

01 ENTERTAINMENT

pp. 8-9

Grammar:

A:

- Speaker 1: Do you go out much?
 Speaker 2: Do you listen to music much?
 Speaker 3: Do you do to the theatre much?
 Speaker 4: Do you go swimming much?
 Speaker 5: Do you watch TV much?
 Speaker 6: Do you play sports much?
 Speaker 7: Do you go to the cinema much?
 Speaker 8: Do you play video games much?

B:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. tend to | 4. very rarely | 7. not as a rule |
| 2. all the time! | 5. I will watch | 8. I used to |
| 3. as I'd like to | 6. now and again | |

Vocabulary:

A:

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 commercial | 5 weird | 8 disturbing |
| 2 catchy | 6 over-the-top | 9 uplifting |
| 3 hilarious | 7 gripping | 10 awful |
| 4 dull | | |

Developing Conversations:

A:

- 1 f = a bit more modern
 2 a = I'm not that keen on
 3 c = I'm not that keen on
 4 e = It didn't really do anything for me
 5 d = I'm not that keen on
 6 b = I'm not really interested
 7 h = a bit too poppy
 8 g = a bit dull, a bit boring

Listening:

A:

Similar = they both like films, both like action films, although different ones
different = second speaker goes to the cinema most weeks, the first speaker waits for the DVD, first speaker didn't like Old Boy and the second speaker really liked it.

B:

- 1 Speaker A: not that often, Speaker B: most weeks.
 2 Speaker A: all sorts, action films, Speaker B: action films, comedies, foreign films, anything.
 3 Speaker A: Old Boy, Speaker B: Gold Diggers.
 4 Speaker A: over-the-top, disgusting, didn't like the plot, Speaker B: good but heavy, quite disturbing.

pp.10-11

Vocabulary:

A: Suggested answers Statements 1, 6, 8, 9

C:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 well | 3 impression, look | 5 must, like |
| 2 as if / like | 4 both | 6 seems |

Listening:

B:

- 1 1971
 2 Mr & Mrs Clark and Percy (the cat)
 3 David Hockney's painting is loosely based on the one by Jan van Eyck although the positions are reversed
 4 The lilies represent female purity and the cat symbolises infidelity and jealousy: Mr Clark had frequent affairs before and during their five-year marriage
 5 Mr Clark fell into bankruptcy and addiction. His life ended tragically when he was murdered by an ex-lover in 1996. Mrs Clark continued to be one of Hockney's regular models for years
 6 life-like, abstract, ambiguous, intimate

Grammar:

A:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 fairly | 5 loosely |
| 2 pointedly | 6 Unfortunately / frequent/ eventual / |
| 3 ambiguous | apparent |
| 4 shortly | 7 Sadly / tragically |

pp. 12-13

Reading Part 1:

B:

- 1 They are all based around just seven basic plots, each featuring the same character types and events over and over again
 2 There's a community threatened by a monster and a hero to save them. The hero prepares to meet the monster and has help with a special weapon to defeat the monster. But, when the hero meets the monster they realise it's more of a challenge. They fight, have problems and are trapped, however the hero makes an amazing escape. Finally, the hero manages to kill the monster
 3 Students' own answers

Reading Part 2:

D:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 transported | 3 revenge | 5 bullied |
| 2 spiral | 4 separated | 6 temptation |

02 SIGHTSEEING

pp. 14-15

Vocabulary :

A:

meaning	buildings	areas	both
positive	stunning	up-and-coming	trendy
	grand	affluent	residential
			historic
negative	high-rise	rough	hideous
		deprived	run-down

B:

- 1 renovating (need is followed by the -ing form of the verb: it adds information to the previous clause)
- 2 steer clear
- 3 dates back
- 4 are soaring
- 5 knocked down
- 6 have opened up (present perfect because of 'recently')
- 7 based
- 8 dominates

Listening:

A:

New Belgrade: high-rise blocks, big up-and-coming area as all the new businesses are relocating here.

The River Sava: go out on little boats or have dinner by the waterside.

Mankova Kuca: Manak's house: ethnological museum, amazing collection of old national costumes, embroidery and stuff.

Kalemegdan Fortress: one of the most historic buildings in Belgrade.

The Victor monument: erected after the First World War, one of the city's most famous landmarks.

Dedinje: affluent part of the city, celebrities and old aristocratic families live here, embassies based here.

Grammar:

A:

- 1 It contains the tomb of Stefan Dusan, who was perhaps the greatest Serbian emperor.
- 2 We're coming up to Dedinje, which is one of the most affluent parts of the city.
- 3 Just behind us, over to the right, is the Arena, where all the big concerts and sports events are held.
(Note: *where* replaces *there*)
- 4 I went to school with a woman called Zora, whose son plays professional football in England now.
- 5 I started working in that office over there in 2003, by which time the area was already starting to boom.
(Note: *by which time* replaces *even then*)

6 We produce bathroom tiles, most of which we export to northern Europe.

Developing Conversations:

A:

Suggested Answers

- 1 Yeah, it's really ugly / horrible, isn't it?
- 2 Yeah, they're great / wonderful / fantastic, Aren't they?
- 3 Yeah, it's amazing / impressive / fantastic, isn't it?
- 4 Yeah, it looks amazing / beautiful, doesn't it?
- 5 Yeah, it's pretty neglected, isn't it?
- 6 Yeah, it seems like quite a rich / affluent area, doesn't it?

pp. 16-17

Vocabulary:

A:

- 1 a mask, a costume
- 2 a costume, a parade, a mask
- 3 a fireworks display
- 4 confetti

B:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 mask | 6 bonfire |
| 2 float | 7 steel drum band |
| 3 silly string | 8 firework display |
| 4 sound system | 9 parade |
| 5 costume | 10 confetti |

Reading:

B:

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

C:

- 1 F: Chiaki stayed with Nina from uni, there's not enough information to say they all studied together.
- 2 T: prices really shoot up
- 3 F: my favourite costume is called the plague doctor
- 4 F: it takes place in the week leading up to Lent
- 5 T: people eat less
- 6 T: we ended up buying some ourselves and joined in the fun
- 7 F: the fireworks can be shocking, if you're not expecting it
- 8 F: she was going to but has uploaded more onto her website.

D:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 put me up | 5 scary and sinister |
| 2 completely packed | 6 fattening |
| 3 no wonder | 7 transformed |
| 4 stick with | 8 set off |

Listening:**A:**

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 tower type ride | 3 roller coaster | 5 medieval jousting |
| 2 boat ride | 4 water slides | 6 pirate ship |

1 Speaker 4 (planning permission, we're launching a campaign to stop it)

2 Speaker 1 (a door opens and they plunge 20 metres)

3 Speaker 5 (I'm dreading some bits, I'm going to go to the medieval show, I might just walk around the grounds)

4 Speaker 6 (I'm gonna be sick, you shouldn't have eaten before, I'll get you a tissue)

5 Speaker 3 (you've got to come with us next time, describing what happens)

6 Speaker 2 (it's boring, yawn, can't we have a break, stop moaning)

D:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1 strapped | 4 tight | 7 permission | 9 strain |
| 2 plunge | 5 steeply | 8 launching | 10 wear |
| 3 restrictions | 6 twists | | |

Grammar:**A:**

1 we're introducing = fixed future plan or arrangement

2 due to = something happening soon (formal)

3 I'll really set = prediction based on opinion

4 shall = suggestion

5 you've got to = future obligation

6 it will worsen = prediction based on opinion

7 I'm going to go = intention

8 am going to be = prediction based on evidence

9 I'll get you = decision made at the moment of speaking

C:

1 b is incorrect. a & c express predictions based on present evidence or situation. In addition, a (will) sounds more formal.

2 c is incorrect. a & b express future plans or decisions.

3 a & c are incorrect. b expresses a prediction based on present evidence, but is different from example 1 because it can clearly be seen.

4 c is incorrect. a & b express a suggestion or offer.

5 a & b are incorrect. c expresses a future obligation.

6 b is incorrect. a & c express a condition based on a real situation.

D:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 I'm really looking forward | 4 are also hoping |
| 2 I'm thinking | 5 I'm expecting |
| 3 is already planning | 6 I'm dreading |

03 THINGS YOU NEED**Vocabulary :****B:**

The office / study = Packing tape, blu-tac, drawing pin, a padlock, gaffer tape, safety pin

The kitchen = packing tape, safety pin, elasticated rope, a padlock, safety pin

Clothes = safety pin

DIY = packing tape, a padlock, gaffer tape, safety pin, carabiner

First Aid = safety pin

Grammar:**A:** 1 to 2 so 3 if**B:****Suggested Answers**

a thread: You use it to sew a rip in your clothes. If you can't remember something you could tie it round your finger.

a nail: You use it to put up a picture. If the sole of your shoe is falling off, you could use it to repair it.

a bandage: You use it to cover a cut or burn on your arm or leg. You could use it to tie a parcel.

a lighter: you use it to light a cigarette, candle or gas oven. You could use it to burn a loose thread on your shirt.

a bucket: You put water in it to clean the floor. You could use it as a seat for a young child.

Developing Conversations:**A:**

Conversation 1 = blu-tac

Conversation 2 = carabiner

Listening:**A:**

- 1 a corkscrew
- 2 to open a bottle of Californian grape juice
- 3 a wooden spoon
- 4 a cloth, to wipe up the juice

B:

- 1 Can't you
- 2 or something
- 3 do
- 4 strong enough
- 5 You could use
- 6 should
- 7 things happen
- 8 it'll leave a stain.

A: Suggested Answers

When did you start collecting (wine bottles)?
 How and why did you start collecting them?
 How many do you have?
 Where do you keep them?
 What do your friends think about your collection?
 Do you have things from different countries or places?

Reading:**A:**

- 1 All kinds of things: vacuum cleaners, old doors, windows, records, newspapers, children's toys.
- 2 There's a bit of Mr. Trebus in all of us. The writer also collects things that are no longer useful.
- 3 Mr. Trebus: that they were useful, The writer: instructions and guarantees in case things break down, coins because they might be useful.
- 4 Student's own opinion.

B:

- 1 His house became a health hazard.
- 2 he was a veteran of the Second World War.
- 3 he was a tank commander.
- 4 The trauma of what he lost when he left Poland caused his obsession.
- 5 He settled in Britain after the war.
- 6 He sorted the junk into piles of similar things.
- 7 He acquired every record Elvis Presley had ever made.
- 8 The neighbours complained about infestations of rats.
- 9 He resisted eviction.

Vocabulary:

A: Suffixes that do not form nouns = adjectives:

-al, -less, -ious, -y; verbs: ise

B:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 obsession | 3 caution | 5 intentions | 7 meanness |
| 2 eviction | 4 fear | 6 optimism | 8 pessimism |

C:

Obsessive = both, They keep and collect a lot of old and what most people think are not very useful things.

Well-intentioned = the writer has a number of batteries in his drawer he has been meaning to take to the recycling centre.

Pessimistic = the writer has a number of instructions and guarantees for things in case they break down.

Optimistic = Mr. Trebus has resisted eviction.

Cautious = both, they keep things because one day they might be useful.

Mean = Mr Trebus is mean because the rats are annoying his neighbours and his wife.

Listening:**A:**

- 1 a tie, it's not him (not his style)
- 2 not very successful because he doesn't have a receipt

B:

- 1 F it was a birthday present
- 2 F it was bought a couple of weeks ago
- 3 T it's not very me
- 4 F he doesn't have a receipt
- 5 F he doesn't have a clue (doesn't know)
- 6 T try not to get upset, sir
- 7 F it cost £90

D:

- 1 & 3 student's own opinion
- 2 Ending 1: resigned, Ending 2: frustrated.

Grammar:**A:**

How did your girlfriend pay for it?
 Was it by cheque or credit card?

B:

- 1 Do you happen to know how long the guarantee lasts?
- 2 Do you know where the toilets are?
- 3 Excuse me. Do you know if you sell wire?
- 4 Hello. I was wondering if I could speak to the manager?
- 5 Would you happen to know when the sofa will be delivered?
- 6 Sorry to bother you, but do you think you could bring me the next size up?

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

Vocabulary:**A:**

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 screen | 6 funny |
| 2 part | 7 allergic |
| 3 flash | 8 ripped |
| 4 outfit | 9 scratched |
| 5 strap | 10 cracked |

B:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 picture 4 | 6 picture 10 |
| 2 picture 9 | 7 picture 8 |
| 3 picture 5 | 8 picture 2 |
| 4 picture 6 | 9 picture 1 |
| 5 picture 3 | 10 picture 7 |

04 SOCIETY

pp. 26-27

Vocabulary :

A:

- 1 make a difference = have a good effect on something
- 2 non-existent = if something is non-existent, it doesn't exist at all
- 3 recession = if there is a recession, there is less business activity in a country, so people make less money and some people lose their jobs
- 4 soft = to describe someone not strict enough
- 5 gone bankrupt = if a company is bankrupt, it can't pay all its debts and so cannot continue to exist
- 6 booming = the economy is booming, it is growing quickly and is very successful
- 7 shortages = not enough of something
- 8 shot up = increases very quickly
- 9 boost = to boost something means to improve it or increase it, standing = your reputation, based on what other people think of you
- 10 undermining = to weaken or make it less effective
- 11 to make ends meet = you just manage to buy everything that you need to live, even though you have very little money

Listening:

A: Suggested answers

The first speaker's country sounds better as they have done some controversial things, but the economy and job prospects are booming, easy for foreigners to get work.

B:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|
| 1 on | 4 with | 7 for |
| 2 for | 5 against | 8 with |
| 3 about, in | 6 among | 9 on |

Grammar:

A: 1 so 2 such 3 don't have to

B: 1 so 2 so 3 such 4 such 5 so 6 such

C:

Suggested answers

- 1 they have employed a consultant to promote their image.
- 2 it's getting more difficult to find affordable food.
- 3 they are too tired to enjoy themselves.
- 4 they couldn't prosecute.
- 5 people had to wear masks when they went outside.
- 6 he was forced to resign.

Developing Conversations:

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

B: Suggested answers

- 1 I know what you mean, I can hardly make it to the end of the month these days.
- 2 I know, and it's harder to find work when you are older.
- 3 Well, maybe, but I like the energy it gives me.
- 4 Tell me about it, I don't go out at all after dark.
- 5 Well, maybe, but the new shopping centre should bring more tourists.
- 6 I know what you mean, but if you know how to work the system it's OK.

C: Suggested answers

- 1 I know, what can we do about it though?
- 2 Well, maybe, but there are a lot of low cost airlines opening routes soon.
- 3 I know what you mean, but not everyone is the same.
- 4 I know, they are even trying to negotiate with them.
- 5 Well, maybe, but it takes a long time to make a difference.
- 6 I know what you mean, but there is an election soon.

pp. 28-29

Listening 1:

A:

- 1 homelessness
- 2 gender discrimination
- 3 racism
- 4 the destruction of the environment
- 5 family size

B:

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

D:

- 1 launch a new initiative (speaker 1)
- 2 win her case (speaker 2)
- 3 be denied promotion (speaker 2)
- 4 conduct investigations, (speaker 3)
- 5 suffer several broken bones (speaker 3)
- 6 claim victory (speaker 4)
- 7 uphold a claim (speaker 4)
- 8 become a grandmother (speaker 5)

Listening 2:

A:

- 1 gender discrimination at work (speaker 2 from the news extracts)
- 2 typical double standards
- 3 having children and a career

B: 1, 5, and 9 were used

C:

- extract 1 sentences 4, 6, 7 and 8
extract 2 sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, 7
extract 3 = sentences 10, 11 and 12
extract 4 = sentences 2 and 3
extract 5 = sentences 1 and 7

pp. 30-31

Reading:

A:

Population: family planning, child mortality rate, birth rate

Farming: crop yields, seeds, soil

Underdeveloped countries: scarce resources, poverty, deprived

Aid: donors, measures, project

C:

He is concerned about: poverty and hunger, global warming, AIDS and malaria pandemics.

His solutions are: provide every child in poverty with an anti-mosquito net, free school meals, supplying fertilizers, access to family planning, basic health care and clean water supplies.

Grammar:

A:

1 higher the . . . , greater

2 more secure . . . , fewer

3 longer . . . , greater . . . , larger

B:

1 the / the

2 are / more

3 the / less

4 more / and / there

5 are / better

6 fewer (few is used before plural nouns) / have

01 REVIEW

pp. 32-35

Quiz:

1 You might sing along with a **catchy** song or have it in your head all day.

2 An **ordeal** is a bad thing to go through.

3 You might **seek** help, assistance, information, etc.

4 You might need a **disguise** if you want to hide your identity.

5 If you **fulfil** an ambition or dream, you achieve it.

6 You might **steer clear of** an area, if it's dangerous or rough, or a person if you don't want to talk to them.

7 The opposite of a **stunning** building is a hideous building.

8 You could **launch** a new product, a rocket, an advertising campaign, etc.

9 You **acquire** things by buying them, being given them or by collecting them.

10 If you **settle** in a town or a city, you get a job, a house and maybe start a family.

11 Things that use or contain **wire** could be = a coat hanger, an electric cable, a mobile phone aerial.

12 A film, book or performance can **leave you cold**.

13 (Answer depends on where you are.)

14 You can use glue, a nail or a screw to **join together** bits of wood.

15 A politician might use an advertising campaign, a new law or an appearance at a local festival to **boost** their **standing**.

Listening:

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

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

Grammar:

A:

1 which 3 both correct 5 both correct

2 usually 4 by which 6 none

B:

1 They're bound to win.

2 It's so messy I can't find anything in here.

3 I'm dreading making the speech

4 It might possibly rain this afternoon.

5 She only helps out once in a while.

6 I don't tend to / tend not to go out on Friday nights.

C:

1 We're thinking of buying

2 I always carry a pen to write

3 They're such welcoming people

4 There were lots of rides, most of them

5 correct

6 There was so little traffic

7 correct

8 in the carnival look weird.

Language Patterns:

1 would 3 go 5 Not / Without 7 campaign

2 to 4 some/any 6 went 8 for

Prepositions: 1 on, 2 at, 3 on, 4 in, 5 to, 6 in, 7 in, 8 at

Word Families:

1 optimism

2 anxiety

3 caution

4 obsession

5 compensation

6 bureaucratic

7 racially

8 permission

Collocations:

1 setback

2 temptation

3 challenge

4 hazard

5 interpretation

6 target

7 controversy

8 spiral

Vocabulary:

1 loosely

2 poverty

3 subjected

4 upheld

5 combat

6 dull

7 uplifting

8 overcome

Phrasal Verbs:

1 have

2 dressed

3 stick

4 shot

5 put

6 setting

7 joined

8 came

9 cut

10 go

05 SPORTS AND INTERESTS

pp. 36-37

Listening :

A:

1 Conversation 1: belly dancing; Conversation 2: a fencing workshop; Conversation 3: knitting group.

2 Conversation 1: this will be her first class, Conversation 2 she started at school, Conversation 3 for about six months.

3 Conversation 1: she saw an advertisement; Conversation 2: she tried it at her PE (physical education) class at school; Conversation 3: When he was giving up smoking.

4 Conversation 1: maybe, he'd feel a bit self-conscious; Conversation 2: no, just the thought of doing that kind of exercise makes him sweat, Conversation 3: Yes, at first he thinks it's a bit boring, but then changes his mind when he finds out a lot of women go there.

B:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 up to | 6 lie-in |
| 2 figure | 7 Fair enough |
| 3 breath (noun) | 8 it up |
| 4 master | 9 fiddle |
| 5 flea | 10 isn't it. |

Vocabulary:

A:

- 1 stamina
- 2 speed
- 3 flexibility
- 4 strength
- 5 hand-eye coordination
- 6 healthy lifestyle

B:

- 1 sweat
- 2 breath
- 3 shape
- 4 demanding
- 5 junk
- 6 uncoordinated

Developing Conversations:

B:

- 1 You run how far?
- 2 You do what?
- 3 You went where?
- 4 She's into what?
- 5 You didn't get up till when?

pp. 38-39

Vocabulary:

A:

Suggested answers

- 1 **sent off** = any sport involving a ball
- 2 **goalkeeper** = hockey, ice hockey, water polo
- 3 **fouled** = most sports involving a ball, Note: not tennis

4 **post and bar** = most sports involving a ball and two teams

5 **dived** = all sports involving a ball

6 **thrashed** = all sports

7 **close** = all sports

8 **tackled** = most sports involving a ball and two teams

9 **greedy** = most sports involving a ball and two teams

10 **substituted** = most sports involving a ball and two teams

11 **got promoted** = most sports involving a ball and two teams

12 **sacked the manager** = all sports

13 **fixed** = all sports, **disallowed** = all sports

Used about non-sporting things:

7 **close** = short distance or time away, shave, friends

8 **tackled** = deal with a difficult problem,

9 **greedy** = eat or drink more than you need, want more money, things or power than you need

10 **substituted** = use something new or different instead of what it's normally used for,

11 **promoted** = given more responsibility at work

12 **sacked the manager** = at work

13 **fixed** = any result in a competition

Reading:

C:

1 yes – in the first paragraph: people suffering from mild depression

2 no – in the second paragraph: Competitive sports teaches us...

3 no – in the second paragraph : Sure, we're not all naturally sporty

4 no – in the third paragraph: Obviously, these are not necessarily bad – especially reading

5 no – in the third paragraph: Playing sports helps to build relationships...

6 yes – in the fourth paragraph: So making sport...

7 no – in the fourth paragraph: I'm reminded of a scene in a film...

8 no – in the last paragraph: No-one looks aback at their life and says...

9 yes – in the last paragraph: No, what we remember...

Grammar:

A:

- 1 should've
- 2 shouldn't have
- 3 Would've
- 4 could've

B:

- 1 should've saved
- 2 shouldn't have been disallowed
- 3 should've stuck to
- 4 should've been sent off
- 5 shouldn't be, should've passed
- 6 should've thrashed, shouldn't have bought

D:

Possible answers

- 1 The person has just been told they are overweight.
- 2 The person feels sick.
- 3 The person is tired and can't concentrate.
- 4 The person tackled an opponent fairly.
- 5 The person didn't hit an opponent, she was pushed by the opponent.
- 6 The people are not happy with the restaurant they went to because of the bad service.

pp. 40-41

Listening:

B: Handstands, ice-skating, hang-gliding, roller-skating, windsurfing

C:

- 1 F: he did one in front of them while they were having coffee
- 2 F: Molly and Kyle were exhausted after an hour
- 3 F: he went practically every weekend
- 4 T: not exactly, he tried it once more after that but since then, no
- 5 T: he's been doing it for the last few years
- 6 T: he lives on the coast
- 7 F: he rubs it into his skin and hair, it gets rid of dandruff
- 8 T: in small doses (for short periods of time)

Grammar:

A: 1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a

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

D:

- 1 activity repeated over time (all morning)
- 2 & 3 intention that is still going on now
- 4 feeling that is still going on now
- 5, 6 & 8 express actions completed before now which have a present result
- 8 hear is a verb which is hardly ever used in the *-ing* form.

06 ACCOMODATION

pp.42-43

Vocabulary :

A:

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| 1 bad | 6 good |
| 2 good | 7 bad |
| 3 good | 8 good |
| 4 bad | 9 either |
| 5 bad | 10 either |

B:

- 1 It's in the middle of nowhere, could have stunning views, the weather is terrible and the sea is rough.
- 2 People are camping in tents, the campsite is flooded and everything has got filthy.
- 3 The place is a bit of a dump.
- 4 A posh hotel that looks welcoming.

Listening:

A:

Conversation 1

- 1: They camped on the festival site and then in a flat of some people they met at the festival
- 2: some local people put them up for a couple of nights
- 3: absolutely poured down, whole place was flooded and they got completely soaked – tent, sleeping bags, everything covered in mud.

Conversation 2

- 1: They stayed in a hotel
- 2: stayed in an amazing place on the south coast – right on top of the cliffs, overlooking the ocean, stunning sunset, hardly anyone there, nice just chilling out, drinking tea and chatting to other people,
- 3: the hotel was a bit cut-off, the minibus only went in the morning and in the evening.

Grammar:

A:

- 1 It was a bit of a nightmare.
- 2 We got really / completely soaked.
- 3 It was quite nice.
- 4 correct
- 5 correct
- 6 There were hardly any people there.

B:

- 1 a bit of a (+ noun phrase)
- 2 hardly (+ verb phrase)
- 3 absolutely (+ strong adjective)
- 4 a bit (+ adjective or noun)
- 5 very (+ adjective)

Pronunciation:**A:** 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 b**Developing Conversations:**

- A:**
 1 wasn't
 2 don't
 3 have
 4 weren't
 5 isn't
- B:**
 1 Wasn't it expensive?
 2 Won't it be rowdy?
 3 Isn't it scary?
 4 Didn't it feel awkward?

pp.44-45**Listening :**

- B:**
 conversation 1 = picture 4
 conversation 2 = picture 1
 conversation 3 = picture 3
 conversation 4 = picture 2

- C:**
 conversation 1 = statements a & d
 conversation 2 = statements c & g
 conversation 3 = statements b & f
 conversation 4 = statements e & h

Grammar:

- B:**
 1 your foot, your arm, or any other part of the body
 2 the picture, the photograph, the painting
 3 my coat, or any other item of clothing, my carpet
 4 her tattoo / old car / mole, birthmark
 5 bag, money, passport, wallet or purse, bicycle, car
 6 my car, my roof, my central heating, my television
 7 rewired, redecorated
 8 cut, done, dyed, styled, permed, straightened

Vocabulary:

- A:**
 1 out of pocket
 2 through rose-coloured glasses
 3 having a whale of a time
 4 in small doses
 5 make ends meet
 6 cost an arm and a leg
 7 taking the mickey out of
 8 finding my feet.

pp.46-47**Reading :**

- C:**
 Ben is finding the work very busy and at a fast pace.
 He finds the people and the TVs very noisy. Generally,
 he has a lot of frustrations and is thinking of leaving.

E:

- 1 He decides to travel around China and is getting more used to the life and culture. He finds people more in touch with their culture than in Britain, where they watch reality TV and have no interest in their culture.
- 2 His home-life is easier and he has a maid. The food is amazing. He's got married and has a son.
- 3 He probably became so busy at work and in his personal life that he had no time to keep in touch.
- 4 He seems open to the new experience and his attitudes have changed. He seems happy with his life.
- 5 Student's own opinion.

F:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 gaze out of the window | 5 honk their horns |
| 2 get over my jet lag | 6 sort out my flat |
| 3 get down to work | 7 take pride in what they do |
| 4 go very smoothly | 8 email me |

Listening:

- B:**
 1 It happens not only in a new country but also other kinds of new environments = moving house, changing jobs or going to university.
 2 It is a process which may take several months and even years to get over.
 3 Elation, resistance, transformation, integration.
 4 *elation* = the joy and wonder, where everything is so new and different, *resistance* = when things settle into a routine and you start to see everything which is bad in your new situation, *transformation* = where you swing more to the other extreme and start looking down on your previous existence and its culture.
integration = where cultural differences are acknowledged and accepted.
 5 It can lead to unhappiness and feelings of frustration.

C:

- 1 first email, first paragraph = It's been with my mouth hanging open...
- 2 first email, first paragraph = am slowly finding my feet
- 3 second email, last paragraph and third email first paragraph = he talks about leaving and then decides to stay
- 4 first email, last paragraph = 15th floor, stunning view
- 5 second email, second paragraph = have a moan about things
- 6 not mentioned
- 7 third email, first paragraph = back home people just aren't interested anymore,

07 NATURE

pp.48-49

Vocabulary :

C:

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 a storm | 6 snow |
| 2 fog | 7 mist |
| 3 heat | 8 rain |
| 4 cold | 9 wind |
| 5 rain | 10 wind |

D:

Suggested answers

Sentence 2: it's lifted = the fog has gone away

sentence 5: soaked = get very wet

sentence 6: melted = snow or ice turns to water

sentence 8: eased off = not as severe, spitting = very light rain, pouring = very heavy rain

sentence 9: knock off = cause you to fall off

sentence 10: slight breeze = very light wind

Listening:

A:

1 Italy (Rome) and Israel (Acre)

2 The first speaker experienced a storm with enormous

hailstones then they saw lightning. The second speaker also experienced a storm. However, it started with lightning, then thunder, then it started spitting before it poured down.

3 The first speaker thought it was amazing but was also scared, the second speaker thought it was spectacular, the first speaker pulled over and waited, the second speaker ran to the nearest café.

Grammar:

A:

Suggested answers

Form = past simple = regular verbs add 'ed' irregular verbs vary, past continuous = *was / were* + subject + verb-*ing*, past perfect = *had* + past participle regular + *ed* or irregular.

Used = past simple = completed action in the past, past continuous = action in progress in the past, past perfect = a time frame leading to another in the past.

B:

- 1 were visiting / visited
- 2 had been
- 3 were taking
- 4 saw
- 5 started
- 6 hadn't brought
- 7 ran
- 8 could

Developing Conversations:

A:

- 1 we got really / pretty / fairly / a bit / quite wet
- 2 it hasn't rained for a long time
- 3 she's a bit bigger than me
- 4 it was pretty / fairly / quite deep
- 5 she speaks quite a few languages
- 6 it was miserable the whole time we were there
- 7 we were pretty / fairly / a bit / quite chilly
- 8 it was fairly / pretty / quite / really / a bit foggy
- 9 it's really / very good

pp.50-51

Reading :

A:

Suggested answers

Intimidation of laboratory staff + provide invaluable insights = could be a story about how staff have been threatened to cover up the way animals have been treated

Wages are soaring + subsidies = the government or other organisation are helping companies cope with the cost of paying salaries

A will is being contested + her rightful inheritance = a story about a woman who is due to get a lot of money but someone in the family doesn't want her to get it

Try them for a dare + maggots = a story about how people's eating habits are changing and persuading people not to eat too much meat.

E:

- 1 article 3
- 2 article 4 3 article 2
- 4 article 3
- 5 article 1
- 6 article 47 article 2
- 8 article 1

Grammar:

A:

a Since adding a range of dishes featuring insects to the menu

b The £18 million centre was intended to allow experiments aimed at

B:

- 1 abandoned (passive)
- 2 living (active)
- 3 moving (active)
- 4 suffering (active)
- 5 studying (active)
- 6 sold (passive)
- 7 donated (passive)
- 8 thrown (passive)

pp.52-53**Vocabulary :****A:**

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 weeds | 6 oak |
| 2 seeds | 7 stems |
| 3 herbs | 8 roots |
| 4 palm tree | 9 flower (verb) |
| 5 leaves | 10 bushes |

B:**Suggested answers**

Flowers = rose, tulip, daffodil, crocus, carnation, gardenia, iris, orchid, sunflower, snowdrop

Herbs = basil, rosemary, thyme, chives, coriander, parsley, dill, mint, sage, vanilla

Trees = oak, palm, willow, elm, fir, maple, pine, poplar, cypress, cedar

Listening:

- conversation 1 = sentence c
 conversation 2 = sentence b
 conversation 3 = sentence f
 conversation 4 = sentence e
 conversation 5 = sentence a
 sentence d is not used.

Pronunciation:**D:**

- 1 They're really difficult to get rid of. = 'they' refers to some weeds that were invasive.
- 2 It shot out of the bushes. = 'it' refers to a fox (sentence 10 in exercise A *Vocabulary* plants and trees)
- 3 We waited till it all blew over. = 'it' refers to the storm (first speaker in the first listening in the unit)
- 4 It's beginning to ease off. = 'it' refers to the rain (sentence 8 in exercise C *Vocabulary* Weather and natural disasters)
- 5 We're brought up doing it. = 'It' refers to picking mushrooms (fourth speaker in previous listening)
- 6 My gran swears by it. = 'it' refers to fennel tea (fifth speaker in previous listening)
- 7 It almost knocked me off my bike. = 'it' refers to the wind (sentence 9 in exercise C *Vocabulary* Weather and natural disasters)
- 8 Were you affected by it? 'it' refers to natural disasters in *Vocabulary* Weather and natural disasters
- 9 The company has pulled out of it. = 'it' refers to a project (reading in File 9)
- 10 Experiments are being carried out on them. = 'them' refers to animals (reading in File 9)

08 LAW AND ORDER**pp.54-55****Vocabulary :**

A: speeding, riot, burglary, kidnapping

C:

- 1 gone, got hold of
- 2 caught, doing
- 3 found, stabbed
- 4 came back, vanished
- 5 smashed, set
- 6 broken into, stolen
- 7 came up to, grabbed
- 8 seized, held
- 9 went off, killed

D:

- 1 identity theft
- 2 speeding
- 3 a murder
- 4 a disappearance
- 5 a riot
- 6 a burglary
- 7 a street robbery
- 8 a kidnapping
- 9 a bombing

Listening:**A:**

Conversation 1 crime: a street robbery, victim: the girl in the conversation, criminal: some lads

Conversation 2 crime: a murder, victim: a schoolgirl, criminal: they don't know

Conversation 3 crime: a kidnapping, victim: an ex-girlfriend, criminal: some guy

B:

Conversation 1 = the woman was sitting in a café when these lads came up to her with a map asking for directions, she said she didn't understand and they left. Then she realised they must have grabbed her bag. Fortunately it didn't have much in it, her purse was in her pocket. She didn't let the experience spoil her holiday.

Conversation 2 = the second man is reading a newspaper article about a schoolgirl who was stabbed outside her school. Apparently she might've been involved in a gang, no-one appears to have seen anything.

Conversation 3 = a man was arrested for holding his ex-girlfriend captive. He seized her in a pub, drove her home and forced her to do his ironing.

Suggested answers

Conversation 1: It could be seen that the victim brought it upon herself, she was in a new city and should have paid more attention to her bag

Conversation 2: the victim didn't bring it upon herself, she was just doing what she does every day and was attacked for no apparent reason

Conversation 3: the victim didn't bring it upon herself, she was just the victim of a bad person.

Developing Conversations:

A:

- 2 That must've been awful! Were you OK?
- 3 Oh no! Did they take anything very valuable?
- 4 That's dreadful! What were the parents thinking?
- 5 What a shame! Were you insured?
- 6 That's terrible? Did you report it to the police?
- 7 You're joking! Do they know who did it?
- 8 It's awful! What must his family be going through?

Grammar:

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

pp.56-57

Listening :

A:

- 1 a prisoner doing hard physical labour
- 2 a prisoner in solitary confinement
- 3 a prisoner doing community service
- 4 prisoners dancing

B:

- 1 Picture 4
- 2 dancing to Michael Jackson's Thriller as an experimental approach to physical fitness
- 3 It is claimed it has dramatically improved discipline in the prison

C:

Suggested answers

Picture 1 advantages: helps team building, can make the prisoner feel sorry for what they did, disadvantages: prisoners can escape, not very humane.

Picture 2 advantages: punishes the prisoner for bad behaviour, gives them time to think about what they did, disadvantages: very small space and prisoner could be claustrophobic, not very humane.

Picture 3 advantages: it is more beneficial to society, can help prisoner think of their role in society, disadvantages: people think this is an easy option and doesn't punish the criminal, people may feel threatened.

Picture 4 advantages: helps team building, makes the prisoners feel they are doing something to help society, disadvantages: gives the prisoners an easy time when they should be punished, shows society that prison could be fun.

D:

Doreen = she thinks prisoners have an easy time, says it's like a holiday camp, Nigel = he thinks they have a hard time, prison is hard
Gary = agrees more with Nigel.

E:

- 1 Gary (G), Doreen (D) and Nigel (N) all agree
- 2 D disagrees, G & N don't say anything
- 3 G doesn't say anything, D agrees, N disagrees
- 4 G & N don't say anything, D agrees
- 5 G & N agree, D disagrees
- 6 G & D agree, N disagrees
- 7 G & N agree, D doesn't say anything
- 8 G & N agree, D doesn't say anything
- 9 N agrees, G & D don't say anything

Vocabulary:

A:

Agreeing: That's not a bad idea, I couldn't agree more, I know what you mean

Disagreeing: I can't say I'm with you on that one, I'd just like to say that – with all due respect

B:

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1 way | 3 with | 5 agree | 7 see |
| 2 point | 4 mean | 6 complete | 8 idea |

C:

Agree = I'm with you on that, I know what you mean, I couldn't agree more, that's not a bad idea. Half agree = I agree with you up to a point. Disagree = Well, that's one way of looking at things, that's complete rubbish, I don't really see it like that myself.

pp.58-59

Reading :

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

D:

- 1 a simple question about what time he might be home from a party
- 2 to show her son that her behaviour is actually reasonable, this has no effect on her son
- 3 being an evil dictator, she might as well begin acting like one
- 4 stealing the small change from her bedside table, put up with his emotional blackmail, being told he wishes he'd never been born
- 5 she promised (vowed) never to subject him to the strict discipline her parents subjected her to
- 6 to drag any of his girlfriends into the living room and show them pictures of him as a child
- 7 student's own opinion

E:

- 1 gets away with
- 2 put up with
- 3 change
- 4 storming
- 5 turn

02 REVIEW

pp.60-63

Quiz :

- 1 A footballer might **get sent off** because he hit an opponent, he insulted the referee, etc.
- 2 If you **take the mickey** out of someone, you make fun of them in a friendly way.
- 3 You might **put off** doing something because you don't really want to do it, like doing your homework, going to the dentist, etc.
- 4 Friendly staff, a comfortable atmosphere, etc. make a place **welcoming**.
- 5 You suffer from **jetlag** when you travel by plane from one time zone to another, you can **get over it** by adjusting your sleep pattern to the new time zone a couple of days before you leave, or by staying awake in the new time zone until it's time to go to sleep there.
- 6 Herbal tea, warm milk, etc. can help **settle your stomach**. The problem might be that you feel nervous or anxious about something.
- 7 Someone might **storm out of** a room or meeting because they are angry or upset.
- 8 **Bribery** is when you offer money or something valuable in order to get someone to do something for you; **blackmail** is when you threaten to do something unpleasant or reveal a secret unless they give you money.
- 9 If a child **vanishes**, they disappear; money, a car, a stain, etc. can all vanish.
- 10 People often have to **put up with** transport being late, a colleague at work, noisy neighbours.
- 11 **Fog** is a thick cloud that makes it difficult to see all around; **mist** usually happens in the morning and is close to the ground.
- 12 Finding it more difficult to walk, greying hair, eyesight gets worse, etc. are things you associate with **ageing**.
- 13 People often **moan about** the weather, the price of things, public transport, etc.
- 14 You can **chill out** by reading a book, sitting on the beach and listening to the waves, chatting with friends, listening to music, etc.
- 15 You might stay in a **self-catering** apartment because you want some privacy, it's easier to do what you want to do or it's cheaper than a hotel.

Listening:

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

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

Grammar:

Exercise A: 1 a 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 c 6 b 7 a 8 c

Exercise B:

- 1 I had my passport stolen while I was on holiday.
- 2 She mustn't have heard you – she wouldn't ignore you.
- 3 They might be waiting outside.
- 4 Advertising aimed at children should be banned.

Exercise C:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 was sitting | 6 saw |
| 2 opened | 7 were doing |
| 3 looked | 8 ran off |
| 4 was | 9 chased |
| 5 had caught | 10 had to |

Prepositions:

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1 for | 5 to |
| 2 in | 6 to |
| 3 with | 7 off |
| 4 on | 8 to |

Language Patterns:

- 1 Considering how little exercise
- 2 correct
- 3 He went on and on
- 4 correct
- 5 you were talking to?
- 6 I'm interested in at all.
- 7 nowadays, to do voluntary work.
- 8 overwhelming, to visit / visiting India

Forming Words:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 volunteers | 5 resistance |
| 2 flexibility | 6 harassment |
| 3 exclusion | 7 exaggeration |
| 4 incoordinated | 8 dramatically |

Phrasal Verbs:

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 settled | 4 hang |
| 2 put | 5 put |
| 3 passed | 6 puts |

Collocations:

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 tent | 5 phase |
| 2 ankle | 6 weed |
| 3 insight | 7 bomb |
| 4 match | 8 seed |

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1 fires | 6 captive |
| 2 flooding | 7 release |
| 3 thunder | 8 suspicion |
| 4 ease off | 9 disappearance |
| 5 seized | 10 detention |

09 CAREERS AND STUDYING

pp.64-65

Vocabulary :

A:

Suggested answers

- 1 got promoted = good thing because it makes you feel rewarded, cause = your boss recognised your hard work, result = you have a higher salary and status,
- 2 handed in my notice = good thing because you took control of a situation, cause = you didn't like the work and felt under-valued, result = you feel ready for a new beginning
- 3 got a raise = good thing because it means more money, cause = you did something valuable for the company or you got another qualification, result = you have more money to spend
- 4 getting-on-the-job training = good thing because it will help you to do your job better, cause = the company has introduced a new system, result = you'll become efficient at what you do
- 5 got made redundant = bad thing because you don't have a job now, cause = the company reorganised and moved the department to another city or country, result = you have to look for another job / you are unemployed
- 6 getting the hang of things = good thing because it means you are learning, cause = something was difficult or complicated, result = you are getting better at doing it
- 7 struggling to cope = bad thing because there's a lot to do, result = you feel under pressure
- 8 a complete control freak = bad because you have no freedom, result = you can't take responsibility
- 9 finding it rewarding = good thing because you feel you are valued, result = you enjoy your work
- 10 stimulating, stretching myself = good thing because it's using all your abilities, result = feel good about yourself
- 11 really emotionally draining = bad thing because it's not allowing you to be yourself, result = you feel frustrated
- 12 pretty menial = bad because it's boring, result = you don't feel you are using your abilities.

Listening:

A:

- 1 He isn't very satisfied because it's so menial.
- 2 He spends most of his time running round making cups of tea and photocopying things.
- 3 He can't see himself staying there long-term.
- 4 He's bound to get a lot of offers if he decides to move.

B:

- training** = Melissa has been getting loads of on-the-job training
college = they've been letting her go to college one day a week to improve her skills
clients = she's been meeting them quite a bit
presentation = she gave her first big presentation last week
business trip = her first one is coming up next week
promotion = she's applying for promotion at the moment and she feels confident about it
employee = Richard says she's their star employee
firm = she'll be running the entire firm in five years' time

Grammar:

A:

- 1 fails, come
- 2 talk, feel
- 3 is, start
- 4 work out, give
- 5 happens, get
- 6 do, goes
- 7 sack, change
- 8 end up, carry on

Developing Conversations:

A:

- 1 I doubt it
- 2 I might
- 3 Probably not
- 4 Hopefully
- 5 I'm bound to

pp.66-67

Listening:

C:

- 1 newspapers want deliveries to take place in the morning, more adults – particularly retired people – are grabbing the opportunity to earn extra money, the economic boom of the early noughties where families can afford to buy things for the kids, so the kids settle for the comfort of the sofa and Playstation rather than take to the streets to earn money.
- 2 He thinks too many young people these days enter a competitive job market lacking basic business skills you can get from being a carrier – responsibility, how to manage time and communicate with people.

Reading:

B:

- 1 Eduardo = By the time I got home, I was dead and slept till one...
- 2 Eduardo = I started work at two in the afternoon and then worked solidly through till five in the morning
- 3 Carla = For sure, people associate the army with war
- 4 Jock = I went part-time
- 5 Simon = I'm very conscious of being fair to staff at all levels
- 6 Carla = we get training for things like logistics
- 7 Simon = I was pushed around a bit
- 8 Eduardo = It sounded ideal...Big mistake!
- 9 Jock = I'm not sure I'd have got through it (cancer) if I hadn't been working
- 10 Eduardo = my boss was a complete control freak
- 11 Carla = women are often better than men in these roles
- 12 Jock = I walk down a road that was named after me
- 13 Simon = I'm a manager myself now
- 14 Eun Suk = I need the money to help them (my parents) out while I'm studying

C:

carrying trays, set foot, straight out of college, had cancer, had the choice, joined the army, see the practical benefits, achieve a high rank, serves as a valuable lesson, suck up to the boss

Grammar:

A:

- 1 work, won't be = real situation in the present with a future consequence
- 2 I'd have got through, hadn't been working = unreal consequence in the past with a past situation
- 3 gets, are wearing = real situation in the present with a present consequence
- 4 wouldn't do, had = present consequence of an unlikely situation in the present
- 5 wasn't, would never have gone = present consequence of an unreal situation in the past
- 6 hadn't got, might've left = past situation with an unreal consequence in the past.

C:

- 2 If she works hard she might get promoted quickly
- 3 If he went back to college, he could learn a new skill
- 4 I'll help you with the lessons, if you take me out for dinner once a week
- 5 If she hadn't gone on holiday, she wouldn't have met the love of her life

pp.68-69

Listening:

D:

- 1 T = it's starting to have a knock-on (*indirect effect of something*) effect elsewhere
- 2 F = supposedly being forced to wear earplugs
- 3 T = based simply on the number of hours you'd done
- 4 T = there will also be greater emphasis placed on project work, practical experiments, research, presentations and so on
- 5 F = they are getting rid of (*stop / abolish*) four- or five-year degrees and adopting the British and Irish system of three-year degrees
- 6 T = allowing universities to have much greater autonomy
- 7 T = in Greece there have been massive demonstrations, sit-ins (*demonstration where protesters literally sit on the ground*) and riots and France has seen general strikes (the whole country goes on strike)
- 8 F = the UK is worried that it will now lose its appeal, as it is no longer the only country to offer shorter degree courses

Vocabulary:

A:

- 1 a take, b tell, c talk, d summarise
- 2 e giving, f reviewing, g commenting, h outlining
- 3 i focus, j consider, k make, l highlight

B: 1 a, g, k 2 b, e, l 3 c, h, j 4 d, f, l

10 SOCIALISING

pp.70-71

Listening :

A:

- 1 they will have finished their exams
- 2 Equinox = it's a big disco on the main square in town, one girl really likes it but another doesn't like it, says she can't stand the music and it's full of horrible guys, Rico's = a restaurant, it's a bit of a rip-off, spent something like 60 euros last time, Guanabara = Brazilian place near the station, restaurant and they do salsa after 10 o'clock
- 3 8 o'clock.

B:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 shall we | 5 like, all right |
| 2 up for that, in mind | 6 good bet |
| 3 be fun | 7 I'm easy |
| 4 can't stand | 8 make it. |

Grammar:**A:**

- 1 will have been
- 2 will, have forgotten
- 3 will have tried
- 4 will have learnt
- 5 will have left
- 6 will have graduated
- 7 won't have finished

Developing Conversations:

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

pp.72-73**Reading :****B:**

- 1 Problem = The woman didn't know Tim was married, result= she slapped him.
- 2 problem = the writer was moaning (complaining) about his tutor to a friend, result = the friend introduced him to Tracy Gray who must be a relative of his tutor Dr Gray and was standing close to them.
- 3 problem= Gerald Ratner joked about the cheap quality of his products at a meeting, result = his customers didn't see the funny side of it, the share prices crashed and he had to resign.
- 4 problem = Richard Gere kissed the Indian actress on the cheek, result = he was threatened with arrest because public displays of affection are frowned upon (not accepted).
- 5 problem = Paul Keating put his arm around the back of the Queen when introducing her, result = it caused outrage in some British newspapers.

C:

- 1 put your foot in it = say or do the wrong thing and this upsets someone.
- 2 He was a victim of globalised 24-hour news coverage, he was at a semi-private meeting and a journalist happened to be there.
- 3 These days people in the public eye have to be very careful with what they say or do – they both made comments that were reported and lost them money or their jobs
- 4 he quite often puts his foot in it – if he were famous, it could undermine relationships between countries and even destroy business deals and careers.

Vocabulary:**A:**

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 due, pregnant | 5 meant, see |
| 2 crying, realised | 6 foot, surprise |
| 3 send, copying | 7 politician, clue |
| 4 turned up, dressed | 8 stupid, live |

pp.74-75**Listening :****A:**

- 1 situation 4
- 2 situation 1
- 3 situation 2
- 4 situation 5
- 5 situation 6

B:

- 1 conversation 3 (the speaker was boring)
- 2 conversation 1 (the aubergine dip = thick cold sauce for putting on pieces of food before eating them)
- 3 conversation 3 (there was no air-conditioning)
- 4 conversation 5 (his team, West Ham, are not doing well at the moment)
- 5 conversation 1 (aubergines, you can cook them in many different ways)
- 6 conversation 2 (the girl at the party)
- 7 conversation 4 (her height)
- 8 conversation 2 (the flatmate who brought her to the party)
- 9 conversation 4 (the girl compliments someone in the queue)
- 10 conversation 5 (Everton beat Chelsea five-nil)

Grammar:**A:**

If the statement is positive, the question tag is negative, e.g. sentences 1 and 2. If the statement is negative, the question tag is positive e.g. sentences 3 and 4.

The questions tag uses the auxiliary verb: sentence 1 = *don't they?* or the main verb = sentence 2 = *wasn't it?* sentence 3 = *was he?* and sentence 4 = *could you?*

B:

- 1 Miserable weather, isn't it? It's been like this for weeks, hasn't it?
- 2 You don't remember me, do you? It's Yuka, isn't it?
- 3 You haven't got a light, have you? You couldn't lend me a euro, could you?
- 4 You missed class on Monday, didn't you? The school was closed for the holiday, wasn't it? Well, to be honest the whole course is disappointing, isn't it?
- 5 It's from Zara, isn't it? You wouldn't happen to know the address, would you? You know where the McDonalds is, don't you?

Vocabulary:

A:

set up a marquee = to erect a big tent for a party,
a fortune = a lot of money, **chat me up** = to start a conversation because you want a romantic relationship,
get lost = strong way of telling someone to go away, **the host** = the person who invites you to their party,
dragged me along = to take someone with you unwillingly, **fancied** = was attracted to someone, **break it up** = stop it, **out of hand** = out of control, **left out** = not included, **threw a party** = gave a party, **burst into tears** = suddenly start crying, **turned up** = arrive unexpectedly, **went to waste** = wasn't used and had to be thrown away.

11 TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

pp.76-77

Speaking :

A: Suggested answers

A sports car

hatchback = car that has an extra door at the back that opens from the bottom

large estate car = long car with an extra door at the back and a lot of space between the back seats

4 X 4 or SUV = sport utility vehicle

van = used for transporting merchandise

camper van = has space to sleep

Listening 1:

C:

1 You can upgrade to the next range for just €2 a day

2 No, because they don't have much luggage and they want something smaller, more fuel efficient

3 GPS

4 Yes, it's quite cheap

5 They don't need to return it with a full tank and it's diesel, they should check the car as well as there are some scratches = *the paint has a mark on it*, dent = *a part of the car has been banged inwards*.

Vocabulary:

A:

1 tyre	5 battery	8 scratch
2 engine	6 windscreen	9 dent
3 wing	7 tank	10 brakes
4 tyres		

Listening 2:

A:

1 he was driving and something flew up and cracked the windscreen

2 he's not very happy, it will take at least four hours before someone can come to fix it

Developing Conversations:

A:

1 €100! You must be joking

2 \$875! Are you sure that's the cheapest?

3 Five in the morning! We won't get any sleep then,

4 1,500! Would you accept 1,200?

5 An hour or two! I think I should take a taxi,

6 An hour late! That's ridiculous.

pp.78-79

Reading :

A:

Moscow–Beijing: good things = beautiful scenery, explore the country, problems = train could breakdown, temperature change.

Drive across the USA: good = stop whenever you want, explore the country and changing scenery, problems = have a flat tyre in the middle of nowhere, bad weather conditions.

Santiago walk: good = meet interesting people, in touch with nature, problems = get sore feet, get tired very easily.

B:

Artur 1 He heard the song Route 66 when he was younger and it represented a dream vision of America, something he'd always wanted to do. **2** good = they ended up better friends, bad = the road was in bad repair, they got lost a few times, they had the occasional row.

John 1 he decided to spend his redundancy money travelling overland to watch Team GB (Great Britain) compete in the Olympics. **2** good = he met some remarkable people, he saw some breathtaking scenery, bad = it got uncomfortable and he lost his sense of time, the other passengers encouraged him to drink with them.

Roisin 1 Her mother had just died and she was experiencing a crisis of faith. **2** good = met many wonderful pilgrims, brought her closer to God, bad = ended up with holes in her boots and got terrible blisters.

C:

1 redundancy	4 untouched	7 word
2 put	5 heart	8 fallen
3 scenery	6 claustrophobic	9 faith

Grammar:

A: 1 much research 2 information 3 equipment

C:

1 some	3 little	5 any	7 plenty
2 any	4 any	6 much	8 deal

pp.76-77

Vocabulary :

A: 1 c 2 d 3 e (or c) 4 a 5 b 6 j 7 h 8 l 9 f 10 g

B:

Suggested answers

- 1 You might drive in the middle lane on the motorway because you want to overtake another vehicle
- 2 you want to tell another driver they have their lights on in the daytime
- 3 the car in front is going too slow
- 4 you have parked the car on a hill
- 5 you are about to move turn right or left
- 6 You have had an accident
- 7 the car in front braked suddenly
- 8 you were caught speeding by the police
- 9 you are on the motorway
- 10 an animal runs onto the road

Listening:

A:

- 1 She's just got a parking ticket and the other day was speeding
- 2 £80 for both offences and three points on her driving licence
- 3 It was terrifying, There were six lanes and everyone was swerving in and out of the lanes, she got cut up (another car drives into your lane suddenly) a couple of times and had to brake, but then she got beeped at (sound the horn on the car)
- 4 You take your life in your hands driving there, people go so fast, but really close behind you and they don't use their brakes they just flash their lights, people ignore stop signs, shoot through red lights.

B: 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 T 7 F 8 F

Grammar:

B:

- 1 The thing that's really infuriating, though, is that it happened while I'd gone to look for change for the machine.
- 2 What annoys me is the fact that people who are essentially honest are being criminalised for these little things.
- 3 The thing that amazed me when I first came here was the fact that people actually stopped for pedestrians at crossings.

C:

- 1 that we aren't doing enough about global warming
- 2 that we don't know our neighbours
- 3 the way he never listens to what I say
- 4 the way people really helped me when I couldn't understand

5 when you introduce someone and you can't remember their name

6 the number of tourists in the summer

12 HEALTH AND MEDICINE

pp.82-83

Speaking :

A:

- 1 a pregnant woman
- 2 a drunk man with a big bump on his head
- 3 a woman who's been in a car accident, she's on crutches and has a black eye, scratches and bruises on her arm and a broken leg
- 4 an old man in a wheelchair with an oxygen mask
- 5 young, muscled-up guy holding his lower back in pain – probably a slipped disc
- 6 a man holding his stomach and looking very ill
- 7 a mother with a daughter who's having some allergic reaction – her face is swollen
- 8 a middle-aged woman with terrible flu

Vocabulary:

- 1 *eczema* = it's very itchy and makes you want to scratch it. The doctor can give you steroid cream. It's believed to be caused by stress and can start in childhood
- 2 *an allergy* = some people are allergic to nuts and their skin can swell up or they get a rash, other people sneeze a lot or have to throw up
- 3 *the flu* = it's usually an infection when you get a fever and a sore throat, your muscles are stiff and some people get an earache
- 4 *stress* = affects people in different ways, some get insomnia, or high blood pressure, others have dizzy spells and sometimes faint
- 5 *an accident* = you can have scratches, bumps and bruises and if you cut yourself you might need stitches or bandages to stop the infection
- 6 *a broken leg* = you might have an operation and have pins put in to keep the bone together. The pin is then removed; your leg could be in plaster and you'll need crutches to help you walk
- 7 *a cold* = you have a runny nose, sore throat and a cough, some people believe the best remedy is herbal
- 8 *asthma* = you often are short of breath and have a tight chest, especially when in contact with smoke and fumes, you need to carry an inhaler with you all the time
- 9 *upset stomach* = usually caused by a bug and you have to throw up and have diarrhoea and feel rough (a very informal way to say you don't feel well)

Listening:**A:****Conversation 1** = 1 They won't be coming later, 2 Kaatje fainted, she suddenly had a dizzy spell and passed out**Conversation 2** = 1 They won't be going to the concert tonight, 2 Caitlin said Lachlan was feeling funny, he was a bit short of breath and then she noticed a rash, there were spots breaking out all round his mouth, his lips just started swelling up and he was really struggling to breathe.**B:** 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 F 7 F 8 F**Developing Conversations:****A:****1** Give them my best regards.**2** Give her a big hug from me.**3** Give them my apologies for not coming.**4** Tell them I'm thinking of them and say hi.**5** Tell her not to worry and send her my love.**6** Tell him to take it easy and get better soon.**7** Tell him there's no need to apologise and to look after himself.**8** Give them my congratulations and tell them I can't wait to see the baby.**Grammar:****A:****1** should be**2** I'm supposed to**3** shouldn't hurt**4** He's supposed to be having**5** shouldn't take**6** I'm supposed to be going, should be**pp.84-85****Vocabulary:****B:****AIDS** = 1 affects the immune system, 2 transmission of body fluids**Diabetes** = 1 the blood system, 2 a lack of insulin in the blood**A stroke** = 1 developing loss of the brain system, 2 a lack of blood supply**Athlete's foot** = 1 fungal infection of the skin usually the foot, 2 can be picked up by walking barefoot in public showers**Alzheimer's** = 1 the brain, 2 can be age related or caused by stress**Parkinson's** = 1 the nervous system, 2 insufficient formation and action of dopamine (a chemical in the brain)**Tuberculosis** = 1 lungs or central nervous system, 2 contagious and spread through the air when people who have it cough, sneeze or spit**Arthritis** = 1 damage to the joints, 2 trauma or infection of the joint or age**Hepatitis** = 1 liver, 2 caused by a virus and can be caught in many different ways**3 / 4** = many possible: suggestions – 4 swine flu, cancer, B12 deficiency, Crohn's disease, IBS.**Reading:****F:**

1 undergoing	4 outrage	7 granted	9 get hold of
2 came back	5 get rid of	8 snoring	10 donated
3 terminal	6 tripped		

pp.86-87**Grammar:****A:**

1 no	3 all	5 much
2 many	4 more	6 any, a little

C:

1 both	6 no
2 a few	7 less and less, the whole
3 many, other	8 every
4 most	9 many
5 all, any	10 other

Listening:**B:**

1 medical staff moving from country to country
2 the reading of X-rays
3 6 million
4 100,000
5 Malaysia,
6 India
7 over \$4 billion

D:**Good** = excellent dental work in Poland, Malaysia boasts some of the best doctors in the world and has a wide array = range of ultra-modern hospitals, Malaysia also offers all-inclusive packages for visitors, a portion of the profit go towards providing a basic level of healthcare for the poor, it can save money.**Bad** = you are taking a risk, gambling with your health and your money, fraudulent claims and dishonest money-making schemes are commonplace and are on the increase, the regulatory environment in many places is not as rigorous as it should be, many treatments are still experimental, no after-care as patients return home.**E:**

a Damian and Charlotte	d Damian and Cindy
b Cindy	e Charlotte
c Damian	f Cindy and Charlotte

03 REVIEW

pp.88-91

Quiz :

- 1 When a company **restructures**, it changes the management and the way the organisation is run.
- 2 Cleaning the streets and filling shelves in a supermarket are two types of **menial** jobs, usually they are not **stimulating**.
- 3 General and captain are two different **ranks** in the army.
- 4 Someone might **suck up** to the boss because they want to be favoured or get a promotion.
- 5 If something is an **outrage**, you feel angry and upset.
- 6 A living room, a bedroom can be **cosy**, it's nice because it's comfortable and welcoming.
- 7 A politician might **resign** because they accepted a bribe, the opposition is increasing their power, they are getting old, etc.
- 8 If a room is very **stuffy**, you can open the windows or door to let some air in.
- 9 **Chat** is a friendly conversation; **chat up** is when you are attracted to someone and you talk to them.
- 10 If a party **gets out of hand**, people might be very drunk and noisy, there might be a problem and people start arguing.
- 11 Oil, petrol, diesel can all be used as **fuel**.
- 12 You need to **indicate** when you want to turn right or left.
- 13 You **embark** from a port, station or airport.
- 14 You usually get **blisters** on your feet because your shoes are new or too tight.
- 15 You can rest in bed, go on a relaxing holiday, go to a spa, etc. to **recuperate**.

Pronunciation:

C:

automatic car / response, claustrophobic room, contagious disease, desolate place / landscape, fraudulent person, globalised economy / market, infuriating person, irritable person, menial job, pioneering technology / event, remarkable person / place, rigorous training, spiritual place / person, stimulating idea, terminal illness, undervalued person/ asset / job, unpatriotic person / behavior, versatile food / actor

Listening:

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

Grammar:

A:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 supposed | 7 no |
| 2 much | 8 hasn't |
| 3 hadn't | 9 could |
| 4 been | 10 have |
| 5 What | 11 some |
| 6 is | 12 should |

B:

- 1 shouldn't be home
- 2 I'm supposed to be going out
- 3 annoys me is / annoys me about her is
- 4 wouldn't have crashed if he hadn't have been driving
- 5 been offered a job, I wouldn't be

Language Patterns:

- 1 see myself staying
- 2 not to spill
- 3 when crossing the road
- 4 see yourself doing
- 5 correct
- 6 bad, but this was even worse!
- 7 correct
- 8 Anyone planning on

Prepositions:

- 1 against
- 2 on
- 3 of
- 4 in
- 5 by
- 6 against
- 7 in
- 8 to
- 9 on

Collocations:

- 1 effect
- 2 organ
- 3 fortune
- 4 surgery
- 5 spell
- 6 brakes
- 7 remark
- 8 faith
- 9 breath
- 10 chest

Forming Words:

- 1 retirement
- 2 qualifications
- 3 insurance
- 4 misunderstood
- 5 implementation
- 6 untouched
- 7 engagement
- 8 disrepair
- 9 redundancy
- 10 summarise

Phrasal Verbs:

- 1 freshen up
- 2 work out
- 3 live up to
- 4 turned up
- 5 take out
- 6 passed out
- 7 frowned on
- 8 break out

Vocabulary:

- 1 rewarding
- 2 draining
- 3 promoted
- 4 stretching
- 5 raise
- 6 scratches
- 7 overheats
- 8 windscreen

13 LIFE EVENTS

pp.92-93

Vocabulary:

B:

- 1 someone being sent to jail
- 2 someone dropping out of university
- 3 someone giving birth
- 4 someone being sacked
- 5 someone passing away
- 6 someone changing careers
- 7 a couple splitting up
- 8 a couple getting together
- 9 someone being kicked out of somewhere

C:

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------|
| a a bribe | e counsellor | h her |
| b a job | f patch | i run |
| c labour | g call it a day* | j cup |
| d continued to | | |

(*say something is over)

Grammar:

A:

Past perfect simple = had insulted him, he'd then overreacted, they'd been through a rough patch, he'd fancied her, had been on a terrible run, they'd only won

Past perfect continuous = he'd been taking bribes, he'd been struggling, she'd been having treatment, he'd been thinking

B: Suggested Answers

- 1 His doctor had told him to do more exercise
- 2 She'd invested it badly and lost it all
- 3 They'd fallen in love with the place on their last holiday
- 4 I'd been helping out voluntarily at the zoo since I was at school
- 5 He'd been having trouble with his knee all season
- 6 We'd been thinking about moving to a bigger place for ages

Listening:

A:

Conversation 1 = 1 The girl was just flicking through an interview about Taylor Fox, 2 That she's married to Scott Blake and that he isn't as nice as he seems.

Conversation 2 = 1 The girl starts the conversation talking about Ollie in general, 2 That Ollie has left his job, He has a new girlfriend and is moving to Finland,

Developing Conversations:

A:

- | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 far | 3 from | 5 told |
| 2 As | 4 apparently | 6 according. |

pp.94-95

Grammar:

A:

- 2 I wish he would shut up and let others speak sometimes.
- 3 I wish he would talk about something else apart from studying.
- 4 He's always buying me roses and saying he loves me.
- 5 I wish she would lighten up a bit and have a laugh a bit more.
- 6 I wish you wouldn't take everything I say as a personal attack.
- 7 My dad's always letting her get her own way.

B: Suggested Answers

- 1 He's so stubborn, I wish he'd listen to me more when I give him advice.
- 2 She's so competitive, she's always playing to win.
- 3 He's so laid-back, I wish he would get more involved and get angry sometimes.
- 4 He's so moody, I wish he wouldn't change his attitude every time we tell him something.
- 5 He's so disruptive, it's hard to learn anything when He's in the class.
- 6 I'm so vain, I'm always looking at myself in mirrors to check I look OK.
- 7 She's so generous, she's always doing things for others without thinking of herself.
- 8 She's so polite, I wish she would say what she really thinks sometimes though.

Reading:

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

C:

- 1 in paragraph 3, Resorting to personal abuse will then only make matters worse
- 2 in paragraph 8, When you get in touch, don't go over old ground again
- 3 in paragraph 3, Saying always or never is likely to immediately make people defensive
- 4 in paragraph 6, Don't get stuck defending an unreasonable position just for the sake of not losing face
- 5 in paragraph 1, Setting children boundaries and standing up for yourself is sometimes necessary
- 6 in paragraph 2, Don't raise your voice
- 7 in paragraph 4, try to put off sensitive topics of conversation till later on in the day
- 8 in paragraph 5, When it comes down to it, differences in gender, generation, character or nationality may produce a different perspective to yours and one that is equally valid

pp.96-97

Speaking:

A:

your birth, naming ceremony, coming of age, learning to drive, leaving home, getting a job, buying or renting a flat / house, engagement, wedding, starting a family, retirement, your death / funeral

Vocabulary:

A:

- 1 **straightforward birth** = simple and not problematic birth
- 2 **went into labour** = the moment the baby starts coming out
- 3 **rushed to the maternity ward** = taken quickly to the department in hospital for births
- 4 **in labour** = the period of giving birth
- 5 **maternity leave** = time off work after the birth
- 6 **expecting another baby** = pregnant
- 7 **had her first scan** = non-invasive medical ultrasound to check what's inside the body
- 8 **it's due** = when the baby is expected

C:

Weddings = best man, bride, groom, town hall, reception, honeymoon

Funerals = mourners, cemetery, grave, coffin, condolences, ashes

D:

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 town hall | 3 condolences | 5 grave | 7 ashes |
| 2 mourners | 4 reception | 6 honeymoon | 8 bride |

Listening:

A:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 coming-of-age ceremony | 3 retirement |
| 2 getting married | 4 funeral |

B:

- 1 the second Monday of every January = Seijin No Hi, the Japanese Coming-of-Age Day, 20 = everyone who is 20 that year is invited to a special ceremony and is the age when you become a legal adult, many thousands of pounds = the cost of the traditional Japanese outfits the girls wear
- 2 three to seven days = how long a wedding can last in Morocco, dawn = the bride changes again and the couple disappear for a while
- 3 65 = retirement age for men in Chile, 60 = retirement age for women, 75% = their pension is 75% of their final year's salary
- 4 90 = grandmother died at the age of 90 last year, over 3000 = number of mourners at her funeral, five blossoms = they represent the things you want to happen in your life.

C:

1 **a** at a city hall, a stadium, or wherever their city decides to hold the ceremony

1 **b** The girls usually wear traditional Japanese outfits and guys wear either suits or hakamas, which are kind of like kimonos for guys, there are lengthy congratulations speeches from the mayor and other dignitaries, after which everyone goes out and meets old school friends and parties

2 **a** traditionally, Moroccan marriages were arranged, but nowadays people choose their own partners, parents still have the power of veto, though

2 **b** He is accompanied by his guests who are all singing and dancing and beating drums or honking their horns

3 **a** he found it not traumatic, but difficult and it took him quite a while to get used to having so much free time on his hands

3 **b** His wife and he both still have their health, which is the most important thing, and they have three grandchildren now as well, who they adore

4 **a** everyone was crying and wailing and lots of people wanted to touch his grandmother because she died such a good death. People felt that touching her could bring good luck

4 **b** marriage, having a son, being respected, having a grandson who loves you, and dying in your sleep after a long life

14 BANKS AND MONEY

pp.98-99

Vocabulary:

A:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 account | 5 currency |
| 2 cash | 6 money |
| 3 credit | 7 loan |
| 4 debt | 8 overdraft |

B:

cash-flow problems = companies that owe them money haven't paid, or the company itself hasn't paid the money it owes

offered credit = if your bank account is continually in good shape

collapsed currency = Iceland in 2008, Zimbabwe

good with money = save and spend within their limits

bad = always overspending

money laundering = why: criminals try to disguise the origins of the money they have gained through illegal activities. How = change the accounts to make it look like the money has come from somewhere else

borrowing from a loan shark = very high interest rates and they may threaten your family if you don't pay

Listening:

A:

Conversation 1 = 1 She wants to open a bank account, 2 she doesn't have proof of her current address nor proof of income, 3 she is given a three-month trial period on a current account, which costs £10 a month, if she decides to stay with the bank it will be refunded

Conversation 2 = 1 He wants to buy £500 worth of Venezuelan currency, 2 The bank is completely out of bolivars, 3 He buys US dollars instead

B:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 a identification | 2 a shouldn't |
| 1 b proof | 2 b out |
| 1 c fixed | 2 c side |
| 1 d trial | 2 d exchange |
| 1 e extortion | 2 e commission |

Grammar:

A:

Forms : 1 will be + past participle, 2 has been + past participle

Why : 1 & 2 The agent is unknown or not important, the process is important.

B:

- 1 is being updated
- 2 is sent
- 3 has repeatedly been exceeded
- 4 had already been transferred
- 5 was rejected
- 6 hasn't been signed
- 7 was forwarded
- 8 was sent
- 9 will be contacted, has been made

pp.100-101

Speaking:

A:

- 1 Be careful what you wish and think about is it going to make the situation better or worse
- 2 a big goal starts with small steps
- 3 you should keep exploring new things
- 4 even when all is lost, beauty is still important
- 5 without the right materials, no matter how good you are, you may not succeed
- 6 shows the importance of team work
- 7 learning is more important than money
- 8 Don't be greedy, one person can only use so much, so you shouldn't try and take more than you need
- 9 we should make good use of our time

Reading:

C:

- 1 sensed (paragraph 2)
- 2 descended (paragraph 3)
- 3 peering (paragraph 4)
- 4 chuckled (paragraph 6)
- 5 ushered (paragraph 7)
- 6 glistening (paragraph 7)
- 7 crammed (paragraph 8)
- 8 clinging (paragraph 8)

D:

poverty = they live in a tiny hut and survive by selling and chopping wood

greed = the husband wanted more,

dignity = when they lost everything his wife said they had each other and that was more important

The story expresses the value of being happy with what you have and not to be overcome with greed, the moral is be careful what you wish for. Jack and the beanstalk is a similar story.

Grammar:

B:

- 1 hadn't taken out (past regret)
- 2 didn't have to (current situation that can't be changed)
- 3 I'd stuck (past regret)
- 4 he'd been better (past regret)
- 5 could pay (current situation)
- 6 you'd said (past regret)
- 7 was (current situation)
- 8 I'd never started (past regret).

C:

- 1 the person took out a loan to pay for something, now they regret the decision
- 2 the person has to tell someone some bad news and Doesn't want to but would feel bad if they didn't
- 3 the person is in a new job that they don't like and now thinks it would have been better to stay in the old job
- 4 the person had not saved any money and spent most of it and now doesn't have enough to buy a house
- 5 the person wants to pay back what they owe, but Doesn't have enough money to do it now
- 6 the person embarrassed themselves by congratulating a friend on being pregnant when actually she wasn't
- 7 the person knows their friend is not happy with their job but doesn't know what to say to make it better
- 8 the person started redecorating their flat but the walls were in such a bad condition that they spent more time repairing them than just painting them

Vocabulary:**A:**

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 a earn (literal) | 1 b earned (metaphor) |
| 2 a waste (literal) | 2 b waste (metaphor) |
| 3 a bet (literal) | 3b bet (metaphor) |
| 4 a gamble (literal) | 4 b gambling (metaphor) |
| 5 a odds (literal) | 5 b odds (metaphor) |
| 6 a lottery (literal) | 6 b lottery (metaphor) |
| 7 a jackpot (literal) | 7 b jackpot (metaphor) |
| 8 a stakes (literal) | 8 b stake (metaphor) |

Listening:**D:**

- 1 that the money you give him will be the same money you get back
- 2 it downplays the odds against winning and emphasises the dream
- 3 giving money to opera and Olympic sportsmen is something the government or public companies should be doing
- 4 it's a dream to think you can get rich by choosing numbers
- 5 that people's dreams are selfish and not for the benefit of society
- 6 it can become an addiction and ruin your life

F/G:

Stacey's argument: Addictive behaviour can take many forms and if it wasn't gambling, it might well be drugs or shopping or work, banning lotteries won't reduce addictive behaviour. People don't spend money on the lottery instead of studying and working hard – it's on top of it, gambling in one form or another has featured in human society since time began because it's fun!

15 FOOD**Vocabulary:****B:**

Fruits / nuts = almond and pear cake, fruit cake
 fish / seafood = Spanish seafood stew, fish with herb sauce, ceviche fish stew
 vegetables / salads = ratatouille
 herbs / spices = Creole chicken stew

C:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 peaches | 6 courgettes |
| 2 trout | 7 almonds |
| 3 chickpeas | 8 parsley |
| 4 chocolate | 9 coconut |
| 5 grapefruit | 10 mixture |

Listening:**A:**

- 1 lemon grass, pumpkin, red lentils, a large onion, a couple of cloves of garlic and ginger, oil, a whole chilli pepper, coconut milk, chicken stock, parsley, pinch of salt
- 2 pumpkin and lentil soup, we know it's soup because it all gets blended at the end

B:

You get a large onion and a couple of cloves of garlic and ginger and you chop them all really finely – she sometimes uses a food processor. Then put some oil in a pan and heat it up and you just chuck the stuff in the oil with a couple of bits of lemon grass and she sometimes puts in a whole chilli just to spice things up a bit. Then you cook it quite quickly, but you have to keep stirring 'cos you don't want it to burn. Then you throw in the pumpkin cut up into cubes. You add lentils, roughly a cupful and a tin of coconut milk. And then add about litre or so of chicken stock and bring it to the boil and then once it's boiling, reduce the heat and leave it for fifteen minutes or so, till the pumpkin's soft. Take out the lemon grass and blend it till it's smooth. Sprinkle a bit of chopped parsley, but basil's nice as well and a pinch or two of salt.

Developing Conversations:

- 1 You bake it in the oven for roughly 20 minutes.
- 2 I generally sprinkle some herbs on top and about two teaspoons of crushed pistachios.
- 3 If you add a squeeze of orange, it gives it a kind of sweet finish, which is really nice.
- 4 The colour put me off at first. It was kind of greenish blue, but it tasted great.
- 5 It has an odd oily texture and a weird eggy smell.
- 6 You need a largish pan, because you add two litres or so of fish stock.
- 7 If it's a smallish chicken and isn't stuffed, then it should only take 40 minutes or so to roast.
- 8 It's like a potato, but it's rounder and it's got purpleish skin and the flesh is kind of orange.

Grammar:**A:**

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 and | 6 although | 11 provided |
| 2 when | 7 while | 12 if |
| 3 Then | 8 otherwise | 13 Then |
| 4 as | 9 Once | 14 for |
| 5 so | 10 until | 15 to |

pp.106-107**Reading:****D:**

1 fact: a story from the author's past

2 opinion: he'd created a scene

3 fact: a study found that 10% of fish and chip shops in Britain were selling haddock and pollack rather than cod

4 opinion: the Italians, it seems

5 fact: Italy has passed a law

6 fact: Italians are not the only ones trying to protect their culinary heritage from globalisation. The Thai government has developed a "Thai select" trademark, while the Japanese have done something similar

7 fact: the explosion of interest in Japanese food

8 opinion: stop this tide of foreign fusions?

Probably not

9 opinion: depending on who you believe, it originated in either China or Syria

10 opinion: it's simply annoying

E:

1 explosion	4 muttering	7 subtle
2 flared up	5 settle	8 tide
3 full-blown	6 issue	9 uphold

Vocabulary:**A:**

1 multi	4 out	7 dis	10 semi
2 ex	5 over	8 pre	11 pro
3 mis	6 non	9 re	12 super

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

a production	f allergies
b staple	g waste
c GM	h supplies
d poisoning	i hygiene
e advertising	j shortages

B:**Suggested answers**

a faces challenge	f Fear of
b urged not to	g now exceeds
c should replace	h in bid to
d following outbreak of	i prove to be
e call for ban on	j facing food shortages

Listening:**A:**

1 headline 9 = A man in Johannesburg has been arrested, accused of defrauding restaurants, he was found out when two waiters had a chance

conversation about him.

2 headline 3 = A leading scientist blames the food crisis in Africa on the rise of organic farming and criticised NGOs and the United Nations for backing traditional farming techniques.

3 headline 5 = A leading consumer protection group is calling for a ban on junk food advertising saying it causes obesity.

4 headline 7 = Researchers found that more than half the good food thrown out is bought and then simply left unused, each day 1.3 million unopened yoghurt pots, 5,500 whole chickens and 440,000 ready meals are simply discarded.

C:

1a he would habitually introduce a cockroach into his food, safe in the knowledge that high-end establishments would be so sensitive to the damage that any negative publicity could do that they would invariably waive any charge

1b he denies all charges and is pleading insanity

2a the rise of organic farming in developed countries as well as the widespread rejection of agricultural technology in general and of GM crops in particular

2b he thinks genetically modified crops could help Africa

mirror the substantial increases in crop production seen in India and China, an idea which will encounter fierce opposition across the European Union, where GM foods are still heavily restricted

3a It's a leading consumer protection group and they want to see a ban on junk food advertising between 6-9 pm and a ban on the use of celebrities, cartoon characters and free gifts to induce under-16s to eat fast food

3b they have prohibited commercial sponsorship of Children's programmes and have seen a subsequent drop in obesity rates

4a £10 billion a year

4b they are paying hard-earned money for food they're not eating and the cost of dealing with the waste this creates, there are also the climate change costs of growing, processing, packaging, transporting and refrigerating food

Grammar:

1 criticised, urged (to)	5 confessed (to)
2 announce	d 6 accused (of), deny
3 claims, calling for	7 reassure
4 warning, encouraging (to)	8 offered (to), insisted (on)

C:

1 to try	3 for making	5 not to waste
2 to stealing	4 of not doing	6 on ordering

16 BUSINESS

pp.110-111

Vocabulary:

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

C:

Suggested answers

- 1 *I'm phoning to chase up* an order I placed last month.
- 2 *I'm just phoning to remind you* that the meeting has been moved to tomorrow.
- 3 *I'm phoning to try to arrange* an appointment.
- 4 *I'm just phoning to pass on* my account details.
- 5 *I'm just phoning to check* the availability of an item.
- 6 *I'm just calling to let you know* that your order has arrived.
- 7 *I'm just calling to enquire* about any job vacancies.
- 8 *I'm just calling to confirm* that Mr. Jackson will be attending the meeting.
- 9 *I'm just calling to apologise for* the delay in sending out your order.
- 10 *I'm just calling to see* whether you received my email.

Listening:

A:

- 1 to arrange a good time for a video conference
- 2 to have the meeting next week
- 3 if he could wait until the week after that, she'll be visiting Spain for the trade fair so she could fit in a day with him then
- 4 they pencil in Tuesday the 24th anytime after 10, but they will confirm details by email

B:

Order no = EIA-290-3969

date placed = the 29th of August

client's name = Fabio Baldassari

e-mail address = baldassari underscore (_) f at (@) meccanica dot (.) com (baldassari_f@meccanica.com);

action = the agent has just put the order through and it'll be going out today by special delivery so it should be with him first thing tomorrow, at no extra charge.

Developing Conversations:

A:

conversation 1 = Would next week work for you? Oh, that'd be perfect, What day would work best for you? The Tuesday would be good for me

conversation 2 = Would you happen to have the order number there? Would you mind just emailing me confirmation of that?

B:

- 1 Would Friday be good for you at all?
- 2 Would you be able to make the 29th at all?
- 3 Would you happen to have the address there?
- 4 Would you mind just spelling the street name?
- 5 I was wondering if you would like to come with us?
- 6 Would it be possible for you to email me over the details?
- 7 Any day next week would suit me
- 8 If you don't mind, I'd rather not.

Grammar:

A:

- 1 I'll be taking / I'm going to be talking
- 2 I'll be working / I'm going to be working
- 3 We'll be taking on/ We're going to be taking on
- 4 I'll be talking / I'm going to be talking
- 5 We'll be opening / We're going to be opening
- 6 will be going out / is going to go out

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

pp.112-113

Vocabulary:

A:

- 1 set up
- 2 raised
- 3 loss
- 4 broke even
- 5 profit
- 6 ploughed
- 7 floated
- 8 competition
- 9 bid
- 10 turnover

Reading:

C:

push themselves to the limit
set high standards
have a wide circle of friends
maintain relationships
be on the look-out for new ideas
accept responsibility for your actions
stay one step ahead of the crowd
maintain your cool
act on impulse
seize an opportunity

D:

Poprad = a Slovakian town, home to AquaCity

underground lake = by exploiting the geothermal properties of the lake the resort is able to provide renewable energy for the whole area

Prague = Telensky was born there in 1948

school = his teachers told him he would only ever be good for blue-collar work

evening classes = he tried to better himself by taking classes in maths, Russian, physics and biology

England = he moved there in 1969

menial jobs = doing this he improved his linguistic skills and saved enough money to buy a delicatessen

delicatessen = he built the business up and eventually sold it for £200,000

property = he ploughed the profit into this and built up a substantial portfolio

secretarial training institute = took a part-time job and climbed the corporate ladder and became UK sales manager

pp.114-115**Listening:****B:**

1 *Fikr wa Talsh* = Dream and achieve and is loosely based on business programmes such as Dragon's Den.

2 It is not only about education and development but also entertainment, TV has greater significance there because of the economic situation and the complex and changing nature of the society.

3 There are just two cash prizes and the proposed businesses also directly reflect the rather different needs of the Afghan economy.

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

E:

(Note: extra examples in brackets)

1 greater significance (enormous success)

2 raise money (pitching ideas)

3 directly reflect (heavily depends)

4 overwhelmingly positive (hugely popular)

5 fuel costs (cash prizes)

6 a lack of skills (the kind of background)

7 set up a dairy

8 under scrutiny (all around the world)

Grammar:**A:**

1 The device allows you to share files without you having to rely on a computer.

2 If the loan is approved, it will enable us to / allow us to / let us buy more stock and take advantage of the interest we've generated.

3 The negative feedback that we got forced us to / made us look at the design again.

4 This deal means I'll finally be able to give up my day job and focus entirely on the business.

5 We have been able to keep ahead of our competitors over the last few years by developing new products.

6 We were forced to cut costs to allow us to compete.

7 Thanks to all the effort everyone put in, in the end we will be able to fulfil all our orders before Christmas. Well done!

8 If we'd done more market research before launching the first model, we would not have been forced to redesign it so soon.

Vocabulary:**A:**

- 1 market
- 2 stock
- 3 order
- 4 sales
- 5 product
- 6 area
- 7 business
- 8 company

C:

chase up an order = *Vocabulary* Reasons for phoning, p.110

set up our own company = *Vocabulary* Building a business on page 112

for the following area = *Reading* text on page 113 paragraph 1

built up the business = *Reading* text on page 113 paragraph 3, Market research, fulfil all our orders,

developing new products = *Grammar* exercise A on page 115.

04 REVIEW

pp.116-119

Vocabulary:

- 1 **drop out** = you stop going to school or university before the end of the course; **kick out** = you are forced to leave somewhere because your behavior was bad.
- 2 Someone might give you a **bribe** if they want you to do something which is illegal.
- 3 If a child is **affectionate** they might hug you, kiss you or say they love you a lot.
- 4 You get **ashes** when someone has been cremated, you might scatter them in a favourite place or keep them in a special place.
- 5 You would find a **ward** in a hospital, e.g. a maternity ward, a psychiatric ward, a geriatric ward.
- 6 If you go into **overdraft**, you spend more money than is in your bank account.
- 7 Drug dealers might **launder** money to hide the fact that the money was made illegally or to avoid paying taxes.
- 8 **The odds** are low.
- 9 People can be **driven** by ambition, greed, desire, etc.
- 10 You **remove** the peel, skin or bones before eating.
- 11 You would **make a scene** or a **fuss** if you get angry or upset in a public place and attract attention to yourself or the situation.
- 12 An investigation, fight or scandal can be **full-blown**.
- 13 You might **stockpile** food because there is a shortage.
- 14 You would **chase up** a payment if your cash-flow was bad, or it was overdue.
- 15 **Turnover** = the value of goods or services a company has sold; **profit** = the amount of money a company makes after the costs have been subtracted from the turnover.

Pronunciation:

A:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 same | 10 same |
| 2 different | 11 same |
| 3 same | 12 same |
| 4 same | 13 different |
| 5 same | 14 same |
| 6 same | 15 same |
| 7 different | 16 same |
| 8 same | 17 different |
| 9 different | 18 same |

Listening:

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

Grammar:

A:

- 1 ...is still being serviced.
- 2...is going to be built
- 3 ...wish he wouldn' t / didn't smoke ...
- 4 ...urged us to go.
- 5 ...I hadn't got married ...
- 6 ...confessed to having taken the ...
- 7 ...enabled us to expand
- 8 Despite having followed / following the recipe carefully...
- 9 During dinner they had...
- 10 ...having to work...

B:

- 1 correct
- 2 wish I spoke English...
- 3 ...turnover providing there's...
- 4 ...it hadn't been signed
- 5 ...Grace reminded me...
- 6 My salary is paid...
- 7 ...made me eat my...
- 8 correct

Prepositions:

- 1 against
- 2 with
- 3 on
- 4 for
- 5 on
- 6 with
- 7 in
- 8 of
- 9 to
- 10 on

Forming Words:

- 1 lengthy
- 2 defensive
- 3 publicity
- 4 negotiations
- 5 strengthen
- 6 authorise
- 7 addictive
- 8 corruption
- 9 disruption
- 10 irrational

Phrasal Verbs:

- 1 flicked through
- 2 knocked out
- 3 fell out
- 4 write off
- 5 move on
- 6 put off
- 7 taken over
- 8 pass on

Collocations:

- 1 company
- 2 ground
- 3 cash
- 4 grave
- 5 boundary
- 6 voice
- 7 transaction
- 8 leave

Language Patterns:

- 1 With
- 2 until / till
- 3 does
- 4 well
- 5 the
- 6 being
- 7 regular
- 8 throughout

Vocabulary:

- 1 profit
- 2 gap
- 3 rejected
- 4 mortgage
- 5 launch
- 6 aimed
- 7 turnover
- 8 stake

WRITING LESSONS

01 GIVING ADVICE

pp. 120-121

Writing:

B:

Paragraph 1 As far as places to see are concerned,...

Paragraph 2 If you want to escape the crowds, ...

Paragraph 3 While you're here, ...

Paragraph 4 Apart from the festival, ...

Paragraph 5 In terms of eating out, ...

Paragraph 6 Anyway, if there is anything else...

Key Words for Writing:

A:

1 Otherwise

2 apart from that

3 Other than

4 Otherwise

5 both correct: Apart from / Other than

6 otherwise

7 Other than that

02 LETTERS OF COMPLAINT

pp. 122-123

Writing:

B:

1 Regarding

6 matters

2 fact

7 did

3 as

8 further

4 to

9 regarding

5 was

10 charge

C:

Suggested Answers

I am writing to complain, it was not exactly as advertised, According to, I rang to complain, The main advert is misleading, To make matters worse, As compensation for, I feel I should

Key Words for Writing:

A:

1 according to the forecast

2 According to the opposition

3 According to the flyer

4 According to your brochure

5 according to my brother

6 According to consumer laws

Grammar:

A:

1 I was informed that delivery would take two weeks

2 I was told that I should have looked more carefully and was then directed to the details on the website.

3 I was told I would still have to write if I wanted to take the matter further.

B:

2 was promised a

3 was stated on

4 was told to

5 was only offered

6 was asked to arrive

7 was advertised as

03 A LEAFLET / POSTER

pp. 124-125

Writing:

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

Vocabulary:

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

Key Words for Writing:

A:

1 whenever

5 Whoever

2 However

6 however

3 whatever

7 Whatever

4 Wherever

8 Whoever, whatever

Grammar:

A:

Are you feeling out of shape?

You can always rest and you can always chat.

I've gone to lunch, I'll be back at 2pm.

B:

1 Planning to work abroad? This is your chance.

2 Worried about speaking in public? Get nervous in front of an audience or forget your words? Our course could help.

3 Never been to a gym before? We'll show you how the gym machines work and give you support while you're training.

4 Having a great time, wish you were here. Hope everything is fine with you. Karen.

5 Sara can't come this evening, but she'll be at the meeting tomorrow.

6 Had to go out, be back 8. Dinner in the oven. Love you.

04 STORIES

pp. 126-127

Vocabulary:

A:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 an earthquake | 4 a tsunami |
| 2 a flood | 5 a volcano erupting |
| 3 a forest fire | 6 a tornado |

Writing:

A:

- 1 On the island of Java, near Mount Semeru.
- 2 They were climbing the volcano when there was a minor earthquake and then the volcano erupted.
- 3 He felt scared / it was scary
- 4 They were relaxed about everything, They've seen it all before.

B:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 breeze | 5 slopes |
| 2 journey | 6 minor |
| 3 delayed | 7 blocked |
| 4 active | 8 cleared |

Key Words for Writing:

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

05 PERSONAL STATEMENTS

pp. 128-29

Writing:

A:

Other areas he could include = future plans, extra skills relevant to the course, e.g. computer skills, language ability.
The best order = 1 reasons for doing the course,
2 education and qualifications, 3 extra skills,
4 experience, 5 personal qualities, 6 future plans.

B:

- 1 competitive edge
- 2 invaluable insight
- 3 solid grounding
- 4 transferable skills
- 5 valuable contribution
- 6 active interest

Vocabulary:

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

B: 6 j 7 f 8 g 9 i 10 h

Key Words for Writing:

A:

- 1 In addition
- 2 both correct
- 3 both correct 4 What's more
- 5 both correct, also
- 6 In addition to this, also

06 REPORTS

pp. 130-131

Writing:

B:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 minority | 5 mentioned | 9 rated |
| 2 respondents | 6 favourably | 10 factor |
| 3 majority | 7 vast | 11 widely |
| 4 Examples | 8 interviewed | 12 long |

Grammar:

A:

- 1 If the government is to win the next election, they need to / must change their policies now.
- 2 We need to / must / have to improve our marketing, if we are to boost sales.
- 3 If we are to reduce crime, we need to / must / have to increase the number of police.
- 4 The company needs to reduce its debts if it doesn't want to go bankrupt.
- 5 The council needs to build more cycle lanes if it wants to encourage more people to cycle to work.
- 6 If we are to discourage waste, the government must / has to introduce a tax on the amount of rubbish people throw away.

Key Words for Writing:

A:

- 1 However
- 2 while, even though, despite
- 3 while, even though
- 4 despite
- 5 while, even though = after the first clause, *despite* = before, *however* = after

B:

- 1 While / Even though
- 2 even though
- 3 However / Despite this
- 4 despite

07 ARGUING YOUR CASE

pp. 132--133

Grammar:

A:

- 1 Zoos protect endangered animals.
- 2 correct
- 3 I saw a TV programme the other day about the zoo in Singapore and it sounds like *an amazing place*.
- 4 The zoo in my town is home to *a very rare kind of* panda. That's the main attraction.
- 5 The fact that fewer and fewer people are visiting zoos these days does pose *a big problem*.
- 6 *Without funding*, what will happen to all the animals housed in such institutions?
- 7 correct

Writing:

A:

The writer agrees with the idea of zoos (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 & 4 all make a strong case for zoos, especially in helping endangered species).

B:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 a | 6 nothing |
| 2 nothing | 7 the |
| 3 an | 8 the / a |
| 4 the | 9 the |
| 5 nothing | 10 the |

Key Words for Writing:

A:

- 1 *They are seen as* being a kind of prison for animals...
- 2 *should supposedly be* left in the wild to roa...
- 3 *It is also believed that* zoos somehow legitimize...

B:

- 1 sometimes
- 2 supposedly
- 3 believed
- 4 claimed
- 5 seen
- 6 common

08 FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMAILS

pp. 134-135

Writing:

A:

- 1 It is formal writing and she doesn't know the person she is writing to
- 2 Mandarin Chinese
- 3 She has studied it before, but only at beginner level
- 4 What expectations does she have of the course? – She'd be looking to review much of she previously studied.
- 5 what courses they are offering between January and June next year; the prices; what kind of excursions and cultural activities the centre offers; is it possible to invite friends along on the excursions; if they can forward any information about accommodation in the Manchester area
- 6 formal ending, she doesn't know the person

Vocabulary:

A:

- enquire = ask
currently = at the moment
would be looking to = want to
previously = before
I would be most grateful = it'd be great
Furthermore = on top of that
excursions = trips
I wonder if it would be possible for you to forward me =
can you send me
look forward to hearing = hope to hear

B:

- 1 Thank you, matter
- 2 We are looking to, vacancies
- 3 We regret, to inform
- 4 Should you require, further
- 5 trust, prove, an inconvenience
- 6 I wonder if it would be possible for you, most recent
- 7 In the event of any delay, contact you, as soon as possible
- 8 dissatisfied, purchase, we would, provide
- 9 believe, a number, rectified
- 10 appreciate, ascertain, receive

C:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 I hope | 7 pain |
| 2 trips | 8 chance |
| 3 send | 9 let |
| 4 asked | 10 find |
| 5 top | 11 sort |
| 6 great | 12 cheers |

Grammar Reference

01 ART AND ENTERTAINMENT

pp. 136-137

Talking about habits

Exercise 1

- 1 correct
- 2 I usually go and see films...
- 3 correct
- 4 I don't see her as much as I used to, because ...
- 5 He's always disappearing ...
- 6 I didn't used to do ...
- 7 I don't tend to eat out...now and again
- 8 When I lived in New York, I used to go running ...

Exercise 2

- 1 As a rule I only listen to classical music.
- 2 I don't like them as much as I used to.
- 3 He doesn't tend to do much exercise.
- 4 We used to fight all the time when we were kids.
- 5 I'll go to the theatre once in a while, but I don't go every week or anything.
- 6 They're always watching TV in their house.
- 7 He was really fit. He would cycle 50km every day.
- 8 I hardly ever eat any foreign food.

Adjectives and adverbs

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 frequent | 5 Funnily |
| 2 occasionally | 6 catchy |
| 3 hard | 7 recent, disturbingly |
| 4 later | 8 Interestingly, beautifully |

Exercise 2

- 1 I never download films from the Internet.
- 2 I've hardly seen him all day.
- 3 He reacted fairly badly to the news.
- 4 I'm going fishing later in the week.
- 5 To be honest, I haven't even picked up a book lately.
- 6 The car was completely destroyed, but amazingly he escaped without a scratch.
- 7 The special effects are amazing – just incredibly realistic.
- 8 They got married in 2005, but sadly he died soon after.

Exercise 3

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

02 SIGHTSEEING

pp. 138-139

Non-defining relative clauses

Exercise 1

- 1 who
- 2 where
- 3 every single one of which
- 4 by which time
- 5 some of which
- 6 during which time
- 7 which
- 8 at which point
- 9 none of which

Exercise 2

- 1 We saw Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge and the London eye, which were all amazing.
- 2 There were loads of recommendations on the web, most of which were really helpful.
- 3 We stayed out dancing until two in the morning, by which time I was completely exhausted.
- 4 We spent a week in Bolivia, during which time the election was on.
- 5 We spent two days in Bergen, where my girlfriend has family, and then drove down to Stavenger.
- 6 Chen's grandfather, who is 97, still lives at home with the rest of his family.

The future

Exercise 1

- 1 A: Shall we get a coffee?
B: Good idea. You sit here and I'll go and get them.
- 2 A: I'm meeting Mary later. Do you want to come?
B: No, I've got an exam tomorrow. I'm going to do some revision.
- 3 A: I've got to go I'm late for class. It starts in ten minutes.
B: OK Hey, where is it? I'll give you a lift.
- 4 A: That was my dad. He's locked himself out of the house. He wants me to go and let him in. Sorry, we'll have to chat another time.
B: I'll walk with you. I've got to go that way anyway.
- 5 A: We're going to Gardaland tomorrow.
B: But what will you do if the weather's bad? The forecast said it might rain.
A: I don't know. I haven't asked the others yet. We are probably still going to go. I think there are quite a few rides that are covered over.
B: I'm sure you're bound to enjoy yourselves anyway.

03 THINGS YOU NEED

p. 140

if, so and to for describing purpose

Exercise 1

1 so	4 if	7 so
2 to	5 to	8 so
3 if	6 if	9 to

Exercise 2

- 1 We need some matches or something to light the stove.
- 2 Maybe you should wrap some tape round where there's a crack so it doesn't leak.
- 3 You'll need wire cutters if you want to cut that – not scissors.
- 4 Have you got something I can stand on so I can change this light bulb?
- 5 Can't you just use some string to tie it together and make a handle to carry it?

Indirect questions

Exercise 1

1 think	5 happen
2 idea	6 who
3 sure	7 what
4 idea	8 if / whether

Exercise 2

- 1 wonder if
- 2 I could have a
- 3 if they open on
- 4 correct
- 5 do you know when they stopped selling
- 6 correct
- 7 toilets are on
- 8 where the best restaurant is.

04 SOCIETY

p. 141

So / Such

Exercise 1

- A: 1 so 2 such 3 so 4 so 5 such 6 So 7 such 8 so
B: 1 f 2 h 3 d 4 a 5 g 6 e 7 b 8 c

Exercise 2

- 1 much
- 2 few
- 3 many
- 4 many
- 5 little

The..., The... + Comparatives

Exercise 1

1 fatter	5 greater
2 less	6 faster
3 stronger	7 stronger
4 fewer	8 more

05 SPORTS AND INTERESTS

pp. 142-143

Should(n't) have, could(n't) have, would(n't) have

Exercise 1

- 1 should've
- 2 shouldn't have
- 3 should've, wouldn't have
- 4 underestimated, should've
- 5 should've, he might not have
- 6 might've been, could've

Exercise 2

- 1 would've got
- 2 would've like
- 3 wouldn't have minded
- 4 wouldn't have invited
- 5 could've broken
- 6 could've hurt
- 7 could've had
- 8 could've done

Present perfect continuous/present perfect simple

Exercise 1

- 1 for
- 2 all
- 3 since
- 4 never
- 5 yet
- 6 already
- 7 always, since

Exercise 2

- 1 A: Have you managed,
B: I've been calling,
- 2 A: Have you seen,
B: I've been meaning, I just haven't had,
- 3 A: has Wayne decided,
B: he's been thinking, He's been looking for, has found,
- 4 A: she's only played,
B: She's always been

06 ACCOMMODATION

p. 144

Modifiers

Exercise

- 1 This coffee is not very strong,
- 2 It was absolutely boiling in the tent,
- 3 There was hardly anyone on the beach,
- 4 Personally, I thought it was a bit too loud.
- 5 It was quite expensive,
- 6 It wasn't particularly warm / hot at night,
- 7 I don't know the area very well

Have / get something done

Exercise

- 1 I'm thinking of getting it straightened
- 2 You should get that photo framed
- 3 I'm going to have the tooth taken out
- 4 they had all their money and passports stolen
- 5 we should have had it checked

07 NATURE

p. 145

Narrative tenses

Exercise

- 1 couldn't get to sleep,
- 2 I had forgotten,
- 3 I got caught,
- 4 It had got so dark,
- 5 the snow had melted,
- 6 I got back,
- 7 came down,
- 8 the campsite still hadn't dried out

Participle clauses

Exercise

- 1 caused
- 2 affected
- 3 imported
- 4 taking, doing
- 5 damaged
- 6 funded
- 7 freed
- 8 leading, opposing

08 LAW AND ORDER

pp. 146-147

Present and past infinitives

Exercise 1

- 1 can't be
- 2 must be
- 3 can't be
- 4 must be
- 5 must be
- 6 can't be
- 7 can't have looked
- 8 must have taken
- 9 must have hurt
- 10 can't have been
- 11 can't have done
- 12 must have escaped

Exercise 2

- 1 B: You must have been,
A: I might, B: You should,
2 A: He can't be,
B: He might be,
3 B: she should've done,
A: It can't have been,
4 A: I might have done,
B: We should go, I should have reminded

Nouns and prepositions

Exercise 1

- 1 involvement in
- 2 addiction to
- 3 ban on
- 4 access to
- 5 damage to
- 6 anger at
- 7 recipe for
- 8 decrease over the last few years in
- 9 awareness of

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 a in | 1 b for |
| 2 a to | 2 b of |
| 3 a against | 3 b of |
| 4 a with | 4 b about |
| 5 a with, about | 5 b among, towards |

09 CAREERS AND STUDYING

p. 148

Conditionals with present tenses

Exercise 1

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

Conditionals with past tenses

Exercise 1

1 been	5 would	9 had
2 not	6 Would	10 be
3 went	7 have	11 hadn't
4 stayed	8 would	

10 SOCIALISING

p. 149

Future perfect

Exercise 1

1 I'm going
2 I'll have lived
3 ease off
4 will probably have started
5 I'm helping, we should've finished
6 you will've spent
7 won't have
8 should've

Question tags

Exercise 1

1 A: You'd like a coffee, wouldn't you?
2 A: You knew him quite well, didn't you?
3 correct
4 A: You weren't at the last class, were you?
5 correct
6 A: You haven't heard of Shakira, have you? / You've heard of Shakira, haven't you?

Exercise 2

1 haven't you?
2 isn't it?
3 don't you?
4 aren't we?
5 should he?
6 can they?

11 TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

p. 150

Uncountable nouns

Exercise 1

1 a coffee	5 an understanding
2 understanding	6 dinner
3 a really lovely dinner	7 coffee
4 a very happy marriage	8 Marriage

Exercise 2

1 My **hair** is getting really long. I need a haircut
2 There **is a lot** of accommodation in the town
3 correct
4 There weren't that many **people** in class today
5 The news this week **is** so depressing
6 Sorry, I'm late. I had some **trouble** with my car
7 The tourist board gave me some really useful **advice**
8 correct

Emphatic structures

Exercise 1

1 it + when	6 what + number
2 the thing + way	7 it + finding
3 it + sitting	8 what + amount/lack
4 the thing + amount	9 what + fact
5 what + going	

12 HEALTH AND MEDICINE

p. 151

Supposed to be -ing and should

Exercise 1

1 should	5 supposed to be having
2 going	6 shouldn't have
3 shouldn't	7 I doubt anyone will be
4 is probably going to	8 supposed to be playing

Determiners

Exercise 1

1 I didn't like **either** of the two treatments, personally
2 They said they had **no** record of my appointment
3 Half **of** the class have **the** fl u and most of the other students soon will have
4 Each **of** the three operations lasted about fi ve hours
5 So many **people** make themselves ill through stress
6 **Neither** of my brothers **ever** go for check-ups
7 Every **doctor** I saw failed to diagnose me properly
8 The **whole** hospital was absolutely spotless
9 It's just good to know what all the options **are**
10 They just haven't invested **enough money**

13 LIFE EVENTS

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Be always / constantly + -ing / i wish + would

Exercise 1

- 1 I wish he **would** tidy up sometimes. He's so messy!
- 2 He's so stubborn. **He never admits** he's wrong!
- 3 He's so manipulative. **He's** always trying to make me feel guilty.
- 4 correct
- 5 I wish he **were / was** more assertive and that he'd defend himself a bit more.
- 6 She's so cheerful. **She's always** smiling and laughing.
- 7 correct
- 8 I really wish **she wouldn't** go on about her boyfriend all the time. It just gets very boring.

Exercise 2

- 1 He constantly interrupts her when she's talking.
- 2 I wish she would turn her music down while I'm studying.
- 3 I wish he wouldn't speak to me as if I were a child.
- 4 I really wish he weren't so mean and that he wouldn't buy the cheapest thing all the time.
- 5 They are always joking and messing around.

Past perfect simple and continuous

Exercise 1

- 1 had won
- 2 had been stealing
- 3 had forgotten
- 4 had been suffering, hadn't told
- 5 had missed, had been going
- 6 had been managing, had refused

14 BANKS AND MONEY

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Passives

Exercise 1

- 1 1 had been cloned 2 go through, 3 was asked, 4 had been blocked
- 2 1 had run up, 2 went, 3 were made, 4 was repossessed, 5 was left
- 3 1 being involved, 2 had transferred, 3 was arrested, 4 be sentenced, 5 denies / has denied

Wish

Exercise 1

- 1 didn't have to
- 2 had thought
- 3 would cut
- 4 had booked
- 5 could've come

15 FOOD

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Linking ideas

and, after, once, until, then, afterwards

Exercise

- 1 as, once
- 2 despite, then
- 3 in case, so
- 4 for, otherwise
- 5 provided / if, until

Reporting verbs

Exercise

- 1 correct
- 2 My grandmother always insists **on** making her...
- 3 ...and my dad demanded **he put**...
- 4 ...suggested **that I** start keeping...
- 5 ...the waiter informed **us / told us** that...
- 6 ...he just totally **refuses to** eat anything...
- 7 ...the waiter offered **to give** us...
- 8 correct

16 BUSINESS

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Future continuous

Exercise

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

Expressing necessity and ability

Exercise

- 1 has enabled us to step up
- 2 lets you monitor
- 3 we won't be able to
- 4 were forced to
- 5 hadn't made me tell