

# OUTCOMES Intermediate Answer Key

## 01 MY FIRST CLASS

**pp. 8-9**

### Grammar:

#### A:

- 1 are you/do you come
- 2 do you
- 3 are you
- 4 Are you
- 5 Have you
- 6 have you been
- 7 do you
- 8 Have you got
- 9 are you going to/are you planning to
- 10 did you

### Listening:

#### A:

- 1 She's from Saratov in Russia
- 2 About 10 or 12 years on and off
- 3 She's not sure – probably a few years

#### B:

- |              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 Come in    | 4 stay |
| 2 kilometres | 5 mind |
| 3 strong     | 6 top  |

### Developing Conversations:

#### A:

Whereabouts?  
So have you been to the UK to study before?

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

**pp. 10-11**

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

- 1a quite confident and able to speak without too much hesitation; can talk easily about different subjects
- 1b survive / manage
- 1c simple / limited
- 1d speaking two languages equally well, as a native speaker
- 1e don't speak too fast
- 2 learn through self-study; learn informally

**B:** 1 d 2 a 3 e 4 b 5 c

### Reading:

#### A/B:

- The number of students taking languages at school is falling and this is a disaster because it is bad for trade.
- Students are not motivated because when they go abroad, people speak to them in English.
- Britain is losing trade because British people lack language skills.
- Not everyone thinks the plan to teach languages from an early age (at primary schools) is a good idea.

**C:** 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 F 7 F 8 T

#### E:

well-respected director of a school  
desire to do something  
the purpose or reason for doing something  
Depending on  
proof  
context, situation  
linked progression  
learn faster or more slowly  
manage  
easier to do, offered more widely

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 fluently, fluency | 7 pick up, get by   |
| 2 both              | 8 make  |
| 3 second syllable   | 9 language, your English, financial situation, housing, relationships, etc. |
| 4 forrin            | 10 a strong accent  |
| 5 about             |   |
| 6 on                |   |

**pp. 12-13**

### Grammar:

#### A:

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 was teaching   | 7 acted                  |
| 2 had done       | 8 continued              |
| 3 was explaining | 9 had used               |
| 4 told           | 10 had actually said     |
| 5 looked         | 11 didn't / did not stop |
| 6 said           |                          |

**C:** a 2 b 1 c 3

**Listening:****B:**

Martin was late because he had left his book at home so he went home to get it, spent ages banging on the door and then missed a train.

Anna was late because she was phoning round a few places looking for a flat before class.

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 was crying
- 2 was he doing; were building
- 3 was chatting
- 4 was having
- 5 was sorting out
- 6 was looking for; was driving

**Speaking:****A: Suggested answer**

Steve had a very stressful time trying to get to his exam on time. When he woke up, he was shocked to find he had overslept. He had been studying the night before and had not gone to bed until 3 am. He got up really quickly and went to the bus stop. He waited for a while, but the bus didn't come and so he got a taxi. Unfortunately, the traffic was terrible and they got stuck in a traffic jam. Steve decided to walk but when he looked for his wallet to pay the driver, he realised he had left it at home. The taxi driver was shouting at him but he got out of the taxi and ran to the college. When he arrived at the college, the exam had already started and the other students were all writing. Steve had only written half a page when the invigilator told them to stop.

**02 FEELINGS****pp. 14-15****Vocabulary:****A:**

**Picture 1:** The child could be exhausted, furious, upset, fed up, in a bad mood; the father could be stressed, furious, annoyed, in a bad mood; the mother could feel terrible, guilty, worried, stressed; the other people could be annoyed, fed up.

**Picture 2:** The man could be pleased, in a good mood, disappointed (but pretending to be pleased); the other people could be relaxed, pleased (and down, fed up if they wish they were retiring).

**Grammar:****A:** 1 d 2 b 3 h 4 g 5 c 6 e 7 f 8 a**Listening:****A:**

Karim: a bit down, worried, upset; Belinda: fed up, stressed; Alisha: great, pleased.

**B:**

Karim's mother is ill; Belinda has to find somewhere new to live, Alisha has finished her exams.

**pp. 16-17****Reading:****C:**

1 He felt lonely and depressed and wanted to do something different.

2 He felt rather pessimistic and vulnerable.

3 A woman whose dog had died and for whom this was the anniversary of the death of her daughter.

4 He became famous through the Internet site YouTube.

5 He was told at school he could not do this kind of work; he learns from other people's mistakes as well as his own.

6 He thinks many people need someone to listen to and comfort them but are too embarrassed to ask a professional.

**D:**

meaningful connections

desperate attempt

international star

miserable year

true identity

social skills

professional help

original plan

**Vocabulary:****A:**

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1 relaxing | 4 inspiring     |
| 2 annoying | 5 confusing     |
| 3 exciting | 6 disappointing |

**Grammar:****A:**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 confused      | 4 bored        |
| 2 interesting   | 5 embarrassing |
| 3 disappointing | 6 scary        |

**B:**

- 1 girl with yellow T-shirt
- 2 girl with black hair
- 3 boy with green T-shirt
- 4 girl with brown hair
- 5 boy with glasses
- 6 blond boy at back

## pp. 18-19

## Listening:

## A/B:

Louise: stressed, exhausted, shocked

Sarah: mysterious, happy, annoyed

## C:

Louise: stressed and exhausted because of working long hours; shocked when she hears Sarah's going out with her boss (and when she sees him).

Sarah: mysterious because she doesn't want to talk about her new boyfriend / boss; happy because she loves her new job. Annoyed because people think she got the job because of her relationship with the boss.

## Grammar (Present continuous):

## A:

1 am working / are finishing

2 are you doing? Are you window shopping?

3 I'm (just) meeting

4 I'm seeing

5 are you being

6 I'm not getting; I'm (just) doing

7 are you doing

8 we're going

## B:

1 a 1, 2, 5, 6 b 3, 4, 7, 8

2 5 – because being means behaving / acting in this case → see grammar reference p. 138

## Grammar:

## A:

1 How is your course going? Are you still enjoying it?

2 What are you doing now? Do you fancy going for a coffee?

3 What is your sister doing these days? Is she still studying?

4 Are you working this weekend? Do you want to go for a picnic?

5 Do I need a coat? Is it still raining outside?

6 What are you doing here? Do you work near here? (or, Are you working near here?)

7 What are you doing? Are you waiting to be served?

8 What is the matter with her? Why is she shouting at me?

## B:

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

## pp. 20-21

## Vocabulary:

## A:

1 lake

2 market

3 square

4 palace

5 galleries

6 castle

7 theme park

8 old town

9 ruins

10 mosque

## B:

a outside of town

b out in the west

c down by the river

d all along the coast

## Listening:

## B:

Discussed: St Mary's Church, Auschwitz, Kazimierz, Nowa Huta.

Claire decides to take the 2 o'clock tour of Nowa Huta.

## C:

1 wonder

2 thinking

3 recommend

4 on what – it depends on what you like

5 fan – a big fan of

6 could – you could try . . .

7 How about . . .

8 book / place – I can call and book you a place

## Developing Conversations:

## A:

A I'm thinking of doing some shopping today. Can you recommend anywhere?

B Well, you could try Oxford Street. There are lots of big department stores there.

A To be honest, I'm not really a big fan of department stores.

B Oh, OK. Well, in that case, how about Portobello Road? It's a really big street market. You can find lots of bargains there.

A Oh, that sounds great. I love that kind of thing. Is it easy to get to?

B Yes, very. Here. I'll show you on the map.

A I'm thinking of doing some sightseeing today. Can you recommend anywhere?

B Well, you could try the local museum. That's quite close to here. They've got lots of interesting things in there. A Right. I'm not really into museums, to be honest.

B That's OK. In that case, how about going to the Roman ruins down by the lake? There are also some nice cafes and you can swim there.

A Oh, that sounds better. Is it expensive to get into?

B No, it's quite cheap. It should be only about \$10.

**pp. 22-23****Vocabulary:****B:**

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 missed, lost   | 5 upset, threw up     |
| 2 stole, spoilt  | 6 ripped off, charged |
| 3 crowded, space | 7 arguing, angry      |
| 4 poured, windy  | 8 stuck, hours        |

**Reading:****C:**

- Because it is the busiest weekend of the year and there are problems: traffic, delays, overcrowding and stress / arguments.
- Unions are complaining that there are not enough public holidays in the UK, compared with other countries and that many workers are not getting their legal holiday entitlement.
- The Union wants the government to declare three new public holidays.
- Karoshi is Japanese for dying from overwork. It is mentioned because many Japanese workers do not take their full holiday entitlement because they have too much work on.
- The high number of holidays in Puerto Rico cause higher costs, higher unemployment and higher prices, according to businesses.

**D:**

- millions: people stuck in traffic  
 eight: bank holidays, 20 days of holiday entitlement  
 One: holiday cancelled in France  
 16: public holidays in Slovenia  
 three: amount of new public holidays union wants  
 hundreds: people getting sunburnt  
 twenty-one: government workers holidays in Puerto Rico

**pp. 24-25****Vocabulary:****A:**

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

**Listening:****A:**

- Andrew said it was worrying – probably because it is unnatural for the weather to be so hot at this time of year (Easter) and this is probably the result of global warming.  
 Cristina said it was annoying because she is going to miss it. She will be in Italy where the forecast is not good.

**B:**

Answers	Cristina	Andrew
<b>Plans</b>	Italy, Sicily, holiday, beach, suntan, village on coast, Palermo	Work, lunch with parents, picnic, beach
<b>Weather</b>	Pour down, wet.	Hot, sunny, 27 degrees

**Grammar:**

- B:**
- 1 a 2 a 3 b 4 d 5 a, c 6 a 7 b, d

**C:**

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 thinking | 5 's got     |
| 2 'll      | 6 might      |
| 3 might    | 7 going to   |
| 4 meeting  | 8 've got to |

**04 INTERESTS****pp. 26-27****Vocabulary:****A:**

- I stayed in and studied / took it easy / tidied up. Concept check took it easy = relaxed.
- I played on the computer / golf / tennis.
- I went clubbing / cycling / walking in the country. Concept check clubbing = going out to nightclubs / discos, usually involving drinking and dancing.
- I went for a meal / a ride on my bike / a swim.
- I went to the cinema / Karen's house for dinner / a bar to watch the football.

**Elicit which answer is not correct and why, i.e.:**

- played football (not possible – I was in the house)
- roller-blading (used with go not play, should be I went roller-blading)
- I went a run (should be I went for a run)
- I went for a gym (should be I went to the gym)
- I went to shopping (should be I went shopping)

**B:****Possible answers**

- I stayed in and watched TV / listened to music / the radio / read a book / sent some emails / made some phone calls / cooked dinner, etc.
- I played cards / chess / poker / volleyball / basketball, etc.
- I went shopping / jogging / swimming / running / sightseeing, etc.
- I went for a drink / a sandwich / a coffee / a run, etc.
- I went to the theatre / a restaurant / the gym / my friend's, etc.

**Listening:****A:**

- 1 B stayed in and went to bed early – last night.
- 2 D went shopping – on Saturday (at the weekend).
- 3 F went to the cinema and saw The Lives of Others (a German film) – after seeing E.

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 all 2 every 3 quite 4 that 5 hardly 6 'd 7 used to

**B:**

- 1 A So, do you read much?
- B Yeah, all the time. I read at least a book a week.
- 2 A Do you go swimming a lot?
- B Yeah, nearly every day, unless I'm really busy.
- 3 A Do you go to the cinema much?
- B Yeah, quite a lot. I probably go once every two weeks.
- 4 A How often do you play games on the computer?
- B Not that often, actually. It's not really my kind of thing.
- 5 A So how often do you go to the gym?
- B Hardly ever now, to be honest. Today was the first time in ages. I used to go more often.
- 6 A Do you ever watch your favourite team play?
- B Yeah, but not as much as I'd like to.
- 7 A Do you eat out a lot?
- B Not as much as we used to. Before we were married we went out all the time.

**Developing Conversations:****A:**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 tennis         | 5 table tennis |
| 2 football       | 6 judo         |
| 3 swimming       | 7 skiing       |
| 4 roller-blading | 8 basketball   |

**pp. 28-29****Listening:****B:**

- 1 Because she was in a judo tournament which was shown on TV.
- 2 She practises every day.
- 3 Because Rika doesn't like talking about it – she is too modest.

**C:** 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 F 7 T 8 F**Vocabulary:****A:**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1 unfit  | 5 broke  |
| 2 stiff  | 6 banged |
| 3 pulled | 7 bloody |
| 4 beat   | 8 fell   |

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 Rika usually practises all the techniques **for** at least an hour a day.
- 2 After her injury, Rika didn't fi ght **for** a couple of months.
- 3 She's **been** doing quite a lot of yoga for the last few months.
- 4 She used to get into fi ghts **when** she was at school.
- 5 She's been doing judo **ever since** she was a kid.

**B:** for, since, present perfect (continuous), past**C:**

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 since; for            | 4 were you             |
| 2 for                   | 5 have you been; Since |
| 3 ever since; I've been | 6 did you do; Until    |

**pp. 30-31****Developing Conversations:****A:**

- A: Do you listen to music much?  
 B: Yeah, all the time.  
 A: What kind of music are you into?  
 B: All sorts really but mainly pop music and R & B.  
 A: Oh right. Anyone in particular?  
 B: Erm, I don't know . . . Girls Rock!, Soul Train, stuff like that.  
 A: So have you bought anything good recently?  
 B: Well, I downloaded this great song by K Boy. It's fantastic.

Stuff like that = that kind of thing

All sorts = every kind

Mainly = mostly, especially

Anyone in particular? = (Do you like) one group or musician / singer especially?

Have you bought anything good recently? = Have you bought a good single / album / CD recently?

What kind of music are you into? = Do you like?

**Vocabulary:****A:****Suggested answers**

- 1 pop
- 2 hip-hop, techno, heavy metal, R&B
- 3 heavy metal
- 4 classical, jazz
- 5 pop, blues
- 6 pop, R&B
- 7 blues, folk, classical
- 8 any
- 9 pop, salsa, classical, R&B
- 10 blues

## Reading:

### B:

- The first person liked *Hey Jude* because it's good to sing along to and he learnt English through the Beatles; *Love Phantom* because they were great live.
- The second person liked *A Little Less Conversation* because it reminds her of her time in Amsterdam.
- The third person likes *The Four Seasons* – though parts are sad – because it reminds him of life; *Limón Y Sal* because it cheers him up.
- The fourth person likes *I Wanna Be Like You* because it makes her brother laugh; *Underneath* because her sister likes it.
- The fifth person does not like *My Heart Will Go On* because it is commercial and sentimental; he dislikes *The Birdie Song* because it's catchy and annoying.

### C:

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 Natalia | 4 Toshi       |
| 2 Kevin   | 5 Natalia     |
| 3 Corina  | 6 Kari, Kevin |

### D:

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 along          | 6 background  |
| 2 live           | 7 do          |
| 3 reminds        | 8 sentimental |
| 4 comes / is put | 9 done        |
| 5 match          |               |

## 01 REVIEW

pp. 32-34

### Quiz:

- 1 A head teacher runs a school.
- 2 Holding hands: what couples or a parent and child do. Shaking hands: what people do when they meet.
- 3 You can sort out problems, your finances, a mess,...
- 4 You feel annoyed / cheated when you get ripped off because someone is stealing from you or overcharging you.
- 5 You would be in a rush (hurry) because you are late / short of time. You would rush someone to hospital after an accident / if they are at risk.
- 6 No, it isn't good to get sunburnt – it means overexposed to the sun.
- 7 You would ignore someone you didn't like – you would avoid or not speak to them.
- 8 People boast about their achievements, their qualifications, their children, their jobs, their salaries..
- 9 Cars, marriages, relationships and boilers can break down.
- 10 You need to warm up before exercise or sport.
- 11 You get promoted to a better job or higher position.

12 You can't hurt a car – you can damage it. You can only hurt people or animals.

13 To practise is to try to improve at something by doing it or parts of it. To play is to actually do it, often in competition with others.

14 You might need cheering up if you were sad, depressed or upset.

15 Bills or payments can be due, library books can be due, assignments can be due.

## Pronunciation:

### A/B:

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| cheek – relief    | hurt – confirm sort – |
| rip – skills      | exhausted             |
| pull – bully      | bang – accent         |
| boots – due       | hum – wonder          |
| upset – therapist | spa – marks           |
| gallery – attempt | loss – mosque         |

## Connected Speech:

### B:

**e = elision** (where the sound disappears)

**c = catenation** (where the consonant of one word appears to join the following vowel sound).

- 1 At least-e, least you're-c
- 2 Fair enough-c
- 3 sure it'll-c, sort itself-c, itself out-c
- 4 think I'll-c, join you-c
- 5 not worth-e, worth it-c
- 6 Apart from-e
- 7 Not as-c, as I-c
- 8 Whenever I-c, get the-e
- 9 Ten years-c, on and-c, and off-c
- 10 On in-c
- 11 can't get-e, get it-c, it out-c
- 12 it doesn't-e

## Listening:

**A:** a 2 b 3 c 4 d - e 1

**B:** a 2 b 3 c 1 d - e 4

## Grammar:

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 look          | 11 fell                                 |
| 2 since         | 12 had                                  |
| 3 do            | 13 go                                   |
| 4 used          | 14 at                                   |
| 5 started       | 15 are                                  |
| 6 been          | 16 going                                |
| 7 had           | 17 to                                   |
| 8 happened      | 18 will                                 |
| 9 got / arrived | 19 might / could / may                  |
| 10 running      | 20 call / ring / text / email / contact |

### Present Perfect Questions and Answers:

- 1 walked round
- 2 'm meeting / am meeting
- 3 'll probably / will probably stay
- 4 've been / have been
- 5 's / is supposed to be

### -in/ -ed Adjectives:

- 1 disappointed
- 2 scary; terrified
- 3 fascinating
- 4 moving
- 5 depressing; uplifting

### Developing Conversations:

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

### Collocations:

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

### Language Patterns:

- 1 How much did that cost, if you don't mind me asking?
- 2 I'd rather not sit in the front row, if you don't mind.
- 3 We didn't expect to have such / so much difficulty finding the place.
- 4 I only brought a T-shirt as I expected that it would be warmer.
- 5 It depends on my dad whether I can go out or not.
- 6 It depends how much it costs.
- 7 She goes swimming every day – if she isn't busy / unless she's busy.
- 8 I never managed to win – not even once!

### Forming Words:

- 1 accommodation
- 2 response
- 3 loss
- 4 heat
- 5 entitlement

### Vocabulary:

- 1 beaten
- 2 lost
- 3 attempting
- 4 set
- 5 highlight
- 6 evidence
- 7 increases
- 8 linked
- 9 making

## 05 WORKING LIFE

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

estate agent  
security guard  
plumber  
labourer  
electrician  
surgeon

#### B:

- competitive = lots of people want it / try to get it
- well-paid = it has a good salary
- rewarding = makes you feel you are doing something worthwhile or useful
- insecure = could suddenly come to an end
- responsibility = duty to take charge or deal with Something
- creative = having the ability to invent original or new ideas
- stressful = causing stress or anxiety
- physically demanding = requiring a lot of physical energy or strength
- varied = having a lot of different aspects
- paperwork = documents, reports and forms that need completing

### Listening:

#### A:

- 1 Amanda works as a graphic designer for a mobile phone company, Ivan is a student
- 2 Ivan worked for a law firm before, Amanda worked for a company that designed websites
- 3 Ivan wants to be a civil servant (as it's a job for life)
- 4 Amanda is 33, Ivan 30

#### B:

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 in       | 5 meet      |
| 2 get into | 6 something |
| 3 applied  | 7 stressful |
| 4 moments  | 8 under     |

### Vocabulary:

A: 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 b 5 a

### Developing Conversations:

#### B:

It can be (yes / but . . .)  
Not really  
Yeah, it is



**pp.38-39****Grammar:****A:**

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 have to       | 6 don't have to |
| 2 don't have to | 7 have to       |
| 3 can           | 8 can           |
| 4 have to       | 9 have to       |
| 5 can           |                 |

**C:**

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 lifeguard | 4 farmer      |
| 2 optician  | 5 tour guide  |
| 3 vet       | 6 firefighter |

**Listening:****B:** 1 7    2 1    3 3**C:**

send personal emails  
 get a computer virus  
 infect the whole system  
 work in a law firm  
 have a strict dress code  
 wear smart trousers  
 have a quick word  
 perform in a school concert  
 ask at short notice

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 You're not allowed to
- 2 I'm supposed to
- 3 I have to / I'm allowed to
- 4 supposed to
- 5 We are allowed to
- 6 shouldn't really
- 7 I should really
- 8 You're not really supposed to

**B:**

- You're not allowed to carry a knife / anything sharp / liquid in your hand luggage. You're not allowed to bring in / smuggle in anything illegal.
- You shouldn't really / you're not supposed to lie on the grass / to take your dog on the grass.
- You're not allowed to come in wearing trainers. You should really wear smart clothes.

**pp. 40-41****Reading:****A:**

- 1 The author wrote the article because of a television programme starting about terrible jobs in the 19th century.
- 2 The rest of the article gives examples and details of terrible jobs in the present.

**C:**

Human guinea pigs 2, 3  
 Embalmers 4, 6, 8  
 Call centre workers 5, 7 and possibly 4 – though this is not explicitly stated  
 Recycling plant worker 1, 3

**D:**

- Human guinea pigs – can be quick and easy way of making money, helping science
- Embalmers – rewarding, families are grateful
- Call centre workers – good money, hard to find jobs in Mumbai
- Recycling plant worker – likes colleagues, has a laugh

**E:**

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 get     | 5 grateful |
| 2 cramped | 6 wage     |
| 3 way     | 7 effects  |
| 4 slammed | 8 average  |

**Vocabulary:****A:**

I'm even used to the smell now (embalmer)  
 I even got used to being dirty all the time (recycling plant worker)

**B:**

- 1 I'm used to it
- 2 I'm slowly getting used to it / getting used to it slowly
- 3 I'll just have to get used to it
- 4 took me a while to get used to it
- 5 I'm totally used to it now
- 6 I don't think I'll ever get used to

**06 GOING SHOPPING****pp. 42-43****Vocabulary:****A:**

opinion	how things are produced	material
beautiful	hande-made	clay
lovely	hand-printed	leather
gorgeous	hand-painted	Silk
horrible	machine-woven	wooden
cute	carved	plastic
tacky		



**C:**

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 beautiful       | 5 lovely hand-painted |
| hand-printed silk | 6 lovely silver       |
| 2 tacky plastic   | 7 traditional hand-   |
| 3 nice clay       | carved                |
| 4 really cute     | 8 little hand-woven   |

**Listening:**

**A:**

- Tourist – expensive, has seen similar ones for less money, hasn't got much money left
- Seller – good quality, real silk / hand-woven, it will last, he won't make any money, he has children, his wife will kill him

**Developing Conversations:**

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

**Listening:**

**A:**

Features	N5703	S620
Kind of battery?	Lithium	Nickel cadmium
Camera (mega-pixels)?	Yes - 3	Yes - 1.7
Comes with memory card?	Yes	No
Comes with MP3?	Yes	No
Minutes: free calls?	150	200
Number of free text messages?	100	150

**C:**

- 1 The N5705 is much better quality.
- 2 The lithium battery lasts a lot longer than the other one.
- 3 The camera on the N5705 is almost twice as powerful.
- 4 With the memory card the N5705 stores far more photos than the S620.
- 5 The sound quality of the MP3 is slightly worse than on a normal player.

**pp. 44-45**

**Vocabulary:**

**A:**

- 1 belt – the others are all jewellery
- 2 skirt – the others are all tops
- 3 earrings – the others are all clothes
- 4 socks – the others are all footwear (socks go under them)
- 5 T-shirt – the others are all things you wear when it's cold
- 6 scruffy – the others are all positive
- 7 tight – this is about fit but the others are all about pattern, colour or design

**pp. 46-47**

**Listening:**

**B:**

- 1 *The Brain Police*
- 2 Yes
- 3 Because they've only been on sale for a day.
- 4 Because he wants to take his girlfriend, who is a big fan.
- 5 Try an online auction e.g. eBay or a ticket tout outside the venue.
- 6 Negatively: the online auction tickets may be expensive and the tout's tickets may be fake.

**Grammar:**

**A:** 1b 2c 3a

**B:** 1 b, d, f 2 a, g, h 3 c, e, i

**D:**

- 1 must
- 2 must
- 3 mustn't
- 4 mustn't
- 5 must
- 6 must
- 7 mustn't
- 8 mustn't
- 9 must
- 10 mustn't

**Developing Conversations:**

**A:**

**Conversation 1**

A I'm thinking of trying to get tickets for the match tonight.

B It's totally sold out. You've got no chance. I guess you could go and hang around outside the stadium and buy them from a ticket tout.

C You don't want to do that. It's illegal. You might get arrested. I'd try the Internet instead.

A No, it's too late for that. They won't be able to deliver the tickets in time.

**Conversation 2**

A I want to get a present for my girlfriend before I go back.

B Just get something at the airport in Duty Free.

C No, I wouldn't do that! It's more expensive. You'd be better getting something in town.

B There isn't time! He doesn't want to miss the plane!

A It's OK. My flight's not till three. I think I've got time. Where's the best place to go?

## 07 SCHOOL AND STUDYING

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

a essay	d seminar	e g deadline
b tutor(s)	lecture	h modules
c exams	f workload	

### Developing Conversations:

#### A:

- 1 I've had a few ups and downs of course, but the tutors have been very helpful and supportive.
- 2 Quite well, actually. The lectures can be quite boring but the seminar work in groups is great.
- 3 OK, but I've got my final exams next week, so I'm having to do lots of revision at the moment.
- 4 OK, but I'm really busy. I have to hand in an essay next week – and if I miss the deadline I'll fail.
- 5 Actually I'm struggling at the moment. I just can't cope with the workload. It's really demanding.
- 6 To be honest, I'm finding it really difficult. The modules I'm doing this term are really hard!

### Listening:

#### A:

- |                  |               |                 |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 enjoying it    | 3 get on with | 5 do you finish |
| 2 kind of things | 4 like        | 6 you decided   |

#### B:

- 1 It's hard work but she's enjoying it.
- 2 Different kinds of shoppers and the relationship between advertising and shopping.
- 3 Mostly really nice and friendly (one or two guys who never talk to anyone or help).
- 4 Great – helpful and dedicated.
- 5 In April.
- 6 Take a long holiday and go travelling in India, Asia and Australia.

### pp. 50-51

### Reading:

#### A:

- 1 Reading the book Affluenza and thinking about her daughter's behaviour.
- 2 Because she is concerned that her education is making her unhappy and obsessed with grades or results.
- 3 Because that is something she learnt at school that she no longer remembers.
- 4 Because this covers some of the more practical things the writer would have liked to have learnt at school but did not.
- 5 Because it is an example of students taking responsibility for their own learning and development.

- 6 Because Pushkin said that an important aspect of learning any subject was inspiration or being inspired.

#### B:

- go through = look at and read again  
thick = not very intelligent  
pushy = strongly encourage someone to do something  
bright = very intelligent, smart  
points to = shows something as an example  
relevant = important to the topic  
recite = say something back  
parenthood = to be a mother or father  
core (in core subject) = a main subject  
rigid = unbending

### Vocabulary

#### A:

Education, educate	Appreciation, appreciate
Failure, fail	Encouragement, encourage
Achievement, achieve	Inspiration, inspire
Calculation, calculate	

### pp. 52-53

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

- 1 teacher – could also be student – positive; patient = calm, not easily annoyed
- 2 school – negative; rough = unpleasant, difficult, dangerous
- 3 student – positive; studious = hardworking
- 4 teacher – positive
- 5 school – positive; reputation = what people think or say about it
- 6 teacher – negative; traditional (here) = old-fashioned
- 7 teacher – positive; he really pushes us = he makes us work hard
- 8 student – negative; she never pays attention = she doesn't show any interest
- 9 school – positive; discipline = strictness, practice of making people obey rules
- 10 student (or teacher) – negative; she thinks she knows it all = she has a high opinion of herself
- 11 school – positive – headmaster = head of school (male) headmistress – female. Both now usually called head teacher.
- 12 teacher – positive; encouraging = gives you hope or confidence about your achievements
- 13 student – positive; bright = intelligent
- 14 student – negative; skip classes = miss classes
- 15 teacher – positive; lively = dynamic
- 16 school – negative; facilities = buildings, equipment or services

**Listening:****A:**

Conversation 1: b

Conversation 3: c

Conversation 2: d

Conversation 4: a

**B:**

1 She is annoyed because her pupils behave badly. She is advised to be strict but fair.

2 She is unhappy because she didn't get the score she wanted in her English test (probably IELTS), which she needed to start a Master's course. She is going to ask if they will accept her with a 6 instead of 6.5.

3 The lecturer explains that students cannot miss deadlines unless there is a family crisis affecting close family members, or the student is ill and has a doctor's certificate.

4 The parent is happy because her daughter is doing much better at her new school than she was at her old one.

**C:**

1 don't pay attention; whispering to each other; gain their respect

2 misread one of the questions; lowered my score; re-take the test

3 miss a deadline; make an exception; accept any excuses

4 push the kids; skipping classes; has a very good reputation

**Grammar:****A/B:**

1 If I try to explain something, they sit whispering to each other.

present; if clause: present simple,  
main clause: present simple

2 If they talk, send them to the headmaster.  
could refer to present i.e. whenever they . . . or  
future i.e. next time they . . . if clause: present simple,  
main clause: imperative

3 If they don't accept me on the course, I'll either re-take the test or I might look for another Master's.  
future; if clause: present simple negative, main  
clause: will + base form, might + base form

4 If you miss a deadline that your tutor has set, you will be given a zero.

could refer to present i.e. whenever they . . . or  
future i.e. next time they . . . if clause: present simple,  
main clause: will + base form

5 If you have any problems which are affecting your coursework, you should contact the school counseling service.

future; if clause: present simple, main clause: should + base form

**C:** get / I'll probably do; have / I'll go; I'll have to

**08 EATING****pp. 54-55****Vocabulary:****A:**

Stir-frying curry / vegetables; slicing courgettes / vegetables; mashing potatoes; steaming fish; grating chocolate; roasting meat; deep-frying chips / fish; boiling broccoli / pasta; marinating chicken

**B:**

1 spicy – curry / stir-fry

2 fattening – mashed potato / deep-fried chips / fish, chocolate cakes

3 tasty – curry, roast meat, kebabs, chocolate

4 greasy – deep-fried chips / fish

5 bland – mashed potato, steamed broccoli

6 filling – cake, mashed potato, chips

**Listening:**

**B:** He orders Ceviche and Seco De Cabrito.

**D:**

1 afraid

6 thinly; served

2 through

7 like; spicier

3 stuffed

8 kind

4 tender; juicy

9 tasty

5 for

**pp. 56-57****Reading:****A:****Group A:**

1 Spain and America; 2 Isabella – Glasgow, Scotland (studying there), Ian – Taiwan (wife is from Taipei); 3 Isabella likes haggis, the variety of food available; Ian likes street snacks, the variety of veggie (vegetarian) food available, sharing dishes; 4 Isabella misses olive oil; Ian misses splitting the bill; 5 Isabella finds eating times and drinking without eating strange; Ian finds the fact that people are surprised he can use chopsticks annoying; 6 Isabella will never get used to bread and butter with everything, deep fried food; Ian to stinky tofu and men always paying the bill

**Group B:**

1 Taiwan and Scotland; 2 Ya-Wen – America; Alan – Spain; 3 Ya-Wen likes Taiwanese restaurants, health food shops; Alan likes olive oil on bread, cooking fresh food, eating out, tapas; 4 Ya-Wen misses rice; Alan misses vegetables, food from other countries e.g. curry; 5 Ya-Wen finds big portions strange; Alan finds 'vegetarian' dishes with meat in them strange; 6 Ya-Wen will never get used to steak with blue cheese sauce; Alan to eating so late

**C:**

- 1 off-putting
- 2 split
- 3 starving
- 4 unadventurous
- 5 mouldy
- 6 turn out to be
- 7 spreading
- 8 ready

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 My family tends to eat a lot of ready meals, as both my parents work full time.
- 2 We tend not to (don't tend to) keep food which is left over after dinner.
- 3 People here tend to eat food with their hands.
- 4 I tend to skip breakfast during the week unless I have a late start at work.
- 5 Our family tends not to (doesn't tend to) eat out unless it's a special occasion.
- 6 People tend not to (don't tend to) leave tips here unless it was an exceptionally good meal.
- 7 I tend not to (don't tend to) have a dessert when I go out for dinner.
- 8 People here tend to avoid making any noises while they're eating. It's seen as bad manners.
- 9 I tend not to (don't tend to) have time to have a big lunch so I tend to just / just tend to have a sandwich.

**pp. 58-59****Listening:****A:**

- 1 the music is too loud in the bar on the corner, the restaurant further away has a terrace with a view over the river and good snacks
- 2 they might attract more customers
- 3 the sauce on his fish is too spicy / overpowering, the other person's steak is very tender
- 4 they have been waiting for the bill for ages and the food was not very good

**B:**

- 1 a looks out over
- 1 b do
- 1 c an appetite
- 2 a limited
- 2 b inviting
- 3 a overpowers
- 3 b tender
- 4 a deserve
- 4 b generous

**Vocabulary:****A:**

- 1 overate
- 2 overcharged
- 3 overdid
- 4 overheated
- 5 overestimated
- 6 overcooked
- 7 overreacted
- 8 overslept

**Grammar:****A:**

- past  
present  
would  
might

**C:**

- 1 would taste, were (or was)
- 2 would be, had
- 3 would explode, ate
- 4 would help, did
- 5 would be, told
- 6 would look, painted, changed

**Speaking:****B:**

- 1 Anorexia
- 2 A girl who was voted off a top model TV show in Germany because she was too fat
- 3 Banning adverts with thin models and using more normal-sized models

## 02 REVIEW

pp. 60-63

### Quiz

- 1 You might not be accepted because you are unsuitable or not qualified enough – or the course could be full.
- 2 No, tacky isn't nice. It is generally cheap and in poor taste.
- 3 You might upgrade your qualifications or your car because you want to improve them.
- 4 A school in a poor area might be described as rough because there is violence or aggressive behavior there.
- 5 The opposite of bright is slow / thick / dim.
- 6 Postgraduate courses lead to a Master's or PhD. They are second or third degrees.
- 7 You work in Human Resources: you look after the staff or personnel of a company.
- 8 You should pay them back.
- 9 suit: it doesn't look good on you, fit: it is the wrong size
- 10 It could look or smell disgusting.
- 11 Because it isn't making a profit, it is making a loss and running up debts; it may not have enough customers.
- 12 There is not enough space.
- 13 It might be dangerous or not effective.
- 14 They force their children to do certain things, particularly to achieve success.
- 15 sugar / potatoes / rice / pasta / oil / fatty foods

### Listening:

#### A:

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1 chef    | 4 businessman    |
| 2 model   | 5 factory worker |
| 3 teacher |                  |

B: a 4 b 5 c 2 d 3 e 1

### Grammar:

- 1 can't hand in
- 2 are supposed to tell me
- 3 are allowed to use
- 4 I wouldn't go
- 5 have to queue / wait in the queue
- 6 don't have to
- 7 mustn't
- 8 Am I allowed / Are we allowed / Are you allowed

### Conditionals:

- 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 d  
5 d 6 d 7 a 8 a

### Adverbs and Prepositions:

- |       |         |
|-------|---------|
| 1 as  | 6 under |
| 2 in  | 7 in    |
| 3 off | 8 on    |
| 4 at  | 9 round |
| 5 to  | 10 on   |

### Collocation:

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 scruffy    | 4 rewarding |
| 2 deserted   | 5 silk      |
| 3 struggling | 6 limited   |

### Developing Conversations:

- 1 but, whereas, while; one, phone, type, model
- 2 kind, type, sort; like
- 3 must; should, would, can
- 4 going; hand

### Verb – Noun Collocations:

- 1 ask for / split the bill
- 2 cheat in / fail an exam
- 3 owe / save money
- 4 ask for / fill in an application form
- 5 drop / pick up litter
- 6 skip / have breakfast
- 7 leave / deserve a tip
- 8 get into / pay back debt
- 9 set / break the rules
- 10 extend / miss the deadline

### Forming Words:

- 1 competitive
- 2 supportive
- 3 adventurous
- 4 practical
- 5 studious
- 6 knowledgeable
- 7 pushy
- 8 encouraging
- 9 varied
- 10 risky

### Vocabulary:

- 1 owe
- 2 account(s)
- 3 wage
- 4 avoid
- 5 without
- 6 sales
- 7 homework
- 8 points
- 9 tend
- 10 workload

## 09 HOUSES

### pp. 64-65

#### Vocabulary:

##### A:

Illustrated: swimming pool, gas central heating, back garden, roof terrace, garage, patio, open fire, balcony, tiled floor, basement.

Not illustrated: courtyard

##### C:

- 1 cramped = doesn't have much space
- 2 bright = has a lot of light
- 3 conveniently located = within easy reach of shops, transport, etc.
- 4 a shared flat = a flat where a number of friends (or housemates) live together
- 5 run-down = old and in a bad condition
- 6 spacious = having a lot of space (opposite of cramped)
- 7 affordable = easy to pay the rent / mortgage
- 8 newly built = of recent construction, modern
- 9 central = near or in the town centre
- 10 compact = small but well-designed, neat

#### Listening:

##### A:

- 1 Their old place was too cramped – they wanted separate rooms for their kids.
- 2 The front room is huge and the whole place is spacious, much bigger than the old place. It has a huge front room, a big kitchen, wooden floors, huge windows, a balcony and a garden.
- 3 It's quite run down / needs a lot of work done on it.
- 4 The old place was more central.

##### B:

- 1 Did I tell you I went *round* to see Nick and Carol the other day?
- 2 I haven't seen them *for ages*.
- 3 They said to say 'Hello' to you.
- 4 It's quite a lot *bigger than their old place*.
- 5 That must be *nice for them*.
- 6 That's the main reason *they moved out*.
- 7 I must *go round and see them*.
- 8 The only problem is, though, it's not *as central as their old place was*.

#### Pronunciation:

The use of the auxiliary *does*. It is stressed to give emphasis. The normal or neutral sentence would be: *Nick and Carol's flat needs a bit of work done on it*. Emphasis is often used in sentences where there is a contrast.

#### Developing Conversations:

- 1 His bedroom's tiny. It's about half *the* size of mine.
- 2 The kitchen's enormous. It's three times the size of *mine*.
- 3 The bathroom's OK. It's about *the* same size as yours – maybe a little bigger.
- 4 They've got a huge garden. It's twice the size of *yours*.
- 5 They've got a small basement. It's a similar size *to* this room – maybe a little smaller.
- 6 They've got a lovely front room. It's twice as wide as this room and maybe a little *longer*.

### pp. 67-67

#### Reading:

##### A:

Picture 1: a block of flats / new build homes – could be social housing in inner cities (Top-down solutions).  
Picture 2: shows someone building an extension (And bottom-up ones).

Picture 3: For Sale signs (whole article).

Picture 4: containers

##### C:

- 1 F – it is affordable
- 2 T
- 3 T
- 4 T
- 5 F – demand has increased faster than supply
- 6 T
- 7 F – there has been a huge increase in this
- 8 T

##### E:

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 taking      | 5 gets     |
| 2 rises       | 6 increase |
| 3 protect     | 7 at       |
| 4 investments | 8 tackling |

### pp. 68-69

#### Vocabulary:

##### A:

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 1 dead   | 6 posh         |
| 2 noisy  | 7 isolated     |
| 3 lively | 8 dirty        |
| 4 rough  | 9 convenient   |
| 5 green  | 10 residential |

**Listening:****A:**

- 1 1 Yes
- 2 convenient for town centre, near the beach, quite cheap, better than it used to be
- 3 a bit rough and run down, some crime (but less than before)
- 4 It's been cleaned up and the government has invested money in it to improve facilities.
- 5 There used to be a lot of problems with drugs.
- 2 1 Yes
- 2 very green, residential, not much traffic, good for kids
- 3 far from centre, noisy from airport
- 4 much noisier than it was before
- 5 The airport expanded with the arrival of one of the budget airlines.

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 better, it was
- 2 nowhere near as, there was
- 3 not as quiet, it used to be
- 4 fewer, there are
- 5 became, bigger

**Developing Conversations:****A:** 1 d 2 c 3 a 4 f 5 b 6 e**10 GOING OUT****Vocabulary:****A:**

- 1 an installation – the others are all types or genres of film.
- 2 a trailer – the others are all types of painting.
- 3 the painting – the others are all aspects of film.
- 4 an audience – the others are all artists or do creative work.
- 5 a gig – the others are all types of play.
- 6 sculpture – the others are all aspects of films or plays.

**C:** 1 f 2 e 3 b 4 d 5 a 6 c**Listening:****A:**

- 1 a Brazilian horror film
- 2 zombies taking over Brasilia
- 3 9.10 p.m. and 12 midnight
- 4 the Capitol

**Developing Conversations:****A:**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 halfway | 6 back    |
| 2 front   | 7 facing  |
| 3 next    | 8 coming  |
| 4 at      | 9 towards |
| 5 off     | 10 out    |

**pp. 72-73****Vocabulary:****A:**

- spectacular – positive
- touristy – both
- terrible – negative
- dreadful – negative
- trendy – both
- dull – negative
- weird – both
- amazing – positive
- marvellous – positive
- incredible – positive
- terrific – positive
- brilliant – positive

**Reading:****B:**

- Spectacular – scenery and lighting in opera
- Incredible – dance (the tango)
- Trendy – bar
- Terrific – cocktails
- Weird – décor
- Touristy – street
- Amazing – street life

**C:**

- 1908 was when the Teatro Colon was built.
- Luana DeVol is the American soprano in the opera Electra.
- The 19th century was when the tango was first created.
- Broadway-no musical on Broadway (New York) is better than the show at Senor Tango.
- Diego Maradona played for Boca Juniors and is one of the best-known footballers of all time.
- You can't wear trainers and jeans at Opera Bay, the city's most exclusive disco.
- The décor in the bar Mundo Bizarro is weird and wonderful.
- The steak at La Chacra steakhouse is the best on earth.
- They often don't finish dinner until around midnight.
- There are many different kinds of street performers in Avenida Florida.



**D:**

- 1 cast = group of actors
- 2 birthplace = where it began
- 3 fusion = mix of things
- 4 authentic = genuine, real
- 5 catch = see
- 6 squad = group of players from which team is chosen
- 7 exclusive = difficult to get in
- 8 crowd = group of people
- 9 keen = enthusiastic, dedicated
- 10 stroll = walk for pleasure

**E:**

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 exclusive  | 6 stroll |
| 2 authentic  | 7 catch  |
| 3 keen       | 8 cast   |
| 4 birthplace | 9 fusion |
| 5 squad      | 10 crowd |

**pp. 74-75****Vocabulary:**

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

**Listening:**

**A:** 1 film 2 club 3 play

**B:**

- 1 no; yes – because her boyfriend Hans was late and there was a long queue for the gig, so they went to a club instead; yes – because her friend had a spare ticket for the theatre
- 2 yes – good film; no – awful club; yes – brilliant and moving play
- 3 no; no; yes

**Grammar:****A:**

- 2 I'll pick you up at 7.
- 3 We aren't going to get in.
- 4 I'm going to stay in.
- 5 I'll go with you.

**B:** 1 to; would; was 2 were; would 3 would; would

**C:**

- 2 They were going to have a barbecue but it started pouring with rain so they had to cook indoors instead.
- 3 We were going to go to the beach for the day but we missed the train so we ended up going to the park instead.
- 4 She was going to give me a lift but the car wouldn't start so I got a taxi instead.
- 5 I was going to walk here but it started pouring with rain so I had to drive.
- 6 I was going to stay in and study but a friend called so I went out to meet him.

**11 THE NATURAL WORLD****pp. 76-77****Listening:****A:**

- 1 1 crows, parrot
- 2 snake, rat
- 3 lizards
- 2 1 The crows were chasing a parrot.
- 2 The snake was lying across the road and the rat was eating it.
- 3 The lizards were running out of the bushes.
- 3 1 sorry, sympathetic, concerned
- 2 disgusted, shocked

**B:** a 2 b 1 c 3 d 3 e 2 f 1 g 3 h 1 i 2

**Developing Conversations:****A:**

- 1 What?
- 2 What was that?; Seriously?
- 3 What was that doing there?
- 4 So what happened in the end?

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 I saw a fox in the street eating an old kebab.
- 2 I could hear a large animal of some kind moving around in the bushes.
- 3 As we were walking along I saw an eagle circling right above us.
- 4 I couldn't sleep because my grandmother's parrot was making a dreadful noise all night.
- 5 When we were camping I saw a huge lizard lying on a rock in the sun.
- 6 The bear was lying beneath a tree sleeping.
- 7 I once saw a wolf disappearing into a forest.
- 8 I went into the bathroom and there was a snake in the corner hissing at me.

**pp.78-79****C:****Headlines:**

- A Mass extinctions predicted
- B Illegal animal trade moves into cyberspace
- C Man arrested for smuggling animal skulls
- D Back from the point of extinction

**Fill the gaps:**

- |                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 destroyed by global warming | 5 skeleton     |
| 2 hunting and trading         | 6 tiger skins  |
| 3 endangered species          | 7 reintroduced |
| 4 organised criminal gangs    | 8 bred         |

**D:**

- 1 a global warming, destruction of habitats, hunting and trading
- b global warming
- 2 a to check online trading sites for illegal animal trading
- b because it's relatively safe and makes it possible to reach large numbers of potential buyers easily
- 3 a they were part of his hobby
- b the police thought he was smuggling them into the country to sell them
- 4 a because horses have always been very important in the country
- b because some were kept in zoos for breeding and their numbers increased

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 are currently threatened
- 2 were being offered
- 3 has been arrested
- 4 was searched / the skeleton of a dolphin / were found
- 5 is shown

**B:**

- 1 searched
- 2 smuggled
- 3 taken
- 4 released
- 5 arrested
- 6 kept

**pp. 80-81****Vocabulary:****A:**

- 1 tank
- 2 aggressive
- 3 kittens
- 4 stroke
- 5 looking after
- 6 dry food
- 7 the litter tray
- 8 size
- 9 lick
- 10 mess

**Listening:****A:**

- 1 F – he'll sell them or give them away
- 2 T
- 3 F – her parents still have it (a cat)
- 4 T
- 5 F – it eats mice
- 6 F – he doesn't want to have his picture taken with the snake
- 7 T

**B:**

- 1 dogs – they grow too big, demanding; cats – only interested in food; snakes – terrifying, disgusting
- 2 answers will vary
- 3 it hid behind the cooker – she had to offer it a mouse to persuade it to come out
- 4 answers will vary

**Vocabulary:****A:**

- 1 freedom
- 2 destruction
- 3 extinction
- 4 warnings
- 5 threat
- 6 investigation

**B:**

To have / enjoy / give someone their freedom  
 Destruction of their habitats / the rainforest / the planet  
In danger of extinction / at risk of extinction / threatened with extinction  
Repeated warnings / a health warning / a final warning  
A serious threat / an enormous threat / a real threat  
Under investigation / a police investigation / a thorough investigation

**Speaking:****A:**

- 1 Is it poisonous?
- 2 What breed is it?
- 3 Where do you keep it?
- 4 Can I stroke him?
- 5 Is it OK if I pick him up?
- 6 How long have you had it?
- 7 What do you feed it?
- 8 How long do they live for?

## 12 PEOPLE I KNOW

### pp. 82-83

#### Vocabulary:

##### A:

- |              |               |             |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 bright     | 5 competitive | 9 stubborn  |
| 2 outgoing   | 6 naughty     | 10 generous |
| 3 shy        | 7 intense     | 11 spoilt   |
| 4 easy-going | 8 lazy        | 12 chatty   |

#### Developing Conversations:

A: 1 e 2 c 3 b 4 d 5 a

#### Listening:

##### A:

- 1 Because she went out to phone her brother as it was his birthday.
- 2 They both talk a lot / are very chatty.
- 3 He's clever and bright but not intense. He's friendly and outgoing.
- 4 He's lazy and a bit of a dropout and into politics.
- 5 They used to be close but now they don't really get on and she finds him a bit boring.

##### B:

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 disappear    | 5 close          |
| 2 exaggerating | 6 demonstrations |
| 3 on           | 7 phase          |
| 4 won          | 8 out of         |

### pp. 84-85

#### Grammar:

##### A:

We used to be quite close. We were both quite sporty – we would go to the beach a lot, we'd play tennis together and that kind of thing – but he's not interested now.

##### B:

- 1 1 be 2 was 3 would 4 would 5 got  
2 1 to 2 was 3 stayed/camped  
4 go 5 went 6 spent  
3 1 used 2 go 3 would 4 got

##### C:

- 1 My gran used to be / was very religious. She used to / would go to church every Sunday and she always made / would always make us say a prayer before dinner.
- 2 My grandfather was / used to be very indulgent. He would always buy / always used to buy us sweets and he would / used to let us watch TV all day.
- 3 When I was a kid we would / used to go to the mountains every summer. We would / used to go walking and we would / used to dive and swim in the

river. It was fantastic.

4 I used to play basketball a lot. I would / used to train twice a week. We would / used to have a match every Sunday. We won the league once.

5 We used to sit together at school. We would always / always used to talk to each other. We would / used to pass each other notes and the teacher would / used to tell us off.

#### Listening:

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

##### C:

He has worked in a café. He is Belgian. He has been to England and Rome, where he was on an Erasmus programme. He used to have a girlfriend called Sandra and he now has a girlfriend called Brigitta, who he met at university and who he's been with for two years, though he's known her for longer. He once shared a flat with Jef.

He's outgoing, adventurous, bright, funny, likes travelling, and has a lot of friends. He's loyal to them.

#### Vocabulary:

##### A:

- |        |            |
|--------|------------|
| 1 stay | 3 remain   |
| 2 keep | 4 maintain |
- Stay and keep share the most collocations. The odd one out is maintain.

#### Grammar:

##### A:

I wish it hadn't taken so long to get together. / I wish we'd got together sooner.

I wish I hadn't wanted to be the first to apologise. / I wish I hadn't been so stubborn.

### pp. 86-87

#### Reading:

##### A:

- 1 b ( . . . there are also lots of things about it that worry me . . . – paragraph two)
- 2 a (If one more person . . . I'll scream! – paragraph three)
- 3 b (people only want you to join these sites to make them look even more popular – paragraph three)
- 4 a (I worry . . . in the future. – paragraph four)
- 5 b (People drift apart because . . . worth staying in touch! – paragraph five)
- 6 b (I don't need to go . . . when to go out. – paragraph six)

**C:**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 endlessly      | 5 drift apart   |
| 2 distant friend | 6 track down    |
| 3 paranoid       | 7 ego trip      |
| 4 come across    | 8 struggle with |

**Speaking:****A:**

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

**03 REVIEW****pp. 88-91****Quiz:**

- 1 spacious or big / large
- 2 Prices, the birth rate, pay, the temperature can all drop dramatically.
- 3 Crime and violence happen in rough areas; buildings are run down; the streets are dirty.
- 4 A play could be a tragedy, a comedy, a history play, a family drama, a mystery, etc.
- 5 Yes, terrific is good.
- 6 You feel uncomfortable, as if you don't belong, perhaps in a new class or at a party where you don't know anyone.
- 7 keeping a promise.
- 8 birds, especially eagles, vultures or other birds of prey.
- 9 tigers, Mongolian horses, some fish, e.g. cod, bees.
- 10 because they are looking for something or someone.
- 11 People exaggerate about their talents or achievements or sometimes about their injuries or accidents.
- 12 Naughty kids might disobey or cheek their parents, scribble / draw on walls, break a window, ...
- 13 People grow out of clothes, shoes, childhood hobbies, habits.
- 14 Two friends might fall out because they disagree about something or one gossips about the other or lets the other down.
- 15 You could track someone down by calling them on their mobile phone or looking them up on social networking sites, e.g. facebook.

**Listening:****A:** a 2 b - c 3 d 1 e 4**B:** a 3 b 1 c 4 d - e 2**Grammar:**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 as good as     | 5 worse          |
| 2 as dead as     | 6 less polluted  |
| 3 bigger, bigger | 7 as touristy as |
| 4 more expensive | 8 as noisy       |

**Expressing Regrets:**

- 1 I wish I had known / met my grandfather.
- 2 I wish I hadn't told her how I felt.
- 3 I sometimes wish I had studied harder when I was at school.
- 4 I wish I had asked her out for a drink.
- 5 I wish we had had time to visit you when we were in Milan.

**Prepositions:**

- |        |      |      |      |          |
|--------|------|------|------|----------|
| 1 over | 2 at | 3 on | 4 on | 5 across |
| 6 in   | 7 on | 8 to | 9 to | 10 to    |

**Language Patterns:**

- 1 It still needs discussing / to be discussed more at the next meeting.
- 2 The whole place needs a good clean.
- 3 It's one of the worst films I've ever seen in my life.
- 4 It's the nicest thing anybody's ever done for me.
- 5 Suzhou is sometimes known as the Venice of the East.
- 6 She's nice, but she can be quite intense sometimes.
- 7 You can be such an idiot sometimes.

**Passives:**

- 1 Police fear that drugs and guns are still being smuggled across the border.
- 2 I'm afraid my flight has been delayed, so don't wait for me. Go home and I'll get a taxi to the hotel.
- 3 I just worry that all sorts of private details could be posted online.
- 4 The mosque was built in the twelfth century.
- 5 I had a horrible feeling I was being followed, so I started to run.
- 6 Some of the most beautiful parts of the country are slowly being destroyed by global warming.

**Developing Conversations:**

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1 size     | 5 front |
| 2 possible | 6 mood  |
| 3 mind     | 7 alive |
| 4 long     |         |

**Collocations:**

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

**Forming Words:**

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 extension  | 4 extinction   |
| 2 investment | 5 habitat      |
| 3 shortage   | 6 independence |

**Vocabulary:**

- |              |              |                |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 distance   | 6 sculptures | 11 rounded     |
| 2 terrace    | 7 exhibition | 12 competitive |
| 3 decorating | 8 Gallery    | 13 chatty      |
| 4 potential  | 9 pleasantly | 14 determined  |
| 5 portraits  | 10 venue     | 15 stubborn    |

## 13 TRAVEL

pp. 92-93

### Speaking:

#### A:

- 1 a short excursion for the day
- 2 travel for business purposes
- 3 day out shopping / with your school or class / hunting (chasing animals)
- 4 without much luggage
- 5 on a long journey – or series of journeys – possibly in a number of countries
- 6 a single trip

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

By train – carriage, line, platform

By ferry – crossing, deck, harbour

By car – bend, tyre, traffic lights

By plane – take-off, check-in desk, security

**Note** crossing could also belong to train (level crossing) or car (pedestrian crossing).

Other possible words:

By train – railway, station, compartment

By ferry – boat, port, foot passenger

By car – traffic jam, motorway, crossroads

By plane – passport control, crew, customs

#### C:

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 platform | 5 crossing |
| 2 deck     | 6 line     |
| 3 tyre     | 7 security |
| 4 take-off | 8 bend     |

### Listening:

#### A:

1 plane /car

2

- 1 They nearly missed the flight because of long queues at check-in and security.
- 2 It was very bumpy (turbulent) as they went through a storm.
- 3 It was dark and the roads were slippery, she took a wrong turning and got lost, she almost had an accident.

#### B:

huge – queue

bumpy – flight

terrifying – experience / flight

slippery – roads

wrong – turning

stupid – male driver

hurt – the speaker (wasn't hurt)

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 hanging around | 5 pour down |
| 2 go through     | 6 work out  |
| 3 check-in       | 7 got back  |
| 4 set off        | 8 calm down |

#### B:

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 set off       | 5 calm down    |
| 2 checked in    | 6 went through |
| 3 hang around   | 7 work out     |
| 4 get back / in | 8 pour down    |

pp. 94-95

### Speaking:

#### A:

stamp = place a mark in your passport to say you entered the country

visa = the document that shows you can legally enter a country

restrictions on immigration = letting fewer people not originally from the country move there

bureaucracy = administration system operated by a large number of officials

emigrate = leave your own country to live in another

refugee = people who are forced to leave their country because of war, political / religious beliefs

### Reading:

#### A:

- 1 It's more difficult than it used to be.
- 2 People will always look for a better life abroad and richer countries will always welcome them to do the jobs they don't want to do. Immigrants often build walls / fences which are designed to keep other immigrants out.
- 3 the needs of rich countries; poverty, curiosity, love, weather, land – or escaping war, famine or persecution

#### B:

1 Vietnam

2 because they were a rich, anti-communist family

3 sickness, claustrophobia, storms, pirates, getting caught

4 The captain took them to Malaysia and Mai-Ho eventually got a visa to Australia.

**D:**

- 1 to put money into something in the hope of making more money (Mai-Ho's family invested all their money in a boat)
- 2 took away / removed (their boat was confiscated)
- 3 gave them something to make them behave in a certain way (Mai-Ho bribed government officials to get the boat back)
- 4 treating people differently because of their sex / race / sexuality / age / disability, etc. (many immigrants suffer racial discrimination)
- 5 started / established (Mai-Ho set up two successful businesses)
- 6 received the most votes / chosen (Mai-Ho was elected mayor of her town)
- 7 because of / as a result of (individual refugees and host nations develop thanks to immigration)

**Grammar:****A:**

been, never, have, had (**past, would, participle**)

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

**pp. 96-97**

**Vocabulary:****A:**

1 d 3 e 5 c 7 k 9 l 11 i  
2 f 4 a 6 b 8 h 10 g 12 j

**Listening:****A:**

- 1 freezing – the weather in Peru; amazing – time
- 2 filthy – hotel room; horrible – situation
- 3 boiling (hot) – the weather in Greece; horrible – being sunburnt
- 4 tiny – the space in the hand baggage / luggage; ridiculous – having to pay an excess; huge – the queue at the desk

**B:**

- 1 thought more carefully – thought South America would be hot
- 2 looked around more – it was late
- 3 stayed in the sun; put on some sun cream – fell asleep in the sun
- 4 brought another suitcase – had to pay extra for excess weight

**Grammar:****A:**

- 1 They had a terrible crossing and were late for something, e.g. a wedding – if we'd gone by plane we wouldn't have missed the wedding.
- 2 I got terribly hot – if I'd worn something lighter,

I wouldn't have got so hot.

3 He crashed into a tree – if he hadn't been driving so fast, he wouldn't have crashed.

(Note the use of continuous tense with drive to show the action went on for some time.)

4 We broke our new washing machine – if we'd read the instructions more carefully, we wouldn't have broken the washing machine.

5 We couldn't get in to the concert – if we'd booked the tickets in advance, we would've got into the concert.

6 We missed the party because we already had another arrangement – if they'd told us about it sooner, we wouldn't have missed it.

7 He set fire to the house – if they hadn't left him on his own, he wouldn't have set fire to the house.

8 Someone stole my bag – if I hadn't left it there, they wouldn't have stolen it.

**Developing Conversations:****A:**

- 1 blame, should
- 2 my, taken, have
- 3 yours, been
- 4 fault, should
- 5 myself, had
- 6 have, fault

**14 TECHNOLOGY**

**pp. 98-99**

**Vocabulary:****B:**

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 scanner    | 7 file      |
| 2 socket     | 8 screen    |
| 3 menu       | 9 cable     |
| 4 cursor     | 10 printer  |
| 5 plug       | 11 keyboard |
| 6 hard drive | 12 mouse    |

**C:**

- scan (something) in  
plug (something into) a socket  
drop-down menu  
move the cursor over the image  
a three-pin plug  
external hard-drive  
delete a (really important) file  
the screen (kept) freezing  
tripped over a cable  
the printer ran out of ink  
spill (something) all over the keyboard  
right click on the mouse

## Pronunciation

### A:

IT = information technology

USB = universal serial bus

PC = personal computer

URL = uniform resource locator

RTF = rich text format

PDF = portable document format

DVD = digital video / versatile disc

FAQs = frequently asked questions

ASAP = as soon as possible

GPS = global positioning system

JPEG = joint photographic experts group

WiFi = Wireless fidelity

RAM = random access memory

CD-ROM = compact disc-read only memory

AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome

### Listening:

#### A:

- 1 Her computer crashed yesterday and she seems to have lost all her important files.
- 2 The screen kept freezing and she kept having to re-start the computer.
- 3 Jirka suggests doing a search for the files and re-booting the computer (turning it off and on again).
- 4 She says she's tried it.
- 5 She says she should leave it and she will come and have a look at it.

## pp. 100-101

### Reading:

#### A/B:

The pictures show canals, floppy discs, videotapes and the Sinclair C5 – an electric car. They were all very common at one time (apart from the Sinclair C5) but largely fell out of use when they were replaced by something more modern. The videotapes are VHS format, the format which was adopted in preference to Betamax. In a way the C5 was ahead of its time as electric or battery run cars are now being developed again.

#### C:

- 1 F – . . . the date on them clearly said 'October 1998'!
- 2 T – . . . they were an essential part of the industrial revolution . . . a network of canals was developed to transport goods . . .
- 3 T – . . . they have enjoyed a revival as a holiday destination . . .
- 4 F – . . . many believed it was inferior . . .
- 5 F – The victory was short-lived . . .
- 6 T – Intended to be a green alternative . . .
- 7 F . . . with vehicles that could go over that speed [24 kph] you had to have a driving licence . . .

8 T – That hot new piece of technology you queued all day to buy could well be out of date before too long . . .

### E:

reveals = shows

non-starters = things which don't become a success

fallen out of use = stopped being used

bitter = hard-fought, acrimonious

market share = proportion of people buying / using this

product / service as opposed to a similar one

vehicle = form of transport which is driven

creator = person who creates or invents something

thus = in this way

## pp. 102-103

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 upgrade + powerful    | 7 set + switches         |
| 2 100 GB + store        | 8 warns + dangerous      |
| 3 screen + picture      | 9 allows + formats       |
| 4 save + efficient      | 10 lighter + carry       |
| 5 saves + automatically | 11 use + straightforward |
| 6 design + cool         | 12 runs + greener        |

#### B:

- 1 computer or mobile phone
- 2 computer
- 3 monitor / TV
- 4 light bulbs, solar panels
- 5 dishwasher
- 6 mobile phone, ipod, MP3 player
- 7 washing machine, egg cooker, satellite TV
- 8 virus protection software
- 9 computer
- 10 laptop or notebook
- 11 mobile phone, digital camera, GPS
- 12 house, shower

### Listening:

#### A:

- 1 solar panels, GPS, egg boiler
- 2 solar panels – both think they're good; GPS – one speaker thinks it's good, the other doesn't; egg boiler – one speaker thinks it's good, the other thinks it's a waste of money

#### B:

- 1 a Because solar panels save people a lot of money / the government subsidises them.
- 1 b No, you still need the cash to install the panels.
- 2 a Because the woman got lost.
- 2 b He thinks they are a waste of money and enable people to keep track of you by satellite.
- 3 a It makes a perfect boiled egg and it's energy-efficient.



3 b A self-cleaning floor, because there's no need to mop or vacuum.

### Grammar:

A: 1 a 2 d 3 b 4 e 5 c

### C:

- 1 keeps crashing (-ing form after keep)
- 2 OK (infinitive of purpose)
- 3 Making (-ing form as subject)
- 4 seeing (-ing form after a preposition)
- 5 OK
- 6 damaging (-ing form after preposition)
- 7 not driving (-ing form after get used to)
- 8 OK (infinitive after agree)

### D:

Many possible answers

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 -ing form              | 5 -ing form                |
| 2 infinitive / -ing form | 6 -ing form for +-ing form |
| 3 -ing form              | 7 -ing form                |
| 4 infinitive             | 8 infinitive               |

## 15 INJURIES

**pp. 104-105**

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

- 1 coughing = forcing air from throat with harsh noise
- 2 sneezing = blowing breath through nose with a noise
- 3 stomach ache = pain in the stomach
- 4 sprained = damage by twisting
- 5 stiff = hard to move, rigid
- 6 swollen = bigger than normal
- 7 a dizzy = feeling you are losing your balance and about to fall
- 7 b high blood pressure = when the force with which blood is pumped round the body is dangerously high
- 8 a rash = red marks on skin
- 8 b itchy = causing you to want to scratch
- 9 migraines = very severe headaches, including dizziness, etc.
- 10 bump = small swelling

### Words in italics

- 1 flu = influenza, a virus like a very bad cold, with temperature, aches and pains
- 2 allergy = when your body has an extreme reaction to certain foods, chemicals, etc.
- 3 arthritis = illness which causes pain in the joints, especially in the elderly
- 4 cut = an injury caused by a knife or scissors

### C:

- A Bandage – for cuts, burns, sprains (remind students about plaster for a broken leg / arm – refer them to Unit 4 p. 28 if they don't remember)
- B Elasticated support – for sprained ankles
- C Painkillers – for headache / migraine or a stiff neck or the flu / a cold
- D Thermometer – for taking your temperature, when you have flu
- E Cream – for an allergy or insect bites or rash
- F Medicine – for a cough or stomach ache

### D:

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

### Listening:

#### A:

- 1 Swollen ankle (sprained or broken)
- 2 Stomach virus – vomiting and high temperature

#### B:

##### Conversation 1

Yeah, it's very painful.  
No, no. It hurts too much.  
I was just coming out of the hotel . . .  
Half an hour.  
Er, I take something for my asthma.  
No.  
No, never.

##### Conversation 2

It's my boyfriend . . .  
since yesterday afternoon  
No, none actually.  
No.  
Mmm it's OK.

### Developing Conversations:

#### A:

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Any other symptoms?  | 5 Any stiffness? |
| 2 (On) any medication? | 6 Any vomiting?  |
| 3 Any itchiness?       | 7 Any questions? |
| 4 Any dizziness?       | 8 Any pain       |

**pp. 106-107**

### Reading:

#### B:

- 1 Myth – viruses cause colds
- 2 Myth – antibiotics can't cure viruses
- 3 Myth – there is no link between diet and acne
- 4 Myth – no types are caused by this
- 5 Myth – cholesterol is natural and essential for life
- 6 Myth – it passes through you
- 7 True – it's addictive

**C:**

- 1 'wrap up warm' / 'dry your hair or you'll get a cold'
- 2 wash your hands regularly when there's a bug going around.
- 3 if you develop a throat or ear infection
- 4 go to bed and drink lots of fluids
- 5 washing too much
- 6 smoking, stress and high blood pressure
- 7 it stays in your stomach forever or blocks your insides
- 8 they may suffer withdrawal symptoms, e.g. headaches, irritability and restlessness

**Vocabulary:****A:**

viruses (n pl)	viral (adj)	fatty (adj)
infection (n)		naturally (advb)
incurable (adj)		addictive (adj)
medical (adj)		irritability (n)

**B:**

- |              |             |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 infectious | 3 curable   | 5 fatty     | 7 naturally |
| 2 medical    | 4 addictive | 6 irritable | 8 virus     |

**Vocabulary:****A/B:**

- |         |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 means | 3 linked | 5 makes  |
| 2 lead  | 4 made   | 6 caused |

**p. 108-109****Vocabulary:****A:**

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 burned       | 6 poisoning |
| 2 tripped over | 7 sunburn   |
| 3 fell off     | 8 fainted   |
| 4 bit          | 9 slipped   |
| 5 crashed into | 10 stung    |

**Listening:****A:**

- 1 It was a mountain biking holiday in Austria.
- 2 James went round a tight bend and crashed into some bushes and fell off his bike.
- 3 Yes. His knee was swollen and he had a few cuts and bruises and was bleeding a lot.
- 4 A woman stopped and took him in her car.
- 5 They told him nothing was broken but he had to wait to have some stitches. (And he couldn't cycle for a week.)

**B:** f, c, a, h, e, d, b, g

**Grammar – Reported Speech:****A:**

- 1 he would be – I'll be OK

2 they had given (past perfect) We have given . . .

there was nothing broken (past simple) there is nothing broken

3 past simple, past continuous – He needs to stay in a bit longer, though, as he's waiting . . .

4 be going to (no change because this is still the case) – I'm going to . . .

**B:**

- 1 had, gave
- 2 ate, needed
- 3 would have, was
- 4 would not hurt, was
- 5 had done (would do / was doing), could
- 6 had done, had caused

**Grammar – Reporting Verbs:****A:**

- *The woman driving offered to take James . . .* offer + *to*-infinitive (**not** offer + object + *to*-infinitive)
- *She insisted on taking him. . .* insist + *on* + *-ing* form
- *We persuaded him to go . . .* persuade + object + *to*-infinitive
- *She promised to call me . . .* promise + *to*-infinitive (**not** promise + object + *to*-infinitive)
- *The doctors told him not to cycle. . .* tell + object (+ *not*) + *to*-infinitive (**not** tell + object + *don't* + bare infinitive)

**16 NEWS AND EVENTS****pp. 110-111****Vocabulary:****C:**

- 1 marks out of ten = score given / how it was rated – a film / book / play / album – review pages.
- 2 exchange rate = how much you get for your money in another country's currency – business pages
- 3 premiere = opening of a film or play – gossip pages
- 4 the score = the result – sports pages
- 5 ceasefire = agreement to stop fighting – international news / national news
- 6 star sign = astrological sign, depending on month of your birth, e.g. Capricorn – horoscopes

**Listening:****B:**

- Conversation 1 – get divorced, have an affair – gossip pages
- Conversation 2 – close down, made redundant – business news
- Conversation 3 – stab, victim - national news
- Conversation 4 – pass away, funeral – arts pages, obituaries
- Conversation 5 – sign, midfielder – sports pages

**Speaking:****A:**

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Kemal Ataturk | 3 Martin Luther King |
| 2 Sergey Bubka  | 4 Marie Curie        |

**Vocabulary:****A:**

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 scientist | 5 athlete       |
| 2 activist  | 6 mathematician |
| 3 dictator  | 7 doctor        |
| 4 founder   | 8 artist        |

**Listening:****A:**

- 1 They are looking at a statue of Garibaldi. In conversation 2, the second speaker has just been to Germany on a Comenius project. In conversation 3, the second speaker is going to Brussels to go to the Eddy Merckx metro station. The other speaker suggests going to the Magritte museum, also in Brussels.
- 2 Garibaldi was an Italian military leader who helped to unify Italy in the nineteenth century. He also fought in South America. Comenius was a seventeenth century Czech writer who wrote about education, regarded by some as the father of modern education. Eddy Merckx was a cyclist from Belgium. Magritte was a Belgian painter who painted surrealist paintings and has a museum dedicated to his work in Brussels.
- 3 Garibaldi, Italy; Comenius, Czech Republic; Eddy Merckx, Belgium; Magritte, Belgium
- 4 Garibaldi also fought in South America. Comenius wrote in seventeenth century but was before his time arguing for equal education for both sexes. Eddy Merckx has a metro station named after him, which is full of cycling memorabilia, including the bike on which he set a cycling record. Magritte did the pictures of office workers raining down from the sky.

**Grammar:****A:**

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 which     | 5 who, that  |
| 2 who       | 6 who        |
| 3 who, when | 7 when, that |
| 4 where     | 8 who, which |

**Reading:****A, last question:**

The paragraph headings: Date someone who's already famous; Go on a reality TV show; Inherit a Fortune; Set up a blog or set up a website; Become a hero; Don't give up

**B:**

- a World Idol / Pop Idol – section 2
- b retired people – section 6
- c leaving £10 million – section 3
- d removing bomb – section 5
- e forwarding emails between friends until millions of people have seen it – section 4
- f catching the eye of a famous person – section 1

**C:**

- the gossip magazines – people who date someone famous will soon be featured
- an advertising company – might become interested if you feature in a gossip magazine
- The Guinness Book of Records – over 12 million people visited Mahir Cagri's website and he had an entry in the GBR
- Kurt Nilsen – became a star in Norway after he sang well-known songs and appeared on World Idol
- Paris Hilton – became famous because her parents are incredibly rich
- Kim Sing / Bee Lian Man – Chinese restaurant owners who were left £10 million in someone's will (Golda Bechal's)
- Golda Bechal – left £10 million in her will (see above)
- Mahir Cagri – Turkish teacher (see above)
- karaoke – the standard on TV reality shows is often no better than this
- Kuldeep Singh – bus driver in India who removed a bomb from the bus he was driving
- The Zimmers – British pensioners who formed a band and had a documentary film made about them
- The Who – wrote My Generation, the Zimmers' hit single

**D:**

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 option    | 6 saved      |
| 2 footsteps | 7 forward    |
| 3 barrier   | 8 caught     |
| 4 control   | 9 repay      |
| 5 will      | 10 came into |

**Collocations:**

- 1 that option isn't available
- 2 to follow in his footsteps
- 3 is no barrier to a successful . . .
- 4 just got out of control
- 5 left me a house in her will
- 6 saved my life
- 7 forward the email
- 8 caught my eye
- 9 repay your kindness
- 10 came into a lot of money

## 04 REVIEW

pp. 116-119

### Quiz:

- 1 a business trip, a day trip, a short or long trip, a hunting or fishing or shopping trip.
- 2 when they go to another country or start a business.
- 3 people insult or attack you or you get paid less than others.
- 4 You might get distracted in class / if you hear a noise.
- 5 No, a saturated market is not good – it means there is more supply than demand.
- 6 A book, film, TV series or pop group could enjoy a revival.
- 7 A government can subsidise housing, sports or cultural events, education.
- 8 You can run out of food, water, petrol, drugs.
- 9 Having the flu is worse – it includes aches and pains and a temperature.
- 10 You could sprain your wrist by turning it over suddenly or by using a keyboard too much.
- 11 You should use cream or stop doing what is causing it (often an allergy of some kind) or see a doctor.
- 12 Drugs, chocolate, coffee, alcohol, cigarettes can be addictive.
- 13 Two countries at war might agree to a ceasefire.
- 14 Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces, Aires, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius.
- 15 company goes out of business, to save the firm money, because they do not do the work properly.

### Pronunciation:

#### A:

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 harbour   | 6 automatically |
| 2 refugee   | 7 diarrhoea     |
| 3 exhausted | 8 diabetes      |
| 4 cursor    | 9 horoscopes    |
| 5 inferior  | 10 dreadful     |

### Listening:

#### A:

- 1 pilot
- 2 doctor
- 3 engineer
- 4 computer programmer
- 5 businessman

#### B:

- a 2 (doctor)
- b 5 (businessman – was made redundant as engineer)
- c 1 (pilot)
- d 4 (engineer)
- e 3 (computer programmer)

### Grammar Conditionals:

- |            |          |         |
|------------|----------|---------|
| 1 been     | 3 have   | 5 had   |
| 2 wouldn't | 4 hadn't | 6 would |

### Expressing Regrets:

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 should've told        | 4 should've booked       |
| 2 shouldn't have said   | 5 shouldn't have eaten   |
| 3 shouldn't have posted | 6 should've been working |

### -ing Forms and to-Infinitives:

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 smoking    | 5 to cut   |
| 2 to move    | 6 working  |
| 3 to listen  | 7 cheating |
| 4 to hearing | 8 to find  |

### Defining Relative Clauses:

- 1 He's someone whose music was ahead of its time.
- 2 Yalta is where they held a big meeting after the war.
- 3 She was a nurse who set up her own hospital.
- 4 She was an activist campaigning / who campaigned for women's rights.
- 5 The story was written around 500BC, during the time when Persia and Greece were at war.
- 6 We started living together – and that's when I realized how different we were!
- 7 That's the house where my mum used to live. / That's the house my mum used to live in.

### Reporting Verbs:

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 persuade    | 5 insists on     |
| 2 warned      | 6 has threatened |
| 3 recommended | 7 denies         |
| 4 offered     | 8 apologise      |

### Forming Words:

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 elected    | 6 poisoning       |
| 2 allergy    | 7 environmentally |
| 3 incurable  | 8 bravery         |
| 4 creator    | 9 infectious      |
| 5 connection | 10 generosity     |

### Collocations:

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

### Vocabulary:

- |            |            |                    |
|------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 missed   | 6 security | 11 straightforward |
| 2 platform | 7 strong   | 12 dizzy           |
| 3 delayed  | 8 decline  | 13 migraines       |
| 4 line     | 9 upgrade  | 14 under           |
| 5 hanging  | 10 energy  | 15 pressure        |

## WRITING LESSONS

### 01 INTRODUCING YOURSELF

pp. 120-121

#### Vocabulary:

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 karaoke     | 4 kick-boxing |
| 2 trekking    | 5 aerobics    |
| 3 waterskiing | 6 gardening   |

#### Writing:

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 on     | 6 quite   |
| 2 to     | 7 also    |
| 3 which  | 8 as well |
| 4 who    | 9 about   |
| 5 really | 10 in     |

#### Key Words for Writing:

##### A:

As well, too at the end of the sentence; also placed between subject and verb (but after the verb to be).

##### B:

- 1 ... having fun too.
- 2 ... I also do photography...
- 3 ... staying in and reading as well.
- 4 ... I'm also into ...
- 5 ... I go running a lot as well.
- 6 ... I'm also doing ...

##### C:

- 1 As well as being really into computers, I like going out and having fun (too).
- 2 As well as liking reading and writing, I (also) do photography.
- 3 As well as going to the theatre quite a lot, I like staying in and reading (as well).
- 4 As well as (loving) gardening, I'm (also) into yoga.
- 5 As well as doing a lot of kick-boxing, I (also) go running a lot.
- 6 As well as studying Art History, I'm (also) doing a French course at the moment.

#### Grammar:

##### A:

- 1 What do you usually do in your free time?
- 2 What kind of music are you into?
- 3 Who is your favourite band?
- 4 What was the last film you saw?
- 5 Do you have a favourite writer?
- 6 What was the last book you read?
- 7 Do you like sport?
- 8 Have you got a favourite team?

### 02 SHORT EMAILS

pp. 122-123

#### Writing:

##### A:

- a any combination of first three columns (except a short one) to remind ...
- b ... to say I'm sorry ...
- c ... to say thank you ...
- d ... to let you know ...
- e ... to ask ...
- f ... to tell ...
- g ... to say congratulations ...

##### C:

- 1 Just a quick email / note / short note to ask if you could do me a big favour.
- 2 Just a quick email / note / short note to say I'm sorry I missed you when you were in Berlin.
- 3 Just a quick one / email / note / short note to say congratulations.

#### Grammar:

##### A:

- 1 and I really need
- 2 and I'll ask; or I need to know about
- 3 and I am
- 4 or have you lost

##### B:

- 1 We left Sydney on Friday night and arrived in Hong Kong on Saturday morning.
- 2 I really want to send some of the photos to my mum and burn some of the other photos onto a CD.
- 3 Don't worry about missing class tomorrow or taking time off if you need to.
- 4 Don't feel you have to wear a suit to the party tonight or bring a present.
- 5 I am going to Prague tomorrow and Bratislava on Friday, so I won't be at the meeting on Thursday afternoon or at work for the rest of the week.
- 6 I thought the story was great and the acting was really good but I didn't really like the ending or some of the songs.

#### Vocabulary:

##### A:

#### Suggested answers

- 1 Kind regards, Yours faithfully, Yours sincerely, Yours
- 2 Many thanks, All the best,
- 3 Love, Lots of love, Cheers for now

### 03 WRITING STORIES

pp. 124-125

#### Writing:

A:

Connection: they are all part of the same story about a parachute jump.

Order: c, a, d, b.

#### Grammar:

B:

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 said / had said | 5 screamed          |
| 2 seemed          | 6 was really flying |
| 3 was beating     | 7 opened            |
| 4 was thinking    | 8 landed            |

#### Key Words for Writing:

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

C:

- 1 We were just about to leave when they gave us a table.
- 2 I was just about to give up and go home when I saw him walking towards me.
- 3 I was just about to go to bed when the doorbell rang.
- 4 Just as we were walking towards our car, a police car drove up and stopped right in front of us.
- 5 Just as we were starting to think the holiday would be a disaster, the sun came out.

#### Vocabulary:

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| <b>A:</b> | <b>C:</b>  |
| 1 whisper | 1 rushed   |
| 2 creep   | 2 slammed  |
| 3 stare   | 3 stared   |
| 4 slam    | 4 grabbed  |
| 5 shout   | 5 shouting |
| 6 rush    | 6 crept    |
| 7 grab    | 7 whisper  |

### 04 MAKING REQUESTS

pp. 126-127

#### Grammar:

A: 1 b 2 d 3 c 4 a

B:

I was wondering if ...?

- 1 could = modal verb
- 2 give = infinitive without to-
- 3 could = modal verb
- 4 pay = infinitive without to-

#### Writing:

B:

- |   |        |             |               |
|---|--------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | a made | b think     | c soon        |
| 2 | a say  | b chance    | c like / love |
| 3 | a busy | b favour    | c be          |
| 4 | a let  | b wondering | c All         |

#### Key Words for Writing:

A: Suggested answers – many variations possible

- 1 Do you think you could send me another copy of the invoice as I've lost the first one? Many thanks in advance.
- 2 I was wondering if you could give me a lift as my car's in the garage. I'd be really grateful.
- 3 Is there any way I could stay at your place for a few days as I've got builders working in my flat and it's a real mess? I'd be really grateful.
- 4 Could you do me a favour and extend the deadline for my essay as I've been ill for three days? I'd be incredibly grateful.
- 5 Do you think you could complete the work by Thursday as I'm seeing the director then? Thanks.

#### Vocabulary:

A:

- 1 as soon as possible
- 2 as far as I know
- 3 as quickly as you can
- 4 as soon as you hear
- 5 as soon as you arrive
- 6 as far as the hotel is concerned

B:

- a as soon as you hear
- b as quickly as you can
- c as soon as you arrive
- d As far as the hotel is concerned
- e as soon as possible
- f As far as I know

### 05 SUGGESTING CHANCES

pp. 128-129

#### Vocabulary:

A: 1 last-minute, 2 swap, 3 full, 4 exciting, 5 include

#### Key Words for Writing:

A:

- 1 Although, but; Although
- 2 However

B:

- 1 Although
- 2 However
- 3 but / although
- 4 Although
- 5 however

C:

- 1 ... is a nice idea, but it ...
- 2 ... like rock music, some of ...
- 3 ... look great. However, I think ...

## 06 REPORTS

pp. 130-131

### Writing:

#### B:

... this is rarely used ... / ... more could be done ... / ... so it could be used ... The passive is used because it is more formal and impersonal and the person / people doing the action is / are unclear or unimportant.

#### C:

... the council could provide ... / ... more could be done ... / why not show ...? / ... the council should consider...

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

- |                   |          |             |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 small / limited | 4 runs   | 7 done      |
| 2 hang            | 5 rarely | 8 subsidise |
| 3 courts          | 6 wider  | 9 consider  |

### Key Words for Writing:

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

## 07 FOR AND AGAINST

pp. 132-133

### Writing:

#### D:

- 1 Personally
- 2 Firstly
- 3 Secondly
- 4 thirdly
- 5 However
- 6 obviously
- 7 Otherwise
- 8 In conclusion

#### E:

- 1 first paragraph – increase in number of cars, running out of oil
- 2 end of first paragraph – Personally, I do not believe
- 3 second paragraph – get directly from A to B, comfortable, car industry is a large employer
- 4 third paragraph – unable to move around in our cities, increase in road deaths, environmental damage
- 5 whole text
- 6 second, third and fourth paragraphs – they allow one, people feel comfortable ...
- 7 whole text – I do not believe, It is time, etc.

### Grammar:

#### A:

- 1 has improved – over the last few years; are driving – everyday
- 2 is getting – at the moment, has recently increased – recently
- 3 is getting – these days has stopped – today
- 4 has increased – in recent years are now becoming – now
- 5 have been – over the last few years it has become ; are now calling – now

### Keywords:

A: 1 c 2 d 3 a 4 e 5b

## 08 A REVIEW

pp. 134-135

### Vocabulary:

#### A:

- 1 funny
- 2 moving
- 3 scary
- 4 entertaining
- 5 uplifting
- 6 gripping

#### B:

- 1 chosen
- 2 acted
- 3 written
- 4 filmed
- 5 directed

### Writing:

#### B:

- 1 present simple (including passive), present continuous
- 2 no = the review doesn't want to give away all the film's secrets
- 3 at the end of the review

### Key Words for Writing:

#### A:

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1 during | 4 During |
| 2 while  | 5 during |
| 3 While  | 6 While  |

### Grammar:

#### B:

- 1 This is a moving love story about a disabled woman.
- 2 This is a comedy action film starring Akshay Kumar.
- 3 The film is directed by Lasse Hallstrom, who also directed The Cider House Rules.
- 4 The film is set in a small town, during the mayoral election.
- 5 The main character is a brilliant but lonely doctor, (a part) superbly played by Jennifer Jenkins.
- 6 The documentary follows the lives of four couples who have recently emigrated to Australia.



## Grammar Reference

### 01 MY FIRST CLASS

pp. 136-137

#### Question formation

##### Exercise 1

- |         |         |             |
|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 Where | 4 Who   | 7 What time |
| 2 Why   | 5 Whose | 6 How       |
| 3 What  | often   | 8 How much  |
|         |         | 9 How long  |

##### Exercise 2

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

##### Exercise 3

- 1 What kind of films **do** you like?
- 2 How's your part-time job **going** at the moment?
- 3 **Have** you **played** before?
- 4 **Are** you **working** on any projects at the moment?
- 5 **Have** you decided where you're going on holiday?
- 6 How long **has he been** learning Chinese, then?
- 7 How did you **first meet your wife**?

#### Narrative tenses

- Exercise 1   1b   4e   5/6a   8f   10d   12c

##### Exercise 2

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 happened      | 9 stared       |
| 2 went          | 10 I was going |
| 3 had never     | 11 walked      |
| 4 were watching | 12 had left    |
| 5 tried         | 13 fell over   |
| 6 grabbed       | 14 hit         |
| 7 was walking   | 15 stopped     |
| 8 saw           | 16 started     |

### 02 EMOTIONS

pp. 138-139

*be, look, seem, etc.*

##### Exercise 1

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 correct                 | 5 correct              |
| 2 looked as if he'd seen  | 6 It tastes disgusting |
| 3 She sounded quite upset | 7 correct              |
| 4 I felt terrible         | 8 makes me look fat?   |

#### -ed / -ing adjectives

##### Exercise 1

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1a confused   | 5a worried     |
| 1b confusing  | 5b worrying    |
| 2a annoying   | 6a surprised   |
| 2b annoyed    | 6b surprising  |
| 3a depressing | 7a frustrated  |
| 3b depressed  | 7b frustrating |
| 4a scary      | 8a boring      |
| 4b scared     | 8b bored       |

#### The present continuous / present simple and present continuous

##### Exercise 1

- 1 I usually just work, I'm doing, I'm working
- 2 I normally work, I'm working, are doing up
- 3 I answer, make, we're holding, I'm sorting out

##### Exercise 2

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 I'm having dinner | 5 I'm just looking |
| 2 correct           | 6 I'm going        |
| 3 correct           | 7 I prefer         |
| 4 He still owes     | 8 correct          |

##### Exercise 3

- 1 Generally I have / I generally have, really hard this month
- 2 doing these days? Are you still
- 3 home at the moment, normally does
- 4 we're currently experiencing
- 5 office at the moment
- 6 usually go, miss it this week

### 03 TIME OFF

pp. 140-141

#### Present perfect questions

##### Exercise 1

- 1B supposed to **be** good
- 2B **he** actually rang me
- 3B I **went** shopping there yesterday
- 4B No, but I'd like to
- 5B No, (I **haven't**), **what's** it like?
- 6B I've always **wanted** to
- 7B **I've been** there
- 8B I'm **going** there

##### Exercise 2

- 1A Have you been there?
- 1 B I've been there lots of times
- 2A Did you tell Agnes we're going out? / Have you told Agnes we're going out?
- 2B I spoke to her this afternoon
- 3A Have you ever eaten wild boar?
- 3 B have you?
- 3 A I think I'll order / I'm going to order it for ... It's supposed to be nice
- 4A Have you seen the new Bond film?
- 4B I'm actually going to see it on Sunday.

#### The future

##### Exercise 1

- |         |           |         |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1 going | 4 depends | 7 going |
| 2 might | 5 are     | 8 will  |
| 3 will  | 6 got     | 9 might |

## 04 INTERESTS

pp. 142-143

Frequency

### Exercise 1

- 1 No, hardly **ever**
- 2 Not **very** often / Not much
- 3 once or **twice** a week
- 4 **once or twice** a year
- 5 **I always go**
- 6 Whenever **I get** the chance.
- 7 Not as much **as** I should
- 8 I used **to**.

### Exercise 2

- 1 never let
- 2 goes
- 3 don't see
- 4 studied, don't need
- 5 used to spend, go

*for, during, since, till*

### Exercise 1

- 1 How long did you live there?
- 2 How long has he been driving?
- 3 How long have they been married?
- 4 How long have you worked there? / been working there?
- 5 How long was she married?
- 6 How long have you known each other?
- 7 Yeah? Why, how long have we been talking?
- 8 How long has she been learning it?
- 9 How long did it take you to get there?

### Exercise 2

- 1 for a couple of minutes
- 2 for fifty years
- 3 since his heart attack
- 4 for over six hundred years
- 5 for most of my adult life
- 6 for a few weeks now
- 7 since I last wrote to you
- 8 since 2004

## 05 WORKING LIFE

p. 144

*have to, don't have to, can*

### Exercise 1

- 1 you can't leave your car
- 2 correct
- 3 she has to work
- 4 I don't usually spend more
- 5 I couldn't go out...I had to start
- 6 I had to travel
- 7 correct
- 8 correct
- 9 Do you have to wear any

Talking about rules

### Exercise 1

- 1 Are
- 2 allowed / permitted
- 3 should
- 4 allowed / permitted
- 5 to
- 6 really
- 7 're/ are
- 8 allowed

## 06 GOING SHOPPING

p. 145

*must*

### Exercise 1

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1 visit    | 6 forget |
| 2 get      | 7 keep   |
| 3 ask      | 8 let    |
| 4 reply    | 9 buy    |
| 5 remember | 10 tell  |

### Exercise 2

- 2 Don't pay the first price they ask.
- 3 If I were you, I would take out travel insurance.
- 4 I'm afraid you have to pay in cash.
- 5 You're not allowed to smoke in the building.
- 6 You're not supposed to make any personal calls from the office.
- 7 You'd be better off wearing a suit to the meeting instead of those old jeans.
- 8 You'd be better off changing some money before you go. The rates are much better.

## 07 SCHOOL AND STUDYING

p. 146

*After, once and when*

### Exercise 1

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 if         | 5 as long as   |
| 2 when       | 6 finish       |
| 3 once       | 7 start        |
| 4 as soon as | 8 has finished |

### First conditionals

#### Exercise 1

- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 correct           | 5 won't behave better       |
| 2 If he finds a job | 6 What will you do if       |
| 3 you don't have    | 7 I won't finish this essay |
| 4 correct           | 8 if you don't revise       |

### Other conditional sentences with present tenses

#### Exercise 1

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 borrow + need  | 5 should stop + finding |
| 2 feeling + miss | 6 be + working          |
| 3 fail + re-take | 7 become + leave        |
| 4 be + cheat     | 8 make sure + share     |

## 08 EATING

p. 147

*tend to*

### Exercise 1

- 1 tend to
- 2 tend not to / don't tend to
- 3 have tended to
- 4 didn't tend to / tended not to
- 5 have tended not to
- 6 tended to eat (a)

### Second conditionals

#### Exercise 1

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 would really    | 6 If I were better at  |
| 2 correct         | 7 correct              |
| 3 if you paid me  | 8 correct              |
| 4 correct         | 9 I didn't really need |
| 5 would make more | 10 If I were / was you |

#### Exercise 2

- 1 was / were, would cancel
- 2 was / were, might enjoy
- 3 would come, wasn't / weren't
- 4 would be, was
- 5 wasn't / weren't, would try
- 6 wasn't / weren't working, would love

## 09 HOUSES

p. 148

*Comparing the past with now*

### Exercise 1

- 1 greener **than** it is
- 2 **as** nice
- 3 as **many** people
- 4 far **more** multicultural
- 5 there are (**far**) more... than **there** were
- 6 working class as **it**
- 7 as **much** pollution
- 8 there **never used** to be

### Exercise 2

- 1 later and later
- 2 more and more
- 3 fewer and fewer
- 4 more and more expensive
- 5 more and more sophisticated
- 6 less and less

## 10 GOING OUT

p. 149

### Exercise 1

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

### Exercise 2

- 1 He said he would help me later.
- 2 We wanted to stay longer, but we ran out of money.
- 3 I was just about to phone him when he called me.
- 4 His performance was much better than I thought it would be.
- 5 I wasn't expecting it to cost so much.
- 6 They said it was going to rain, but it's turned out really nice.

## 11 THE NATURAL WORLD

p. 150

### Exercise 1

- |           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 chasing | 5 making           |
| 2 staring | 6 looking for      |
| 3 eating  | 7 circling         |
| 4 jump    | 8 crawl / crawling |

### Passives

#### Exercise 1

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 was searched | 5 are being created |
| 2 be smuggled  | 6 were being kept   |
| 3 was arrested | 7 be seen           |
| 4 was released | 8 was given         |

## 12 PEOPLE I KNOW

**p. 151**

*Used to, would and the past simple*

### Exercise 1

- |                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| 1 have           | 6 went   |
| 2 would          | 7 used   |
| 3 is / was       | 8 did    |
| 4 never / didn't | 9 to     |
| 5 go             | 10 would |

*Regrets and wishes*

### Exercise 1

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1 had    | 5 hadn't |
| 2 hadn't | 6 had    |
| 3 hadn't | 7 hadn't |
| 4 had    | 8 had    |

### Exercise 2

- 1 I hadn't started smoking
- 2 I had asked her
- 3 you had told me
- 4 I hadn't been so hard on my children
- 5 I hadn't lost touch with them
- 6 I'd moved when I had the chance

## 13 TRAVEL

**p. 152**

*Third conditionals*

### Exercise 1

- 1 I could **have** come
- 2 If we **had**
- 3 If she **hadn't been wearing**
- 4 I would've **done**
- 5 correct
- 6 If there **hadn't been**
- 7 If we'd **been given**
- 8 correct

### Exercise 2

- 1 would have called, I'd had
- 2 would have come, I'd known
- 3 hadn't left, wouldn't have tripped
- 4 had paid, wouldn't have crashed
- 5 would have caught, wouldn't be

*Should have*

### Exercise 1

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 should never have | 4 shouldn't have |
| 2 should've         | 5 should've told |
| 3 should've         | 6 shouldn't have |

### Exercise 2

- 1 should've set off
- 2 shouldn't have left it
- 3 should've got here earlier
- 4 should've gone
- 5 should've told
- 6 shouldn't have been

## 14 TECHNOLOGY

**p. 153**

*-ing forms*

### Exercise 1

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 in letting    | 7 of storing       |
| 2 in setting up | 8 with working     |
| 3 of flying     | 9 for being        |
| 4 into studying | 10 with organising |
| 5 of giving up  | 11 at talking      |
| 6 for shouting  | 12 about having to |

### Exercise 2

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 travelling | 6 to lose  |
| 2 going      | 7 to email |
| 3 to meet    | 8 talking  |
| 4 going      | 9 losing   |
| 5 to pay     | 10 to fire |

## 15 INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

**p. 154**

### Exercise 1

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 suffers / suffered | 4 had taken      |
| 2 had had            | 5 would be       |
| 3 would take         | 6 shouldn't take |

### Exercise 2

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 warn        | 5 persuade   |
| 2 agreed      | 6 threatened |
| 3 told        | 7 promised   |
| 4 recommended | 8 refused    |

## 16 NEWS AND EVENTS

**p. 155**

*Defining relative clauses*

### Exercise 1

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

### Exercise 2

- |                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 which / that | 5 where                    |
| 2 whose        | 6 which / that             |
| 3 who / that   | 7 which / that             |
| 4 which / that | 8 when / (can be left out) |