victim' of the attempted murder is, in fact, the real murderer...  
 2 ...I need to check the hero or heroine is still alive at the end of the book.  
 ...to make sure who is going to end up with whom.  
 3 ...once you know how the story turns out, you're more comfortable processing the information and can focus on a deeper understanding of the story.  
 4 ...that the sad ending will turn into a happy one!

### 3 VOCABULARY describing books and films

b 1 haunting 2 moving 3 gripping 4 heart-warming 5 fast-moving 6 intriguing  
 7 thought-provoking 8 creepy 9 heavy going 10 implausible

### 4 GRAMMAR adding emphasis (1): inversion

a 1 D 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 E  
 The verb and subject are inverted.

b

#### Grammar Bank 4A

- 1 years later did I realize my mistake  
 2 had we seen such magnificent scenery  
 3 did they dislike her, but they also hated her family  
 4 we read his autobiography did we understand what he had really suffered  
 5 had we started to eat when we heard someone knocking at the door  
 6 have I read such a badly written novel  
 7 you've tried to write a novel yourself do you realize how hard it is  
 8 was the hotel room depressing, (but) it was cold as well  
 9 it is unusually cold do we light the fire  
 10 had he gone to sleep than the phone rang  
 11 did I realize the full scale of the disaster  
 12 has he regretted the decision he took on that day  
 13 I spoke to the manager was the problem taken seriously  
 14 had he had time to destroy the evidence before / when the police arrived



## Student's Book Answer Key

15 would he see his homeland

## 5 LISTENING understanding opinions and explanations

c 1 c 2 a and c 3 b and c 4 a

e **Sts should have ticked:**

novels, poetry, advertising slogans, film titles, and film dialogue (for subtitles)

f 1 A novelist / author yourself

2 You can communicate with them and ask them, e.g. what they mean by something.

3 The English translation of the Spanish Coca-Cola slogan

4 It's often impossible to translate it literally because the phrase only works in English.

5 The translation has to fit on the screen as the actor is speaking.

6 Humour is not the same in other languages, and some jokes are untranslatable.

7 It's difficult to get the right register.

## 6 READING & SPEAKING

b **Possible answer**

*sobremesa* that the Spanish are convivial and like spending a long time at the table with friends.

They value food and friendship.

*ta'arof* that politeness and hospitality are very highly valued in Iran

## 7 PRONUNCIATION foreign words

a 1 *faux pas* (from French) = an action or remark that causes embarrassment because it is not socially correct

2 *déjà vu* (from French) = the feeling that you have experienced sth before

3 *cliché* (from French) = a phrase or an idea that has been used so often that it no longer has meaning and is not interesting

4 *debacle* (from French) = an event or situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment

5 *aficionado* (from Spanish) = sb who likes a particular sport, activity, or subject very much and knows a lot about it

6 *al dente* (from Italian) = not too soft, still with a perfect bite

7 *schadenfreude* (from German) = a feeling of pleasure at the bad things which happen to other people

8 *tsunami* (from Japanese) = an extremely large wave often caused by an earthquake

b 1 *faux pas* /,fəʊ 'pɑ:/

2 *déjà vu* /,deɪʒɑ: 'vu:/

3 *cliché* /'kli:ʃeɪ/

4 *debacle* /di 'bɑ:kl/

5 *aficionado* /ə'fiʃə'na:dəʊ/

6 *al dente* /,æɪ 'denteɪ/

7 *schadenfreude* /'ʃɑ:dnfrɔɪdə/

8 *tsunami* /tsu: 'nɑ:mi/

## 8 WRITING a review

b the strong points of the book 3

the basic outline of the plot 2

## Student's Book Answer Key

- what happens in the end DS  
 where and when the story is set 1  
 the weakness(es) of the book 3  
 whether the reviewer recommends the book or not 4  
 who the author is 1  
 who the main characters are 2  
 who the book is published by DS  
 who the book will appeal to 4
- c** 1 which is 2 who are 3 which was
- d** 1 Believing him to be the murderer, ...  
 2 Armelle, forced to marry a man she did not love, ...  
 3 Simon, realizing that the police are after him, ...  
 4 First published in 1903, ...  
 5 Hearing the shot, ...  
 6 Based on his wartime diaries, ...
- e** *Totally* increases the strength of the adjective and *slightly* reduces the strength of the verb.
- f** 1 ✓  
 2 *Very* should be crossed out. It can't be used with strong adjectives like *fascinating*, *amazing*, etc., which already mean 'very interesting', 'very surprising', etc.  
 3 ✓  
 4 *Incredibly* and *extremely* should be crossed out. Like *very*, they can't be used with strong adjectives. They are used with 'normal' adjectives, as stronger intensifiers than *very*.

## 4B The sound of silence

b

### Vocabulary Bank Sounds and the human voice

#### 1 SOUNDS

c 1 tick 2 sniff 3 click 4 splash 5 bang 6 creak 7 buzz 8 hoot 9 tap 10 slurp 11 hiss  
12 drip 13 roar 14 whistle 15 hum 16 slam 17 crunch 18 snore 19 rattle 20 screech,  
crash

#### 2 THE HUMAN VOICE

b 1 scream 2 yell 3 giggle 4 whisper 5 mumble 6 groan 7 stammer 8 sob 9 sigh

#### c Suggested answers

nervous – stammer / giggle  
terrified – scream  
lose their temper – yell  
not supposed to be making any noise – whisper  
amused or embarrassed – giggle  
speak without opening their mouth enough – mumble  
relieved – sigh  
team misses a penalty – groan  
very unhappy – sob

c 1 *crash* 2 *crunch* 3 *giggle* 4 *groan* 5 *hum* 6 *mumble* 7 *roar* 8 *sigh* 9 *slurp* 10 *sniff*  
11 *tap* 12 *whisper*

## 3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- b
- ✗ the tap of the keys on a mobile phone when someone hasn't turned off the keyboard sound
  - ✓ the crunch of walking on a fresh layer of snow
  - ✗ the roar of a revving motorbike
  - ✓ the patter of rain on the roof while you're in bed
  - ✓ the crackling noise of an open fire
  - ✗ the whine of a dentist's drill
  - ✗ the strange hum in your house that you can't locate
  - ✓ the sound of a golf ball dropping into the hole
  - ✓ the popping noise when you squeeze bubble wrap
  - ✗ someone eating popcorn at the cinema
  - ✓ people laughing at one of your jokes
  - ✓ the 'ding' sound when a plane has landed and switched off the engines
  - ✗ the sound of someone filing their nails
  - ✓ the crashing of waves on a beach
  - ✗ someone sniffing
  - ✓ birds singing very early in the morning
  - ✗ people slurping their food
  - ✗ someone else's child crying

## Student's Book Answer Key

- c**
- Speaker 1** 1 Neighbour's dog barking 2 He hates it.  
**Speaker 2** 1 Daughter eating popcorn in the cinema 2 She hates it.  
**Speaker 3** 1 Children breathing when they're asleep 2 She loves it.  
**Speaker 4** 1 The sea 2 He loves it.  
**Speaker 5** 1 The beep of kitchen appliances when they've finished a programme  
 2 She hates it.  
**Speaker 6** 1 A baby laughing 2 She loves it.  
**Speaker 7** 1 Very quiet music 2 He hates it.  
**Speaker 8** 1 Sound of a train 2 She loves it.
- d**
- 1 Everything – the rain, the traffic, and the wind  
 2 Because otherwise it takes her daughter a very long time to eat it  
 3 Because it makes her feel happy and relaxed, as she knows she can have some time to herself.  
 Also because her children are at home and healthy.  
 4 An app with sea sounds  
 5 When she's relaxing and watching TV  
 6 On YouTube  
 7 Background music, lift music  
 8 Facing forwards

## 4 GRAMMAR speculation and deduction

### a Possible answers

- 1 It must be a mosquito; the man might be trying to kill it; he can't have killed it, as it's still buzzing.  
 2 The man could have been robbed; someone might have stolen his phone; it's unlikely that the police will catch the thief.  
 3 The couple are probably arriving home; the noise could be a burglar; they must have left the cat inside / the window open.
- b**
- 1 The man is asleep, is woken up by a mosquito, sprays the room, then whacks it with newspaper and thinks he's killed it. He goes back to sleep, the mosquito appears again; this time he gets it.  
 2 Someone grabs the man's bag in the street and runs off, gets onto a scooter / motorbike, drives off but crashes, the police arrive and give the man his phone back.  
 3 A man and a woman arrive home late at night and hear a noise as if someone is in the house; they open the door and find it's the cat

### c

#### Grammar Bank 4B

- a**
- 1 ✗ Someone must have moved them.  
 2 ✓  
 3 ✗ I think it could / might / may be  
 4 ✓  
 5 ✗ She definitely won't like  
 6 ✗ Julian is bound to be late  
 7 ✓  
 8 ✗ I think she must still be studying.  
 9 ✓
- b**
- 1 probably won't have time to call in and see us  
 2 may never get over  
 3 ought to have heard the news by

## Student's Book Answer Key

- 4 can't have left my credit card in the restaurant
- 5 is bound to like the scarf
- 6 is unlikely to resign
- 7 must have been in love with her
- 8 you definitely
- 9 likely that the couple will get divorced

- d This photo was taken in Sendai, Japan. Chacha, a 24-year-old male chimpanzee, had escaped from the zoo. After two hours, he was found near some houses, climbing on power lines. Eventually, he was captured and returned safely to the zoo.

## 5 READING identifying benefits

- b It involves enjoying spending silent time with strangers rather than family or friends.

- c A 2 B 4 C 3 D 1

### d Possible answers

- 1 **something quite radical** = sth new, different, and likely to have a great effect
- 2 **show up, shut up, and read** = come along, don't speak, and read
- 3 **escape the hubbub** = get away from a situation in which there is a lot of noise, excitement, and activity
- 4 **break the ice** = to say or do sth that makes people feel more relaxed, especially at the beginning of a meeting, party, etc.
- 5 **uninterrupted eye contact** = to look, without stopping, at sb at the same time as they look at you
- 6 **the age-old connections** = links that have existed for a long time
- 7 **strips away** = takes away
- 8 **hadn't been able to deal with** = hadn't been able to cope with
- 9 **cherish rare moments of peace and quiet** = to love silence very much and want to protect those moments
- 10 **muster up the self-restraint** = find the ability to stop yourself doing or saying sth that you want to because you know it is better not to

## 6 SPEAKING

- b Two (3 and 6)

### c Sts should have underlined:

- 1 I'm 2 My 3 my 4 me 5 Personally 6 I'd

## 7 VIDEO LISTENING

### a Sts should have ticked:

- Evelyn's early life
- the repertoire for solo percussion
- the different kinds of performances she gives
- musicians she's performed with
- her instrument collection
- her own compositions
- her advice for beginner percussionists
- significant moments in her career
- why she thinks listening is important

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- b**
- 1** She had to target composers because there was very little repertoire for solo percussion, and she needed them to write music for her.
  - 2** She wanted to move percussion from the back of the orchestra, where percussionists usually are, to the front of the orchestra – to make it a solo instrument, and to give it greater importance.
  - 3** These are some of the different kinds of artists that she's worked with.
  - 4** She compares choosing a favourite instrument to choosing a favourite child – it's impossible.
  - 5** Most of the music that she writes is for films, radio, and television.
  - 6** How close you are to your neighbours is something to consider if you're thinking of taking up a percussion instrument.
  - 7** This was the first workshop she gave, and it gave her an amazing feeling.
  - 8** She says that listening is 'the glue that binds us together' – it helps us to live with and understand each other.
  - 9** If someone has dementia and doesn't speak, it's still possible to listen to them by being with them.

## 3 & 4 Revise and Check

### GRAMMAR

- a** 1 to 2 caught 3 to clean 4 used 5 renewed
- b** 1 ✗ Basically  
2 ✗ all in all  
3 ✗ Not only did we see the sights  
4 ✓  
5 ✗ he might have got lost  
6 ✗ The waiter probably didn't notice  
7 ✓  
8 ✗ Somebody must be baking / Somebody must have baked  
9 ✓  
10 ✓
- c** 1 had they got 2 had (have) I seen 3 to arrive 4 to have heard 5 work

### VOCABULARY

- a** 1 know 2 together 3 hold 4 nerves 5 over 6 way 7 by 8 chance
- b** 1 declared 2 ceasefire 3 siege 4 refugees 5 casualties 6 blew up 7 surrender 8 release
- c** 1 slammed 2 whispered 3 whistled 4 sighed 5 rattled 6 screeched 7 buzzed 8 creaked
- d** 1 thought-provoking 2 heart-warming 3 intriguing 4 gripping 5 moving 6 implausible

### CAN YOU understand this text?

- a** He couldn't speak any English when they first met. Now he understands a lot, but is not fluent.
- b** 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 a 5 c 6 d 7 a 8 b 9 d 10 c

### CAN YOU understand these people?

- 1 c 2 a 3 c 4 b

## 5A No time for anything

### 2 READING understanding contrasting points of view

- a** **business** /'bɪznəs/ = the activity of making, buying, selling, or supplying goods or services for money; a company  
**busyness** /'bɪzi:nəs/ = the state or condition of having a lot to do
- b** 1 addicted – negative  
 2 healthy – positive
- c** 1 Because other people often post about exciting things that they're doing, which makes busy people worry that they are missing out.  
 2 To keep their minds occupied, so they don't think about their break-up  
 3 Because society is obsessed with achievement and being busy creates a sense of importance and value.  
 4 Because they feel that they shouldn't be relaxing and doing nothing.  
 5 Because people are working for longer, and because smartphones and social media don't allow us to disconnect.  
 6 Because they have lots of reasons for getting up in the morning, and they have an active day.  
 7 Because people who retire early risk losing muscle strength and getting ill, and they may develop cognitive problems.  
 8 Because being active helps to prevent dementia.

**d**

#### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

- 1 get **back** to sb = to speak or write to sb again later, especially in order to give a reply  
 2 be **on** the go = to be very active and busy  
 3 stand **for** sth = to be an abbreviation or symbol of sth  
 4 keep your mind **off** sth = stop thinking about sth  
 5 keep sth **at** bay = to prevent an enemy from coming close or a problem from having a bad effect  
 6 ward **off** sth = to protect or defend yourself against danger, illness, attack, etc.

### 3 LISTENING

- a** **unwrap** = to take off the paper, etc. that covers or protects sth  
**inhale** = to take in air through your nose or mouth  
**pop (sth) into** = (inf) to put sth somewhere quickly, suddenly, or for a short time  
**melt** = to become (or make sth become) liquid as a result of heating  
**chew** = to bite food into small pieces in your mouth to make it easier to swallow  
**swallow** = to make food, drink, etc. go down your throat into your stomach
- c** 1 Choose a type that you've never tried before, or one that you haven't eaten recently.  
 2 Look at it – its colour and shape, what it feels like – as if you were seeing it for the very first time.  
 3 Notice how the wrapping feels, see the chocolate itself; look at it and smell it.  
 4 Look at it in great detail as you hold it in your hand.  
 5 Notice how your hand knows where to put the chocolate.  
 Put it on your tongue and let it melt. Notice if you chew and notice the different flavours.  
 6 Swallow the chocolate when it has completely melted.



## Student's Book Answer Key

### d Suggested answer

The main message of the meditation is that by slowing down and paying attention to the small things we do in our daily lives, we can appreciate them more.

## 4 GRAMMAR distancing

a The highlighted expressions all distance the writer from the information, i.e. they imply that it might not be a definite fact. If they were left out, the information in each sentence would be presented as a definite fact.

b

### Grammar Bank 5A

a 1 seems / appears 2 would 3 seems / appears 4 said / thought / believed 5 According  
6 said / thought / believed / understood 7 There 8 to 9 that

b1 seem / appear that people who work night shifts

2 have escaped

3 expected to make a statement

4 has been announced (by the company) that the new drug

5 is believed to be responsible

6 to the instructions, the battery lasts

7 appears / seems to be intending to lower

8 has been suggested that birth order has

9 seem / appear to be more cyclists on the roads

## 5 LISTENING understanding comparison

c 1 50 seconds 2 1 minute 52 seconds 3 2 minutes 41 seconds 4 32 minutes 5 21 minutes  
6 7 minutes 7 26 minutes 8 2 minutes 25 seconds

d 1 (strongly) disagrees 2 disagrees 3 disagrees 4 agrees 5 disagrees 6 disagrees  
7 agrees 8 disagrees

Sam is less patient than the average person – he thinks five of the times are too long.

e

### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

1 a cinema 2 it doesn't really annoy me 3 get annoyed / angry 4 queuing 5 a takeaway  
6 a waiter

## 6 VOCABULARY expressions with *time*

a 1 Waiting at home for a delivery  
2 Waiting for films or TV programmes to download  
3 Waiting for an appointment with, e.g. a hairdresser / dentist / doctor

b 1 **could be any time** = at a time that is not fixed  
2 **from time to time** = occasionally  
3 **turn up on time** = arrive at exactly the correct time

## Student's Book Answer Key

c

### Vocabulary Bank Expressions with *time*

#### 1 VERBS

**b1** waste **2** save **3** kill **4** take **5** make up for **6** take **7** give **8** spare **9** take up **10** have  
**11** spend, run out of **12** play

#### 2 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

**b1** on **2** before **3** By **4** at **5** off **6** in **7** from **8** at **9** from, to **10** behind **11** at **12** in

#### 3 EXPRESSIONS

**b1** I **2** B **3** J **4** D **5** F **6** G **7** E **8** C **9** A **10** H **11** L **12** K

## 7 PRONUNCIATION linking in short phrases

**a 2** hard time = rule 2

**3** run out = rule 1, out of = rule 1

**4** Could I = rule 1, time off = rule 1

**5** At times = rule 2, times I = rule 1, feel like = rule 2, giving up = rule 1

**6** Time's up = rule 1, Please stop = rule 2

**7** waste time = rule 2, time on = rule 1

**8** It's only = rule 1, matter of = rule 3, break up = rule 1

**9** have a = rule 1, good time = rule 2

**10** It's about = rule 1, about time = rule 2, learned to = rule 2

**b 1** Not at all **2** First of all **3** Pick it up **4** In an hour **5** on our own

## 8 SPEAKING

**a 1** save you time **2** time left, run out of time **3** give you a hard time **4** short of time

**5** kill time **6** take your time **7** taking up a lot of your time **8** on time **9** with time to spare

**10** me time

## 5B Not for profit?

### 1 VOCABULARY money

- a
- 1 Money isn't easy to get (so don't spend it carelessly).
  - 2 He doesn't like spending or giving away money.
  - 3 It must have cost a lot of money. (Also *It must have cost a fortune.*)
  - 4 I'm not earning enough money to be able to pay for the things I need.
  - 5 We owe money to the bank because we've spent more than we have in our account.  
(Also *We're overdrawn.*)
  - 6 It's far too expensive for what it is.
  - 7 We're going to have to spend less because we have less available.
  - 8 She's spending more than she can afford.

b

#### Vocabulary Bank Money

##### 1 NOUNS

- b1 budget 2 grant 3 loan 4 fee 5 fare 6 quote 7 donation 8 fine 9 instalment  
10 deposit 11 will 12 lump sum

##### 2 MONEY IN TODAY'S SOCIETY

- a
- 1 **consumer society** = a society where buying and selling material goods is considered very important
  - 2 **standard of living** = the amount of money and level of comfort that a particular person or group has
  - 3 **income** = the money sb earns from work, from investing money, or from business
  - inflation** = the rise in the prices of goods and services in a particular country which results in a fall in the value of money
  - cost of living** = the amount of money people need to pay for food, clothing, and somewhere to live
  - 4 **can't afford** = not have enough money to be able to buy or do sth
  - 5 **manage their accounts** = deal with their money in the bank balance = the amount of money that sb has in their bank account at a particular time
  - make transfers** = move money from one place to another
  - make payments** = pay a sum of money
  - 6 **interest rates** = the percentage of extra money that you pay back when you borrow money
  - 7 **in debt** = the situation of owing money, especially when you cannot pay
  - mortgage** = a legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends you money to buy a house, etc., and you pay the money back over a particular number of years
  - 8 **shares** = any of the units of equal value into which a company is divided and sold to raise money. People who own shares receive part of the company's profits.
  - stock market** = the business of buying and selling shares in companies and the place where this happens (also called the **stock exchange**)
  - 9 **currency** = the system of money that a country uses
  - exchange rates** = the amount of money you get when you change one currency into another
  - 10 **went bankrupt** = to be without money to pay what you owe
  - the recession** = a difficult time for the economy of a country, when there is less trade and industrial activity than usual and more people are unemployed

## Student's Book Answer Key

### 3 ADJECTIVES

**b** 1 rich / wealthy 2 affluent 3 well-off 4 loaded 5 poor 6 penniless 7 hard up 8 broke

### 4 COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE

**1** Five thousand pounds **2** five dollars **3** five pounds **4** fifty thousand (pounds)  
**5** five pounds (or ten pounds)

- c** **1** broke (*penniless* too formal)  
**2** loan (*mortgage* is for a house / flat)  
**3** in the red (*in the black* = you do not owe the bank money)  
**4** lump sum  
**5** loaded (*affluent* too formal)  
**6** exchange rate  
**7** standard  
**8** pounds (*quid* too informal)

## 2 PRONUNCIATION silent consonants

- a** debt mortgage dishonest
- b** **1** knowledge **2** psychologist **3** scientific **4** receipt **5** overwhelming **6** bomb **7** whispered  
**8** column **9** resign **10** wreck

## 3 READING & SPEAKING categorizing information

- a** 1
- c** Doing things that are free 3, 4, 7  
 Giving things away 1, 2, 8  
 Creating or producing things 3, 5, 6, 8  
 Doing sth that doesn't pollute 3, 5, 6, 8, 9  
 Doing sth to avoid spending 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10
- d** **A** 3 **B** 4 **C** 7 **D** 1 **E** 8 **F** 5 **G** 2 **H** 6

## 4 GRAMMAR unreal uses of past tenses

- a** The woman (Sarah)
- b** **1** (*got married, were*) and **6** (*didn't accept*) refer to things that really happened in the past.  
 The others are all hypothetical situations.

**c**

### Grammar Bank 5B

- a** **1** realized **2** bought **3** 'd / had been able **4** didn't discuss **5** stopped **6** 'd / had saved  
**7** paid **8** knew **9** had gone / had been
- b** **1** I'd rather you didn't wear shoes in the living room  
**2** I wish I could afford to  
**3** If only we hadn't painted the room blue  
**4** it's (high) time you started to look / looking  
**5** If only he wasn't / weren't so rude  
**6** Would you rather we came

## Student's Book Answer Key

- 7 I wish I had bought the tickets  
8 If only he would let us know

## 5 LISTENING understanding how a business works

- c**
- 2 the location of the business
  - 3 the cooking team
  - 4 their suppliers
  - 5 how much money was originally invested in the business
  - 6 an opportunity to promote the business
  - 7 their USP
  - 8 the competition
  - 9 their price structure
  - 10 the profile of their customers
  - 11 where they deliver to
  - 12 their plans for the future
- d**
- 1 Their first product was gnocchi, which they sold to his friends.
  - 2 There's a Pasta Evangelist concession in Harrods.
  - 3 *Sfoglino* is the Italian word for the chefs who make the pasta. It means 'pasta artisans'.
  - 4 Sicily and Piemonte are two places where they get ingredients from – pistachios from Sicily and hazelnuts from Piemonte.
  - 5 £2,000 was the amount that Alessandro first invested in the business.
  - 6 Two million individuals saw Pasta Evangelists on the TV programme *Dragons' Den*.
  - 7 These are two of the types of business that compete with Pasta Evangelists for people's money.
  - 8 This is the price of one of their more luxurious dishes.
  - 9 Most of their deliveries outside London go to people living in small villages.
  - 10 They think they've only just started to reach the vast potential market for their products.

## 6 WRITING a proposal

- a**
- The classes**
- maximum of 12 students per class
  - students who arrive more than five minutes late for a class have to wait for a break to enter
- The self-study centre**
- buying more computers
  - extending opening hours to 9.00 p.m.
- The cafeteria**
- reopening the cafeteria
  - offering healthy snacks and hot meals
- b**
- 1 aim of this proposal
  - 2 suggest a range of improvements to
  - 3 rate the quality of teaching very highly
  - 4 As regards class size
  - 5 Regarding class duration
  - 6 firstly, purchasing
  - 7 the majority of students currently attending courses at King James
  - 8 if the suggested changes are implemented
- c**
- 1 In general    2 Generally speaking    3 It is generally considered    4 The general view    5 Overall
- d**
- 1 (that) you make / making the classes smaller
  - 2 to last an hour

**Student's Book Answer Key**

**3** (that) you buy / buying new computers.

**4** extend / for you to extend the opening hours until 9 p.m.

**5** opening / (that) you (should) open the cafeteria again

## 4&5 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about... stress and relaxation

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

- b** Because it has a negative impact on the body and makes people ill.
- c** 1 ...having too much to do, too little time, money problems, and commuting.  
 2 ...there are more opportunities to be stressed / there are many more distractions, especially related to technology.  
 3 ...just relax / switch off.  
 4 ...we are more likely to become ill.  
 5 ...then we are tired the next day, which makes us more stressed.

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

- b** 1 T  
 2 F (He mentions exercising, walking for ten minutes, and meditating.)  
 3 T  
 4 F (He felt very stressed about going on the subway / underground.)  
 5 F (They suggested he should travel in the first or last car of the train as it is less crowded.)  
 6 T

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- b** 1 There is no particular age at which people are most stressed.  
 2 Studying, feeling pressure to do well in exams so you can get a good job, being in a different environment so you don't have the same support as at home, socializing, financial stress  
 3 Stress can make it very difficult to focus and remember information. Stressed students might be unable to remember information in an exam.  
 4 It teaches students how to give (five-minute free) back rubs and about other stress reduction and wellness resources.  
 5 Students have said that they feel less stressed and they are able to cope with their stressors and complete their tasks.

## 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- b** 1 text 2 lifesaver 3 blood, heart 4 stress 5 management 6 breathing 7 college 8 support

## 3 THE CONVERSATION

- a** Josie: frustrating  
 Ida: a different  
 John: patience
- b** 1 You're competing with everyone around you in your area of work.  
 2 Doing things more slowly, as in the past, was also stressful.  
 3 You couldn't achieve anything until you received a reply to your letter.  
 4 People expect you to be available all the time.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- 5 Everyone can see what everyone else is doing.  
6 People want to be immediately successful.
- d**
- 1 'that' refers back to 'the fact that life is more stressful than it used to be'
  - 2 'it' refers back to the phrase 'pitted against other people'
  - 3 'you're absolutely right' refers back to 'life at the moment is more about being in competition with other people'
  - 4 'you do as well' refers back to 'I remember a time'
  - 5 'that' refers back to 'there's no hiding place'



## 6A Help, I need somebody!

### 1 READING & SPEAKING understanding advice

c 1 b 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 c 7 b 8 c 9 a 10 a

f

#### Communication I need some help

d Doing housework – parents should get children to do some housework, and children should offer. Get to know each other, and focus on the positive.

### 2 GRAMMAR verb + object + infinitive or gerund

a 1 ✓ 2 ✗ I want my boyfriend to come 3 ✓ 4 ✗ I was always made to load  
5 ✗ I hate my parents talking to me 6 ✓ 7 ✗ I don't mind you not tidying 8 ✓ 9 ✓

b

#### Grammar Bank 6A

1 me make 2 me feel uncomfortable 3 for you to stay 4 Sarah coming 5 you to think  
6 you to pay 7 you to visit 8 your younger sisters having 9 Hannah to do 10 you being  
11 us to buy 12 us from crossing 13 me to call back 14 the car breaking down  
15 answering their phones 16 was made to do

### 4 LISTENING understanding a lecture or talk

b A 6 B 4 C 2 D 8 E 3 F 7 G 9 H 5 I 1

The small pleasures he mentions are: a cheese sandwich, a fig, and old photos.

- c 1 Pineapples used to be valued because they were so expensive, but are now cheap and unexciting. Caviar sounds more interesting than eggs.  
2 In an experiment, almost nobody stopped to listen to the violinist when he played in the street, though if he'd played the same music in a concert hall, large numbers of people would have gone.  
3 Marriage, career, and travel are examples of large-scale things that we hope will be very enjoyable.  
4 A Caribbean island, the Uffizi Gallery, and a hang-gliding lesson are examples of things that we assume will be more enjoyable than small things like cycling to a local park, reading a book, or looking at the clouds.  
5 Fancy holidays aren't always enjoyable – they can be ruined by fights or bad moods.  
6 Having a bath and talking to a grandparent are examples of small pleasures which can seem insignificant, but actually are not.

d Suggested answer

We expect to get most pleasure from things which are **rare, expensive, famous, or large-scale**. However, **small pleasures can be just as significant and enjoyable as large ones**.

**6 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION compound adjectives; main and secondary stress**

**b** 1 second-hand 2 old-fashioned 3 last-minute 4 self-conscious 5 worn-out 6 home-made  
7 air-conditioned 8 high-risk 9 narrow-minded 10 well-behaved

**c** The second word in a compound adjective usually has the main stress.

**e** 1 low-cost 2 extra-curricular 3 dead-end 4 feel-good 5 groundbreaking 6 high-pitched  
7 labour-saving 8 high-heeled 9 eco-friendly 10 life-changing

## 6B VOCABULARY phones and technology

### 1 VOCABULARY phones and technology

- 1 A **screen** is the flat surface of your phone, computer, or TV; a **touch screen** is a screen which allows you to give instructions by touching it rather than using a keypad, mouse, or keyboard.
- 2 A **keypad** is a (small) set of buttons with numbers or letters used to operate any electronic device, e.g. a phone, a remote control; a **keyboard** is the set of keys (digital or physical) for entering text on a phone, computer, or tablet.
- 3 A **password** is a secret word, or combination of letters + numbers, that you need to type into a computer or phone in order to use it; a **passcode** is a secret set of numbers (usually four or six digits, like a PIN) that you need to type into some electronic devices, e.g. phones, in order to use them.
- 4 Your **contacts** are the stored names, addresses, phone numbers, etc. of people who you know; your **settings** are the choices you make on a computer or other device to decide the way things look and work, e.g. sound level, brightness, etc.
- 5 **Broadband** is high-speed access to the internet; **wi-fi** is a way of connecting to the internet using radio waves.
- 6 An **update** is a recent change to a computer program that is sent to the user; a **pop-up** is a window that appears on the screen, especially one containing an advert, that you have not requested.
- 7 **Coverage** is the quality of the connection in a particular place (e.g. *The coverage isn't good in this area*); **signal** is the electrical waves that carry data to a mobile phone or other device (e.g. *I can't get a good signal in my house*).
- 8 To **download** is to get and store a file of data from the internet; to **stream** is to play video or sound files while they download (these are deleted after they're played).
- 9 To **scroll** is to move content on a screen up or down so that you can see different parts of it; to **swipe** is to move your finger quickly across the screen in order to give commands.
- 10 To **hang up** is to end a call; to **top up** (your phone) is to pay more money, so you can make calls or have more data.
- 11 To **put sb through** is to connect sb by phone to the person they want to speak to; to **get through to sb** is to manage to speak on the phone to the person you want to speak to.
- 12 To **switch off** (a device) is to turn it off; to **unplug** (a device) is to disconnect it from the power supply or from another device.

### 2 PRONUNCIATION /æ/ and /ʌ/

b 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a

### 3 READING & LISTENING distinguishing between positive and negative effects

b 1 Delete 2 Turn 3 Leave 4 Keep 5 take 6 turn 7 check 8 Take 9 leave 10 Keep 11 switch

d **Positive:** reading more books, sleeping better, not having work emails  
**Negative:** being left out of family WhatsApp communications, too quiet, not being able to listen to music, not communicating with anybody, not being able to take photos

e 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 c

## Student's Book Answer Key

- f** 1 Generally less stressful because he doesn't rely on his phone as much – he doesn't use many apps and he's happy to put his phone away.  
 2 He uses his phone and Twitter more than he thought.  
 3 Because his phone screen time and pick-ups had gone up.
- g** 1 He isn't really a techie – he only uses WhatsApp and Twitter, and he doesn't play games on his phone.  
 2 He missed the two he normally uses, but otherwise, it wasn't a problem.  
 3 He never has his phone at the table, and he doesn't like it when other people do.  
 4 Checking the football is his guilty pleasure – something he enjoys but knows he shouldn't do.  
 5 He works for *News at Ten*, and without a phone it was difficult to find out about the news stories they would be covering.  
 6 If the Queen died suddenly and he didn't have his phone, people wouldn't be able to let him know and he wouldn't be able to do his job.  
 7 It was the thing he couldn't cope with.  
 8 He can do without social media, but as a journalist, he has to use it because it's part of the job.

## 4 WRITING a discursive essay (1): a balanced argument

- b** At the beginning for the 'in favour' paragraph, and at the end for the 'against' paragraph
- c** Introduction 1 is the best – it describes the present situation (*Smartphones dominate the field of personal communications*) and refers to the question in the title of the essay.  
 Conclusion 3 is the best – it refers to both the pros and cons discussed in the essay (*a wonderful tool / they have both pros and cons*), and it provides a logical summary of the arguments in the form of a personal opinion (*they have to be used wisely / It is very important that we control them and not the other way round*).
- d** 1 benefit 2 importantly 3 drawback 4 downside 5 addition 6 more 7 only 8 favour  
 9 whole 10 balance 11 All, all 12 considered

## 4 GRAMMAR conditional sentences

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

**b** **Refer to present or future situations:** 3 and 4 (second conditionals), 5 (first conditional)

**Refer to past situations:** 1 and 6 (third conditionals)

Sentence 2 is a mixed conditional (a combination of a second and a third conditional). It refers to a hypothetical situation in the present (*If my laptop wasn't so new...*) and the consequence it had in the past (*...I wouldn't have bothered to get it repaired*).

**c**

### Grammar Bank 6B

- a** 1 ✓  
 2 ✗ if the camp wasn't / weren't so crowded  
 3 ✓  
 4 ✓  
 5 ✗ if she hadn't got injured last month  
 6 ✓  
 7 ✗ They would have got divorced ages ago  
 8 ✗ If the storm hadn't been at night  
 9 ✓

**Student's Book Answer Key**

**10** ✗ if I'd / had known I was going to have so many problems with it

**b** 1 provided / providing 2 Even 3 long 4 Had 5 on 6 whether 7 condition  
8 Supposing / Suppose 9 that 10 Had

**6 LISTENING & SPEAKING**

**c** A Lego B baking C his health D cats E Disney films

**d** 1 Speaker B 2 Speaker C 3 Speaker E 4 Speaker A 5 Speaker D

**e**

**LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT**

1 into 2 single 3 always 4 on, on 5 bit 6 thing 7 hand

**7 VOCABULARY adjectives + prepositions**

**b** 2 to 3 on 4 about 5 on 6 with 7 to 8 of 9 of 10 on 11 for 12 of 13 with 14 to 15 to

**8 VIDEO LISTENING**

**b** The sentences that are true are: 1, 2, and 5

**c** 1 Work, gambling, shopping, technology

2 3.5 billion

3 Around \$140 billion

4 Getting to the top levels of a game, equipment you can win or buy within a game

5 A nine-year-old boy who got up early and stayed up late to play *Fortnite*, and who spent his parents' money on the game

6 A technology addict keeps going even if they know it's causing problems, and an enthusiastic user knows when to stop.

7 Because in the modern world people can't realistically take a break from technology

8 It can't give us a deep connection with other people, it can't replace face to face contact.

## 5 & 6 Revise and Check

### GRAMMAR

**a** 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 c 9 a 10 c

**b** 1 to be spending 2 started 3 to learn 4 travelling 5 pay 6 sleeping 7 would, win  
8 hadn't been wearing 9 had told 10 wouldn't / couldn't live / wouldn't be living

### VOCABULARY

**a** 1 with 2 behind 3 out 4 for 5 by 6 on 7 at 8 about

**b** 1 cost 2 loaded 3 Fares 4 bucks 5 a mortgage 6 income 7 budget 8 donation

**c** 1 minded 2 self 3 hand 4 worn 5 behaved 6 life 7 friendly

**d** 1 unplug 2 get 3 scroll 4 fed 5 hooked 6 addicted 7 keen

### CAN YOU understand this text?

**b** 1 E 2 H 3 A 4 C 5 I 6 B 7 D 8 G

### CAN YOU understand these people?

1 c 2 b 3 c 4 a

## 7A As a matter of fact...

### 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- c**
- 1 Because it stands for *Quite Interesting* and the writers think all the facts are interesting, and it is also *IQ* (= intelligence quotient) backwards.
  - 2 Everything you think you know is probably wrong, and everything is interesting.
  - 3 You are more likely to be killed by an asteroid than by lightning. Julius Caesar was not born by Caesarean section.
  - 4 That human beings, especially children, are naturally curious and want to learn.
  - 5 Schools can make an interesting subject boring by making children memorize facts, and if children are forced to learn something, they will probably be less successful.
- d**
- 1 play
  - 2 the children themselves
  - 3 when and how they learn
  - 4 theory without practice
  - 5 stop dead at 17 or 18
- e**
- 1 Because learning should never feel like hard work.
  - 2 Because if they follow their curiosity, they will learn things because they are interested in them.
  - 3 Because children shouldn't be made to go to school every day if they don't want to. There shouldn't be any exams, only projects chosen by the children.
  - 4 Because children would learn all theories through practical activities.
  - 5 Because there should be no official school leaving age. Young and old could continue to learn together.

### 2 PRONUNCIATION intonation and linking in exclamations

- a**
- 1 What a ridiculous idea
  - 2 How interesting
- b**
- 1 The adjectives (*ridiculous* and *interesting*) have extra stress.  
The intonation is more exaggerated, with extra stress on the stressed syllable.
  - 2 Because *interesting* begins with a vowel, and when a word ending in *w* is followed by a word beginning in a vowel, the /w/ sound is added.

### 3 VOCABULARY word formation: prefixes

- b**
- 1 *il, un, in*
  - 2 *anti* = against  
*over* = too much  
*out* = more than, better than  
*re* = again  
*mis* = wrongly  
*sub* = under  
*micro* = very small

**c**

#### Vocabulary Bank Prefixes

#### 1 NEGATIVE PREFIXES

- b**
- im-*: immobile, immoral, impersonal, impractical
  - il-*: illegitimate, illiterate, illogical

## Student's Book Answer Key

*ir-*: irrational, irregular, irrelevant, irreplaceable  
*in-*: inappropriate, incapable, incoherent, incompetent, inhospitable  
*un-*: unattractive, undo, unhelpful, unofficial  
*dis-*: disagree, discontinue, disembark, dishonest

*im-* + *m* or *p*

*il-* + *l*

*ir-* + *r*

### 2 PREFIXES WHICH ADD OTHER MEANINGS

**1** D **2** I **3** U **4** L **5** Q **6** C **7** E **8** H **9** O **10** N **11** K **12** M **13** B **14** G **15** P  
**16** F **17** R **18** A **19** S **20** J **21** T

### ACTIVATION

*-cook*: pre, over, under

*-lingual*: mono, multi, bi

*-war*: anti, post, pre

*-national*: multi, inter

*-place*: re, mis

- d** **1** misjudged **2** rewrite **3** illegible **4** inconvenient **5** antisocial **6** ill-equipped **7** uphill  
**8** undercooked **9** overcharged **10** outdoor

### 4 READING

- c** the rule is based on something which is possible in theory but not in practice **2**  
 no rule actually exists, only advice **3**  
 the rule is based on an outdated rumour **1**

- d** **1** H **2** A **3** E **4** B **5** I **6** C **7** J **8** D **9** F

- e** **1** No, it can't.  
**2** Probably nothing, although some flyers might worry more about security.  
**3** Not necessarily, as it can be unclear what is actually a rule and what isn't,  
 so people are unsure how to behave.

### 5 GRAMMAR permission, obligation, and necessity

- a** **1** Same meaning, but different register. *It is not permitted* is more formal.  
**2** Slight difference in meaning: *You'd better* is stronger than *You ought to* and implies that something negative may happen if you don't, e.g. *They will take your water away*.  
**3** Slight difference in meaning: *We aren't supposed to...* means it is not allowed, but people sometimes do it.  
**4** Same meaning and register.  
**5** Completely different meaning:  
*We should have left home early* = it would have been a good idea, but we didn't do it.  
*We had to leave home early* = it was necessary and we did it.

**b**

### Grammar Bank 7A

- a** **1** ✓ **2** 'd better not **3** shouldn't have **4** not permitted **5** need to **6** ✓ **7** didn't need to get  
**8** ✓ **9** don't need to **10** ✓



## Student's Book Answer Key

- b** 1 have / need to pay 2 is not permitted / allowed 3 better not be 4 needn't pay me  
 5 shouldn't have said 6 had to change 7 ought / need to do 8 allowed / permitted to smoke  
 9 didn't need / have to 10 supposed to wear

## 7B A masterpiece?

### 1 LISTENING separating the factual details (names, dates, measurements, etc.) from what the art represents

- a** They have all been shown on the fourth plinth in Trafalgar Square.
- b** 1 It was originally intended to have a statue of King William IV on a horse.  
 2 The fourth plinth was empty for over 150 years because people couldn't agree what to put on it.  
 3 People discussed having permanent statues, e.g. Nelson Mandela or Margaret Thatcher.  
 4 Some people say this was rejected in order to eventually have a statue of Elizabeth II there.
- c** 1 **B**  
 TITLE *Nelson's Ship in a Bottle*  
 BY **British** artist Yinka Shonibare  
 Displayed from **May 2010** to **January 2012**
- 2 **C**  
 TITLE *Powerless Sculptures, Fig. 101*  
 BY **Scandinavian** artists Michael Elmgreen and Ingar Dragset  
 Displayed from **February 2012** to **April 2013**
- 3 **A**  
 TITLE *The invisible enemy should not exist*  
 BY **Iraqi-American** artist Michael Rakowitz  
 Displayed from **March 2018** to **March 2020**
- d** 1  
**a** Nelson's ship HMS *Victory*  
**b** The relationship between the birth of the British Empire and today's multicultural Britain  
**c** It was bought from the artist and is on permanent display in the National Maritime Museum.
- 2  
**a** A rocking horse  
**b** Victory in war  
**c** Future generations, and a time when there are fewer war monuments
- 3  
**a** To re-create over 7,000 objects of Iraqi art which had been destroyed in the war  
**b** A winged god, which originally stood at the entrance to Nineveh  
**c** Date syrup cans, to symbolize that not only was art destroyed in the war, but also the date industry was decimated.

### 2 GRAMMAR perception and sensation

- b** 1 looks like 2 see, look at 3 looks as if 4 seems, looks
- c** 1 *look as if* is followed by a clause.

## Student's Book Answer Key

*looks like* is normally followed by a noun. However, in informal English it can also be followed by a clause (*It looks like it might be a modern cot*).

**look at** = turn your eyes in a particular direction

**see** = to become aware of sth using your eyes

**look** = appear based on what you can see

**seem** = appear based on any of the senses, e.g. what you hear, taste, etc. or on what you know or think

2 hearing, taste, smell, touch

## Grammar Bank 7B

a 1 ✗ he seems very angry

2 ✓

3 ✗ I actually heard the bomb explode.

4 ✗ It sounds like Beethoven's 7th

5 ✓

6 ✗ it feels more like plastic

7 ✓

b 1 ✓ 2 looks 3 seem 4 is looking 5 look

c 1 like 2 seems / seemed / sounds / sounded 3 close / shut / slam 4 if / though  
5 of 6 taking 7 can't

3 PRONUNCIATION *-ure*

b 1 **computer** /ə/

sculpture, picture, architecture, capture, creature, culture, feature, furniture, future, leisure, measure, nature, pleasure, signature, structure, temperature, texture, treasure

2 **tourist** /tʊə/

allure, endure, immature, impure, obscure, secure, sure

c 1 In group 1, the stress is on the first syllable in all the words.

2 The *t* makes a /tʃ/ sound before *-ure* and the *s* makes a /z/ sound.

3 In group 2, the stress is on the last syllable.

## 4 VOCABULARY &amp; SPEAKING art

a 1 **a sculpture** = work of art that is a solid figure or object made by carving or shaping wood, stone, clay, metal, etc.

**an installation** = a piece of modern sculpture that is made using sound, light, etc. as well as objects

2 **a statue** = a figure of a person or animal in stone, metal, etc.

**a monument** = a building, column, statue, etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event

3 **abstract art** = not representing people or things in a realistic way, but expressing the artist's ideas about them

**figurative art** = showing people, animals, and objects as they really look

4 **a landscape** = a painting of a view of the countryside

**a still life** = a painting or drawing of arrangements of objects such as flowers, fruit, etc.

5 **a portrait** = a picture of a person

**a self-portrait** = a picture of a person created by the person him or herself

6 **a drawing** = a picture made using a pencil or pen rather than paint

## Student's Book Answer Key

**an illustration** = a drawing or picture in a book, magazine, etc., especially one that explains something

**7 a poster** = a large mass-produced picture printed on paper

**a painting** = a picture painted by an artist

**8 a canvas** = the strong cloth artists use to paint on

**a frame** = a border or structure of metal or wood that holds a picture in position

## 5 READING & LISTENING

- a** The programme ends in joy if the masterpiece is genuine and in disappointment if it is a fake.
- d**
- 2 The programme investigated who the subject of the painting was.
  - 3 The programme found letters which confirmed the identity of *The Man in the Black Cravat*.
  - 4 The painting was examined by an expert, who found a long hair embedded in it.
  - 5 DNA analysis proved that the hair did not belong to Lucian Freud.
  - 6 The programme discovered that Freud had admitted to his lawyer that he had started the painting.
  - 7 Scientific analysis proved that the portrait had been painted by only one person.
  - 8 The programme showed the evidence they had uncovered to three Freud experts.
- e**
- 1 That the painting was by Lucian Freud
  - 2 Because of his bad relationship with Denis
  - 3 He loves it. It reminds him of Freud's early drawings. He loves the shadows and the exaggerated face.
  - 4 No, he has always loved it, whether it was a fake or not. Because he has been given so many different opinions over the years as to whether it's a fake or not, but has always continued to love it whatever people said about it.
  - 5 He is going to leave it to be sold after he dies and have the money go towards helping young artists.
- f**
- 1 gobsmacked (= so surprised that you do not know what to say)
  - 2 swept along (= very interested or involved in sth, especially in a way that makes you forget everything else)
  - 3 biting [our] nails (= very nervous)
  - 4 fallen over backwards (= fainted)
  - 5 clicked (= suddenly became clear)

## 6 SPEAKING

**a**

### Communication Which is the fake?

#### a Differences in Sts Bs' painting:

- 1 A bottle / vase is missing on the small table.
- 2 The portrait of the blond man is a painting of a boat.
- 3 There is no door on the right.
- 4 The small chair by the window is missing.
- 5 There is an electric socket on the wall by the bed.
- 6 The red cover / blanket on the bed is blue.
- 7 One of the prints under the portraits is missing.
- 8 The middle coat on the rack by the bed is missing.

**b** A is the original.

## Student's Book Answer Key

**7 VOCABULARY colour idioms**

**a** 1 blue 2 black 3 red 4 white 5 black, white 6 white 7 grey 8 red

**b** 1 **out of the blue** = suddenly, unexpectedly

2 **the black market** = an illegal form of trade in which foreign money, or goods that are difficult to obtain, are bought and sold

3 **red tape** = bureaucracy; official rules that seem more complicated than necessary and prevent things from being done quickly

4 **a white lie** = a harmless or small lie, especially one that you tell to avoid hurting sb

5 (see everything in) **black and white** = way that makes people or things seem completely bad or good, or completely right or wrong

6 **a white elephant** = a thing that is useless and no longer needed, although it may have cost a lot of money

7 **a grey area** = an area of a subject or situation that is not clear or does not fit into a particular group and is therefore difficult to define or deal with

8 **a red herring** = an unimportant fact, idea, event, etc. that takes people's attention away from the important ones

## 6&7 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about... illustration

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

- a** He has written books and produced art for galleries, museums, and hospitals.
- b** To learn how to draw and do a lot of drawing
- c** 1 ...both an artist and an illustrator.  
2 ...was finding his own way of drawing and he wanted to illustrate his own book.  
3 ...had their first book published.  
4 ...young people ask him for advice.  
5 ...of him.

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

- b** 1 F (He says that the illustrator may want to talk to the author.)  
2 T  
3 F (He drew what he thought the characters looked like and then he would talk to Roald Dahl about it.)  
4 F (He got into the mood of the books on his own.)  
5 T  
6 T  
7 F (It got in the way / It was problematic.)  
8 F (They were based on a pair of Roald Dahl's shoes.)

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- a** 1 He has to be able to identify with them.  
2 He identifies with them as he is drawing a character.  
3 He never draws from life.  
4 He drew on a screen in a TV studio about 40 years ago, but he no longer draws digitally.  
5 He likes the way they feel on the paper.  
6 They influenced him when he started drawing.  
7 André François came to the exhibition.
- b** 1 Some are more interesting than others. He has to imagine that he is them as he draws them.  
2 He isn't illustrating children's books because he loves children, and he doesn't have children. He just identifies with them.  
3 He invents everything he draws.  
4 He wouldn't mind drawing digitally.  
5 It helps him to feel the scratch the quills, nibs, and reed pens make.  
6 Ronald Searle influenced him a lot in the 50s. André François is probably the artist who had the biggest effect on Quentin Blake. He died a few years ago.  
7 The gallery owner invited André François to the exhibition.

### 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- a** 1 it published 2 to thirty 3 to work 4 into, mood 5 in, way 6 different kind 7 his address

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- b** 1 Someone published it for us.  
2 I reached 30.  
3 Making it more successful  
4 Feel the atmosphere  
5 Preventing sb from doing sth  
6 Obtain a different sort of  
7 I obtained his address.

**3 THE CONVERSATION**

**a** 1 Christian 2 Debbie 3 Lucy

- b** 1 She loved reading *The Hobbit* and *Lord of the Rings*. The graphic novel was disappointing because seeing how someone else showed the fantasy world ruined it for her.  
2 He had dyslexia. His mum would read to him and he'd look at the pictures.  
3 Pictures give children something to base things on when they can't read for themselves.  
The Harry Potter films showed the world just as she'd imagined it when reading the books.

**d** 1 absolutely, especially 2 over and over again 3 at all 4 really, really 5 vitally

They are used to add stress and emphasis.

## 8A The best medicine?

### 1 VOCABULARY health and medicine

#### Suggested answers

- 1 **a** From a fall, being hit by sb, or knocking against sth, leaving you with a blue, brown, or purple mark  
**b** As an allergic reaction to sth, or with certain children's illnesses, such as measles. It is an area of red spots on the skin.  
**c** From walking a long way in uncomfortable shoes, or from wearing shoes that are too tight. It is a swelling on the skin filled with liquid.  
**d** From a drug that has an unwanted bad effect
- 2 **a** A plaster  
**b** Stitches  
**c** For a bacterial infection, you might be given antibiotics. For a viral infection (e.g. a cold, flu), there is often no treatment, except for throat sweets and painkillers.  
**d** An icepack, followed by a tight bandage and putting your foot up  
**e** Usually an X-ray followed by a plaster cast. If the break is serious, possibly surgery under anaesthetic to insert metal plates or rods.
- 3 **a** Sneezing, coughing, a runny nose, a sore throat  
**b** As for a cold, but also with a temperature / fever, and general aches and pains  
**c** Vomiting / Being sick, diarrhoea  
**d** Chest pain, arm pain, fast or irregular heartbeat, sweating, dizziness  
**e** Speech difficulty, weakness or loss of feeling in one arm, loss of feeling in one side of the face
- 4 **a** You might faint.  
**b** You might have an allergic reaction, get a rash, or your hand might swell up.  
**c** You might get hypothermia.
- 5 **a** For any non-emergency medical problem (*GP* = General Practitioner, i.e. a doctor who deals with general medical problems that don't require a specialist)  
**b** Because you have a medical problem that requires advice or treatment from a doctor who is an expert in that field.  
**c** If you need to have an operation. A surgeon is a doctor who performs operations.  
**d** If you need diagnosis, advice, or treatment for a mental health condition

### 2 READING identifying reasons and understanding explanations

- b** **A** have a full health check  
**B** go to the doctor with a long list of symptoms  
**C** sunbathe  
**D** take sleeping tablets  
**E** follow a low-carb diet  
**F** have cosmetic surgery  
**G** see a counsellor
- c** 1 D 2 B 3 E 4 F 5 A 6 G 7 C

**d**

#### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

1 **outweigh** /aʊt'wei/ = are greater or more important than sth

2 **sink** /sɪŋk/ = move downwards

## Student's Book Answer Key

- 3 underestimate** /ʌndər'estimeɪt/ = think that the amount, cost, or size of sth is smaller than it really is  
**4 wean themselves off** /wi:n ðəm'selvz ɒf/ = make themselves gradually stop doing or using sth  
**5 stuck to** /stʌk tə/ = continued doing sth despite difficulties  
**6 be undertaken** /bi ʌndə'teɪkən/ = be done  
**7 varies** /'veəriəz/ = changes or is different according to the situation

**3 LISTENING & SPEAKING**

- a** **acupuncture** /'ækjʊpʌŋktʃə/ = a Chinese method of treating pain and illness using special thin needles which are pushed into the skin in particular parts of the body  
**aromatherapy** /ə,rəʊmə'therəpi/ = the use of natural oils that smell sweet for controlling pain or for rubbing into the body during massage  
**chiropractic** /,kaiərəʊ'præktɪk/ = treating some diseases and physical problems by pressing and moving the bones in a person's spine or joints  
**herbal medicine** /'hɜ:bl 'medsn/ = treating or preventing illness using extracts from plants and herbs  
**homeopathy** /,həʊmi'ɒpəθi/ = treating diseases or conditions using very small amounts of the substance that causes the disease or condition  
**hypnotherapy** /,hɪpnəʊ'therəpi/ = a treatment that uses hypnosis, i.e. putting people into an unconscious state, to help with physical or emotional problems  
**osteopathy** /,ɒsti'ɒpəθi/ = the treatment of some diseases and physical problems by pressing and moving the bones and muscles
- b** **Speaker 1** Yes, acupuncture for back pain. It was successful.  
**Speaker 2** Yes, herbal medicine for skin problems (tea). It was successful.  
**Speaker 3** No, she thinks it's a waste of time and doesn't work.  
**Speaker 4** Yes, hypnotherapy to stop smoking. It wasn't successful.  
**Speaker 5** Yes, aromatherapy for back and shoulder problems. It was successful.

**c** A Speaker 2 B Speaker 4 C Speaker 1 D Speaker 5 E Speaker 3

**d** 1 made a difference 2 anecdotal evidence 3 give it a go 4 had no effect

**4 GRAMMAR advanced gerunds and infinitives**

**a** 1 to take 2 going 3 put on

**c** + *to* + infinitive

afford, agree, happen, manage, pretend, refuse, tend, threaten

+ gerund

avoid, be worth, can't help, can't stand, deny, imagine, involve, look forward to, miss, practise, regret, risk, suggest

+ infinitive without *to*

had better, needn't, would rather

**d**

**Grammar Bank 8A**

**a** 1 to have followed / to follow 2 to have been 3 to be told 4 running 5 to ask  
 6 to have saved 7 taking / having taken 8 to eat 9 calling 10 to win / to have won



## Student's Book Answer Key

- b 1 don't have / haven't got enough time to
- 2 hate being woken up
- 3 Do you regret not studying / not having studied
- 4 without (even) being asked / having been asked
- 5 'd loved to have been able to go to / 'd love to have gone to
- 6 The children seem to be having a good time
- 7 hope is to have the operation

## 5 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding the results of research

- b Telling people to take up hobbies and other activities rather than taking medicine
- c A 2 cycling B 7 knitting C 5 gardening D 3 yoga E 4 golf F 1 dancing G 6 living with a pet
- d 1 It causes an increase in the area of the brain that deals with memory and learning.
- 2 In older people, it produces as many T-cells as in young people.
- 3 The stretching and deep breathing make a big difference, and 15 minutes of yoga a day can reduce your blood pressure by 10%.
- 4 It reduces the risk of getting diabetes and some types of cancer; it reduces the chance of developing up to 40 chronic diseases.
- 5 Half an hour a week reduces tension and fatigue and makes you less likely to get depressed.
- 6 It makes a difference to how the body reacts to animals.
- 7 It helped them feel better about themselves.

e

### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

- 1 reduce **dependence on** = make less dependent on
- 2 **take up** social activities = start doing social activities
- 3 **plays** an important **role in** = is an important factor in
- 4 **reduce** blood pressure **by** = make blood pressure go down by
- 5 offset the **risk of** = do sth to counteract the risk of
- 6 **suffer from** depression = be ill with depression
- 7 **prone to** = likely to
- 8 beneficial **effect on** = a positive effect on

## 6 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION similes; /ə/

- b 1 stubborn (= very stubborn)
- 2 deaf (= can't hear at all)
- 3 blind (= can't see at all)
- 4 fit (= in very good physical condition)
- 5 thin (= extremely thin)
- 6 eats (= eats a lot)
- 7 good (= very well behaved)
- 8 tough (= very strong and able to deal successfully with difficult conditions or situations)
- 9 sleeps (= sleeps very well) (You may also want to teach the alternative simile *sleep like a baby*.)
- 10 drinks (= drinks a lot of alcohol)

- e 1 to, to, the, about, as, as, a
- 2 doctor, stubborn – the /ə/ sound is on the unstressed syllable.

- f a 5 b 3 c 7 d 9 e 8

## 8B A 'must-see' attraction

### 1 READING identifying negative reactions

a 1 New York, USA 2 Copenhagen, Denmark 3 Peru 4 Hawaii, USA 5 South Dakota, USA  
6 Bolivia

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

c A It was just big stones.

B It was empty and soulless; there was no white sand, but had tacky hotels.

C There were long queues to get in and go up. You can't see the iconic building because you're on it.

D It was not remote, but near the shore, run-down, and local people don't want tourists there.

E It is a long way from the city centre, surrounded by tourists, small, and unimpressive.

F It is very boring – just flat, with trees on the top of the mountain.

The only positive comment is about Machu Picchu: breathtaking location, beautiful hill behind.

d

#### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

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

e 1 the Sphinx 2 The Mona Lisa 3 Stonehenge 4 the Australian Outback  
5 Times Square on New Year's Eve

### 2 VOCABULARY travel and tourism

a imposing = impressive to look at

b **breathtaking:** positive – very impressive or exciting; to describe, e.g. a view, an experience

**iconic:** positive – acting as a classic symbol of sth; to describe, e.g. a building, a painting

**run-down:** negative – in very bad condition; to describe, e.g. a building, an area in a city

**soulless:** negative – depressing; to describe, e.g. a city, a building, a monument

**tacky:** negative – cheap and lacking in taste; to describe, e.g. souvenirs, a hotel or restaurant

c

#### Vocabulary Bank Travel and tourism

##### 1 DESCRIBING PLACES

a 1 breathtaking 2 lively 3 off the beaten track 4 picturesque 5 unspoilt 6 remote

7 imposing 8 iconic 9 overrated 10 dull 11 touristy 12 spoilt 13 overcrowded

14 tacky 15 run-down 16 soulless 17 pricey 18 unimposing

##### 2 VERB PHRASES

a 1 set off 2 extend 3 go 4 go 5 postpone 6 wander round 7 chill out 8 soak up 9 sample

10 hit 11 get away 12 recharge

b The three idioms mean:

**hit the shops** = go shopping as a fun / leisure activity

## Student's Book Answer Key

**get away from it all** = to have a holiday in a place where you can really relax  
**recharge your batteries** = to get back your strength and energy by having a holiday

### 4 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding an anecdote

- c
- 1 He warned them about the windy weather at Gatwick Airport, and the fact that it might be quite bumpy.
  - 2 There was terrible turbulence, and the plane was dropping down and rising again.
  - 3 They could see that the wind was very strong, and the wings were moving up and down.
  - 4 They all thought they were going to crash.
  - 5 The plane suddenly went up again.
  - 6 That the wind made it too dangerous to land, and that all the airports in the UK were now closed.
  - 7 In Paris
  - 8 Amsterdam, Schiphol Airport
  - 9 Because it was less windy than at Gatwick
  - 10 They stood up and started to get their things from the overhead lockers.
  - 11 That the flight was going to refuel and then go back to Gatwick
  - 12 To stay on the plane or to get off
  - 13 Because they didn't want to be stuck in Amsterdam over Christmas.
  - 14 They got off the plane.
  - 15 They spent the night at the airport, then got a train to Belgium, and took the Eurostar from Brussels to London.
  - 16 At 7.00 p.m. on Christmas Eve

### 5 GRAMMAR expressing future plans and arrangements

- a 1 're leaving 2 leaves 3 to take off 4 're going to try 5 to land 6 'll be landing
- b 1 're going to leave, 'll be leaving 4 're trying 6 're going to land

c

#### Grammar Bank 8B

- a 1 be having 2 going to watch 3 going to ask 4 ✓ 5 ✓ 6 I'll be wearing 7 ✓ 8 ✓ 9 ✓  
 10 closes
- b 4 no difference  
 5 *is due to arrive* is more formal  
 7 *is to open* is more formal  
 8 *I'll be writing up* implies it's sth you know will happen, but that you've probably not planned yourself. *I'm going to write up* implies you've planned it.  
 9 no difference
- c 1 We're about to leave.  
 2 Her new album is due to be released  
 3 Will you be going to the canteen at lunchtime  
 4 The ministers are on the point of signing  
 5 The manager will be responding to your complaint  
 6 Are you going to meet us

### 6 PRONUNCIATION homophones

- a 1 a wait      b weight  
 2 a board      b bored

## Student's Book Answer Key

- 3 a piece      b peace  
 4 a caught    b court  
 5 a brake      b break  
 6 a fair        b fare  
 7 a plane      b plain  
 8 a through    b threw  
 9 a site        b sight  
 10 a suite      b sweet

c 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 a 9 b 10 b

## 7 VIDEO LISTENING

- b 1 Porthcurno Beach is a *Poldark* location, and lots of people visit the beach because they've seen the TV series.  
 2 The '*Poldark* Effect' has greatly increased tourist numbers in Cornwall.  
 3 The National Trust owns Porthcurno Beach.  
 4 The Cornish economy depends very heavily on the tourism industry, which brings in £2 billion a year.  
 5 500,000 people visit Charlestown every year.  
 6 High visitor numbers put pressure on the local infrastructure, especially roads and beaches.  
 7 Northern Ireland is one of the principal locations for *Game of Thrones*.  
 8 Political violence in the past meant that Northern Ireland wasn't a tourist destination.  
 9 The Northern Irish Government contributed £9 million to the building of Titanic Studios, and *Game of Thrones* has since brought £65 million into Northern Ireland.  
 10 *Outlander* and *Downton Abbey* are other TV programmes which have had a similar effect to *Poldark* and *Game of Thrones* (in Scotland and at Highclere Castle).

c 1

- Simon Hocking** is in favour of screen tourism because it brings a lot of money into the local economy.  
**Ian Lay** is positive about it because it brings people to Cornwall and is very good for the local restaurants.  
**Tania Plowright** thinks it can cause problems, especially with increased traffic.  
**Bridgeen Barbour** thinks it's been great for Belfast and has created lots of opportunities.

2 Generally good:

**Cornwall:** screen tourism has been generally good, bringing in lots of visitors and money and boosting the local economy, though with some downsides like heavy traffic and crowded beaches.

**Northern Ireland:** screen tourism has been very beneficial, bringing in lots of visitors and investment, and helping Northern Ireland to recover from a troubled political past, with no obvious downsides.

## 8 WRITING a discursive essay (2): taking sides

- b A We expect the rest of the paragraph to give examples of this, e.g. better public transport, better water systems, etc.  
 B We expect the paragraph to develop this argument and give more examples, e.g. overcrowding, excess traffic, etc.  
 C We expect some information about tourism in general.  
 D We expect specific examples of what governments are doing and the results of this, e.g. creating conservation areas.  
 E We expect the paragraph to elaborate further, e.g. jobs are created in hotels and restaurants.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

It will be for tourism – topic sentences A, D, and E introduce paragraphs in favour of tourism; only B introduces an argument against.

**c** 1 C 2 E 3 A 4 D 5 B

**d** 1 In paragraphs 1 and 6 (the introduction and the conclusion)  
2 Three – jobs and the economy, better infrastructure, better conservation  
3 To give an opposing opinion, and then refute it

**e** 1 holidaymakers, visitors 2 influences 3 for instance 4 generally, on the whole

**f** 1 believe 2 feel 3 view 4 opinion 5 Personally 6 argue 7 claimed 8 those  
9 may have, nowadays 10 flaws 11 case

**7&8 Revise and Check****GRAMMAR**

- a** 1 to have apologized 2 go 3 to use 4 to be going out 5 to sit down 6 being criticized  
7 to have seen 8 calling 9 to be seen 10 to start
- b** 1 not permitted 2 You should have listened 3 didn't need to get up 4 ✓ 5 ✓ 6 I can hear  
7 tastes like 8 ✓ 9 about to 10 ✓

**VOCABULARY**

- a** 1 misspelled / misspelt 2 demotivated 3 outnumbered 4 overrated 5 undercharged  
6 discontinued 7 rescheduled 8 illogical
- b** 1 still 2 portrait 3 herring 4 elephant 5 market 6 tape
- c** 1 blister 2 stroke 3 surgeon 4 rash 5 mule 6 post 7 log 8 dream
- d** 1 beaten 2 set 3 hit 4 touristy 5 postpone 6 recharge 7 breathtaking 8 sample

**CAN YOU understand this text?**

- a** Eat probiotics; wash your hands, take multivitamins and Omega-3; sit in the right place, close your eyes or look at the horizon, distract yourself; use insect repellent, wear suitable clothing
- b** 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 c

**CAN YOU understand these people?**

- 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 c

## 9A Pet hates

### 1 READING understanding complex language

- b** It implies that the writer dislikes animals.
- c** 1 his current feelings about kittens  
2 his general attitude to cats  
3 his attitude to dogs  
4 his childhood experience of pets  
5 people's preference for animals over children  
6 his children's attitude to animals  
7 future plans about pets in his household
- d** 1 good reasons 2 more annoying than loveable 3 dogs even more than cats 4 I'm not used to  
5 completely normal 6 inconsistent 7 prepared to tolerate having
- e** 1 a

### 2 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING animal matters

**b**

#### Vocabulary Bank Animal matters

#### 1 ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND INSECTS

##### Young ones

**a** puppy 2 kid 3 foal 4 calf 5 chick 6 cub

**b** A baby bear or a fox is called a *cub*, a young whale or elephant is a *calf*, and a young donkey is a *foal*.

##### Where they live

**c** 1 bee 2 horse 3 canary 4 dog 5 goldfish 6 blackbird

##### For other animals that might live in the same place:

3 canary (also many animals kept in captivity, and pets like guinea pigs, hamsters, other birds, etc.)

5 goldfish (also all other fish, turtles, etc.)

6 blackbird (also other birds, and some insects, e.g. wasps, and small mammals, e.g. mice)

##### The noises they make

**e** 1 mouse 2 dog 3 horse 4 cat 5 lion 6 pig 7 bird

##### Animal parts

**g** 5 a beak 1 claws 2 a fin 7 fur 8 hooves 6 horns 10 paws 9 a shell 4 a tail 3 wings

**d** 1 donkey 2 duck 3 fish 4 chickens 5 horse 6 lion 7 rat 8 birds 9 bark 10 tail

## Student's Book Answer Key

## 3 GRAMMAR ellipsis

a 2 to 3 is 4 does 5 should 6 have 7 so 8 are  
The function of these words is to avoid repetition.

b

## Grammar Bank 9A

a 1 Everyone else liked the hotel, but I didn't ~~like it~~.

2 Nobody expects us to win, but we might ~~win~~.

3 I didn't take the job in the end, but now I think I should have ~~taken it~~.

4 I went to the gym every week and I played basketball when I was living in the USA.

5 A Would you like to come for dinner tomorrow?

B I'd love to ~~come to dinner~~, but I'm afraid I can't ~~come~~.

6 We don't go to the theatre very often, but we used to ~~go~~ before we had children.

7 I won't be able to go to the concert, but my wife will ~~be able to go~~.

8 We didn't enjoy the film because we arrived late and ~~we~~ missed the beginning.

b 1 is 2 will 3 am / will 4 didn't 5 would 6 must / should / ought to 7 can't 8 does

c 1 hope not 2 used to 3 suppose not 4 'll try to 5 guess so 6 've always wanted to  
7 asked him not to 8 imagine so

## 4 PRONUNCIATION auxiliary verbs and to

a 1 A Do you like dogs?

B No, I don't, but my husband does.

A So does mine. We have three Alsatians.

2 A I went to Kenya last summer.

B Lucky you. I'd love to go there. Did you go on safari?

A No. I wanted to, but it was a business trip and I didn't have time.

3 A Allie doesn't eat meat or fish, does she?

B She does eat fish sometimes. She loves shellfish.

A Ugh. I don't like shellfish.

B Neither do I. It's so difficult to eat.

b

## Communication Match the sentences

2 A I absolutely hate getting up early.

B So do I. Luckily, I don't often have to.

3 A Is Lina coming swimming this afternoon?

B She isn't, but her children are. She didn't want to.

4 A Your brother lives in Liverpool, doesn't he?

B Yes, and so does my sister.

5 A Your aunt doesn't eat much, does she?

B No, she doesn't, but she drinks like a fish.

6 A You do like cabbage, don't you?

B I love it. It's cauliflower I can't stand.

7 B Are you going to go skiing at Christmas?

A We'd like to, but we aren't sure if we can afford to.



## Student's Book Answer Key

- 8 B** Katie doesn't look like her parents, does she?  
A No, and neither does her brother. Maybe they were adopted.
- 9 B** Were there many people waiting at the doctor's?  
A No, there weren't. I was the only one.
- 10 B** Do you do a lot of gardening?  
A I don't, but my partner does. I'm too lazy!
- 11 B** Erica did say she was coming, didn't she?  
A She said she wanted to, but she wasn't sure if she'd be able to.
- 12 B** Adam isn't particularly good at tennis, is he?  
A He is! He won the under-18 cup this year.

## 5 LISTENING understanding contrasting points of view, agreement / disagreement / partial agreement

- a** an omnivore = sb who eats anything  
a flexitarian = sb who has a mainly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eats meat or fish  
a pescatarian = sb who doesn't eat meat, but does eat fish  
a vegetarian = sb who doesn't eat meat or fish  
a vegan = sb who doesn't eat or use any animal products

**c** 1 500,000 2 500% 3 20%

**d**

	agrees	partly agrees	disagrees
1 Eating meat is immoral.	J		S
2 Veganism is good for the environment.	J	S	
3 Vegans have to be careful with their diet.	S	J	
4 Being vegan is a healthy choice.	J	S	
5 Vegans have problems eating out.	S		J
6 Vegans make difficult dinner guests.	S		J

- e** 1 Jimmy says it's immoral to kill animals and eat them.  
Simone says it isn't immoral; it's a personal decision.
- 2 Jimmy says it reduces your carbon footprint much more than flying less or getting an electric car.  
Simone says it can reduce your carbon footprint, but many vegan-friendly foods, e.g. quinoa and avocados, come from very far away; also, growing food crops can be as damaging to the environment as farming animals.
- 3 Jimmy says you need to take a bit of care, but there's nothing wrong with taking vitamin supplements, and many nonvegans do it.  
Simone says it's harder to maintain a balanced diet if you're vegan, especially with vitamin B12.
- 4 Jimmy says overall, being vegan is hugely positive for your health: less risk of diseases, and vegans are not overweight.  
Simone says it may be partially true, but basically, a vegan diet doesn't give your body what it needs to be healthy.
- 5 Jimmy says most restaurants now offer vegetarian and vegan food.  
Simone says this is only true in big cities and in some countries.
- 6 Jimmy says most of his friends are vegan and all his friends enjoy cooking vegan food.  
Simone says it's inconsiderate to expect people to cook vegan food just for you.

## Student's Book Answer Key

f

### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

1 rights 2 footprint 3 position 4 impact 5 deficiency 6 diet 7 risk

## 6 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

a

### Vocabulary Bank Animal matters

#### 2 ANIMAL ISSUES

1 **protect** = to make sure that sb or sth is not harmed or injured

**environment** = the natural world in which people, animals, and plants live

**animal charities** = organizations which collect money to help animals, e.g. the World Wildlife Fund

2 **animal rights activists** = people who demonstrate for the rights of animals to be treated well, e.g. by not being hunted or used for medical research

3 **treated cruelly** = handled in a cruel or violent way

4 **live in the wild** = live in their natural environment – not in zoos, etc.

5 **endangered species** = kinds of animals that may soon no longer exist, e.g. the tiger, the polar bear, etc.

6 **hunted for sport** = killed for enjoyment rather than for food

7 **bred in captivity** = kept in order to reproduce

8 **inhumane conditions** = very cruel conditions

b 1 very strongly 2 particularly strongly 3 completely 4 entirely 5 absolutely 6 quite

## 9B How to cook, how to eat

### 1 VOCABULARY preparing food

**b** The following are common ways of cooking these foods, but there are lots of other acceptable answers:

fried / roast / grilled chicken  
 boiled / fried eggs  
 baked / boiled / fried / roast potatoes  
 baked / fried / grilled / steamed fish  
 boiled / fried / steamed rice

**c**

#### Vocabulary Bank Preparing food

##### 1 HOW FOOD IS PREPARED

**b 18** baked figs  
 7 barbecued pork ribs  
 11 boiled rice  
 1 chopped parsley  
 2 deep-fried onion rings  
 10 grated cheese  
 9 grilled fillet of fish  
 17 mashed potatoes  
 8 melted chocolate  
 4 minced beef  
 16 peeled prawns  
 3 poached egg  
 6 roast lamb  
 20 scrambled eggs  
 5 sliced bread  
 12 steamed mussels  
 15 stewed plums  
 19 stuffed chicken breast  
 13 a toasted sandwich  
 14 whipped cream

##### 2 UTENSILS

**b 5** a baking tray  
 10 a chopping board  
 1 a colander  
 3 a food processor  
 2 a frying pan  
 11 a bowl  
 6 a saucepan  
 7 scales  
 8 a sieve  
 4 a spatula  
 9 a whisk

##### ACTIVATION

## Student's Book Answer Key

### Utensils needed for...

**an omelette:** a bowl, a whisk, a spatula, a frying pan

**spaghetti:** a saucepan, a colander

**biscuits:** a baking tray, a bowl, a sieve, scales, a spatula

## 2 PRONUNCIATION words with silent syllables

- a Sentence 1 has more syllables, with 11 syllables whereas sentence 2 has 9 syllables.
- b 1 restaurant 2 comfortable 3 medicine 4 different 5 temperature 6 dictionary 7 miserable  
8 separate 9 family 10 ordinary
- d 1 restaurant 2 comfortable 3 medicine 4 different 5 temperature 6 dictionary 7 miserable  
8 separate 9 family 10 ordinary

## 3 READING & SPEAKING following instructions / a recipe, reading and explaining, rebuilding instructions from notes

- b The author uses scientific methods to work out how to cook things better.
- c 2 add 3 drop 4 heat 5 bring 6 stick 7 remove 8 peel

### Suggested answer

Hard-boiled eggs are difficult to cook well because if you put the eggs into boiling water, the white cooks much faster than the yolk, and if you start them in cold water, the shell sticks to the egg.

- e 1 fried eggs: He mentions heating oil in a pan and spooning it over the eggs.  
2 scrambled eggs: He uses the words *dense / creamy* and *light / fluffy*.

g

### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

**rubbery** = feeling like rubber – negative

**creamy** = thick and smooth, like cream – positive

**fluffy** = soft and light, containing air – positive

**crispy** = pleasantly hard and dry – positive

- h an apple – crunchy, juicy  
chips – greasy, crispy  
honey – sticky  
an omelette – fluffy, greasy  
an oyster – slimy  
a sauce – creamy, lumpy, watery  
squid – rubbery

## 4 GRAMMAR nouns: compound and possessive forms

- a 1 a recipe book  
2 a tuna salad  
3 children's portions  
4 Both are possible, but with a different meaning: *a coffee cup* = a cup used for coffee; *a cup of coffee* = a cup with coffee in it  
5 a chef's hat

## Student's Book Answer Key

- 6 a tin opener  
 7 Both are possible and mean the same.  
 8 a friend of John's

### Grammar Bank 9B

- a 1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 the end of the story 4 the wife of my friend who lives in Australia 5 hers  
 6 a bottle of milk 7 photo of the house 8 story book 9 a box of old photographs 10 ✓ 11 ✓

- b In 1, *my friend's* = one friend; *my friends'* = more than one friend  
 In 2 and 10, there is no difference in meaning.  
 In 11, *a wine glass* = a glass for wine; *a glass of wine* = a glass with wine in it

- c 1 bottle opener 2 Alice and James' wedding / Alice and James's wedding 3 today's menu  
 4 marketing manager 5 garage door 6 sea view 7 government's proposal 8 cats' bowls

## 5 LISTENING extracting and understanding the main points of an argument

- a A avocado, tomato, and onion salad B grilled lamb chops C chocolate and almond tart  
 D herb butter E onion rings F orange and strawberry sorbet

- e 1 fish 2 bread 3 vegetarian 4 outside 5 tap 6 complain 7 staff

Giles would never order the New York strip steak or the sourdough bread.

- f 1 Fresh fish is much harder to buy and cook well yourself than steak.  
 2 Bread fills you up and then you don't want all the much more exciting food on offer.  
 3 The best vegetarian food is cooked by good chefs who are not necessarily vegetarian.  
 4 Sitting outside in London is noisy and that's where the smokers sit.  
 5 Tap water is fine and it's free.  
 6 If you're polite but firm, you'll probably get the replacement food free and everyone will feel relaxed, rather than angry or upset.  
 7 It's just important to be polite.

g

### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

- 1 fiddly to prepare 2 utterly starving, gobbles up 3 such large portions 4 chew on  
 5 whole load of stuff 6 jug of tap 7 make a fuss

1 **fiddly** (adj) **to prepare** = difficult to do (here because of the bones, etc.)

2 **utterly starving** = very hungry

**gobble up** = to eat sth very fast, in a way that people consider rude or greedy

3 **large portions** = big amounts of food

4 **chew on** = to bite food into small pieces in your mouth with your teeth to make it easier to swallow

5 **whole load of stuff** = used to refer to a substance or things when you don't know the name, the name is not important, or when it's obvious what you are talking about (here it refers to food)

6 **jug of tap** (water) = a container with a handle and a lip, for holding and pouring liquids

7 **make a fuss** = make unnecessary excitement, worry, or activity

**Student's Book Answer Key****7 WRITING a formal email**

- b** The service was very slow, but they were still asked to leave the table by 9.00, when they hadn't really finished their meal. The waiter's recommended dishes were more expensive than the ones on the menu, but the waiter didn't point this out when they ordered.
- c**
- 1** b (more formal and avoid using contractions)
  - 2** a (avoid emotional language)
  - 3** a (more formal verb)
  - 4** b (formal fixed phrase)
  - 5** b (more formal adjective, more precise, less vague)
  - 6** a (formal phrase)
  - 7** a (use of passive is less confrontational)
  - 8** b (passive is less personal and confrontational)
  - 9** a (more formal verb)
  - 10** a (less aggressive and demanding)
- d**
- 1** I am writing to complain...
  - 2** ...according to our online reservation...
  - 3** ...the waiter not only brought us the bill, but also asked us to hurry...
  - 4** I feel strongly that if customers are given a table...
  - 5** Under the circumstances...
  - 6** I look forward to hearing your views on this matter.

**PLANNING WHAT TO WRITE**

- a** The hotel was turning into a B&B, so there were noisy builders, a cold breakfast as the kitchen wasn't open, no room service or evening meal, and the manager wasn't available.

## 8&9 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about... insects and animals

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

- b** Arthropods are animals with lots of hinged legs (legs with joints in them) and hard outsides, e.g. crustacea, spiders, and insects. They are important because they make up three quarters of all animals in the world. / They are the biggest animal group in the world.
- c** **1** Examples of animals with a spine: bats, cats, rats, mammals, amphibians, fish, birds  
He thinks they are less important because they make up only 2.9% of all species.  
**2** When he was on a field trip at university (for his first degree).  
Ants caught his attention.  
**3** Normally, new species are named after the country they are found in or how they look.  
He has five named after him.  
**4** Their habitat is being destroyed and they are disappearing very quickly, and we may never even discover some of them.

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

- a** He isn't particularly sympathetic.  
Yes, once. He was afraid of a fer-de-lance snake in the Amazon.
- b** **1** T  
**2** T  
**3** F (He thinks it is justifiable for people who live in countries with dangerous spiders.)  
**4** F ('In the UK, however, there are no spiders which can injure you at all.')
- 5** F (He cured one girl of her phobia in a day.)  
**6** T  
**7** F (The snake didn't like the head torch.)  
**8** F (He froze and then put the leaf back on the snake.)

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- b** **1** He has killed millions because he has to, so that he can work on them and describe them.  
**2** He will catch the insect and let it go outside the house. He kills fleas as they are a pest.  
**3** It is an ecological theory meaning if you use more energy collecting food to feed yourself and your family than you get back from eating it, it isn't worth it.  
**4** People don't eat insects in cold countries because they say they are dirty and look strange. Also, insects in the West are small, so they aren't worth eating. Insects in hot countries are large and swarm, so can be collected very easily. People have been doing this for millions of years.  
**5** He thinks a mealworm in a snack is a good way to start eating insects.  
**6** He cooked the crickets with some garlic, salt, and pepper. He then gave them to the children, who ate all of them.  
**7** The mother couldn't believe her son had eaten crickets as he refuses to eat broccoli at home.

## 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- a** **1** pretty, out **2** going **3** something **4** bit **5** so **6** whatever **7** whole **8** went, like

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- b** 1 pretty sure = quite sure / certain  
out there = in the natural world  
2 by going = by saying  
3 something like = approximately / about  
4 bit of a pest = rather  
5 hundred or so = approximately / about  
6 or whatever = something like that  
7 the whole lot = all of it / everything  
8 I went = I said  
She was like = She replied

**3 THE CONVERSATION**

- a** The programmes are of such a high quality now.
- b** 1 going on a safari or a diving holiday.  
2 how they filmed the programmes.  
3 he's fascinated by animals and wildlife.  
4 doesn't watch them regularly.  
5 wildlife programmes becoming more extreme.
- d** 1 doesn't it 2 maybe 3 doesn't he, maybe 4 aren't they 5 isn't there

The speakers use question tags to check others agree with their points / to invite agreement, and *maybe* to add a tentative point of their own.



**10A On your marks, set, go!****2 READING scanning for specific information**

- b** 1 Pilates 2 step 3 yoga 4 circuits 5 weights 6 spinning
- c** The winners were circuits (burns more calories, interesting and varied, has a wider range of benefits), Pilates (burns slightly more calories, is addictive, improves strength as well as posture), and spinning (less boring, very good for your heart and lungs).

**d****LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT**

1 training 2 flexibility 3 skipping rope 4 stretching 5 press-ups 6 sit-ups 7 trunk 8 spine

**3 VOCABULARY word building: adjectives, nouns, and verbs**

- a**
- 1 strength 2 strengthening

**b**

adjective	noun	verb
<b>strong</b>	strength	strengthen
<b>long</b>	length	lengthen
<b>deep</b>	depth	deepen
<b>wide</b>	width	widen
<b>high</b>	height	heighten
<b>weak</b>	weakness	weaken
<b>short</b>	shortness	shorten
<b>thick</b>	thickness	thicken
<b>flat</b>	flatness	flatten

- c**
- 1 shorten 2 length, width 3 height 4 weaken 5 depth 6 thicken 7 flattened 8 weaknesses 9 widened 10 strengthened 11 lengthened 12 strength

**4 LISTENING & SPEAKING**

- a**
- 1 100 metres (the only possibility for 10.72 seconds) 2 golf 3 (road) cycling 4 judo 5 basketball 6 ice-skating

**b** A 3 B 6 C 5 D 6 E 2 F 4 G 1 H 5 I 2 J 4 K 1 L 3

## Student's Book Answer Key

### c He talks about:

- his family background
- why he became a sports commentator
- how commentary should interact with pictures
- a sport that he's an expert in
- cheating in football
- the value of good commentary
- his most memorable sporting occasion

- d**
- 1 F (He played tennis and football, but loved watching all sports.)
  - 2 F (He plays a bit of football and tennis, but he doesn't do enough exercise and he's no athlete.)
  - 3 T
  - 4 T
  - 5 F (You need specialist knowledge for some sports, but not all. For example, a race is a race, whether it's swimming, running, or horse racing, and you tell the story.)
  - 6 F (He thinks you need to give some space to the pictures and sounds of what's happening, rather than talk over everything.)
  - 7 F (He disagrees with them, but he doesn't attack them for it.)
  - 8 T
  - 9 T
  - 10 F (The feeling that you're part of it is incredible, and the Olympic park is full of energy.)
- e**
- 2 He found out that his mother was seriously ill.
  - 3 He saw his mother for the last time.
  - 4 He went to the Rio Olympics.
  - 5 He won the bronze medal.

## 5 GRAMMAR relative clauses

- a**
- 1 ~~that~~ / who / ~~whom~~    2 ~~that~~ / ~~what~~ / which
  - 3 that / who / (→)    4 ~~that~~ / ~~who~~ / whose    5 that / who / (-)
  - 6 ~~that~~ / what / ~~which~~    7 that / which / (-)

### b

#### Grammar Bank 10A

- a**
- 1 ✓
  - 2 ✗ that goes to Birmingham
  - 3 ✗ which was absolutely true
  - 4 ✗ who is very bright
  - 5 ✗ The employee to whom I spoke / (who / that) I spoke to
  - 6 ✓
  - 7 ✓
  - 8 ✗ eats what I cook
  - 9 ✓
  - 10 ✗ whose fans sing the best
  - 11 ✗ What we love about living in Paris
  - 12 ✗ none of which I enjoy

- b**
- 1 They gave us a present, which was a complete surprise.
  - 2 My girlfriend, who is an architect, is very intelligent. / My girlfriend, who is very intelligent, is an architect.
  - 3 It's too hot in my flat, which makes it impossible to sleep.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- 4** The car which / that crashed into mine was a Mini.  
**5** The police officer (who / that) I spoke to was working on the reception desk. / The police officer to whom I spoke was working on the reception desk.  
**6** Our computer, which we only bought two months ago, keeps on crashing.  
**7** The things (which / that) I left on the table aren't there any more.  
**8** That's the electrician who / that did some work for my mother.  
**9** I've got two brothers, neither of whom can swim.  
**10** The houses, many of which were built in 1870, are still in very good condition. / Many of the houses, which are still in very good condition, were built in 1870.

**6 PRONUNCIATION homographs**

**b 1 b 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b 7 a 8 a 9 b 10 b 11 a 12 b 13 a 14 a 15 b**

## 10B No direction home

### 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

**b** 2 lovely 3 far 4 seasonal 5 intimate 6 warm 7 winning

**c** 1 D 2 E 3 B 4 B 5 D 6 D 7 E 8 B

- d** 1 The swimming, barbecues in the mountains, fishing for octopus  
 2 They rented a cheap house in the mountains, and did lots of walking and cycling.  
 3 He considered it an honour to be involved in local politics and be part of the decision-making process.  
 4 People can see they're working, and they employ local people.

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

**f**

### LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

- 1 next, nothing (*next to nothing* = almost nothing)  
 2 stumbled on (= to discover sth unexpectedly)  
 3 having, ball (*have a ball* = enjoy yourself a lot)  
 4 had, hankering (*have a hankering* = have a strong desire)  
 5 consumer detox (= a removal of the desire to buy things)  
 6 ruled, out (*rule sth out* = to decide that sth is not possible)  
 7 bigger hurdle (= a bigger problem that must be solved or dealt with before you can achieve sth)  
 8 turn, back (*turn your back on sth* = to reject sth that you have previously been connected with)

### 2 GRAMMAR adding emphasis (2): cleft sentences

- b** 1 David who convinced me it was a good idea  
 2 that really made a difference was when we had children  
 3 really like about the UK is, is that sense of cultural diversity  
 4 why, why I can't see us going back is definitely Dan and Tom

**c**

### Grammar Bank 10B

**a** 1 It 2 What 3 reason 4 happens 5 All 6 place 7 What 8 me

- b** 1 The reason (why) she left her husband was...  
 2 The place (where) we stopped for lunch was...  
 3 What happened was that...  
 4 What really annoyed me was that...  
 5 It was your brother who...  
 6 All I said was...  
 7 The person (who / that) I like best of all my relatives is...  
 8 What happens is...  
 9 What you need to do right now is...  
 10 The first time I met Serena was...

## Student's Book Answer Key

## 4 READING &amp; SPEAKING

- a He saw some graffiti which made him question where his home was.

The nest probably represents the concept of 'home'.

- b 1 E 2 A 3 G 4 B 5 C 6 F 7 D

c Suggested answers

- 1 Surprised, upset
- 2 Pleased, relieved when he got a positive reaction; upset when a man shouted at him
- 3 Hot, exhausted, depressed
- 4 Depressed
- 5 Relieved, a bit strange
- 6 Pleased with himself / satisfied
- 7 Angry

## 5 VOCABULARY words that are often confused

- a
- 1 **foreigner** = a person who comes from a different country; **stranger** = a person that you don't know; **outsider** = a person who is not accepted as a member of society, group, etc.
  - 2 **emigrant** = a person who leaves their own country to go and live permanently in another country; **immigrant** = a person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own; **migrant** = a person who moves from one country or region to another, especially in order to find work
  - 3 **journey** = act of travelling from one place to another; **trip** = a journey to a place and coming back again, especially a short one for pleasure or a particular purpose; **voyage** = a long journey, especially by sea or in space
  - 4 **walk** = move or go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other; **stroll** = walk somewhere in a slow, relaxed way; **wander** = walk slowly around or to a place, often without any purpose or direction
  - 5 **reclusive** = living alone and avoiding other people; **reserved** = slow or unwilling to show feelings or express opinions; **shy** = nervous or embarrassed about meeting or speaking to other people
  - 6 **achieve** = attain a particular goal, status, or standard, especially by making an effort for a long time; **succeed** = have the result that was intended, achieve sth that you've been trying to do or get; **reach** = arrive at the place you have been travelling to, achieve a particular aim
  - 7 **ground** = the solid surface of the Earth; **floor** = the surface of a room that you walk on; **soil** = the top layer of earth in which plants, trees, etc. grow
  - 8 **deplore** = strongly disapprove of sth and criticize, especially in public; **deny** = say that sth is not true; **decline** = refuse politely to accept or do sth (also = become smaller / fewer / weaker)

- b 1 stranger 2 migrant 3 voyage 4 walked 5 reserved 6 reached 7 soil 8 deplore

## 6 VIDEO LISTENING

- a **Bursorsky** It was the presenter's original surname.  
**Annie Moore** She was the first immigrant to be processed at Ellis Island.  
**Isaac Asimov, Max Factor, and Elia Kazan** They are famous people who came through the immigration centre at Ellis Island.

- b 1 1892 2 12 million 3 40 4 first; second 5 1924; 5,000 6 six 7 three; four 8 28 9 2; third 10 1924

**9&10 Revise and Check****GRAMMAR**

- a** 1 ✓ 2 because she had never expected 3 I hope not 4 a tin opener 5 a glass of wine  
6 which is a bit strange 7 ✓
- b** 1 so 2 have 3 ✓ 4 ✓ 5 car key 6 ✓ 7 what 8 who
- c** 1 reason (why) I didn't bring sunscreen was / is  
2 person I spoke to was  
3 What I don't like about him is  
4 All I said was (that)  
5 It was a girl from my school who / that

**VOCABULARY**

- a** 1 calf 2 kennel 3 neigh 4 claws 5 species 6 hunt 7 beak 8 chopping board 9 simmer  
10 grate 11 stuff 12 melt 13 whip 14 mince
- b** 1 strength 2 shorten 3 height 4 thicken 5 depth 6 weakened 7 width 8 lengthen
- c** 1 trip 2 an outsider 3 wandering 4 declined 5 immigrants 6 achieved 7 ground 8 reclusive

**CAN YOU understand this text?**

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

**CAN YOU understand these people?**

- 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 c