

OUTCOMES UPPER INTERMEDIATE

Student's Book Answer Key

Unit 1

Opener (page 7)

A Question of Taste (pages 8-9)

- 1**
- 1 Do you go out much?
 - 2 Do you listen to music much?
 - 3 Do you go to the theatre much?
 - 4 Do you go swimming much?
 - 5 Do you watch TV much?
 - 6 Do you do sport / exercise much?
 - 7 Do you go to the cinema much?
 - 8 Do you play computer games / play games online / go online much?
- 2**
- 1 I don't **tend to** during the week, though.
 - 2 Yeah **all the time!** My headphones are glued to my ears.
 - 3 Not as much **as I'd like to**, because I really love it.
 - 4 **Very rarely**, to be honest. I guess I might in the summer.
 - 5 I don't pay much attention to it most of the time.
I will watch a big game, if there's one on.
 - 6 Yeah, I guess so. I usually play football on a Wednesday and I go running **now and again**.
 - 7 No, **not as a rule**. I tend to watch films on demand through my TV at home.
 - 8 Not as much as I **used to**. I was addicted to this online game, until my parents banned me. I'd sometimes play for five hours a day!
- 3**
- 1 using *used to* or *would* (sentence 8)
 - 2 *tend to* (sentence 1 and 7)
 - 3 the present simple (*play* and *go* in sentence 6) or *will* + infinitive (*will watch* in sentence 5)
 - 4 always: *all the time* (sentence 2) normally: *most of the time* (sentence 5), *usually* (sentence 6), *tend to* (sentence 7) not normally: *don't tend to* (sentence

1), *not as much as I'd like to* (sentence 3), *not as a rule* (sentence 7), *not as much as I used to* (sentence 8) sometimes: *now and again* (sentence 6) almost never: *very rarely* (sentence 4)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 hardly ever go to the
- 2 to fight all the time
- 3 don't tend to read on
- 4 again I will go
- 5 be fitter because he would
- 6 as much as I used

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I ~~used to~~ **usually / tend to** go and see films when they come out at the cinema because I prefer to see them on the big screen.
 - 2 I ~~am~~ tend to stay in on Friday nights, as I'm generally too tired to do anything much.
 - 3 I don't see her as much ~~how as~~ **as** I used to, because we're both so busy.
 - 4 My parents never used to go out late at night because we ~~would~~ **lived** in quite a rough area.
 - 5 I **used to make** my own comics and films when I was younger.
 - 6 By and large I don't ~~use~~ **tend to** watch TV much.
There are too many ads, which annoys me.
- 6**
- 1 dull (Point out the phrase *it does nothing for me* = I get no feelings from it. Explain *dull* means basically the same as boring.)
 - 2 catchy (Explain that a *catchy* song is one that sticks in your mind – even if you don't really like it. Ask the class to suggest any songs they think are *catchy*, and ask if this is in a good or a bad way!)
 - 3 hilarious (= very very funny. Point out it's an extreme adjective, so we say *absolutely* or *really hilarious* but NOT very hilarious. Ask for any films or anyone on TV they think is *hilarious*.)

- 4 commercial (= made just to make money, not out of any artistic ambitions. It's often negative.)
- 5 weird (= very strange. Ask what else could be *weird*, e.g. people, things that happen, weather.)
- 6 over the top (Ask what the problem is if a film is *over the top*, or *OTT* as we often say, e.g. there's too much crazy and unbelievable action or the plot is just utterly ridiculous and unbelievable.)
- 7 gripping (Ask how you feel when you watch a *gripping* film – you're gripped, and on the edge of your seat the whole way through.)
- 8 disturbing (A film or book you find *disturbing* might give you nightmares or make you feel anxious and uncomfortable. Ask what kind of things you might find disturbing, e.g. horror movies or documentaries about awful things.)
- 9 uplifting (Point out that *uplifting* films *lift* your mood, they make you feel positive and happy. Ask what the opposite is – *disturbing* / *upsetting* / *heavy* / *harrowing* – all possible answers.)
- 10 awful (= really, really bad. Again, point out it's ungradable / extreme, so we say *absolutely* / *really awful*, NOT very. Ask what else could be described as *awful*, e.g. weather, places, experiences, people, results, etc.)
- 7 1 It does nothing for me. It's quite **boring**, quite **dull**.
- 2 It's one of those tunes that's **very** easy to remember – **very** **catchy**.
- 3 It's hilarious – just **really**, **really** funny.
- 4 It didn't do much for me. It's typical big-budget Hollywood – **very** **commercial**.
- 5 I can't explain it. It's **really** **strange** – **really** **weird**.
- 6 It's just too much for my liking – really over-the- **top**.
- 7 You can't stop reading. It's **so** exciting, **so** **gripping**!
- 8 It's good, but it's quite upsetting – quite **disturbing**.

- 9 It's a **really** **inspiring** story, **really** **uplifting**.
- 10 Don't go and see it! It's **dreadful**, **absolutely** **awful**.

10 3

- 11 1 A no, B yes
- 2 A drama, B action films
- 3 They both started watching a Korean film, *Old Boy*.
- 4 A thought it was too weird and over the top and stopped watching it. B enjoyed it and has seen it lots of times.

- 13 1 A: I'm **really** into **60s** music. The **Beatles**, The **Stones**, stuff like that.
B: Yeah?, It's not really my kind of **thing**. It's more the kind of stuff my **dad** listens to.
- 2 A: Do you like Tarantino? I **love** his films.
B: He's all right, I **guess**, but I'm not that **keen** on his films. They're a bit over-the- **top** for my liking.
- 3 A: Have you ever read any **Paulo** **Coelho**? His books are fantastic.
B: I've read **one**. It was OK, I guess, but it didn't really do **that** much **for** me, to be **honest**.

In The Picture (pages 10-11)

- 3 Possible answers
Although open to interpretation, *subtle*, *dramatic*, *atmospheric*, *realistic* and *ambiguous* are perhaps the most appropriate adjectives.
- 5 1 well 3 impression, look 5 must, like
2 as if 4 obviously 6 seems
- 7 The guide uses the words **conventional**, **realistic**, **open to interpretation**, **bold**, **subtle**.
- 8 1 Leiden (in Holland)
2 Yes (*widely admired and reasonably successful*)
3 The paintings were intended to be hung together, suggesting that the letter in

the first painting was intended for the woman in the second.

- 4 At first the paintings seem calm, but there are various signs of passion and chaos beneath the surface.
 - 5 They show that he is well travelled and quite wealthy.
 - 6 They have hidden meanings. The landscape shows the man is a man of the world, while the stormy sea is a symbol of the difficult nature of love.
- 9 1 before nouns; after the verbs be, look, etc.
2 -ly, adjectives

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Initially, traditional
 - 2 calm, obviously, hard
 - 3 shortly
 - 4 widely, reasonably
 - 5 Unfortunately
 - 6 apparent
 - 7 frequent
- 10 1 Famously, severe
2 severely, unfortunately
3 lovely, Amazingly
4 Obviously, weird, hopefully
5 Initially, gradually, experimental
6 heated, amazing, frankly
- 11 1 **F**amously, van Gogh sliced his ear off.
2 **U**nfortunately, it couldn't be restored.
3 **I**ncredibly, he was only nine.
4 **O**bviously, some people will just think it's weird.
5 **H**opefully, some will like it.
6 **I**nitially, Picasso's work was quite realistic.
7 **F**rankly, they were stolen.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

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

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- a I **n**ever download films from the Internet.
- b I've **h**ardly seen him all day.

- c He reacted **f**airly badly to the news.
- d I'm going fishing **l**ater in the week.
- e To be honest, I haven't even picked up a book **l**ately.
- f The car was completely destroyed, but **a**mazingly he escaped without a scratch.
- g The special effects are amazing – just **i**ncredibly realistic.
- h They got married in 2005, but **s**adly, he died **s**oon after.

Exercise 4, Grammar reference

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

Telling Tales (pages 12-13)

- 2 1 '... because ... nearly all stories are based around just seven basic plots and in each plot we see the same character types and the same typical events over and over again.'
 - 2 Booker doesn't think it's a problem. He argues that 'we don't bore of these plots because they fulfil a deep psychological need for love and moral order.' He says that 'where stories don't follow these plots, we may find them unsatisfying or they may reveal issues in the author and society that produced them.'
 - 3 Students' own answers (see culture notes).
- 5 Exercise 3
Comedy: 2, 5 (e.g. Beauty and the Beast; Twelfth Night; Cyrano de Bergerac; You've Got Mail)
Voyage and Return: 4, 7 (e.g. Gulliver's Travels; Alice in Wonderland; Big; 17 Again)
Rags to Riches: 3, 6 (e.g. Cinderella; Aladdin; The Pursuit of Happyness; The Blind Side)
Tragedy: 1, 8 (e.g. Macbeth; Carmen; Breaking Bad, Black Swan)
- 7 Rebirth

Unit 2

Opener (page 15)

About Town (pages 16-17)

1 Possible answers

- 1 large, expensive, often detached houses; good quality roads and street lights, trees and large gardens, high walls and security, big fences; guard dogs; expensive cars; high-end designer boutiques; posh restaurants and cafés
- 2 large, expensive, often old buildings such as palaces and mansions; public buildings such as town halls, 5-star hotels, libraries, cathedrals, etc. which are big and impressive and old and dominate their surroundings
- 3 perhaps knock it down, repaint, renovate or redecorate it, cover it up
- 4 many city centres or financial districts, e.g. New York or Chicago
- 5 They might protect it because it is of interest to locals and tourists and may be under threat from developers; they might also renovate it and maybe charge people to enter it, in order to generate funds for its future care.
- 6 an affluent area
- 7 houses where people live; lots of families and not too much nightlife; maybe some good schools, nurseries, a few local shops and restaurants
- 8 No, because it is unattractive and may have a lot of crime and social problems; they might get mugged or robbed in the street; they might have something stolen or get into some other kind of trouble.
- 9 They might knock it down or improve it by renovating and investing money in it.
- 10 an ordinary, dull, boring building
- 11 It is a fashionable area so it may have very new, modern bars, cafés and clothes boutiques, as well as lots of art galleries, second-hand or vintage shops, music venues, foreign restaurants, pop-up spaces, street art and street markets. The people there are often young and fashionable (artists,

musicians, students, designers, people from the fashion, film or music industry).

- 12 It is improving and becoming more fashionable and, probably, more expensive to live in and buy houses in; crime starts to drop, and new shops and bars and clubs, etc. open up.

2 Possible answers

affluent, stunning, trendy

- 3 1 knocked down 5 soared
2 renovated 6 houses
3 steer clear 7 based
4 date back 8 dominates

6 New Belgrade

Lots of high-rise blocks / an up-and-coming area / lots of new businesses are based there
Big concerts / sports events held there.
One of the biggest entertainment venues in Europe; where they held the Eurovision Song Contest.

the Arena

It's new / it only opened a few years ago / it looks very impressive / it's lit up at night

Manakova Kuca

'Manak's House' ethnological museum / houses a collection of old national costumes and embroidery
Built late 1930s – on site of older church. Contains tomb of a great Serbian emperor.

St Mark's Church

One of the most historic buildings in the city

Kalemegdan Fortress

Erected after First World War / one of

the Victor Monument

the city's most famous monuments
 Dedinje One of the more affluent areas / lots of celebrities and old aristocratic families live there / a lot of embassies and grand houses

- 7
- 1 Sentences a, b and d
 - 2 a, b and d
 - 3 b (If the sentence already makes sense without the extra information, add a comma.)
 - 4 answers might include *that, whose, whom, when, where, why*.
 - 5 No. When we're not using commas before the relative clauses – in other words, when we're using defining relative clauses – the relative pronoun can be left out if the pronoun is the object of the relative clause, e.g. *Where's that money (that / which) I lent you yesterday* – I lent you the money, so *that / which* is the object of this clause.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 We're meeting Jaime later. You know, the guy whose brother got us the tickets for the match.
 - 2 People lived in houses carved out of the rock, most of which have been destroyed.
 - 3 Apparently, the hotel where we're staying in Vienna overlooks the river.
 - 4 The 19th of July celebrates the day that we gained independence.
 - 5 It took us ages to get there, by which time we were starving.
 - 6 The first place we will stop at is the Cavern Club, which is where the Beatles started out.
 - 7 The monument honours those who died during the war, many of whom came from this city.
- 8
- 2 We're coming up to Dedinje, which is one of the more affluent parts of the city.

- 3 Just behind us, over to the right, is Santa Catalina Cathedral, which is (actually) where I was (actually) married. (note that *actually* can go in either position. Note also that *Santa Catalina Cathedral, where I was married* is also possible)
- 4 And that building over there is the Courts of Justice, where I got divorced! / which is where I got divorced!
- 5 This shop on the left is run by my friend Zora, whose son plays professional football in Turkey now.
- 6 I started working in that office over there in 2003, at which time the area was already starting to boom.
- 7 They produce tiles in that factory, most of which they export / most of which are exported to northern Europe.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 who | 6 during which time |
| 2 where | 7 which |
| 3 most of whom | 8 at which point |
| 4 by which time | 9 none of which |
| 5 some of which | |

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 We saw Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge and the London Eye, all of which were amazing / which were all amazing.
 - 2 There were loads of recommendations on the internet, 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 Stavanger.
 - 6 Chen's grandfather, who is 97, still lives at home with the rest of the family.
- 9 Possible answers
- 1 Yeah, it's really ugly, isn't it?
 - 2 Yeah, they're very grand / they're incredible, aren't they?

- 3 Yes, it's amazing / very grand / beautiful, isn't it?
- 4 Yes, it's lovely.
- 5 Yes, it's very deprived / poor.
- 6 Yes, it looks very affluent.

- 4 stick to (You can also *stick to a diet*)
- 5 sinister
- 6 fattening
- 7 transformed
- 8 set off (You can also set *bombs off*)

A Carnival Atmosphere (pages 18-19)

1 The photo shows the Rex parade on Mardi Gras Day (Fat Tuesday or Shrove Tuesday) in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. A float is going down the street and people are taking photos.

Mardi Gras celebrates the beginning of Lent.

2 The photo shows costumes, a float, masks, a parade

- 3
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 mask | 6 band |
| 2 float | 7 fireworks display |
| 3 sound system | 8 parade |
| 4 costume | 9 confetti |
| 5 bonfire | |

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

- 7
- 1 T (*I stayed with Nina, who I'm sure you remember from uni.*)
 - 2 F (*prices really **shoot up** – so they're a lot more expensive*)
 - 3 F (*my favourite costume is called the **Plague Doctor** costume, ... it's based on real doctors who used to look after the dying when the plague hit Venice.*)
 - 4 F (*Traditionally, the carnival took place in the week **leading up to Lent**, the 40 days before Easter*)
 - 5 T (*... **Lent**, the 40 days before Easter, during which time people fasted.*)
 - 6 T (*Mind you, we ended up buying a few cans and joining in ourselves!*)
 - 7 F (*People also set off fireworks all the time, which can give you a real shock*)
 - 8 F (*I **was** going to send more, but I didn't want to make your computer crash*)

- 8
- 1 put me up
 - 2 packed (with) (= very, very crowded)
 - 3 no wonder

Worth A Visit (pages 20-21)

- 2
- 1 art gallery (*new wing dedicated exclusively to Asian art*)
 - 2 street market (*But we don't need it. / ... but where are we going to put it? / How much do they want for it anyway?*)
 - 3 museum (*new exhibition of old military vehicles / I'm not sure if it's free to get in or not*)
 - 4 amusement park (*You shouldn't have gone on that ride. / ... all that spinning around has made me dizzy.*)
 - 5 sports stadium (*the club / 20,000 seats / match days / anti-social behaviour problems / supporters*)

- 3
- a Conversation 5: a local club wants to expand their stadium – they've applied for planning permission and want to add 20,000 seats. There's opposition because there are already transport and antisocial behaviour problems, and any expansion would make it worse.
 - b Conversation 1: promoting the new wing of the gallery that's due to open this year, which is an important piece of innovative architecture and houses a collection of Asian art.
 - c Conversation 2: one speaker tries to persuade the other to buy something for the house. They say it is like a piece of art. They suggest that their partner is being over-anxious and unadventurous.
 - d Conversation 3: to the exhibition of old tanks / old military vehicles, the next morning
 - e Conversation 4: the ride involved lots of spinning around, which has made the speaker dizzy. They feel like they're going to faint.

- 5
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 're opening | 4 'm going to go |
| 2 will smash | 5 'm going to |
| 3 opens | 6 'll go |

- 6 a sentence 3 – *It opens at ten. (the present simple)*
 b sentence 6 – *I'll go and get you a glass of water.*
 c sentence 4 – *I'm going to go down there tomorrow morning and have a look at that.*
 d sentence 2 – *The kids will smash it.*
 e sentence 1 – *This year we're opening a new wing ... (the present continuous)*
 f sentence 5 – *I think I'm going to faint.*

- 3 is going to burn
 4 It's going to OR It's bound to
 5 I don't think he'll OR He's highly unlikely to
 6 I'll give
 7 going to OR bound to
 8 are having
 9 I'm due to fly OR I'm flying
- 9 1 bound to 5 bound to
 2 due to 6 due to
 3 bound to 7 not likely to
 4 due to

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 do you finish, 'll meet
 2 'm meeting, 'm going to do
 3 'm meeting, does ... end, 'll text
 4 is going to be, are you leaving, 'll drive
 5 'm going to be, 'll survive
- 7 1 a and c are both correct and both mean basically the same thing. b is wrong. We can't use the present continuous to make predictions about the future.
 2 a and b are both correct and both mean basically the same thing. c is wrong. We can't use the present simple to talk about future arrangements with other people.
 3 Only b is correct. For predictions about the immediate future based on present evidence, we don't generally use will. The present continuous would be incorrect as fainting would be too sudden to use a continuous form.
 4 a and c are both correct and both mean basically the same thing. We can't use the present simple to make predictions about the future.
 5 a and c are both correct and both mean basically the same thing. We don't use will to ask about future plans / arrangements.
 6 Only a is correct. We don't use the present simple or *be going to* + verb to make offers.
- 8 1 b 2 c 3 a

Video 1: A Chinese Artist In Harlem (page 22)

- 3 Ming Liang Lu's current work is important to the children in Harlem because:
 a it helps them understand more about Chinese art
 b it encourages involvement
 c it gives them first-hand experience of someone from a different background and thus (and this is implied) helps them understand their own ethnicity and culture too
 d it hopefully makes them more tolerant of others, and less ignorant of what others bring to the city and the country
 e it may open up new worlds for them in the future.
- 4 1 Other times positive outcomes result (from the merging of backgrounds and traditions).
 2 and has continued to paint (through the more difficult times in his life).
 3 But even for professional artists, drawing on the street is not the easiest way to make a living.
 4 Through them he brought his skills to Harlem (and the children of Public School 36).
 5 They have to become involved.
 6 He just sees students who want to learn how to paint a tiger.
 7 programmes like the Chinese Cultural Centre's still make a considerable difference.
 8 make them ignorant to others (and what others can bring).

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 I'm working OR I'm quite likely to, I'll call
 2 I'm going to go

- 9 In the long run, Ming's art may open the door to a whole different world for these children.

Review 1 (page 23)

1

- 1 used
- 2 who
- 3 would
- 4 then / again (both possible)
- 5 on
- 6 Sadly / Unfortunately (both possible)
- 7 have
- 8 I
- 9 time
- 10 will / would (both possible)
- 11 which
- 12 to
- 13 of
- 14 likely
- 15 which

2

- 1 a few of whom
- 2 he might be
- 3 has changed gradually / has gradually changed (both possible)
- 4 are bound to change
- 5 As a rule, I stay

3

- 1 I'll
- 2 Apparently
- 3 painted
- 4 strangely, uncomfortable
- 5 weird
- 6 by which time
- 7 I might
- 8 whose

5

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

6

- catchy – a song
disturbing – a film
grand – a building
gripping – a film
high-rise – a building
residential – an area
up-and-coming – an area
uplifting – a film OR a song

7

- 1 deprived
- 2 renovated (though, arguably, redecorated also possible)
- 3 soared
- 4 parade
- 5 costumes
- 6 floats
- 7 shape
- 8 set

8

- 1 poverty
- 2 dramatic
- 3 interpretation
- 4 upsetting
- 5 amusement
- 6 proposal
- 7 transformation
- 8 fattening

Exercise 4

- 1 It's going to boost the club's income.
- 2 I'd listen to his stuff all the time when I was younger.
- 3 I'm sure it'll be worth it in the end.
- 4 It's likely to present a huge challenge in the coming years.
- 5 It's due to be completed in 2020.
- 6 It might take years to repair the damage.

Unit 3

Opener (page 25)

1 Possible answers

Cars: I can change a flat tyre; I can check the oil level and top it up if I need to; I can charge the battery; I can repair a scratch on the paint.

Computers: I can install software; I can reboot the computer.

Bicycles: I can change the inner tube or tyre if I get a puncture; I can change the brake pads / the chain.

House or flat: I can fix a leak; I can change a light bulb; I can change a fuse in a plug.

Making Do (pages 26-27)

2 the office / study: glue, a charger, a lighter, a rubber, Tippex, a stapler, scissors, clips, Sellotape

the kitchen: a torch, a cloth, a dustpan and brush, a mop and bucket, washing powder, a corkscrew, a tin opener, a lighter

clothes: a bucket, a needle and thread, washing powder, an iron, clothes pegs

DIY: a hammer, a drill, a saw, a torch, a stepladder, a nail, a screw, glue, a rope, wire, a cloth, a dustpan and brush, a mop and bucket

first aid: a cloth, a plaster, a bandage, a needle and thread

3 Student A: string, tape, clothes pegs, a bucket (and a mop), a needle and thread
Student B: a stapler sticky / clips, a nail / a screw, a drill, a dustpan and brush, a torch

4 *to* is followed by an infinitive / base form of the verb

so and *if* are followed by a subject + verb

if is followed by the problem you want to solve

a to b so c if

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

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

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 to light
- 2 so (that) it doesn't leak
- 3 if you want to cut
- 4 so I can change
- 5 to tie it together and make a handle so (that) you can carry

5 Possible answers

A bandage: You can wrap it round your knee to provide support when you're jogging. You could use it to hold dressings in place if you have a serious cut or wound.

A bucket: You could use it to carry water in. You can use it to hold soapy water if you want to mop the floor.

A lighter: You can use it to light a cigarette. You can use it to start a fire.

A nail: You can hammer it into a wall so that you can hang a picture on it. You can use it to mend a fence. You can use it to fix two pieces of wood together.

A needle: You can use it to sew buttons back on if they come off. You can use it to fix your clothes if you rip them. You can use it to stitch up a wound if you have to!

6 Conversation 1: Blu-Tack

Conversation 2: the red clip (the correct name is *carabiner*)

- 8**
- 1 a corkscrew
 - 2 to open a bottle of (Californian) grape juice
 - 3 a wooden spoon (he uses the handle to try to push the cork in)
 - 4 He needs a cloth because the grape juice goes everywhere (on the floor and on his shirt)! The other speakers suggests that he needs a mop and bucket, and salt to rub into the shirt in order to prevent a stain.

- 9**
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a Can't you | e You could use |
| b or something | f that should |
| c do | g things happen |
| d strong enough | h leave a stain |

Full House (pages 28-29)

1 Possible questions

How long have you been collecting cameras?

Where do you keep your collection?

How much do you think you've spent on the collection, in total?

What's the most expensive piece in your collection?

What's your favourite piece in the collection?

What do your friends think about all of this?

- 3
- 1 Basically, anything and everything!
Vacuum cleaners, old doors, windows, countless Elvis Presley records, old newspapers, kids' toys!
 - 2 The writer is similar because the writer also finds it hard to get rid of things and has ended up with a house full of all sorts of stuff he knows, in his heart of hearts, he doesn't really need.
 - 3 He suggests that maybe, for Mr Trebus, the roots of his collecting lie in the trauma he suffered during the war: he had to leave his hometown in Poland when the Germans invaded, and he lost everything, so maybe the collecting is a way of compensating for this. The blogger keeps things because they may be useful or valuable at some point in the future, because he / she hasn't got round to throwing them away or can't bear to get rid of them.
- 4 Students' own answers
- 4
- a His house became a health hazard.
 - b He was a veteran of the Second World War.
 - c He was a tank commander.
 - d The trauma of what he lost when he had to leave Poland **may have** caused his obsession.
 - e He settled in London after the war.
 - f He sorted the junk into piles of similar things.
 - g He acquired virtually every Elvis Presley record ever.

H His neighbours complained about infestations of rats.

i He resisted eviction by the police.

- 7
- 1 The suffixes *-ion*, *-ness*, *-ity*, *-ism* and *-ment* usually form nouns.
 - 2 The suffix *-ise* often forms verbs and the others (*-al*, *-less*, *-y* and *-ious*) often form adjectives.
- 8
- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | obsession | 4 | fear | 7 | meanness |
| 2 | eviction | 5 | intention | 8 | pessimism |
| 3 | caution | 6 | optimism | | |
- 9
- 1 They're both obsessive, though particularly Mr Trebus as his collecting seems very extreme.
 - 2 The writer is optimistic. The writer keeps things because he/she believes they might be worth something in the future.
 - 3 The writer is well-intentioned as he/she keeps gym membership leaflets and adverts for sponsoring a child with the intention of doing these things.
 - 4 The writer is pessimistic. They kept a guarantee for a chair in case it broke, though chairs hardly ever break.
 - 5 Mr Trebus could be seen as cautious. His obsessive collecting could be seen as a way of avoiding problems or danger in the future. The writer is cautious as he/she keeps things which they might need at some future point.
 - 6 The writer is mean. He/she keeps assorted nails, screws etc. to avoid buying new ones!

Finding Fault (pages 30-31)

- 1
- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|------------|---|-------|
| 1 | a top | 4 | face cream | 7 | shoes |
| 2 | a tablet | 5 | a kettle | 8 | jeans |
| 3 | a desk | 6 | a watch | | |

3 Possible answers

- 1 all types of clothes and shoes
- 2 TV, computer, mirror, pictures
- 3 packs of furniture, jigsaws, games
- 4 cream, make-up, vitamin pills
- 5 boat, pipe, bucket, sink, bathtub
- 6 bag, dress, purse

- 7 shoes, boots, bag, backpack
8 clothes, curtains, bed sheets, cushions
- 4 1 Fei's problem was that he bought a pair of shoes and they had a bit missing – the insole.
2 a They accused him of losing the insole himself (and, by implication, lying about it to get another one).
b They said he should've checked the shoes at the point of sale.
d They eventually gave him a replacement insole but it didn't fit!
e The first time he went back they said they'd need to look at the CCTV. They didn't get back to him, so he had to go back again three days later.
h He talked first to an assistant, and then when he went back to another assistant, and then finally to the manager.
- 3 Perhaps he was more confident writing in English than speaking. Perhaps he was still unhappy with the way he'd been treated and wanted help or advice to aid resolution.
- 6 John Squire's answers would be:
- Yes, Fei did nothing wrong at all. The company and its employees, on the other hand, did the wrong thing. They should've taken Fei's complaint more seriously, they should've provided better customer care and they should've given him an insole at the first time of asking.
 - He might have been. There may have been a feeling that he must just be a tourist and so not worth bothering about or taking seriously. But the way he was treated may also have simply been a result of a problem with the company's attitude to customers, e.g. a culture where customers are blamed or seen as being in the wrong.
 - Start from the view that the customer has a valid point and recognise that keeping customers happier ensures repeat business. It's easier to keep current customers than get new ones.

Remember that brands today have a global reach and a global reputation. Accept complaints as a positive part of the feedback process.

- 7 1 the final outcome
2 deeper problem in
3 about it rationally
4 some interesting statistics
5 incredibly narrow view
6 the spirit of
7 providing valuable feedback
8 overcome embarrassment about
- 8 1 it = the way the company treated Fei
2 this = poor treatment of customers
3 That = the development within a company of a culture of blaming customers
4 this = the bigger cost resulting from poor customer care
5 that = the view that tourists are just one-time customers and so not worth bothering about
6 they = complaints about service
7 They = people who complain
8 they = foreign complainants
- 10 1 c and d
2 a and b
3 To give general advice or suggestions, we use *should* or *shouldn't* + base form of the verb.
To show criticism of or regret about past actions, we use *should* or *shouldn't* + *have* + past participle.
Notice that sentence b involves a passive, so the form is *shouldn't* + *have* + *been* + past participle.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 should have come
- 2 shouldn't have told
- 3 should go
- 4 should report
- 5 should have come and warned
- 6 shouldn't have been
- 7 should just move
- 8 shouldn't have to

Possible answers

- 1 Fei should've been insistent the first time he went back to the shop. He should've asked to see the manager immediately. He should post negative feedback about the company on their website. He should never shop there again.
- 2 The company should compensate him somehow. They should reprimand the two shop assistants. They should make it clear that this should never have happened in the first place.
- 3 They shouldn't have been so suspicious. They should basically operate on the assumption that the customer is generally honest and right. They should've just given him an insole!

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 have tested
- 2 be cutting
- 3 have been working
- 4 been texting

Exercise 3, Grammar reference

- 1 I should have rung you earlier
- 2 They should have tried to
- 3 You should ask for (remember that we never use to after should)
- 4 should never have gone
- 5 should be celebrating

Unit 4

Opener (page 33)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows people queuing up outside a bank in Jalpan, Mexico.

It is not clear why the people are queuing, maybe there is a problem with the bank and the people are anxious and want to take their money out.

A situation like this suggests that there might be instability in the economy or the society as a whole, e.g. a recession.

The State Of The Nation (pages 34-35)

1 1 d (Point out phrases that express the opposite:

They've made no difference at all. /

They've made no difference whatsoever. /
They've done nothing to help the poor.)

2 h (Ask for examples of too much bureaucracy in a company, e.g. filling in three forms before you can do anything.)

3 i (Ask: *What else happens when there's a recession?* Possible answers:

unemployment goes up, companies go bankrupt.)

4 a (Ask: *Is there anything else the government could be soft on?* Possible answers: crime, immigration, etc.)

5 c (Ask: *What happens to the workers when a company goes bankrupt?* Possible answers: they get laid off, they are made redundant.)

6 e (Ask: *What is the opposite?* Possible answer: there's a recession; the economy's failing. Ask: *What happens when the economy is booming?*

Possible answers: businesses start up, new shops open, unemployment drops, etc.)

7 j (Ask: *What other kinds of shortages might there be?* Possible answers: oil shortages, a shortage of trained staff, etc.)

8 g (Ask: *What is the opposite?* Possible answer: damaged / harmed our reputation.)

9 f (Ask: *What else can be undermined?* Possible answer: confidence, authority, etc.)

10 b (Ask: *What is the opposite?* Possible answer: doing well, feeling well-off.)

3 In the first country discussed, the woman who lives there doesn't like the president – though the man thinks he comes across as well-intentioned.

The woman thinks it's all marketing and that nothing has been done for common people. In fact, tuition fees have been increased; the cost of living is high; most students graduate in debt; unemployment has shot up over recent years; the government has placed too much emphasis on green laws to protect the environment – like banning plastic bags – but neglected the economy.

The opposition aren't any better: there's too much in-fighting.

In the other country, the government has done some controversial things, but the economy is booming. A lot of multinationals have relocated there who use English, so there is plenty of work and it's easier for foreigners to work there.

There's a skills shortage; firms are desperate and pay good money for the right people.

The second speaker's country sounds like it is in a better situation.

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

6 1 so 2 such 3 don't have to

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

1 so 3 so 5 such 7 such
2 such 4 so 6 so 8 so

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

7 1 so 3 such 5 so
2 so 4 such 6 such

8 Possible answers

1 they've promised huge tax cuts if they win the next election. / they've started

- demonising immigrants again. / they've hired some top PR people.
- 2 that people are struggling to afford the basics. / that there'll be riots soon if it goes on like this.
 - 3 that they're too tired to have proper relationships. / that they burn out early. / that stress levels and the suicide rate have gone up a lot.
 - 4 it's no wonder no-one was prosecuted. / they should hold an enquiry into what went wrong.
 - 5 that it was basically uninhabitable. / that all the fish in the rivers started dying.
 - 6 that he was forced to resign. / that it brought the government down.

9 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

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

10 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 f 6 c

12 Possible answers

- 1 I know! I think what they're doing is a disaster!
- 2 Tell me about it! I couldn't afford to go abroad on holiday this year.
- 3 Yeah, maybe. Mind you, some of them work hard and do some good things.
- 4 Yeah, I guess. But would you want to live in a police state?
- 5 I know what you mean, but there are some really good schools around.
- 6 Tell me about it! It seems like there's one rule for the rich and another for the poor!

Big Issues (pages 36-37)

- 3 1 homelessness (*getting vulnerable young people off the streets and into hostels; teenagers sleeping rough on the streets*)
- 2 gender discrimination (*she was denied promotion after telling colleagues she was pregnant*)

- 3 racism (*a young Asian student was attacked by a gang of white youths; it may well have been racially motivated*)
- 4 the destruction of the environment (*had been planning to build a hotel and leisure complex; protests by local residents; the group Save Our Seaside ...; 'vandalism on a huge scale'*)
- 5 family size (*as she is already bringing up five children, one more will make little difference*)
- 4 a Extract 3 (*a young Asian student was attacked; The 19-year-old victim is still being treated in hospital*)
- b Extract 5 (the woman is described as the *proud granny*, which suggests she's happy about it)
- c Extract 1 (homeless teenagers are *vulnerable and in danger of becoming involved in drugs and other criminal activity*)
- d Extract 2 (*she was awarded compensation of €487,000*)
- e Extract 4 (*A tiny pressure group has claimed victory; Ronald Stamp had been planning to build a hotel and entertainment complex*)

- 5 1 launch 3 be denied 5 suffer 7 uphold
2 win 4 conduct 6 claim 8 become

- 7 1 They talk about story 2 – the one about a woman suing her employers for gender discrimination.
- 2 Not much, to be honest, but they seem to more or less agree that what happened to her was shocking and an example of double standards.
- 3 They disagree about whether or not a woman should have to choose between having a family and having a career.
- 4 Students' own opinions

8 The sentences used were:

- 1 It was shocking what happened to her.
- 5 It was such typical double standards.
- 9 You can't have everything in life, can you?

9 (stressed syllables underlined)

- 1 It was shocking what happened to her.
- 2 It just seems a bit excessive.
- 3 Mind you, it was a lot of money.
- 4 It makes you wonder what's gone wrong with the world.
- 5 It was such typical double standards!
- 6 That's good news for a change!
- 7 I don't know how they manage.
- 8 At least they're doing something about it at last!
- 9 You can't have everything in life, can you?
- 10 It's a bit of a worry.
- 11 It's lucky it was caught on film.
- 12 That kind of thing shouldn't be tolerated.

10 Possible answers

- Story 1: sentences 6, 7, 8
 Story 3: sentences 4, 11, 12
 Story 4: sentence 6
 Story 5: sentence 7

Make A Difference (pages 38-39)

- 2 1 He thinks the future is bright. Even though he may sometimes paint a bleak picture of the state of the world, he nevertheless believes the solutions are simple and achievable and that we can make things better.
- 2 Sachs thinks all of these are pressing global problems.
- 3 The simplest solution to global child mortality is to provide an anti-mosquito net for each child.
 In turn, this would reduce the rising population as the main reason parents have lots of kids is because they're scared kids will die. A lower birth rate means less of a strain is placed on natural resources as less food is required. Children don't have to be put to work on farms, but can study. Better education will then help improve farming techniques.
 Other measures such as free school meals and better birth control would also help. The title of the report – Only connect – shows the need for all these approaches to be interconnected.
- 3 1 having an income of less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 prices

- 2 overcoming the problems facing the world
- 3 the root causes of all the problems – and the solutions to them
- 4 tackling the high child mortality rate
- 5 combining all the solutions to the problems at the same time
- 6 better farming techniques; supplying fertilisers; better seeds
- 7 A combination of different measures to tackle problems – free school meals, supplying fertilisers and better seeds, offering better family planning – has been implemented in over 100 African villages in deprived areas.
- 8 donating 0.7% of their national income to the most deprived countries
- 9 the amount the US has spent on the military in some years; he compares it to the \$24 billion aid donated

- 5 1 Sentences a and c go with the graph that shows the diagonal line starting bottom left and going up (so the data is at 0 on the x axis when it is at 0 on the y axis), sentence b goes with the graph going down.
- 2 The + comparative adjective + subject (+ verb), the + comparative adjective + subject (+ verb)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 The, the
- 2 are, more
- 3 the, less
- 4 more, and, there
- 5 fewer, get / have
- 6 Possible answers
 - 1 the less independent they are. / the more their economies improve.
 - 2 the more dependent it becomes on multinationals.
 - 3 the more we can spend on reducing poverty.
 - 4 the unhealthier you become. / the more bad tempered you become.
 - 5 the less I relax. / the more money I earn.
- 7 Possible answers to Exercise 2, Grammar reference
 - 1 The bigger / smaller, the better.

- 2 The cheaper, the better. OR The more sophisticated, the better. OR The bigger the memory, the better.
- 3 The sooner, the better.
- 4 The stronger / weaker / sweeter, the better.
- 5 The fewer, the better. OR The more, the better / merrier.

Video 2: Wood-Powered Car (page 40)

1 The picture was taken in a town called Bodie, in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, in the USA.
In the 1870s it was a busy gold mining town, but the mining soon declined and by 1915 it was already described as a ghost town.

- 3**
- 1 David believes supermarkets could not stay stocked in the event of an economic collapse. He thinks they might run out of food.
 - 2 He has about six or seven thousand dollars in food stored away.
 - 3 He started with canned goods.
 - 4 He's got a two-year stock of toilet paper.

- 4**
- 1 False (he's been working on this for several years)
 - 2 True (in ten minutes, she can grind enough flour for the day's bread)
 - 3 False (he doesn't use an old oven; he uses an old fridge)
 - 4 True (he says it gives his children a sense of security)
 - 5 False (they can only stay alive for a week without water)
 - 6 True (he uses solar panels to pump water out of a well)
 - 7 True

6 Possible answers
They could both be described as excessive, extreme, obsessive, creative, inventive, eccentric.

Review 2 (page 41)

- 1**
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 the | 3 so | 5 to | 7 spend |
| 2 fewer | 4 have | 6 such | 8 so |

- 2**
- 1 you should use / you should try using
 - 2 to remove stains from
 - 3 made such a mess
 - 4 the more jobs there
 - 5 should have invested so
 - 6 practise, the better
 - 3

- 3** Possible answers:
- 1 to clear up the mess I've made / to wipe the table
 - 2 I can screw this into the wall / I can put this together
 - 3 that most people live at home until they get married / prices are going crazy
 - 4 have studied English harder / never have started smoking!
 - 5 more money I spend / the happier I am
 - 6 less I remember / more confident I become

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

- 6**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 recession | 7 ladder |
| 2 struggling | 8 drill |
| 3 ripped | 9 donate |
| 4 needle | 10 scratched |
| 5 fallen | 11 missing |
| 6 apart | 12 launching |

- 7**
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 obsessed | 5 cautious |
| 2 optimistic | 6 embarrassment |
| 3 collector | 7 investigation |
| 4 intentions | 8 successfully |

Exercise 4

- 1 It was so bad it really undermined his reputation.
- 2 You use a sort of brush thing to clean it.
- 3 When I switched it on I found it had a fault.
- 4 You should've asked them to fix it.
- 5 The lower child mortality is, the lower the birth rate.
- 6 It was such typical double standards

Unit 5

Opener (page 43)

- 1 The photo shows a climber falling into the sea while deepwater soloing. This is a sport where climbers 'free climb' without ropes, relying on the water below to catch them if they fall. The photo was taken in Oman.

Time Out (pages 44-45)

- 1 1 Conversation 1: a belly dancing class
Conversation 2: a fencing workshop
Conversation 3: a knitting group
2 Conversation 1: today is the first time / class.
Conversation 2: they've been doing it since school.
Conversation 3: he's been doing it for about six months now.
3 Conversation 1: they've never really liked sport, but they saw an advert for belly dancing, and thought it might be fun.
Conversation 2: did it at school in PE, then got really into it and joined a club and started competing more seriously.
Conversation 3: he was trying to give up smoking and wanted something to do with his hands! A friend suggested it and said the knitting needles would be something to fiddle with.
4 Conversation 1: not really. They're worried they'd be too self-conscious to enjoy it.
Conversation 2: no, it sounds too much like hard work.
Conversation 3: not really. They imagine the class must be full of old ladies.
- 2 1 up to (what're you up to tonight? means what're you doing tonight? It's slightly more informal.)
2 figure (you've got a lovely figure = your body is nice and slim and in good condition)
3 breath (I was out of breath, so I needed to get my breath back = get breathing back to normal – act it out!)
4 master (a class led by a master / an expert)

- 5 flea (a flea market is street market where people sell old stuff, antiques, etc.)
- 6 lie-in (if you have a lie-in, you stay in bed in the morning longer than you usually do)
- 7 Fair enough (= 'if you have that opinion, that's fine. I can understand why you have it. But I don't share it!')
- 8 it up (if you take up a sport or a hobby, you start doing it)
- 9 fiddle with (act out 'fiddling' with something with your fingers)
- 10 Isn't it? (we often ask negative questions to confirm our own opinions. Here, it means 'I think it must be full of old women. Am I right?!')

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

- 5 1 sweat (point out the collocation work up a sweat: here, work up means 'develop'. It can be used positively, e.g. *People go to a gym to work up a sweat because it's a way of losing weight or getting fit.*)
2 breath (point out the collocation *get out of breath*, meaning that you start breathing heavily after exercise. Contrast it with get my breath back from the listening text.)
3 shape (*really out of shape* = very unfit – contrast with the opposite *in shape*)
4 demanding (= difficult to do)
5 junk (examples of *junk food* are burgers, pizza etc. – *flab* means extra fat on your body)
6 uncoordinated (if you are *uncoordinated*, you don't control your legs and arms well, you knock things over, and are bad at dancing: drill the word for stress (*uncoordinated*))

- 6 Possible answers
Here are some suggestions for question 2:
coordination: playing video games, making models, doing boxing in a gym, doing racket sports
flexibility: stretching exercises, yoga
stamina: jogging, using a running machine in a gym, doing sit-ups
speed: doing sprint training in a gym, reducing weight and body fat

strength: eating a lot of protein, doing weights

general health: eating a balanced diet, avoiding junk food, alcohol and cigarettes, going to the gym, reducing stress and relaxing

- 7 1 You run how far?
- 2 You do what (on Wednesday night)?
- 3 You went to a what? / You went where?
- 4 She's really into what?
- 5 You didn't get up till when?

8 1 and 5 sound more surprised

You Should've Been There (pages 46-47)

- 2 1 golf (*drive* = strong, long shot, often the first shot you take at a hole)
- 2 Formula 1 / motor racing (*track* = the road or circuit that cars go round; *overtake* = go past a slower car)
- 3 football – also, perhaps, hockey, ice hockey, handball (the *goal* in football is made up of two *posts* at the side and a *bar* or *crossbar* across the top, and a net that stops the ball when it goes into it)
- 4 basketball – also, other American sports such as ice hockey and baseball, as well as volleyball, water polo and handball (a *time-out* is a short break in play which a coach of a team may call for when he or she wants to stop play and talk to players; *tactics* = a plan of how to play a game)
- 5 football – also other team sports such as baseball, handball, ice hockey, basketball, rugby, cricket, and even tennis (team sports often have leagues, divided into *divisions*, and the top team in, say, division 2, is *promoted* to division 1 for the next season)
- 6 tennis (in tennis, at the start of a point, the server gets two opportunities to serve the ball (i.e. hit it into play), a first serve, and a second serve – if the server misses both serves, it's a *double fault*)
- 7 football (if you *tackle* someone, you use your foot to take the ball off your

opponent; if you *shoot*, you hit the ball towards the goal with your boot)

- 8 rugby (when a player goes over the line and puts the ball down on the ground, he or she gets a *try* and five points – it is similar to a *touchdown* in American football)
- 9 football / rugby / basketball – most team sports (a *substitute* is a player who replaces another player during a match)
- 10 football / rugby (in football, a referee will show a *red card* to a player for dangerous play, and the player has to leave the pitch)
- 11 tennis and other individual sports and racket sports (a *coach* is a person who trains and guides a player – if you sack him or her, you tell the person that you don't want them to do the job any longer)
- 12 boxing / wrestling / judo and other martial arts (in these sports, a group of *judges* score points and decide which fighter has won – if a match is *fixed*, the result is decided in advance, e.g. a boxer is paid to deliberately lose)

3 Possible answers

- 1 *drive* could be for cricket – when a batsman hits the ball straight. With a different meaning, some students may argue it could also be for Formula 1, e.g. *Hamilton had another excellent drive.*
- 2 *track* – can also be for athletics, especially running like 400 m, 800 m etc. It's also for horse / dog racing; *overtake* can be for cycling too.
- 3 *post and bar* can also be for rugby and other team sports with a goal (hockey, ice hockey, etc.)
- 4 A number of team sports can call for a *time-out*, (see answers to Exercise 2), and in sports like tennis, players can call for a medical time-out. Tactics are used in almost every sport, especially team sports.
- 5 Teams can be *promoted* in any sport that has different *divisions*. They can also suffer the opposite – *relegated*.
- 6 You *serve* in other rackets sports such as squash, table tennis and badminton, and it is called a *fault* when you miss a

serve. However, only tennis has *double faults*.

- 7 You can be *tackled* in other team sports, with arms in rugby and American football, and with sticks in hockey and ice hockey. You can *shoot* in any sport with a goal or net, such as netball, basketball, hockey, ice hockey, handball, etc.
- 8 Only rugby has *tries*, (meaning a way of scoring points) but you can say, 'Oh! Nice try!' (meaning 'attempt')
- 9 *substitute* – any team sport
- 10 *red card* – football and rugby
- 11 *sacking coaches* – pretty much any sport, team or solo
- 12 *fixed* – pretty much any sport. There've been allegations for most sports. There are *judges* in combat sports, but also in sports like ice skating, diving and extreme sports where competitors perform tricks (*referees* in football and rugby, *umpires* in tennis and cricket).

6 Benefits mentioned in the article: keeps you in shape, makes you happier, prepares you for life (winning and losing), gives a sense of achievement, builds relationships, reduces crime, teaches morality, provides memorable occasions

7 The writer would agree with 1, 5 and 8:

- 1 *people who are physically fit are, on average, happier. In fact, the British health service has recently experimented with giving people suffering from mild depression a course of exercise ...*
- 5 *It's simply out of boredom – something which sport can often replace ... showing children the importance of rules and moral choices.*
- 8 *what we remember are things like Usain Bolt smashing the world 100-metre record in Beijing*

The writer would disagree with 2–4 and 6–7:

- 2 *– non-competitive games ... are dull and pointless for children ... life is simply not like that.*

Competitive sport teaches us to cope with losing and disappointments.

- 3 *these aren't necessarily all bad things – reading in particular brings many benefits*
- 4 *Playing sports helps to build relationships and teaches the importance of supporting each other whether you win or lose.*
- 6 *the rules are the sport and you know if everyone starts cheating, the game falls apart and stops being fun. ... cheats are looked down on or excluded.*
- 7 *No-one looks back at the end of their life and says, 'I should've worked more. I could've bought a better car' or 'I'll never forget that time my kids watched TV'. ... we're more likely to think 'I should've played with my kids more' and 'I wish I'd done more sport'.*

- 8 1 should've 3 Would've
2 shouldn't have 4 could've

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 should have
 - 2 shouldn't have
 - 3 should have, wouldn't have
 - 4 underestimated, should have
 - 5 should have, might not have
 - 6 might have been, could have
-
- 9 1 couldn't have tried, should have drawn
 - 2 should never have studied, would have been
 - 3 should have thought, could have been
 - 4 shouldn't have read, wouldn't have found out

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 would have got
- 2 would have liked
- 3 wouldn't have minded (arguably, you could also say I wouldn't mind – if you want to refer to general rather than past time)
- 4 wouldn't have invited
- 5 could have broken
- 6 could have hurt
- 7 could have had
- 8 could have done

- 10** 1 I shouldn't have said anything.
 2 We should've gone somewhere else.
 3 It could've been much worse than it was.
 4 It couldn't have come at a worse time.
 5 It wouldn't have made any difference.
 6 I would've scored that!

A Bit Extreme (pages 48-49)

- 2** He's done handstands, ice-skating, hang-gliding, parachuting and windsurfing. (He's also done rollerskating, which isn't in Exercise 1.)

- 3** 1 False (*he suddenly just got up and did a handstand ... He kept it up for about half an hour!*)
 2 False (*we were exhausted after an hour, but he just kept on skating ...*)
 3 True (*He went practically every weekend for about three years.*)
 4 False (*He tried it once more ... to overcome any fear!*)
 5 False (*The last few years he's been really into windsurfing.*)
 6 True (*He lives on the coast, ...*)
 7 False (*he's been rubbing lemon juice into his skin and his hair every day!*)
 8 True (*he's fun to be with. In small doses!*)

- 5** 1 He broke his leg (explain that *bruises* are blue and yellow – you get one if you hit your knee; make a cracking noise to show *break a leg*)
 2 I tore my knee ligaments (footballers *tear ligaments* – which are on the sides of your knee – when they twist the knee in a tackle)
 3 She knocked herself out (mime banging your head but staying conscious, and banging your head and knocking yourself out)
 4 I broke my ankle (show a twisting movement in your ankle and make a cracking noise to show *break* – if footballers twist their ankle, they can't play for a month, but if they *break* it, it's the end of the season)

- 5 She drowned (*lose consciousness* = be knocked out; *drowned* means she died in the water)
 6 He was killed (mime losing an arm)

- 8** 1
 b, e and f are present perfect continuous – the form is *have / has + been + -ing*.
 a, c and d are present perfect simple – the form is *have / has + past participle*.
 2
 A and c show something finished before now.
 b, d, e and f show something that is possibly unfinished.
 Note that d – even though it's present perfect simple – is still unfinished / continuing.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 c Present perfect continuous used to emphasise that the calling has continued repeatedly from the past to the time around now.
 2 b Present perfect continuous used to emphasise the intention – the meaning to – started in the past and continues to now. It hasn't stopped yet.

12 Possible answers

- 2 but I've just never really had the chance. / because I've always wanted to feel like I'm flying!
 3 but I have been to the capital twice! / because I've never had a passport.
 4 because we've been working together the last few weeks. / but I've still never been to her house.
 5 but they've still not broken even for a few years. / because they've been making lots of people redundant to cut costs.
 6 because things haven't been working well. / but they haven't gone far enough if you ask me.
 7 because it's been worrying me for quite some time now. / but I haven't had time to book an appointment.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

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

Unit 6

Opener (page 51)

2 Possible answers

A self-catering apartment

It's like a home from home.

You get more privacy than you do in a hotel.

You have to do all the cooking yourself (which could be seen as + or -).

You can't order room service.

You have to do all the shopping and washing-up yourself.

A posh hotel

You get excellent service and the facilities are usually great.

It can be very expensive.

Sometimes it can be overpriced.

A camper van

You're free to travel around.

You can park and sleep in lovely bits of countryside.

It's a bit cramped.

It can get a bit cold in certain climates.

A tent

You're close to nature.

It's great for kids.

If it rains or it's cold, it can be really miserable.

It can be a nightmare to put the tent up on occasion.

A youth hostel

It's great if you're young, don't have much money and don't mind sharing a room.

You have to share. You might worry about people stealing your stuff.

It might have narrow, uncomfortable beds.

A bed and breakfast

It's family run (which can be good or bad, of course).

It's cheaper than a hotel.

The breakfasts are often good.

Because you're basically staying in someone's house, you often have to keep quiet.

There's sometimes a curfew – a time by which you have to be back in the house.

Going Places (pages 52-53)

- 1 1 negative – it was *muddy* (i.e. it had probably rained a lot and the earth was very wet and difficult to walk in), and everything got *filthy* (= very, very dirty)
 - 2 positive – a *stunning* view is a really good view
 - 3 positive – *service* is the help given by people working in a place; if something is *efficient*, it work(s) in a reliable, professional way
 - 4 negative – *unbearably* hot means it was too hot – it was unpleasant and difficult to function in
 - 5 negative – it's not the kind of view you want!
 - 6 positive – people were very friendly and made you feel at home. *Overwhelming* can be used negatively, but here it means that it affected you in a very positive way.
 - 7 negative – if a place is a *bit of a dump*, it's dirty and unpleasant
 - 8 positive – the *facilities* (i.e. equipment, gym, spa, swimming pool, etc.) were all really, really good
 - 9 could be both – depending on whether you like being away from people or not – *isolated* means far from people and towns
 - 10 positive – there was plenty of space and privacy – deserted means empty of people
- 4 1 Conversation 1: on the festival site, on an island in the middle of the River Danube in Budapest, then with some Hungarians in their home.
Conversation 2: a place on the south coast of Turkey, on cliffs overlooking the sea.
 - 2 Conversation 1: they met nice Hungarians who put them up; they had a great time; they hardly slept, there was so much going on.
Conversation 2: it was boiling and they love the heat; it was cheap; the beach was deserted.
 - 3 Conversation 1: the tent they were in got flooded because it rained so much;

all their stuff got soaked; everything got filthy.

Conversation 2: the place was very remote; the only way into the nearest town was by minibus that only ran a couple of times a day.

- 5
- 1 is held on (if you hold a festival or a party, it means you organise it)
 - 2 absolutely poured down (to *pour down* means to rain very heavily)
 - 3 put us up (= allowed us to stay in their house overnight)
 - 4 In spite of
 - 5 Wasn't it
 - 6 at that sunset (= the change in colours in the sky when the sun goes down)
 - 7 considering how cheap (*considering* = when you consider or think about)
 - 8 worth doing once (if something is worth doing then it is a good thing to do – so, going to New York is worth doing because it's an exciting city)
- 7
- 1 We don't use *very* with extreme / ungradable adjectives like *soaked*, which already means 'very, very wet'. Other adjectives that you can't use *very* with include *boiling, delicious, filthy, freezing, fantastic, terrible*, etc.
 - 2 We don't use *absolutely* with normal adjectives – only with extreme / ungradable adjectives like those mentioned above.
 - 3 We use *too* to show something is negative – *it was too cold to sit outside; it's too spicy for me, I can't eat it*, etc. To make extreme / ungradable adjectives like *incredible* stronger, use *really* or *absolutely*.
 - 4 If you want to make a positive adjective negative, use the pattern *a bit too ... for my liking*, e.g. *It's a bit too spicy for my liking; I just find him a bit too nice for my liking*. If you use *quite*, it means more than 'a bit', less than 'a lot', e.g. *It's quite hot today, isn't it?*
 - 5 We don't use *a bit* with positive adjectives like *nice*. We only use it to soften negative adjectives.

6 To modify nouns, use a complete (or a *bit of / a total / a real*, etc.). *Completely* is usually used with adjectives instead, e.g. *It was completely different to what I expected. It's completely wrong.*

7 We use *a bit* before negative adjectives. To soften a negative noun, use *a bit of* ...

8 We use *hardly* before verbs – *I could hardly breathe; I can hardly talk*. To express the idea of 'almost none', use *hardly any* before a noun. *There were hardly any people there; I spent hardly any money*, etc.

9 We use *almost* with *nothing, no*, etc.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 *a bit* and *quite* are both possible – *quite* is stronger; *absolutely* (can't use *very* with extreme / ungradable adjectives)
 - 2 *hardly* (or you could say we had **almost no** rain); *a bit of* (because *chill* is a noun, not an adjective)
 - 3 *absolutely* and *really* are both possible; *almost* (or **hardly any** vacancies)
 - 4 *A real* (because *tourist trap* is a noun); *very* (can't use *absolutely* with normal adjectives)
 - 5 *pretty* and *fairly* are both possible and mean the same thing; *no* (or there were **hardly any** houses nearby)
 - 6 *fairly* (can't use *a bit* with positive adjectives); *a bit* (to soften negative too)
- 8
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 a bit of a | 5 very / really |
| 2 almost | 6 absolutely / really |
| 3 really | 7 hardly |
| 4 a bit | |
- 9
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 a <i>near</i> is stressed | 3 a <i>nice</i> is stressed |
| 1 b <i>quite</i> is stressed | 3 b <i>fairly</i> is stressed |
| 2 a <i>crowded</i> is stressed | 4 a <i>good</i> is stressed |
| 2 b <i>bit</i> is stressed | 4 b <i>pretty</i> is stressed |
- 10 Exercise 2, Grammar reference
- 1 isn't very strong / isn't strong enough
 - 2 was absolutely boiling
 - 3 was hardly anyone in

- 4 a bit too loud
- 5 was almost nothing

- 11
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 Wasn't | 4 Weren't |
| 2 Don't | 5 Isn't |
| 3 Haven't | |

12 Possible answers

- 1 Wasn't it expensive?
- 2 Won't it be really crowded?
- 3 Isn't it a bit scary, living round there? /
Don't you find it a bit scary?
- 4 Didn't you feel quite awkward? /
Wasn't that a bit awkward?

Sorted (pages 54-55)

2 Possible answers

staying in a hotel: it's really noisy / something doesn't work / it's not properly cleaned / things get stolen from your room

renting a room or a house: the landlord increases your rent / doesn't give back the deposit when you leave / doesn't fix things when asked to

sharing a room or a flat or house: your roommate / flatmate has disgusting habits / is noisy / takes things without asking / is always eating your food / never does their washing-up

- 3 Conversation 1: a hotel – Mr Bergen booked a room, but the hotel has no record of it and no rooms left
Conversation 2: hotel room – it's freezing, and the person wants to turn down the air-conditioning
Conversation 3: a flat or house – the tenants are leaving the place dirty, with a broken washing machine and things missing, so the landlord won't give them their deposit back (£1,000)
Conversation 4: a flat or house – the tenant has had to pay to have the boiler repaired

- 4 1 Conversation 1 (He should've received a confirmation by text or email, but didn't know about this.)

- 2 Conversation 3 (*Look at the state of the place. It's filthy!*)
- 3 Conversation 2 (You can't turn down the air-conditioning in the room. It's all centrally controlled.)
- 4 Conversation 1 (The speaker says: *Oh, that's great, that is!* but means the opposite. We often add *that is!* to mark sarcasm.)
- 5 Conversation 4 (*I warned the landlord it was a health hazard. ... You could've suffocated while sleeping.*)
- 6 Conversation 3 (The landlord isn't going to give the thousand pound deposit back.)
- 7 Conversation 2 (*My room's not very warm.* Then later in the conversation: *It's absolutely freezing!*)
- 8 Conversation 4 (*you were right to have it checked and get it repaired. I'm completely out of pocket now.* So the speaker has had to pay for the repairs.)

5 Possible answers

Conversation 1: I would ... ask to see the manager / check my emails / write a letter of complaint / try to find another hotel

Conversation 2: I would ... change hotel / ask to see the manager / try to turn the air-conditioning off myself

Conversation 3: I (the tenant) would ... take the landlord to court / agree to clean the place myself / agree to pay reasonable costs

Conversation 4: I would ... take the landlord to court / move house / refuse to pay rent

- 10
- a passive
 - b unknown or unimportant
 - c focuses on both the object of the verb and the person that the object belongs to

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 I'm thinking of getting my hair straightened
- 2 You should get that photo framed.
- 3 I'm going to have to have the tooth taken out

- 4 they had all their money and their passports stolen
- 5 we should have had it checked

11 Possible answers

- 1 to have / get your arm X-rayed / looked at
- 2 have / get that picture framed / restored
- 3 have / get this coat repaired / dry-cleaned
- 4 had / got a tooth taken out / pulled out
- 5 had / got my passport renewed / stolen
- 6 to have / get my computer fixed / replaced
- 7 had / got the house painted / redecorated
- 8 to have / get my hair cut / dyed / shaved off

12 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 had our luggage stolen
- 2 have just had / got that gate painted
- 3 am having / getting my car repaired
- 4 get / have the air conditioning (in here) repaired
- 5 have / get it delivered to my house

13 1 short of money

- 2 in an overly optimistic way
- 3 for very short periods of time
- 4 it's his turn to react and do something
- 5 have enough money to pay for everything needed
- 6 been very expensive
- 7 making fun of
- 8 getting used to things

A Shock to The System (pages 56-57)

2 Possible answers

Answers may include references to the heat (hot and humid, unlike England), the overwhelming nature of a big city, busy city life (people, parties, etc.), and living in a high-rise apartment.

- 3 Ben's life has settled down and he's working long hours. He's made friends with another guy. He's thinking of leaving because of the pace of life, noise and**

frustrating life in the office. He misses home.

- 5 1** He was planning to go back to the UK, but changed his mind and instead he travelled round mainland China.
- 2** He is very negative about the UK now and is quite rude about it. He criticises the weather, the food, the boring conversations about reality TV and celebrities, the service. At the same time, he's become much more enthusiastic about Hong Kong (and mainland China): the people are more in touch with their culture, the service is incredible, people take pride in what they do, the food is incredible.
- 3** Students' own ideas (the listening in Exercise 8 will discuss this topic).
- 6** Ben is married to a woman from Hong Kong and they have a baby. That's why there was such a gap. He's living in Hong Kong and seems to be settled in his life there.
- 7 1** f (*pick up* = drive to the airport to get someone in the car)
- 2** c (mime gazing for a long time out of the window)
- 3** g (*jet lag* is the tiredness you experience when you go from one time zone to another – mime looking lethargic and sleepy)
- 4** e (mime working hard at your desk, looking tired and stressed)
- 5** a (= tidy up, organise and put things away)
- 6** d (= go very well – everything is on time and there are no problems)
- 7** h sound their horns (use mime)
- 8** b take pride in what they do (= feel positive about what they do, and want to do it well because they feel it is important)
- 9 1** Culture shock is the process that people go through when they have to get used to a different situation.

- 2 When you move to a new country, or to other kinds of new environments, e.g. moving house, changing jobs, starting university, etc.
 - 3 It is a long and difficult process. It involves excitement at the new situation, missing home and the old life, then becoming more critical of the old life.
- 10**
- 1 That it's only to do with moving to new countries, whereas actually it can happen inside your own country too, when you move from one situation to another. Also, that it's something you can recover from quickly, like an illness or like jet lag, whereas in fact it's a process that can take ages to go through.
 - 2 *Acculturation* is what psychologists call the process of going through the stages of culture shock.
 - 3 elation, resistance, transformation and integration
 - 4 elation: positive feelings when everything is new and exciting; resistance: things settle into a routine and people see the negative aspects of the new environment, the old situation seems much better; transformation: they swing to the other extreme and look down on their old situation; integration: where they see pros and cons of both the new world and the old situation.
 - 5 You don't finish the cycle. You don't achieve closure. You get stuck in one particular stage. This can cause unhappiness and frustration.
- 11**
- 1 In the first email, when Ben first arrived – he was gazing out of the taxi window with his mouth hanging open. It was overwhelming, but in a good way. He was going out a lot and meeting people and having an amazing time.
 - 2 In the second email, things have settled down a bit. He's been working long hours.
 - 3 In the second email, Ben details all the things that annoy him about Hong Kong, but by the third email, he's being very critical about life in the UK.
 - 4 At the start of the third email, he criticises the food, service, climate and quality of conversation in the UK. He compares it unfavourably to Hong Kong.
 - 5 In the second email, Tony puts Ben down by calling him one of the Moaning Twins. In his third email Ben puts his friends in the UK down, referring to dull conversation and saying: I don't know how you lot eat the bland rubbish ...
 - 6 In the third email, he's keen to avoid people he knows back home, and, indeed, to avoid the UK as a whole.
 - 7 He gets stuck in the transformation stage in that he clearly cuts himself off from his roots and from people he's known for years. It seems to take him a long time to work through this, as he doesn't write to his friend Jane for ages. In fact, by the time he gets round to it, he's got married and had a kid. This seems to have helped him move into the integration phase.

Video 3: Capoeira – The Fighting Dance (page 58)

- 2 1 They're doing capoeira. It's a Brazilian art form that's half dance, half martial art.
- 2 In Bahia, Brazil. It has African roots, though.
- 3 Slaves developed it as a way of learning to fight against slave owners, but they knew they had to be careful about this, so they disguised it as a dance!
- 4 street kids (as well as lots of other people around the world)
- 5 It's used with lots of troubled young people, people with drug problems, homeless kids, etc. It helps develop both body and mind / soul. Through capoeira, kids learn respect and how to control their feelings. They learn rules and limits.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 combination | 6 begging |
| 2 slavery | 7 development |
| 3 amusement | 8 strength |
| 4 awareness | 9 norms |
| 5 homelessness | 10 performances |

Review 3 (page 59)

- 1
- 1 has been playing golf (for)
- 2 a complete waste of
- 3 could've died
- 4 should've got / had the lock
- 5 would've come with
- 6 are having the house redecorated
- 7 have been thinking
- 8 gained / put on eight kilos since

- 2
- 1 Absolutely / Really
- 2 Hardly
- 3 a bit / really
- 4 real / bit of a
- 5 I've visited
- 6 really
- 7 should've
- 8 we've already talked

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

- 6a
- boiler – accommodation: used to heat water
- a dump – accommodation: a horrible place
- isolated – accommodation: it's miles from anywhere
- a landlord – accommodation: the owner of the place
- you're renting
- a leak – accommodation: if there is a leak, water
- might be coming in
- overtake – sport: cars overtake when they're racing
- substitute – sport: a player can be substituted for
- another
- tackle – sport: you tackle another player to try to get the ball from them
- a time-out – sport: a coach can call a time-out to talk with the players

- a track – sport: runners run round a track
- 7
 - 1 over 4 arm, leg 7 rose
 - 2 sorting out 5 stunning 8 swing
 - 3 feet 6 welcoming

- 8
- 1 coordination
- 2 consciousness
- 3 boredom
- 4 flexibility
- 5 strength
- 6 resistance
- 7 overwhelming

Exercise 3

- 1 I've been meaning to go there for a while.
- 2 She's had her hair done.
- 3 I shouldn't have put it off for so long.
- 4 It was a bit of a nightmare to be honest.
- 5 You should've told me. I could've dealt with it.
- 6 I've been struggling to keep up.

Unit 7

Opener (page 61)

2 Possible answer

I live in an area of low-lying land near a river, in south-west England. At the beginning of the year the weather was very bad and it poured with rain for about two months. Eventually, the river flooded, and before long the water came in downstairs. It caused a lot of damage. It ruined all the flooring, all the kitchen cupboards got soaked, and the water got into the electrical appliances. So I'll have to replace the whole kitchen. The insurance will cover most of the cost though, so I'm quite lucky.

Weather The Storm (pages 62-63)

- 1 1 storm (*thunder, lightning*) Ask what adjective describes *thunder* (loud). Explain that *lightning* is uncountable. We say there was *some lightning* or *a flash of lightning*. What else flashes? (*a light, a torch*)
- 2 fog (*thick, you could hardly see*) Ask what verb we use when we suddenly meet fog (*hit fog*). Why might it be dangerous? (*you can't see / might crash*) So what might you do when you hit fog? (*slow down / stop / come off the motorway / wait for it to lift*) What's the opposite of *lift*? (*come down*)
- 3 sun / heat (*boiling, humid*) When it's *humid*, there is water in the air, but no rain. When it's hot and humid, what might happen to you? (*feel thirsty / sweat / feel dizzy / can't breathe*) Explain or mime *pass out* = faint or lose consciousness. What else might be *unbearable*? (*cold / noise*)
- 4 cold (*freeze to death, lips turned blue*) Draw attention to the pattern *I lost the feeling in my fingers / in my toes*. Explain that we use *turn* to show a change in colour. So when might you turn red / white / green?

5 rain (*pouring down, umbrella*) Elicit the meaning of *get soaked* = get very wet; *pour down* = rain very heavily.

- 6 wind (*blew down*) Draw or demonstrate a tree that has blown down (is not standing). What else is often blown down by the wind?
 - 7 storm (*pouring down, hail*) Explain *hail* = rain frozen into lumps of ice. If it was pouring with rain and then it became less strong, what do you say? (*it eased off*). If you're driving and *pull over*, you stop at the side of the road. Why might you have to pull over? (to check where you're going / because you can't see, etc.)
 - 8 wind / storm (*strong, ferry couldn't sail*) If the wind is very strong, what might it do? (*blow things down / do a lot of damage*) Why might the ferry not sail when it's so windy? (*waves too big / might sink!*)
 - 9 snow (*settle, skidding*) Explain or translate *the snow settled* = accumulate on the ground. What does it do if it doesn't settle? (*melts / turns to water*) Explain or translate *skid* = slide or move sideways on the road in a car. Why else might you be stuck in your car? (*traffic*)
 - 10 rain (*flooded*) Explain or translate *flooded* = under water. Why might your kitchen get flooded? Highlight the pattern: *It rained non-stop for days / it snowed non-stop for hours*. Explain or translate *miserable*.
- 5 Speaker A
- 1 on the way to visit friends in Rome
 - 2 hail
 - 3 scared
 - 4 They pulled over and waited until it blew over.
- Speaker B
- 1 a village in Sardinia
 - 2 boiling hot, humid weather, forked lightning and thunder, and heavy rain
 - 3 transfixed – it was amazing
 - 4 They ran to the nearest café.

- 6 1 past continuous: *were driving*
 past perfect: '*d (had) ever seen*
 2 past continuous
 3 past perfect

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 couldn't (finished events in past)
 2 had forgotten (action finished before she went in the sun)
 3 got (finished event that happened during the walking home – the continuous action)
 4 was getting (incomplete: still not completely dark)
 5 had melted (finished the day before)
 6 got back (one finished event in a series)
 7 came down (one finished event in a series)
 8 hadn't dried out (talking about events in the time before their arrival)

- 7 1 were visiting
 2 had been (all day / now evening)
 3 were taking
 4 saw
 5 started
 6 hadn't brought
 7 ran
 8 could

10 Possible answers

The weather is so hot I can't do anything.

It's as cold as the north pole today!

His flat is so clean you could eat your dinner off the floor.

Her room is as filthy as a pig sty.

He's as tall as a giraffe.

She's so hardworking, she must have worked something like 60 hours this week.

That area is so dangerous I wouldn't ever go there after dark.

The film is so good I'm going to go and see it again.

Animals Making Headlines (pages 64-65)

- 2 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a

- 5 1 c: *the company involved ... has pulled out of the project.* (If you pull out of a project, you refuse to continue with something you previously agreed to.

You might pull out of a contract / pull out of a race / pull out of a competition at the last minute.)

- 2 d: the restaurant has *been almost constantly fully booked* (If something is booming, it's successful / earning more money.) You could ask: What's the opposite?
 3 b: the woman *was shocked to discover.* (Emphasise that this is a common chunk, e.g. *I was shocked to discover someone had stolen and used my ID.*) You could also ask: Why do we use past perfect here?
 4 c: ... *the addresses of university staff were published online.* You could ask: *Are there any other ways privacy could be violated, or any other things that can be violated?*
 5 a: *the decision to reverse the ban ... sparked a heated debate.* Ask: *Are there any other things that can be sparked?*
 6 d: *In Germany, maggots are more commonly associated with death and decay / Most are disgusted... but the response was overwhelmingly positive.* You probably want to explain decay – if something decays it rots or falls apart. Your teeth decay when you don't clean them. An area falls into decay when it's not repaired or looked after.
 7 b: *His will is now being contested / RSPCA ... hopes the matter can be settled 'without the need for legal proceedings'.*
 8 a: *breeders are finding it increasingly hard to make a profit / only survive thanks to subsidies.* Check meaning of *subsidy*. Ask: *What things get subsidies? What's the difference between a subsidy and a tax break?*

- 7 1 a active b passive
 2 a ... dishes which feature the insects ...
 b ... experiments which are aimed at combating illnesses

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 caused (suffering which is caused)

- 2 affected (areas which have been worst affected)
 - 3 imported (beef which has been imported)
 - 4 taking, doing (people who take part in sport or do regular exercise)
 - 5 damaged (properties which were damaged)
 - 6 funded (project which is funded by)
 - 7 freed (animals which were freed from)
 - 8 leading, opposing (note the tenses here: group which is leading – present continuous because the protests are temporary; a statement which opposes: present simple because the statement is generally true)
- 8**
- 1 abandoned (What else can be abandoned? (houses) Why might an animal be abandoned?)
 - 2 living
 - 3 moving
 - 4 suffering (What else can people suffer from? Why might you get depression? What might you do if you suffer from depression?)
 - 5 studying
 - 6 sold (Why is it amount not number? (food is uncountable) What makes food organic? (no chemicals, etc.))
 - 7 donated (What else might you donate to a charity? What do charities do?)
 - 8 thrown out (Where do you throw it out?)

- 4 berries, wild herbs or leaves for salad; mushrooms; hunting animals; charities providing free food, food banks
- 5 in cooking to flavour food; to make tea; as a cure or remedy for an illness

From the recording:

- 1 too much water
 - 2 they are invasive; they take over everything and stop local varieties from growing
 - 3 to say thank you for having him to stay
 - 4 wild mushrooms
 - 5 to make herbal tea, as a remedy
- 2** Conversation 1: c (The soil's probably too wet. I think it rots the roots.)
 Conversation 2: d (They're just so invasive! They take over the whole place. None of the other plants can survive.)
 Conversation 3: a (The speaker didn't know the flowers are only given after someone's died.)
 Conversation 4: b (Don't you worry about picking the wrong one and poisoning yourself? Some of them are lethal, ...)
 Conversation 5: f (It's great. It'll really settle your stomach.)
- 3** awkward – conversation 3
 cheer up – conversation 1
 gather – conversation 4
 get rid of – conversation 2
 lethal – conversation 4
 native – conversation 2
 rots – conversation 1
 settle – conversation 5
 swears by – conversation 5
 thank you – conversation 3

- 6**
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| a blossom | d stormy | f seed |
| b plant | e flood | g root |
| c stem | | |

- 1a S
- 1b D: the root cause of a problem = the basic cause
- 2a S
- 2b D: plant is a verb here. Plant a bomb = put it where you want it to explode

Plant Life (pages 66-67)

- 1** Possible answers
- 1 being sprayed with chemicals (insecticides) or burned down; drought, insects or fungus
 - 2 roots may grow under a house, they can take over an area, stop light coming in, blow down and fall on a house; leaves may get on the railway lines (a typical excuse for why trains are late in the UK!)
 - 3 as a present when you go to someone's house, when someone's ill, to cheer them up; at a funeral to put on the grave, as a mark of respect

3a D: blossom is a verb. If your career blossoms, it starts to go well.

3b S

4a D: stem is a verb; stem from means is caused by, is the result of

4b S

5a S

5b D: a stormy relationship is one where the couple argue a lot and are angry

6a D: floods of complaints = lots and lots of complaints

6b S

7a S

7b D: the seed of an idea = the start of an idea

Unit 8

Opener (page 69)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows counterfeit (fake) perfumes for sale. Counterfeiting occurs because people want to have such luxury goods and well-known brand names, but they prefer not to pay the full price.

Caught In The Act (pages 70-71)

- 1 1 gone, got hold of (If you go \$1,000 overdrawn, then your bank account has minus \$1,000. Check go overdrawn by asking: *What might happen if you go overdrawn?* Your bank may charge interest, stop your account.)
- 2 caught, doing (highlight patterns: *I was doing 65* = I was driving at 65 kilometres or miles per hour; pay a \$50 or £200 fine. Ask: *What might you get a fine for?* Speeding, parking in the wrong place, dropping litter.)
- 3 found, beaten (Ask: *What is the opposite of found dead?* Found alive. Explain that beaten to death means killed by being hit with fist, a club, etc. Ask: *How else can you be killed?* You can be stabbed to death, shot dead, poisoned, etc.)
- 4 came back, vanished (Ask: *What's another word for vanished?* Disappeared.)
- 5 smashed, set (Ask: *How might you smash something?* Throw a rock at it, crash into it. Ask: *What follows 'set fire'?* to, e.g. *set fire to the house.*)
- 6 broken into, stolen (Ask: *How can a burglar break in?* They can smash a window, etc.)
- 7 came up to, grabbed (Act out these actions.)
- 8 raided, seized (Ask: *if the police raid a building, how many are there?* A lot. *Is it sudden and violent?* Yes. *Do they arrest people?* Yes, often.)
- 9 went off, killed (Ask: *What else can go off?* An alarm, a bomb.)

- 2 1 fraud (Ask: What other examples of fraud can you think of? Tax fraud is when you avoid paying tax; insurance fraud is when you claim on insurance for something that didn't happen.)
 - 2 speeding
 - 3 murder
 - 4 a disappearance
 - 5 a riot
 - 6 a burglary (Ask: If you commit a burglary, what do you steal from? A house – not a person or a bank.)
 - 7 a street robbery (this is also called a mugging)
 - 8 smuggling (= taking something from one country to another illegally. Ask: What else can you smuggle? Diamonds, money, animals, alcohol, cigarettes, etc.)
 - 9 a bombing
- 5 Conversation 1
- 1 (street) robbery
 - 2 It happened to the speaker on holiday
 - 3 Students' own answers
- Conversation 2
- 1 fraud / identity theft
 - 2 The bank phoned because she'd 'spent' \$800 in Manila (in the Philippines)
 - 3 Students' own answers
- Conversation 3
- 1 smuggling (especially stuffed and live animals)
 - 2 They read about it in a newspaper article
 - 3 Students' own answers
- 6 1 Conversation 2
- they have machines which can swipe the card* (here, *swipe* means to pass a plastic card through a piece of equipment that reads the information) *it could've been when I bought those new trainers on the internet* *That must be a relief* (that = the fact that she'll get the money back)
- 2 Conversation 3
- Why would you want a whole stuffed elephant?* (*stuffed* = filled with a material so that the animal is preserved)

It'd be a bit of a shock (it = finding live crocodiles in a bathroom)

I suppose he must've drugged them (them = the crocodiles and lion)

3 Conversation 1

these lads came up to me with a map, asking for directions

Fortunately not (= not much in my bag) I didn't let it spoil the holiday (I just carried on and made sure I enjoyed the holiday)

7 Possible answers

- 1 street robbery is violent, could potentially cause physical harm to people, could have an effect on tourism, etc.
- 2 fraud – these criminals are stealing millions, costing governments and banks millions to stop these crimes; fraud is often organised by big criminal gangs; has an effect on the economy and people's confidence in financial institutions
- 3 smuggling – major organised crime, huge amounts of money are involved, can threaten wildlife and conservation

- 8
- 1 That's dreadful. Was anyone killed? (Ask: *What's another word for dreadful? Very bad or awful. What's the situation, do you think? a bombing, a riot, etc.*)
 - 2 That must've been dreadful. Were you OK? (Ask: *Are we talking about something happening now or finished? finished – so we say must've been*)
 - 3 Oh no! Did they take anything valuable? (Ask: *What happened? a robbery, perhaps? What kind of things might be valuable? jewellery, a watch, etc.*)
 - 4 That's dreadful! What were the parents thinking? (Point out that this can mean we think what they did was stupid and they're at fault.)
 - 5 What a shame! Were you insured? (Ask: *What happens if you are insured? You get money to replace the thing that was stolen. How does that happen? You make a claim. Who gives*

you the money? the insurance company)

- 6 That's terrible. Did you report it to the police? (Ask: *Did you tell the police? How do you report something to the police?* By phone, or you can go to the police station. *Why might you not report it?* It's too small, it's not worth it, you can't be bothered, it wouldn't make any difference.)

- 7 You're joking! Do they know who did it? (Point out *You're joking* is a way of expressing shock and disbelief. Ask: *Who might 'they' be?* The police.)

- 8 It's awful! What must his family be going through? (*going through* means 'experience' here. Give some examples: *go through a lot of pain / a difficult time / go through a divorce.* Ask what the situation might be here.)

- 11
- 1 could / might
 - 2 must / can't
 - 3 add *have* + past participle (*been, got, etc.*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 can't (*cheating* on someone = having an affair with another person when you're married or in a relationship. Ask: *Are we talking generally or about a specific time in the past?* Generally, so we use *can't be*.)
- 2 must (Most people will see travelling as a good experience. Drill *It must be great*.)
- 3 must have (Ask: *Is it now or a time in the past?* The past participle *been* shows that it is the past. You might highlight the pattern *must've been difficult, seeing ... can't be nice, finding ...*)
- 4 must (Ask: *Is it now or a time in the past?* *Be / has been working* show that it is still true now.)
- 5 must have (Ask: *Is it now or a time in the past?* *Earlier* shows that it is talking about the past.)
- 6 must have (Check these phrases: *tore ligaments / tore a muscle* = damaged these parts of the body; *hurt like mad* = hurt very much)
- 7 can't (Ask: *Is it now or a time in the past?* *Be* shows that it is talking about now.)

- 8 must have (Elicit that it is past, because of the past participle *unlocked*, and *must* because they didn't break in.)
- 9 can't have, must have (past participle after both gaps)
- 10 must, can't have (present be for the first verb, past participle for the second)

- 12**
- 1 must have had
 - 2 have been (draw attention to pattern *can't have* or *they would have ...*)
 - 3 be (present: he's still missing)
 - 4 have gone to ... (and be there now)
 - 5 be (present: he is in trouble)
 - 6 various possible, e.g. have been murdered, investigate

13 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 might have got in
- 2 must have known someone
- 3 might be waiting for us
- 4 can't be worth
- 5 must have taken ages
- 6 must have found it

Behind Bars (pages 72-73)

- 1**
- 1 cells (= rooms for prisoners in a prison)
 - 2 convicted (= found guilty. Ask: What's the opposite of 'he was convicted'? He was found innocent.)
 - 3 released (= set free from prison)
 - 4 rehabilitation (= the process of becoming a better person, becoming a normal citizen. How? Through education, work, restorative justice, etc.)
 - 5 treated
 - 6 got
 - 7 served (serve your sentence = do your time in prison)
 - 8 appeal (when you lose a case but you believe the court made the wrong decision, you can appeal to a higher court, you can appeal to change or overturn the decision)
 - 9 offence (= a crime)
 - 10 fine (= the money you pay as a punishment when you commit a small crime)

- 3** Answers vary from country to country, and mitigating factors mean that the sentence depends on the individual. In the UK, burglars get a minimum three-year sentence when they commit their third burglary, street robbery has a one-year minimum term, four years if a firearm is used. The minimum speeding fine is £100, and murder, kidnap and acts of terrorism have life sentences.

- 6**
- 1 True (*a convicted murderer serving a life sentence, only able to film on day release from jail*)
 - 2 False (*serving a life sentence*)
 - 3 False (he see parallels with the world of crime, but the story is about the entertainment industry)
 - 4 True (*he insists he is innocent of the offences*)
 - 5 False (they've toured the country)
 - 6 False (the drama is a kind of therapy)
 - 7 True (*it has been exported to the jail of Roumieh*)

- 8** They mention the following ideas:
- 1 hard labour – general public often want it
 - 2 literacy skills – being unable to read and write means young people get involved in crime
 - 5 learn everything from IT to carpentry – makes them more employable after prison
 - 6 able to meet and interact with normal members of society – helps with rehabilitation
- 9**
- 1 public opinion often wants harsher punishment
 - 2 percentages who re-offend in Europe, Denmark / Sweden / Finland, and Norway
 - 3 Norway has no death penalty
 - 4 21 years is the maximum sentence
 - 5 prisoners learn skills such as plumbing in jail
 - 6 liberal attitudes may seem shocking to some, but have had positive results in Norway

- 11** 1 with 2 on 3 to
Prepositions are followed by nouns or the -ing form of a verb (which is a gerund – technically a noun).

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 involvement in
- 2 addiction to
- 3 ban on
- 4 access to
- 5 damage to
- 6 anger about
- 7 recipe for
- 8 decrease in
- 9 awareness

- 12** 1 respect for
2 risk of making
3 problem with being
4 no point (in) worrying
5 no hope of escaping
6 no experience of dealing
7 an increase in the reporting
8 proposal to increase

15 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

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

Rise And Fall (pages 74-75)

- 3** *Education*: people are better educated about drugs and alcohol; more people are going into further education
Distraction: 18–24 year olds don't have time to commit crime as they're studying or playing video games
Demographics and environment: there are fewer young people than 20–30 years ago; banning lead in petrol has reduced violence
Technology: new technology makes it harder to steal cars, for example, though it makes other crimes easier
Prison and policing: people spend longer in jail; police catch more criminals by focusing on 'hotspots'

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

5 Possible answers

Policing: police targeted crime hotspots; police have been given better training; a multilingual section has been set up to work with tourists.

Demographics: Latvia has experienced falling birth rates.

Education: university students have almost tripled.

- 6** 1 plunged 5 soared, led to
2 peak 6 drop, stems from
3 coincided 7 played a role, rise
4 correlation 8 ranks, account for

Video 4: The Greenhouse Effect (page 76)

- 1** a blizzard = a powerful storm with wind and snow (mime fighting through a blizzard)
a drought = when there is no rain and everything dries up
an earthquake = when the ground moves and shakes, and buildings fall down
a famine = when there is no food in an area and people go hungry
a flood = when it rains and rains, and the water goes up and up. Often people have to leave their houses and sometimes cars are washed away by the water.
forest fires = when it's really hot and dry, forests start to burn
a heatwave = a period when it is very, very hot
a volcanic eruption = when hot lava comes from a volcano and destroys houses and towns
- 2** 1 The area was hit by floods – the worst in 40 years, over an area as large as France and Germany combined.
2 There was a drought followed by forest fires, after the hottest summer on record. Over 50,000 dead.
3 A heatwave was followed by floods, which covered 20% of the country! Five

thousand miles of roads and railways were washed away.

- 4 A record winter, with cold and snow following a heatwave – one of the warmest summers on record.
- 5 A blizzard stopped rush hour traffic.
- 4 The root cause of the extreme weather is basically water: too much water. The oceans are the main source of the water in the atmosphere, of clouds and rain. The sun causes water from the oceans to evaporate. The water becomes a vapour, a kind of gas, that surrounds the earth. More heat means more evaporation, which in turn means more energy building up in the atmosphere and thus more possibility of extreme weather.
- 5 1 decades (a decade is ten years, so the worst floods in decades are the worst for 30, 40, 50 years. You could also point out that areas are hit by floods, earthquakes, droughts, etc.)
2 record (if it was one of the hottest summers *on record*, it's one of the hottest summers since they started recording temperatures; on record is often used (with superlatives) to talk about weather.)
3 tracks (if something stops *dead in its tracks*, it stops where it is – suddenly. *I stopped dead in my tracks when I heard the scream.*)
4 core (*at its core* = at the centre, the heart of the thing; here it means the *main problem* is all about water. The phrase is often used in politics and business, e.g. *The World Bank should put respect for human rights at its core.*)
5 source (*the ocean is the main source of all the water* = that's where most of the water comes from. *The Internet is the main source of information for most young adults.*)
6 fuel (*water provides the fuel for storms* = water is the main source of energy for storms, water provides the energy for storms to happen. *Food provides the fuel for our bodies*, etc.)

7 gallons (a gallon is a measurement of liquid. It's 8 pints – about 4.5 litres.)

8 potential (*the potential for extreme weather* = the possibility for extreme weather to develop in the future. *The area has real potential.* = it could be a great area in the future).

Review 4 (page 77)

1

1 C 2 A 3 A 4 C 5 C 6 B 7 C 8 C

2

- 1 no interest in
- 2 can't have heard
- 3 might be waiting
- 4 aimed at children

3

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

4

1 for 2 to 3 on 4 to 5 against

5

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

6

- 1 passed
- 2 put
- 3 came
- 4 gone
- 5 pouring, eased

7

- 1 seized
- 2 captive
- 3 release
- 4 suspicion
- 5 disappearance
- 6 custody

Exercise 8

- 1 Someone might have got hold of your details.
- 2 They must've broken in through the back door.
- 3 There's no point trying to look for them.

- 4 It was pouring down and then it turned to hail.
- 5 I got soaked because I'd forgotten to bring a coat.
- 6 I was standing there and this guy came up to me and grabbed my bag.

Unit 9

Opener (page 79)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows a researcher at Cornell University monitoring genetically modified plant cell growth in specimen dishes. The job probably involves a lot of methodical work and data analysis, and probably requires patience and attention to detail, as well as creativity in understanding results.

The World Of Work (pages 80-81)

1 Possible answers

- 1 positive. Cause: you worked hard, did a good job! Result: get more responsibility, more stimulating work; stretch yourself; get a pay rise; have more stress, etc.
- 2 positive or negative depending on circumstances.
Cause: old job too menial / new one more stimulating; feeling burned out / stressed; struggling to cope; no pay rise / chance of promotion; moving. Result: leave your job.
- 3 positive. Cause: you do a good job; got a yearly increment (after working a year); got a new qualification; union negotiated a rise; you met targets (but if it's a temporary 'rise' we usually call this a bonus). Result: you feel happy; stay in your job; can afford something you have wanted.
- 4 positive. Cause: new job / role. Result: improve skills.
- 5 negative. Cause: recession; company losing money; company restructuring (changing focus); company downsizing (getting smaller); company outsourcing work to another company / country. Result: you lose your job; might get money (redundancy pay); become unemployed; need to look for a new job / set up your own business.
- 6 positive. Cause: you gain experience; work hard.

Result: you have less stress; keep your job!

- 7 negative. Cause: too much work; new job or role; problems outside work; difficult work-life balance.
Result: you make mistakes; lose your job; hand in your notice; take a step down.
 - 8 negative. Cause: they don't trust staff; they're controlling / a control freak.
Result: can undermine staff; staff have nothing interesting to do; boss may struggle to cope; make mistakes.
 - 9 positive. Cause: you feel you help people; see progress; people are grateful / compliment you.
Result: you feel positive about yourself; stay in your job.
 - 10 positive. Cause: you do lots of different things; learn new things; test yourself.
Result: you feel positive about your job; stay in your job.
 - 11 negative. Cause: you see lots of upsetting things (e.g. doctor / nurse); deal with demanding people / people with problems. Result: you feel tired / burned out; have less emotion and patience for those outside your job; struggle to cope.
 - 12 negative. Cause: work is boring, repetitive, easy.
Result: it is badly paid; you want to leave; lose confidence (not using your skills); less stress!
- 3**
- 1 He feels bad / depressed; it's menial and he isn't stretching himself or using the skills he has learned.
 - 2 making tea and photocopying
 - 3 He's thinking of leaving in the long term, but will stay for now and see if it gets better.
 - 4 He'll get lots of offers of work if he does leave.
- 4**
- 1 Melissa has been getting loads of on-the-job **training**.
 - 2 She has (got) her first **business trip** coming up next month, to New York.
 - 3 She gave her first big **presentation** last week.

- 4 Richard thinks she sounds like their star **employee**.
- 5 She's been meeting **clients**.
- 6 Richard thinks in five years' time she'll be running the entire **firm**.
- 7 They let her go into **college** once a week.
- 8 She's applying for **promotion**.

- 6
- 1 present (simple)
 - 2 future: c and d; now: b; usually / generally true: a
 - 3 d Because it uses 'll (*I'll end up ...*)
 - 4 b Because it uses *should*
 - 5 c Because it uses *might* (*It might get better*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 If you fail three subjects, you have to repeat the whole year / you will have to repeat the whole year.
- 2 If you don't feel well, you should take the day off.
- 3 I could / can / might ask my uncle for a job, if the worst comes to the worst.
- 4 I'll be in big trouble if the report isn't finished by Friday.
- 5 If things don't get better at work, I'm going to hand in my notice.
- 6 If you're struggling, I'll do my best to help.

7 1 c, f 2 d, g 3 a, h 4 b, e

8 Possible answers

- 1 you should do a film studies course at university. / I'll talk to my brother, who is a director.
- 2 you should resign.
- 3 I'll apply for other jobs. / I might travel round the world.
- 4 I'll go to a really good university.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 haven't heard
- 2 aren't feeling
- 3 loses
- 4 have been working
- 5 goes

- 1 I doubt it.
- 2 I might.

- 3 Probably not.
- 4 Hopefully.
- 5 I'm bound to.

12 Possible questions

Do you think you'll ever ... go to university? / change your course? / do a Master's degree? / get promotion? / change your career? / take a year out? / become a senior manager? / work abroad?

Starting Out (pages 82-83)

- 2 1 paperboy / newspaper delivery; it used to be a popular job for school kids, but now older people are doing it.
- 2 Previously kids did newspaper deliveries in the afternoon after school. Now, people want the papers delivered earlier and adults (especially pensioners) are doing it.
- 3 There was an economic boom so kids didn't need extra money; kids prefer comfort; adults are more reliable.
- 4 It was good experience for kids; it taught responsibility and built character; many young people now lack skills for work.

3 Possible answers

Secretaries and typists used to be mostly women, and their job largely involved taking shorthand and typing, but now they are called personal assistants and their job is very different. Automated telephone systems have replaced living telephone receptionists in many companies. Many factory jobs are now computerised or done by machines, and many menial jobs around the office no longer exist due to computers, email and the internet.

- 5 1 Ela (*a friend ... put in a good word*)
- 2 Eduardo (*worked solidly through ... it was nonstop!*)
- 3 Carla (*people associate the army with war, but nowadays it's more about peacekeeping*)

- 4 Jocelyn (*We'd be collected ... and driven out to the fields*)
- 5 Ela (*the novelty soon wore off. It soon got very repetitive.*)
- 6 Carla (*we get training for things like logistics*)
- 7 Ela (*as I know that some people ... made up their data, I've learned to be sceptical about statistics*)
- 8 Eduardo (*It sounded ideal – chill out on the beach, get a suntan ... Big mistake!*)
- 9 Jocelyn (*as a teenager, I provided cheap labour, but that didn't bother me*)
- 10 Eduardo (*my boss was a complete control freak*)
- 11 Carla (*solving problems and communication ... women are often better than men in those roles*)
- 12 Jocelyn (*cash-in-hand*)
- 6 see the practical benefits
(never) set foot (on the beach) = never go near the beach
provide cheap labour
have a laugh
the novelty (soon) wore off = it was exciting at first, but, soon, it became boring and ordinary
achieve a high rank
carry trays
put in a good word (for me) = say something positive
to a person in a position of authority (e.g. I got the promotion because one of my colleagues put in a good word for me with the boss.)

- 8 1 b She wasn't doing it on her own, she was with others.
c It was thanks to her friend that she got the job.
- 2 a
- 3 a: *if*-clause: past simple; result clause: would + infinitive
b and c: *if*-clause: past perfect (simple or continuous); result clause: *would* / *might* + perfect infinitive (*have* + past participle)

d: *if*-clause: past simple; result clause: *would* + perfect infinitive (*have* + past participle)

- 4 d She is in the army now. She went to Haiti in the past.
- 5 c Uses *might* to show a possibility (not *would*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1 been | 6 have |
| 2 not / never | 7 would |
| 3 were | 8 had |
| 4 would | 9 be |
| 5 Would | 10 hadn't |

- 9 1 wouldn't be doing (or *wouldn't do*, but *wouldn't be doing* is the better choice here), had
- 2 hadn't got, I would've left
- 3 hadn't been, wouldn't have become
- 4 hadn't been (or *wasn't*, if person speaking is still at school), I wouldn't be giving
- 5 won, wouldn't give up

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 said, would be
- 2 hadn't been, wouldn't be
- 3 had been, might have got
- 4 knew, wouldn't have said
- 5 didn't find, would hand in

In Short (pages 84-85)

- 1 Possible answers
bank: an entrepreneur who wants to pitch for investment or present a business plan for a loan
a primary school: pupils 'show and tell'; headteacher to staff
a university: students on what they have read for a seminar or for assessment; researcher presenting research; teacher giving lecture
medical conference: doctor presenting research; a drug company 'selling' a product or presenting research; doctors sharing good practice
a company sales conference: managers presenting a product; sales people reporting on markets; sales forecasts

- a film production company:** film makers or writers pitching stories to make into a film
- 2 1 It is about PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment, an assessment for comparing education systems.)
2 She will explain how it works, comment on some results and explain why the study should be ignored.
- 5 1 NS (We're only told overall numbers)
2 T (*Unlike all the other countries, China's students all came from a single city*)
3 F (*dropped by just three percent – not exactly 'plunging'*)
4 T (only four percent)
5 T (*we sometimes do half that! I know where I'd prefer to study.*)
6 NS (it's the richest country but we don't know how much they spend)
- 7 1 conclusion – gives the main point again and thanks audience
2 main part – signposting (shows the speaker is moving to the next part)
3 introduction – explains what the speaker sets out to prove (sometimes called a *thesis statement*)
4 Introduction or main part – engage audience with rhetorical question
5 Introduction or main part – to engage the audience and create a sense of expectancy
6 main part – introducing and explaining a graphic
7 conclusion – summarising main points
8 introduction – introducing the general topic of the presentation
- 8 Possible answers
- by starting with a story or personalised example, by encouraging audience participation (e.g. asking for a show of hands), by starting with a surprising fact or statistic, by starting with a question
 - The good thing about stating your conclusion in the introduction is that you get your point across.

The bad thing is that you are telling your audience what to think, and not allowing them to make their own conclusion.

- Plan carefully, be ready to respond to audience questions, be clear by keeping language simple, sentences short, and using markers such as *First of all, Now, Secondly* to help people follow.

- 9 1 a take
b tell (tell is the only verb here that can be followed by you)
c talk
d summarise (+ noun, the main ways / the key points, etc.)
2 e giving
f reviewing (outlining is possible, but more common to review literature – means also you summarise and comment)
g commenting (the only verb followed by on)
h outlining (review is possible here, see above, but outline the trends is more likely – both outline and trend refer to a general overview)
3 i focus (the only verb followed by on)
j consider
k make
l highlight

The sentences that link together are:

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

What I'm going to try and do today // is take a look at McDonald's recent performance. // I'll begin / by commenting on their sales figures / for the last five years. I'll then move on to some recommendations // about how the company could improve things / in the years to come.

Unit 10

Opener (page 87)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows young people in India celebrating the Holi Festival, or festival of colour. It is a Hindu festival where people throw paints. They also visit friends and family to share food and drink.

Celebrate Good Times (pages 88-89)

1 If you have a *small get-together*, you meet a small group of friends / people you know for an informal social occasion, often at your house or in a bar.

If you *go clubbing*, you go out to a disco / nightclub to dance and have fun.

A *bunch of friends* is another way of saying a group of friends.

If you *treat yourself to something*, you do or buy something special for yourself, e.g. an early birthday present or a new coat, etc.

If you *have, or go on a weekend break*, you go away somewhere nice for the weekend to relax and get away from your normal life.

If you *go mad*, you act in a crazy and irresponsible way. If you *go mad with your dad's credit card*, you buy loads of things and spend more than you were probably supposed to. You might also, for example, go completely mad when you first leave home, or when you go somewhere with friends for the weekend!

If you *weren't really up for* going out, you didn't really feel like doing it; you didn't want to do it. Point out that you can also say the opposite: *I'd be (or I'm) up for going out, if you fancy it*.

A *karaoke booth* is a small room in which a group of people can sing karaoke together. If you rent it, you pay to use it for a short period of time.

A *romantic dinner* usually involves a lovely restaurant or place to eat, candlelight, a long slow meal, lots of conversation, etc.

A *posh restaurant* is one which is smart, and usually expensive. Posh can also be used of clothes, people, houses, etc.

A *big do* is a big party (other types of 'do' include the *office do* at the end of the year; a little do to celebrate your birthday, etc.).

If you *throw a surprise party* for someone, you organise a party for them without telling them that is what you're doing.

Everyone has to keep it secret and when the person arrives, you might shout 'Surprise!'.

Other ways of celebrating (and expressions): *have a fancy dress party, have a night out, go to see a show or a concert with friends, have people round for dinner, go on a hen party or a stag do*.

2 1 Friday is the last day of their exams.

2 Equinox is a big disco on the main square in town.

One person thinks it's great. Another person hates it: they don't like the music and say it's full of horrible guys. Rico's is suggested as a place to go, but one person thinks it's a rip-off (i.e. too expensive).

Guanabara is where they decide to go. It's a Brazilian place near the station. They have music on there later on in the evening – they do salsa after ten.

3 They agree to meet at eight. One person suggests seven or seven thirty, but another person is working till six and wants to go home first and get changed and freshen up a bit before going out.

3 1 shall we 5 quite like, all right

2 up for, in mind 6 good bet

3 be fun 7 I'm easy

4 can't stand, full of 8 make it

4 1 a and c

2 will have + past participle

3 a by four o'clock Friday; c by then (= by eight o'clock)

4 before that time; in these sentences, by means 'before'

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 I'll have lived
- 2 I'm going
- 3 ease off
- 4 will probably have started (because of by the time we get there)
- 5 I'm helping (= already arranged), should've finished (by five)
- 6 you will have spent (by the time you're 60)

- 5 1 will have been
- 2 won't have eaten
- 3 will have left
- 4 won't have been processed
- 5 will have passed
- 6 will have cooked
- 7 will have lost
- 8 will have found

6 Possible answers

Perhaps I'll have had children / got married / gone to live abroad / retired / written a novel. Perhaps they'll have found a cure for cancer. / Hopefully, my country will have won the World Cup. / The economy will have improved.

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

Putting Your Foot in It (pages 90-91)

- 2 1 The writer says this to a woman who was with a colleague of his. Unfortunately, she wasn't his wife! Tim must have been seeing her without telling her he was married. She got very angry and slapped him across the face.
- 2 The writer was moaning about a tutor to some friends in the canteen, and hadn't realised the tutor's daughter was there listening!
- 3 Gerald Ratner joked about the poor quality of some of the products his firm sold. When customers heard about these jokes, they were unforgiving. The share price of the firm dropped, Ratner had to resign and the firm ended up being taken over by a rival.

- 4 They hadn't realised the Facebook page was open to the public and 13 of them ended up getting sacked for comments they made online.
- 5 The American actor Richard Gere kissed Indian actress Shilpa Shetty on the cheek. In the US, this is normal, but in more culturally conservative India it caused outrage. Gere was threatened with arrest!

3 1 Students' own answers

- 2 Because Ratner was making the joke in private to fellow businesspeople that he knew well. Unfortunately, a journalist was also present and broadcast the jokes, which created a media storm, which led to his downfall!
- 3 The airline attendants and Charlie Sheen also all thought they were talking in private, and didn't realise they were actually communicating with a broader public.
- 4 According to the author, the impact of 24-hour news has been a desperate need for news to fill the time. Even a minor faux pas can become big news, as every follow-up reaction is reported, and drags the story out.
- 5 Presumably, the writer is glad he's not famous because he's probably said or done things in the past that could have proved very embarrassing or damaging to him if they'd become more widely known about.

- 4 1 due, pregnant (*When is the baby due?* = When do you expect the baby to be born?)
- 2 burst out, realised (*burst out crying* = suddenly started crying; *split up* = stop a relationship, stop going out together)
- 3 send, copying in
- 4 turned up, dressed (*turn up* = arrive)
- 5 meant, see
- 6 foot, surprise (*put your foot in it* = say or do something that upsets or embarrasses someone)
- 7 politician, clue (*I don't have a clue* = I have no idea)

- 8 stupid, live (*live on air* = being broadcast live on radio or TV)

Small Talk (pages 92-93)

- 2 Conversation 1 = situations 3 and 4
Conversation 2 = situation 1
Conversation 3 = situation 2
Conversation 4 = situation 5
Conversation 5 = situation 6
- 3 1 Conversation 3
2 Conversation 1 (versatile = can be used in many different ways)
3 Conversation 3 (grab a coffee = get or buy a coffee quickly)
4 Conversation 5 (boom town = a town that is growing very quickly)
5 Conversation 1 (I've been meaning to = I've wanted to / I've intended to)
6 Conversation 2 (dragged me here = brought me here even though I didn't want to come)
7 Conversation 4
8 Conversation 2 (fiancée = the woman he intends to marry)
9 Conversation 4
10 Conversation 5
- 5 1 If the main part of the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative; if the main part of the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive. The question tag uses the same verb as the main part of the sentence. If this is an auxiliary verb (*have, be*) or a modal verb, then the question tag is made with the same verb. If the main part of the sentence doesn't have an auxiliary verb, the question tag uses an appropriate form of *do*.
- 2 c *The speaker wasn't exactly helping either, was he?*
3 a *They have music later on down there, don't they?*
4 b *You couldn't pass me the salt, could you?*

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

Sentences 3 and 5 are correct

- 1 Would you like a coffee? (no tag needed as we don't add tags to questions)
2 You knew him quite well, didn't you? (knew is past simple verb, so use didn't as the tag)
4 You weren't at the last class, were you? (wrong word order)
6 Haven't you heard of One Direction? (no tag needed as we don't add tags to questions)
- 7 1 A: Miserable weather, isn't it?
B: Yeah, awful. It's been like this for weeks now, hasn't it?
A: I know. I can't remember when I last saw the sun.
2 A: You don't remember me, do you?
B: It's Yuka, isn't it?
A: No. It's Naomi.
3 A Excuse me. You haven't got a light, have you?
B: Yeah. Here you go.
A: Thanks.
4 A: You missed the class on Monday, didn't you?
B: There wasn't one, was there? The school was closed for the holiday, wasn't it?
A: No. Mind you, you didn't miss much. It was quite boring.
B: Well, to be honest the whole course is a bit disappointing, isn't it?
5 A: I love that jacket. It's from Zara, isn't it?
B: No, I got it from a shop called Monsoon.
A: Really? You wouldn't happen to have the address, would you?
B: No. Sorry. I honestly can't remember.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 You've been to university, haven't you?
2 It's a fantastic place to visit, isn't it?
3 You know where to go, don't you?
4 We're going to meet them later, aren't we?
5 He shouldn't be here, should he?
6 They can't come tomorrow, can they?

- 11 1 chat me up = h; get lost = a (point out the difference between chatting to someone (= having a conversation) and trying to chat them up (= trying to impress someone of the opposite sex, to start a relationship). Ask: *Are there any other times when you might tell someone to get lost?* (if they say something rude to you, for example)
- 2 marquee = b (a big tent where people sit and eat or drink)
fortune = d (*spend a fortune* = pay a lot of money;
point out that you can also *make / lose a fortune*)
- 3 break it up = g (stop it); out of hand = f (out of control); point out you can *break up* a party, a fight, an argument. Parties, arguments, situations and people can all *get out of hand*.
- 4 burst into tears = j (point out you can also *burst out laughing*)
- 5 turned up = i; went to waste = e
- 6 left out = c (point out you can *feel a bit left out* = feel ignored)

Video 5: The Real Indiana Jones (page 94)

- 1 Subjects include geology, physics, chemistry, and history, art and literature. In the photo, the archaeologists are setting up some sort of structure to help them with the dig (in Harappa, Pakistan).
- 2 **Politics**
You may be working with governments that are not democratic. They may think you ask too many questions. They may suspect you of trying to steal the artefacts. They may worry you'll end up taking the glory if you discover something interesting.
Environment and climate
You could get snakes, scorpions or centipedes in your sleeping bag! You could be working in extreme weather, either cold and damp or very hot, which can lead to sunstroke, dehydration. You could get injured in a remote location miles away from hospitals and need to be airlifted to hospital by helicopter.

Infrastructure

There could be poor local infrastructure and services, e.g. airplanes that burst into flames, etc.

Preparation

You need loads of data before you go out; you need to do your research. Otherwise, you'll be wasting your time.

- 3 1 **Politics:** democratic, outsider, trafficking
Environment and climate: scorpion, sleet, slippery
Infrastructure: FAA standards, flames, services
Preparation: data set, geological map, research
- 2 To reassure local governments that you're not there to take the glory from their national cultures. Also makes it easier to get permits, etc.
- 3 In case you injure yourself in a remote area and need to be airlifted to hospital.
- 4 As an example of how poor the local infrastructure can be.
- 5 Because you'll waste your time by not understanding the terrain, the culture, the local context, etc. This will all make your work harder.

Review 5 (page 95)

1

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 I'm going to set up | 5 would've called |
| 2 will have worked | 6 would |
| 3 wasn't | 7 had spoken |
| 4 is going to go | 8 comes, I'll go back |

2

- 1 had turned up
- 2 couldn't drive me
- 3 will have been trained
- 4 wouldn't have got
- 5 it doesn't cost
- 6 isn't very stimulating

3

- | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 1 can | 5 goes | 9 shall |
| 2 am | 6 have | 10 up |
| 3 had | 7 doubt | |
| 4 be | 8 bound | |

5

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

6

1 Welcome	6 overview
2 hands	7 move
3 surprise	8 review
4 closer	9 highlighting
5 outlining	10 conclude

7

1 employees	5 realising
2 emotionally	6 solidly
3 rewarding	7 promotion
4 novelty	

Exercise 4

- 1 If you're struggling to cope, maybe you should delegate more.
- 2 I guess things'll improve once I get the hang of the new system.
- 3 If the worst comes to the worst, you'll just have to hand in your notice.
- 4 It was a shame all that food went to waste, wasn't it?
- 5 If it hadn't been for her, I wouldn't be where I am today.
- 6 With anyone else I would've felt awkward, if they'd said that.

Unit 11

Opener (page 97)

On The Road (pages 98-99)

- 1
- 1 deposit
 - 2 insurance
 - 3 gears
 - 4 engine
 - 5 leak (= small hole that lets water in)
 - 6 safety
 - 7 brakes
 - 8 dent (= where the metal has been slightly bent and damaged)
 - 9 tyre
 - 10 small print (= small writing at the bottom of an insurance policy that most people never read)
 - 11 chain
 - 12 rental
- 2
- 1 surfboard / snowboard / windsurfer (board)
 - 2 car, van etc. (*windscreen* and *tyres*)
 - 3 car (*gears, stiff* – possibly also bike / motorbike)
 - 4 (motor) boat (*engine / floating*)
 - 5 car (possibly also motorbike, van, etc.)
 - 6 canoe (*life jacket* and *helmet*)
 - 7 bike (*brakes* and *downhill* – possibly also motorbike / car)
 - 8 car / van (*dent in the side* – could be boat)
 - 9 bike (maybe car – though not usual to get rental people to collect you!)
 - 10 car / van / etc. (but could be other expensive things such as boat / canoe etc. that you pay insurance for)
 - 11 bike (*handlebars*)
 - 12 windsurfer / sailing boat (*we were a little late ... as there wasn't much wind*)
- 5
- 1 upgrade (get a better car) for two euros a day
 - 2 no – doesn't have much luggage and wants something more fuel-efficient
 - 3 GPS
 - 4 yes
 - 5 it's diesel, there are some scratches and a dent

- 6
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 reserved | 5 going |
| 2 running | 6 return |
| 3 upgrade | 7 sign |
| 4 ordered | 8 check |

- 7
- 1 a cracked windscreen
 - 2 He isn't very happy. (*Is that really the best you can do?*)
- 8 Possible answers
- 1 €100? Is there a bus I can take?
 - 2 \$875? Is that the cheapest ticket? Maybe I'll leave it.
 - 3 Five (in the morning)? What time are you going to leave home?
 - 4 1500? I wouldn't give you more than 500.
 - 5 An hour or two? Can't you get here any quicker?
 - 6 €50? I'm only a couple of minutes past the hour!

The Trip Of A Lifetime (pages 100-101)

- 1 Possible answers
- Good things:** all the journeys should offer great views, a chance to meet different people, and the opportunity to see and find out about other cultures; the train and car journeys would be a chance to see a range of landscapes and cover long distances; the walk would help you to keep fit, get a suntan, and be close to nature.
- On your own / in a group:** some people might prefer to share the experience with people they know, but when you travel on your own you sometimes meet more people.
- Problems:** the train journey would be long and tiring, and there could be problems with language, food, and at customs. The drive would be tiring, potentially dangerous, depending on road conditions and accidents; there could be problems with the car and getting lost. A long-distance walk is physically demanding, exhausting, you could get lost or have an accident.

2 1

Artur: liked the Rolling Stones song – it represented a dream of America.

Felix: studies Chinese and has always loved trains.

Roisin: a friend was doing it and she decided to join her.

2

Artur: Good – they became better friends.

Bad – bumpy / desolate scenery / occasional row.

Felix: Good – met interesting people / guides / amazing countryside. Bad – not much, perhaps being stuck on a train.

Roisin: Good – spiritual journey / incredible scenery / refreshing. Bad – didn't speak Spanish / blisters on her feet.

3 and 4 Students' own answers

- 3 1 herd (= group of animals, e.g. cows, elephants, deer, antelope)
- 2 put (If you *put things into perspective*, you take a realistic, objective view of a situation rather than being emotional about it, and making it more serious than it really is.)
- 3 scenery (= landscape, natural features of the countryside; if it is *desolate*, it is empty with few features)
- 4 untouched (if nature is *untouched*, it hasn't been changed by man; if a village is untouched, it hasn't changed for hundreds of years)
- 5 heart (if you know something *by heart*, it means you can remember every word; you can also say: *to learn something by heart*)
- 6 bond (*a common bond* is something that joins a group of people together)
- 7 word (*a word of advice* = a piece of advice)
- 8 fallen (If a building *falls into disrepair*, it is neglected and becomes more and more damaged.)
- 9 faith (= belief, trust in humanity)

- 5 1 equipment
2 some
3 much research

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 a coffee (meaning a cup of coffee)
2 understanding
3 a really lovely dinner
4 a very happy marriage
5 an understanding
6 dinner
7 coffee (in general)
8 Marriage (in general)
- 6 1 some (a is not possible – uncountable)
2 any
3 little
4 much
5 any
6 much
7 plenty / lots
8 deal

7 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 My **hair** is getting really long. I need a haircut.
- 2 There is lots 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)

What Drives Me Mad (pages 102-103)

- 1 1 c
2 d
3 e
4 b (If you *get cut up by* someone, they drive into or across your lane, forcing you to move or slow down – notice the passive form used here – you can also say get fined, get lost, etc.)
- 5 a (If you *go through a red light*, you don't stop.)
- 6 g (You *run over* a person or animal if you hit them with your car – but you *run into* a wall or lamppost.)
- 7 j

- 8 i (In the UK, you get a fine and three points on your licence for speeding. If you have 12 points on your licence – i.e. you have been caught speeding four times – you lose your licence for 12 months.)
- 9 f
- 10 h (If you *swerve*, you move your car suddenly to one side to avoid an obstacle.)

2 Possible answers

- 1 c Reason: driver is impatient / an idiot! Result: they make you feel nervous / crash into the back of you / cause an accident.
- 2 d Reason: to warn someone about something / to let someone pull out or turn in front of you / if you want someone to get out of the way. Result: wave thanks / move out of the way.
- 3 e Reason: they're going slowly. Result: pass them and speed ahead.
- 4 b Reason: almost missed the turning / careless driver. Result: you have to brake.
- 5 a Reason: bad driver / not concentrating / an emergency. Result: might cause an accident / kill someone / get a fine or points on licence.
- 6 g Reason: maybe driver was careless, talking on the phone, etc. or man might've stepped out suddenly. Result: guy is killed or injured.
- 7 j Reason: maybe because they cut you up or were driving too close behind you, etc. Result: other driver will swear back if they see you.
- 8 i Reason: driving over the speed limit / going through a red light, etc. Result: pay the fine / change your driving behaviour.
- 9 f Reason: bad driver / an emergency. Result: get fined and get points if caught on camera.
- 10 h Reason: an animal runs in the road / suddenly see something in the road. Result: feel scared / car goes off the road or crashes.

- 3 1 She parked without paying and broke the speed limit.
2 £80 for each and also three points on licence for speeding.
3 very scared (it was terrifying). People were swerving in and out of lanes, sounding their horns.
4 It's very dangerous (*take your life in your hands / go so fast, but really close behind you / don't use their brakes ... just flash their lights / not even safe on a pavement. / People ignore stop signs, go through red lights*)
- 4 1 F (she hadn't paid yet because she was looking for change)
2 F (*they'd vanished*)
3 T (*not worth it / my word against theirs*)
4 F (*caught on camera*)
5 T (*they're so strict ... And it's not as though people drive that fast here*)
6 T (they sounded their horns at her)
7 F (He's surprised that people stop for pedestrians / people are so polite)
8 F (Lily says drivers can be very inconsiderate)
- 6 1 Sentences 1b and 1c.

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 that worries me is the amount
2 I find strange is
3 really annoys me is people
4 angered people is (the fact / way)
5 I love about my job is being
- 7 1 's ... parking
2 scares ... the way
3 find ... sitting
4 concerns ... the amount
5 gets ... when
6 annoys ... the number
7 drives ... the whole
8 hate ... the fact

Unit 12

Opener (page 105)

I Feel Awful (pages 106-107)

- 1 1 b Ask what the difference is between *the flu* and *a cold*. (The flu is much worse. You will have to take time off work.) Point out that we can also say *I've got flu*, and that *flu* is short for *influenza*.
- 2 a Ask what the adjective is (*allergic*). Drill the noun and adjective and point out the different stresses: *allergy* / *allergic*. Ask what kinds of things people are often allergic to (*dust, cats, dogs, seafood, peanuts, etc.*) and what might happen if you eat something you're allergic to (e.g. *you throw up, you can't breathe*).
- 3 c Check or mime using crutches. Ask what you might do if a friend has their leg *in plaster* (write on the plaster).
- 4 l Ask why this sentence uses the present continuous, but 5 and 6 use the present simple (this one is temporary and will end at some point, but the other two are more permanent, long-term afflictions).
- 5 e Check or mime being short of breath and using *an inhaler*.
- 6 e Check, draw or mime skin cracking, and mime *scratching* and *itchy*.
- 7 h Ask why you might get an *upset stomach* (e.g. from eating something that was off). Explain that *I threw up* is the same as *I was sick*, but that *I vomited* sounds too formal. The doctor may ask *Any vomiting?* and you can say *Yeah, I threw up twice last night*.
- 8 g Ask what you need to do if you have a *runny nose* (blow it with a tissue or handkerchief).
- 9 d Ask what happens after *the stitches* come out – you're left with a scar. Mime or draw a big *bump* on the head.

- 3 1
Conversation 1: He's phoning to tell his friend he won't be able to come to the restaurant later.
Conversation 2: She's phoning to explain to her friend why she's late and to let her know they won't be able to come to the concert tonight.
- 2
Conversation 1: His girlfriend had a panic attack earlier. She started breathing heavily and sweating. It might be stress related.
Conversation 2: He had some kind of allergic reaction to something he ate. His lips swelled up while he was eating and he was struggling to breathe.
- 4 1 F (*She had a little sit down and it passed.*)
2 T (*She's not been sleeping well for a while.*)
3 F (*we're supposed to be going away for a few days, ... I don't know whether we should stay here and get an appointment*)
4 T (She says Kaatje might just need a break, and suggests seeing how she is once they get back.)
5 T (*they're running some tests to try and find out exactly what he's reacting to*)
6 F (Someone from the restaurant took them to the hospital.)
7 F (*They're going to keep him in overnight, i.e. one night*)
8 F (She's sympathetic and concerned and says Lachlan's health is much more important than a concert.)
- 6 1 a and b
2 c and d – they're both being positive about the future (but allowing for the possibility they could be wrong!)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 should
2 going
3 shouldn't
4 is probably going to be (because it's talking about something negative. You can

say *it shouldn't be that expensive* though, as this is positive.)

- 5 supposed to be having
- 6 shouldn't have
- 7 I doubt anyone will be
- 8 supposed to be playing

- 7 1 should be
- 2 am supposed to be meeting
- 3 shouldn't hurt
- 4 is supposed to be having
- 5 shouldn't take
- 6 am supposed to be going, should be

9 Possible answers

- 1 but I'd much rather go out. / but I don't really feel like it.
- 2 but I'm too tired. / but I'm actually feeling a bit rough.
- 3 but I haven't had time to do any shopping. / but I've no idea what to do for them all.
- 4 but she's just texted me to say she might be late.
- 5 but if things don't change I might call the whole thing off.

11 1 Give them my best regards.

- 2 Give her a 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. / Tell him to look after himself and there's no need to apologise.
- 8 Give them my congratulations and tell them I can't wait to see the baby.

Foreign Bodies (pages 108-109)

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 1 brain | 6 wrist | 11 elbow |
| 2 skull | 7 toe | 12 finger |
| 3 lung | 8 chest | 13 hip |
| 4 liver | 9 rib | 14 knee |
| 5 spine | 10 kidney | 15 ankle |

2 Possible answers

- 1 ankle, hip and wrist (finger / toe also possible but less likely)
- 2 liver, kidney (lung also possible, but less common)
- 3 hip, knee (most common parts of body for replacement)
- 4 brain, chest, kidney, liver (for lungs, they tend to remove a piece of the lung)
- 5 knee, wrist and elbow (less commonly, finger / toe)
- 6 knee, finger, wrist, toe (most likely for minor operations)

5 1 X-rays (to developing countries)

- 2 Six million
- 3 prices
- 4 Malaysia
- 5 India
- 6 four billion

7 Possible answers

Positive

- can get excellent treatment abroad
 - some of the best doctors in the world now in Malaysia
 - wide array (or range) of ultra-modern hospitals
 - very hi-tech operations available, some only available in Malaysia
 - all-inclusive packages available, e.g. treatment plus flight, hotel and holiday
 - partners get looked after
 - special meals available
 - profits go towards providing basic health care for poor local people
 - waiting lists shorter than in the UK
 - private health care in the UK costs a lot
- Negative**
- you're taking a risk (need to do research and be careful before you book anywhere)
 - some claims are fraudulent / untrue
 - there are some scams / money-making schemes preying on gullible health tourists
 - regulatory environment not as strict in some places as it could or should be

- some treatments are still experimental / haven't been fully developed or tested yet
- no after-care available when patients return to their home countries

- 8
- 1 Damian (dental treatment in Poland) and Charlotte (hip replacement operation in Jordan)
 - 2 Cindy (portion of profits go towards health care for the poor)
 - 3 Damian (warns about fraudulent claims and dishonest money-making schemes) and Cindy (she acknowledges there are some opportunistic practitioners)
 - 4 Damian
 - 5 Charlotte (was on the waiting list for ages and became 'a very impatient patient')
 - 6 Charlotte (had a pioneering new surgical technique) and Cindy (talks a lot about the hi-tech set-up in her hospital)

11 Possible answers

- 1 a your (job), any (doctor), a (healthy attitude), every (rich man)
b no (places), many (people), most (people), all / your (enemies), the (ones), other (people), a few (difficulties)
c the (medicine), (so) much (time), (a) little (knowledge)
- 2 When it's used with another determiner (e.g. *all of your enemies*) or with a pronoun (e.g. *most of them*)
- 3 *no (places to be sick)*

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 Most **of** patients are here because of stress.
- 2 There's been a case of meningitis at the school but it hasn't spread to **the other** students.
- 3 Each **of** the three operations lasted about five hours.
- 4 I didn't like **either** of the two treatments, personally.

- 5 Every **doctor** I saw failed to diagnose me properly. (or **None of the doctors** I saw diagnosed me properly.)
- 6 They said they had **no** record of my appointment.

- 12
- 1 Every (all can only be used before uncountable nouns or with plurals)
 - 2 All, any (*dental care* is uncountable)
 - 3 Many, other (*much* only used before uncountable nouns; other because determiners don't have plural forms before plural nouns. Though it would be correct to say *and many others* (= many other nurses) *leave the profession*)
 - 4 Most (don't need of when *most* is just followed by a noun; could say *most of the people I know*, etc.)
 - 5 Both (don't need of unless *both* is followed by another determiner or a pronoun)
 - 6 many (*many* + plural noun, *much* + uncountable noun)
 - 7 less and less (*less* with uncountable – money, *fewer* with plurals)
 - 8 A few (can't be *several of* – see 4 and 5 about use of *of*, though you could say *several incidents*)
 - 9 cases, no (*most* + plural, not singular, no + singular noun to express negative meaning)
 - 10 other (because *treatments* is plural)

A Dose of Humour (pages 110-111)

- 1 The picture shows two people dressed as clowns talking to a patient in a hospital.
- 2
 - 1 The article supports clowns in hospitals. (The article begins by saying that many kids don't like seeing clowns' faces on the walls of hospitals. But clowning can make people laugh, which helps them recover more quickly and increases feelings of well-being for all in the hospital.)
 - 2 a Not mentioned, but research shows that all 250 kids questioned preferred not to have clown faces on the walls of the hospital.

- b True (*patients who had watched a comedy film of their choice following an operation required substantially less pain medication afterwards than a control group*)
- c True (*a Norwegian study ... showed how a sense of humour reduces mortality up to retirement age*)
- d False (*Norwegian study ... stresses that laughter is not always necessary for humour to work*)
- e False (*we don't know that jokes are used in stressful situations: humour is often used by doctors and nurses to reinforce working relationships ... it enables them to cope with the stress of being surrounded by illness*)
- f Not mentioned, but *the focus is too much on technical solutions and the importance of attention and warm, human contact in the healing process is lost*
- g False (research actually shows the opposite: *A study that looked at how twins reacted to Gary Larson cartoons showed that a sense of humour wasn't genetic*)
- h Not mentioned in the article.

- 4**
- 1 questioned
 - 2 turn (*in turn* means 'it follows that' or 'the result of this is that')
 - 3 (some) evidence, impact
 - 4 looked at
 - 5 showed / revealed
 - 6 conducted (*to conduct* a survey means to do or carry out a survey)
 - 7 confirm
 - 8 the value

Video 6: Wild Health (page 112)

- 2** It mentions the fact that both humans and animals seek out medication when ill. Humans can go to the drug store (US) / chemist's, while animals self-medicate.
- 3** Self-medication means taking your own medicine to cure yourself. Animals eat certain foods or herbs depending on how

they feel, or lick or wash wounds, or eat things to make them vomit. Humans, similarly, might choose to eat certain foods, use drugs or herbs, or take a hot bath, perhaps.

- 4**
- 1 self-medicate (or find medicine for themselves)
 - 2 instinct
 - 3 the behaviour of sick animals (or how sick animals behaved)
 - 4 six or seven
 - 5 Preventative
 - 6 Avoidance
 - 7 clay
 - 8 volcanic ash
 - 9 antibiotics / a course of antibiotics
 - 10 infection / bladder infection
 - 11 grass
 - 12 combat / fight parasites
 - 13 stomach infections

Review 6 (page 113)

Answers

- 1**
- 1 amazes me is (the fact)
 - 2 find scary is that
 - 3 supposed to be meeting
 - 4 You shouldn't have any
 - 5 None of my friends are
 - 6 they had no idea
- 2**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 was | 5 I bet it'll |
| 2 a long and happy marriage | 6 Most |
| 3 It | 7 It's |
| 4 research | 8 no |
- 3**
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 deal | 5 experience |
| 2 supposed | 6 worries |
| 3 should | 7 number |
| 4 expecting | 8 others |
- 5**
- 1 e 2 d 3 h 4 a 5 b 6 c 7 f 8 g
- 6**
- automatic – T&T: cars can be manual or automatic
 a dent – T&T: damage to a car
 get cut up – T&T: if you get cut up, someone drives directly in front of you

an inhaler – H&M: you use an inhaler for asthma

a leak – T&T: petrol might leak from a car

in plaster – H&M: a broken arm is put in plaster

swell up – H&M: e.g. if you have an allergic reaction

your arm / face, etc. might swell up

swerve – T&T: to avoid hitting something

a temperature: H&M – if you're ill you may get a temperature

a transplant – H&M: if you need a new kidney or liver, you may have a transplant

7

1 went 5 swearing 9 pain

2 hitchhiked 6 insurance 10 operation

3 through 7 trekking

4 ran 8 ligament

8

1 questioned 3 unlimited 5 returnable

2 findings 4 apologies 6 untouched

Exercise 4

- 1 We've had far fewer problems with it than we were expecting.
- 2 I don't want to cause you any trouble.
- 3 What I found strange was that there were so few people there.
- 4 It shouldn't be that hard to find accommodation.
- 5 I'm supposed to be going out later, but I don't really feel like it.
- 6 I doubt anyone will even notice it's gone.

Unit 13

Opener (page 115)

1 Possible answers

The photo looks as if it was taken in the 50s or 60s and shows children on their first day at school.

They are probably nervous or anxious, but may also be excited.

- 2 Life-changing events students may think of include: the first day at school, leaving school, starting university, graduating from university, first day in a new job, passing a driving test, buying a house, getting married, having a baby, getting promotion, moving house, moving abroad.

Going Through Changes (pages 116-117)

1 Possible answers

- 1 being convicted of a crime / being found guilty of a crime / getting sent to prison / jail
 - 2 dropping out – leaving college / university before graduating
 - 3 a birth / giving birth / having a baby
 - 4 buying your first property
 - 5 dying / fighting cancer / being terminally ill
 - 6 quitting a job and retraining / changing careers
 - 7 a couple splitting up / breaking up / getting divorced
 - 8 a couple getting together / two people starting to date / two people starting to go out with each other / a couple start seeing each other
 - 9 someone (a football coach, perhaps) getting fired / sacked from his job
 - 10 a wedding / getting married / a wedding ceremony and reception
- 2 1 bribes (ask who else might sometimes take bribes. Ask what you call the social problem when lots of people take bribes – *corruption*. Explain that people who take bribes are *corrupt*.)

- 2 job (ask what you can do if you're offered a job – accept it or turn it down / reject it)
- 3 labour (ask how long women are usually in labour – could be two hours, could be 18!)
- 4 mortgage (ask what you have to do after taking out a mortgage – pay it back in instalments. Ask what else you have to pay apart from the actual amount borrowed – interest.)
- 5 cancer (ask what kind of treatment you get to fight cancer – have a course of chemotherapy)
- 6 counsellor (ask what counsellors do – help people with problems, e.g. a marriage guidance counsellor helps married couples who are having problems in their relationship)
- 7 day (explain it means 'decide to end or finish' – can be used to talk about ending a relationship, but also to end a meeting. Shall we / Let's call it a day.)
- 8 date (ask where you might go on a date – cinema, restaurant, etc. Ask how many dates before you become boyfriend and girlfriend – depends on culture / nationality.)
- 9 cup (explain you get knocked out in the third round / fourth round / fifth round / quarter finals / semi-finals, but you lose the final)
- 10 reception (ask what usually happens at wedding receptions – depends on country / culture)

- 4 1 *He'd had* = past perfect simple;
He'd been struggling = past perfect continuous
- 2 subject + *had* + past participle;
subject + *had been* + *-ing*
- 3 past perfect simple (just once), past perfect continuous (over a period of time)
- 4 *for a while*

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 always been (*be* not really used in the continuous form), always wanted (when we use *always*, we generally use the simple form)

- 2 had been looking (= action over a period of time up to a particular point in the past), had (we use past perfect simple form to talk about *how many*)
- 3 hadn't been getting (= continuing action / feelings over period of time up to a point in the past)
- 4 I'd asked (to talk about *how many*, we use the past perfect simple form), she'd always said (when we use *always*, we usually use the past perfect simple form)
- 5 been talking (= an action over a period of time up to a particular point in the past), he'd never done (when we use *never*, we generally use the simple form)

5 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 had been planning, came, had (finally) gone, seemed
 - 2 had been doing, had (never) won, was, heard, had won
 - 3 were driving, had been going, remembered, had left
 - 4 had been telling, was looking forward to, stopped, didn't know, started
- 6
- 1 had won (=single action before point in past / before time when *I found out*)
 - 2 had been stealing (=stealing again and again, continuing action up to point in past when they discovered this)
 - 3 had left (=single action before point in past / before time when *I realised*)
 - 4 had been suffering (=suffering continuously over a period of time), hadn't told (=not even once)
 - 5 had missed (=single action before point in past), had been going (=continuously, until we realised our mistake)

7 Possible answers

- 1 He'd put on a lot of weight. / He'd been complaining about how unfit he'd been feeling.
- 2 She'd had her purse stolen. / She'd spent it all.
She'd been gambling. / She'd been going out to fancy restaurants and she'd been spending lots of money on clothes.

- 3 They'd always wanted to. / They'd been talking about it for ages and in the end they just decided to give it a go. A friend of theirs had moved there and she'd been telling them how amazing it was.
- 4 He'd just lost interest in the game. / He'd been suffering from injuries far too frequently. / He hadn't been enjoying it for a while.
- 5 I'd not been working much and I'd started defaulting on the mortgage payments. / I'd been thinking about moving somewhere else for a while and in the end I just decided.

- 8
- 1 **Conversation 1:** because one speaker has already read the interview with this celebrity (Taylor Fox) in the magazine the other is looking at
Conversation 2: because one speaker went for a drink with the person they discuss (Ollie) last week
 - 2 **Conversation 1:** the fact Taylor Fox used to be married to Scott Blake, and the fact that Scott Blake is actually a bit of a ladies' man and has maybe been unfaithful / seeing other women
Conversation 2: the fact Ollie has left his job (at Byfix), the fact he has a new Finnish girlfriend called Leila, and the fact he's thinking of moving to Helsinki to be with her

- 10
- | | |
|--------|--------------|
| 1 far | 4 apparently |
| 2 As | 5 told |
| 3 from | 6 according |

Working It Out (pages 118-119)

- 2
- 1 the present continuous with *always/constantly*
 - 2 *constantly / always*
 - 3 *I wish + person + would / wouldn't + verb*

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 I wish he would tidy up sometimes (but he never does).
- 2 He never admits he's wrong! (with never, use present simple not continuous)

- 3 He's always trying (missing auxiliary verb be)
- 4 (correct)
- 5 I wish he was (when we use the verb be to talk about how we want someone's character to be different, we say I wish someone was or were)
- 6 She's always smiling (word order)
- 7 (correct)
- 8 I really wish she wouldn't go on about (*I wish someone would / wouldn't do something*)

- 3 1 I wish he'd shut up and let others speak sometimes.
- 2 I wish he'd talk about something else apart from his job.
- 3 He's always buying me roses and saying he loves me.
- 4 I wish she'd lighten up a bit and have a laugh a bit more.
- 5 I wish you wouldn't take everything I say as a personal attack. (or You're always taking everything I say as a personal attack.)
- 6 My dad's always letting her get her own way. (or I wish my dad wouldn't always let her get her own way.)

4 Possible answers

- 1 He's very ambitious. He's always planning his next big career move. / He's always studying and reading about how to succeed in business.
- 2 She's very competitive. I wish she'd let her brother win every now and then. / I wish she'd learn how to be a better loser.
- 3 She's very generous. She's always giving us things. / She's always buying things for the kids.
- 4 He's so mean. I wish he would spend a bit more money every now and then, it's not like he can't afford to. / He's always pretending he's got no money, but we all know he has.
- 5 She's very polite. She's always saying *please* and *thank you*. / She's always holding doors open and giving her seat to old people on the bus.

- 6 He's so selfish. I wish he'd learn to share. / I wish he'd think of other people a bit more often.
- 7 He's so stubborn. I wish he'd listen to reason a bit more often. / I wish he'd realise he isn't always right. / He's always insisting his way is the best – even when it's obvious it isn't!
- 8 She's so vain. She's constantly checking that she looks OK. / I wish she wouldn't spend all her time thinking about her appearance.

5 Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 He's constantly interrupting her when she's talking.
- 2 I wish she wouldn't play her music so loud while I'm trying to study.
- 3 I wish he wouldn't speak to me as if I were / was a child.
- 4 I really wish he wasn't so mean and that he wouldn't buy the cheapest thing all the time.
- 5 They're always joking and messing around.

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

- 8 1 Resorting to personal abuse will then only make matters worse.
- 2 When you get in touch, don't go over old ground again.
- 3 Remember that gestures and facial expressions can provide warning signs that you're rubbing someone up the wrong way, ...
- 4 Don't get stuck defending an unreasonable position just for the sake of not losing face.
- 5 Setting children boundaries or standing up for yourself is sometimes necessary.
- 6 Don't raise your voice.
- 7 ... try to put off sensitive topics of conversation till later on in the day, when you will be naturally less tense.
- 8 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.

From The Cradle To The Grave (pages 120-121)

- 3 1 a wedding: there was a lot of singing during the **reception**; Anyone could make a **toast** and speak.
And when the **groom** left the room for whatever reason, male guests would leap up and kiss the bride; when the couple exchange **vows**, the person who says 'I do' ...
- 2 a coming-of-age ceremony: Everyone who **turns 20** that year is invited to a big reception; The girls wear **traditional** Japanese **outfits**; there's a lengthy speech by the local **mayor**; Family and friends usually **gather** outside the town hall
- 3 a funeral: the funeral company usually **preserves** the body so it can be displayed in the **coffin**; everybody can pay their respects; we also visit the **graves** of loved ones
- 4 a birth: the father brushes a mixture of honey and butter on the baby's **lips**; He then whispers special holy words as a **blessing** for his future life;
I had quite a difficult **labour**; a priest consults **an astrological chart** to find the position of the stars

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

- 6 1 love 5 compromise
2 responsibility 6 justice
3 Honesty 7 integrity
4 ambition 8 courage

7 Possible answers
diplomacy, tact, cunning, understanding,
tolerance, sympathy, wisdom

8 Possible answers
a doctor: honesty, integrity, responsibility,
tact, sympathy
a soldier: courage, responsibility
a school: honesty, wisdom
a business: ambition, honesty, integrity,
responsibility

Unit 14

Opener (page 123)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows a traditional Cypriot wedding, where the bride is decorated with money to bring prosperity.

Money Troubles (pages 124-125)

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 1 limit, charges | 5 budget, debt |
| | 2 currency, inflation | 6 account, insurance |
| | 3 cash flow, credit | 7 market, bailout |
| | 4 savings, pension | 8 credit card, loan |

- 2
- 1 have a £250 overdraft limit / go over it my limit) / pay £80 in charges
 - 2 the currency collapsed / inflation rocketed
 - 3 have cash flow problems / extend them credit
 - 4 economy has collapsed / wipe out their savings / live on the state pension
 - 5 manage a budget / get (yourself) into debt
 - 6 hacked into my account / took money / claim it (the money / the stolen thing) back on insurance
 - 7 write off billions (in bad loans)
 - 8 run up huge debts / affected her ability to ... / take out a loan

4 Conversation 1

- 1 to open a bank account
- 2 He has no proof of address.
- 3 He opens an account for a trial period.

Conversation 2

- 1 some Venezuelan currency
- 2 The bank doesn't have any Venezuelan currency.
- 3 He buys US dollars.

- 5
- 1 F
 - 2 T
 - 3 T (three cheques I want to deposit)
 - 4 F (pay £10 / month which is later refundable if all is fine)
 - 5 T
 - 6 F
 - 7 F (that's slightly more than I was expecting)
 - 8 F (2%)

- 7
- 1 a (refund / amount is more important than the person refunding)
b (we don't know who the doer is, and it's unimportant) c (the doer could be anyone and we're more interested in the acceptability of the dollars)
d (who or what caught him out in each case is unimportant)
 - 2 *be* (in different forms) + past participle
 - 3 Students' answers (you might want to prompt some ideas – e.g. present tense?)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 is being updated (*at the moment* – present continuous)
- 2 is sent (*at the end of every month*, regular routine – present)
- 3 has been repeatedly exceeded (*repeatedly over recent weeks* – present perfect)
- 4 had already been transferred (*before yesterday* – past perfect)
- 5 was rejected (*three times yesterday*, fixed time in past – past simple)
- 6 hasn't been signed (*yet* – present perfect)
- 7 was being forwarded (*up until last week*, continuing situation – past continuous)
- 8 was sent (*on the 28th of last month*, fixed time in past – past simple)
- 9 will be contacted, has been made (future, and present perfect for completed action in the future following as soon as)

- 8
- 1 had been copied (unknown time before point in the past)
2 process
3 called
4 had been blocked (at unknown time before point in the past)
 - 2 1 ran up
2 went
3 were made
4 repossessed
5 was left (a series of events at time in the past, last year, so past simple is used)
 - 3 1 being involved (verb following a preposition)
2 transferred
3 was arrested
4 be sentenced

5 denies / denied / has denied / is denying (all possible)

- 10**
- 1 I'll look into the matter at once.
 - 2 The computers are being very slow today.
 - 3 There must've been some kind of mix-up.
 - 4 I'm afraid our system is down at the moment.
 - 5 I'm afraid there's absolutely nothing we can do.
 - 6 I'm afraid I'm not authorised to make that decision.
 - 7 I'll have a word with my manager and see what I can do.

Made Of Money (pages 126-127)

- 1**
- 1 This warns people who want to change a situation without thinking of the possible negative consequences.
 - 2 However long your journey, or however big and impossible the change you want to make, it starts with just one step, or action. This is also often rendered as: A journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step.
 - 3 Ambitious people forget where they come from in life.
 - 4 This reminds us that it is important to pay attention to both the practicalities of life (having food to eat) and the beauty of life (flowers).
 - 5 We need the basic things in life (this could be family, home, friends, etc.) before we can enjoy life and make something of life.
 - 6 This encourages the idea that we should work together and live in harmony.
 - 7 Learning and having a useful skill is more important than being rich.
 - 8 We should only take what we need – we shouldn't be greedy.
 - 9 This is like saying that money can't buy you a long life or happiness.

3 Possible answers

- 1 Someone seems to be trying to communicate with and help the woodcutter; it tempts the woodcutter to investigate; it's a plot device!
- 2 The old man wants to teach him the lesson not to be greedy, or that appearances can be deceptive, or that he needs to be disciplined. It prepares him for the rule that will be given.
- 3 It brought them wealth and security, a chance to build a house and do other things, but it also created arguments between the couple, encouraged greed.

- 4**
- 1 vanished
 - 2 conceal himself
 - 3 descended
 - 4 came to a halt, peered
 - 5 chuckled (to himself)
 - 6 ushered, sparkling
 - 7 crammed with
 - 8 clinging

5 Basically, the woodcutter breaks the rule and ends up with nothing.

6 Possible answers
The story deals with greed (the man takes more than he really needs, and loses nearly everything), poverty (although they have very little, the wife thinks at the end that they will be better off with their old way of life), dignity (although they are poor they are self-reliant and independent, and they have each other; they show more dignity in this situation than when they have more money and argue and worry about what to spend it on).

- 7**
- 1 past simple
 - 2 past perfect (*had* + past participle)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

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

- 8**
- 1 I hadn't taken out (*I needed the cash* – past situation)
 - 2 didn't have to (*I've got no choice* – present situation)
 - 3 I'd stuck (*old job* – past situation)
 - 4 was better (needs to be better now to afford to go away in the future)
 - 5 could pay (*still waiting* – present situation)
 - 6 you'd said (*might not have made* – past situation)
 - 7 was (*I know there isn't* – present situation)
 - 8 I'd never started (refers to starting something in the past that led to the present situation)
- 9** Possible answers
- 1 The person needed the money so urgently they had to use an expensive loan company.
 - 2 The speaker has to do something unpleasant – perhaps sell a possession they like because they are short of money, or tell someone that they have lost their job, or give somebody other bad news.
 - 3 The speaker is in a new job they don't like, or possibly unemployed, and they think they would be happier or better off in the old job.
 - 4 The speaker regrets not being able to manage money better as they would be able to do more.
 - 5 The speaker is offering an excuse for not paying a debt. It could be a tenant talking to a landlord.
 - 6 The speaker is criticising a friend for not telling her something – perhaps the speaker was complaining about someone without realising that the person (or their husband / wife / best friend) was standing behind them.
 - 7 The speaker regrets not having the words in a difficult situation – perhaps she is speaking to someone who has lost their job, ended a relationship, etc.
 - 8 The speaker regrets starting something difficult – perhaps a course of studies that is too hard.

The Luck Of The Draw (pages 128-129)

- 2**
- 1 28%
 - 2 the 17th century
 - 3 \$370,900,000
- 3**
- 1 three point seven million
three million seven hundred thousand
 - 2 fifteen hundred
one and a half thousand
 - 3 nought point nought two
two hundredths
 - 4 two thirds
two out of three
 - 5 forty per cent
two fifths
 - 6 minus ten degrees
ten below zero
- 4**
- 1 one in 13,983,816, 49
 - 2 (just under) one fifth
 - 3 1.4 million, £500
 - 4 0.015%
 - 5 X
 - 6 1 in 10
- 6**
- 1 a earn
b earned (If you earn a break, it means you deserve a break because you've worked hard.)
 - 2 a waste
b waste (If something is a waste of breath, it means that there is no point in saying it because nobody is listening to you.)
 - 3 a bet
b bet (Here, I bet means 'I imagine' or 'I believe'.)
 - 4 a gamble
b gambling (If you gamble with your life you take too many risks.)
 - 5 a odds
b odds (Against all odds means 'against all expectations'.)
 - 6 a lottery
b lottery (If something is a bit of a lottery, it is a situation in which everything depends on luck or chance.)
 - 7 a jackpot (A rollover is a term used to describe when nobody wins and the

money offered as a prize is carried on to the next draw.)

- 7 b jackpot (He hit the jackpot means he was very lucky, or got the best thing possible.)
- 8 a stake
- 8 b stake (There's a lot at stake means there are very important issues involved and the outcome could affect people seriously.)
- 9 Reasons given: odds on winning are very poor; the profits are not used for 'good causes'; the profits don't benefit those who buy tickets (they are a 'tax on the poor'); the lottery emphasises anti-social values (*anti-educational, money-driven and selfish*); it can lead to gambling problems.
- 10 1 It represents the poor odds of a lottery win.
2 It underplays the small odds.
3 These are examples of the 'good causes' that receive lottery money, which Zak does not consider to be good causes.
4 It suggests that it is easy to gain money, you don't need to work hard or have a good education.
5 It encourages a consumerist (money driven) way of thinking.
6 The story shows how the lottery can lead to a gambling addiction.

11 Possible answers

- 1 Zak's speech is very good, it makes good use of rhetorical devices (particularly rhetorical questions: Tempted? I bet you aren't. Peace and understanding? No! but also inversion, pre-empting Stacy's arguments, and the personal story of John). The arguments are clearly structured. The final sentences clearly summarise the main ideas of the speech.
- 2 Students' own ideas
- 3 some of the benefits of the lottery, e.g. good causes that are more convincing than those Zak mentions; the fun aspects of playing the lottery; examples of the people who have won and how they have benefitted

13 Possible answers

Banning lotteries won't reduce addictive behaviour. People should avoid irresponsible gambling by learning self-control. People don't spend money on the lottery instead of studying and working hard – they often do both. Lottery dreams don't replace the values of friendship, they add to it. Gambling in one form or another has featured in human society since time began because it's fun! There is nothing anti-social in wanting to get rich quickly.

14 Possible answers

Stacy's speech is also very good, she uses rhetorical devices to be persuasive (e.g. rhetorical questions, comparisons such as the cost of a lottery ticket with the cost of an ice cream; claiming to agree with Zak in order to make a contrasting point). However, she doesn't have many serious points to make in support of the lottery, so her arguments rely on ridiculing and dismissing Zak's points (*Sad – but, sadly for him, also rather misleading ...; I'd be interested to hear the source of that figure – dubiousstatistics.com, I'd imagine. With the greatest respect – that's complete rubbish!*).

Video 7: Nubian Wedding (page 130)

- 1 The girls are from Nubia, a region in Egypt and Sudan. They are preparing for a Nubian wedding by painting designs on the hands and feet with henna.

- 4 1 ritual 5 mud, means
2 paper 6 noon
3 blood 7 mines
4 land, dam 8 exchange

Review 7 (page 131)

- 1
1 been 3 hadn't 5 had 7 didn't
2 had 4 was 6 been 8 be
- 2
1 wish he would help 4 wish I was
2 is always taking 5 is being fixed
3 never listens 6 hasn't been
signed

3

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 had been | 4 being | 7 wasn't |
| 2 been looking | 5 I'd | 8 was |
| 3 has | 6 hadn't had to | |

5

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

6

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 responsibility | 3 confrontation | 5 extend |
| 2 friendship | 4 savings | 6 hatred |

7a

bailout – banks: the government sometimes provides banks with a bailout if they're struggling

charges – banks: there are charges every time you go over your overdraft limit; could also be life-changing event, if the police bring charges against you

currency – banks: you can buy or sell currency via banks

the jackpot – gambling: a large sum of money you can win on a game

in labour – life-changing events: women go into labour / are in labour before giving birth

odds – gambling: the odds are the chances of a thing happening. If you bet on sport, odds of 10 to 1 mean you bet £1 and win £10.

an overdraft – banks: if you spend more money than you have in your account, you go into overdraft.

retrain – life-changing events: quit your job, decide to retrain and start a new career

stakes – gambling: your stake is the amount you decide to gamble. If you gamble a lot, the stakes are high.

vows – life-changing event: when you get married, you and your husband / wife exchange vows

8

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 heard | 5 flow |
| 2 time | 6 budget |
| 3 Apparently | 7 difficulties / debt |
| 4 rubbed | 8 integrity |

Exercise 4

- 1 She found out he'd been lying to her for ages.
- 2 I wish he wouldn't shout at me so often.
- 3 He was arrested and charged with murder.
- 4 They said it'd already been delivered, but I haven't received it yet.
- 5 I wish I could've been there to see it.
- 6 I wish I'd never said anything about it now!

Unit 15

Opener (page 133)

1 Possible answers

The people in the photo look like a family: two young girls, probably with their grandparents and parents.

The girl is holding what looks like a dumpling in her hand, and there are several more of them on the table. There are also some bowls with food that looks like filling for the dumplings.

The dumplings might be steamed, or perhaps deep-fried.

What's Cooking (Pages 134-135)

2 fruits / nuts: almond, tomato, grapes, plum, raisin, hazelnuts, coconut, fig, orange, peach
fish / seafood: octopus, trout, eel, oyster, salmon

vegetables / salads: broccoli, turnip, parsnip, courgette, sweet potato, sweetcorn, cabbage, pumpkin, radish, celery, pepper, fennel, spring onion, beetroot

pulses / beans: kidney bean, lentils

herbs / spices: mint, parsley, rosemary, ginger, chilli

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

4 Possible answers

You can:

remove the pips from oranges and apples

steam broccoli / cabbage / fish

soak lentils / kidney beans

boil potatoes / jam / eggs

melt butter / cheese

squeeze oranges / lemons

slice carrots / bread

fry chicken / eggs

crush garlic / biscuits

chop mushrooms / onions

sprinkle sugar / parmesan cheese

blend juices / spices together

5 The ingredients are: lemongrass, pumpkin (or sweet potato), red lentils, onion, garlic, ginger, a whole chilli (optional), a tin of coconut milk, a litre of so of chicken stock, chopped parsley or basil, a pinch of salt. Cod or chicken are also possibilities if you feel like adding them.

6 Possible answer

(don't expect students to get all of this)

You get a large onion and a couple of cloves of garlic and ginger and you chop them all really finely – or use a food processor. Then you put some oil in a pan and heat it up and throw everything into the oil with a couple of bits of lemongrass and a whole chilli. and then you cook it quite quickly, but you have to keep stirring. Then you throw in the pumpkin cubes. Add lentils – roughly a cupful – and a tin (or less) of coconut milk. Add about a litre or so of chicken stock and bring it to the boil. Then once it's boiling, you reduce the heat and leave it for fifteen minutes or so – till the pumpkin's soft. Take out the lemongrass and blend the soup till it's smooth. Sprinkle a bit of chopped parsley, or basil, and a pinch or two of salt.

- 8
- 1 You bake it in the oven for **roughly** twenty 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** green-**ish** 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 **purplish** skin and the flesh is **kind of** orange.

10 1 and (you could say *and after that*, but not just *after*)

- 2 when (it can't be *then* as there's a connected clause: when you put the onion in, it should sizzle)
- 3 Then (you could say *after that*, but not just *after*)
- 4 as (here, *as* means 'because')
- 5 so (this links to the result you want. It shows the reason for cooking the onion slowly.)
- 6 although (*however* usually begins a sentence and is followed by a comma)
- 7 while (*while* is often used with the present or past continuous; *during* is followed by a noun, e.g. *during the war / the lesson*, etc.)
- 8 otherwise (= because if you don't; *unless* = if not)
- 9 Once (*afterwards* is usually followed by a comma and a whole new clause, once is followed by a subject + verb, often in the present perfect)
- 10 until (use *until* to show the point to which you want an action to continue)
- 11 provided (= as long as you do something / so long as you do it / if – and only if – you do it)
- 12 if (= *if you can avoid / help* it are fixed chunks; *in case* = in order to be prepared for something that may happen, e.g. *Take an umbrella in case it rains.*)
- 13 Then (starts the sentence, shows time sequence)
- 14 for (*for* + period of time; *during* + noun)
- 15 to (use *to* to show purpose, e.g. '*Why did you do it?*' '*To . . .*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 as (OR because), Once
- 2 despite (OR in spite of), then
- 3 in case, so
- 4 for, Otherwise
- 5 provided (OR so long as / as long as), until

This Takes Me Back (pages 136-137)

- 3 1 Yes. According to the writer, *Ratatouille* is the best film ever about food. *MasterChef* seems to represent much of what the writer feels is wrong with modern cooking: *it suggests taste is all about*

expense and fancy technique, so if you don't cook your potato three ways, ... it's essentially inedible.

- 2 Not really mentioned.
 - 3 Yes. The writer says: *subtleties are lost on the vast majority of us. ... research ... showed most people in double-blind tests thought cheap wine tasted better than ridiculously expensive ones ...*
 - 4 Yes. *But of course, if you say something's a prize winner or it costs a lot, people do believe it tastes better.*
 - 5 Yes. *... the other day I saw a chef reject one of the competitor's dishes, ... because the tiny spots of sauce around the edge of the plate were unevenly spaced apart. ... he chucked it in the bin. And this in a country where the number of food banks providing free food for the poor has doubled in the last two years!*
 - 6 Yes, *this is the basic message of both the post and the blog itself, which is titled Food, friends, family. ... on tasting the first mouthful, the critic is transported back to his childhood. He remembers coming home upset having fallen over. His mother sits him down and places a plate of ratatouille before him. It's fresh, it's tasty, but more than anything, it's comfort and a mother's love. ... we're the memories of the food we eat.*
- 4 1 You use a remote / a remote control; you can also flick through a magazine or a newspaper.
 - 2 No, you find it by accident – if you come across an old house that you decide to buy, it suggests that you weren't looking for it – you were just walking past it, and there it was.
 - 3 No. It's often quite hard to notice. We can also say: *a subtle comment, colour or joke.*
 - 4 An expert really knows a lot about things, but if you say someone is a so-called expert, you are suggesting they may claim to be an expert but aren't really. It's often used sarcastically or critically.
 - 5 No. It happens completely by chance.
 - 6 Possibilities include a Maserati, a Porsche, a Bentley, a Lamborghini, etc. So, in the text, a fancy technique is used critically to

describe a way of cooking that is over-complicated.

7 *throw*

8 Because you don't want to be told the ending – or a crucial part of the plot.

9 A diner might pass *judgement* on a restaurant; teachers and students often pass *judgement* on each other – it is a pompous way of saying that they will decide whether something is good or bad.

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

7 Possible answers

multinational, multi-coloured; ex-wife, ex-boyfriend; misunderstand, mispronounce; outlive, outnumber; overreact, overcook; non-member, non-smoker; dislike, disappear; pre-book, pre-date; re-tell, re-pay; semi-detached, semi-final; pro-war; supernatural

Food For Thought (pages 138-139)

- 2 1 c 4 a 7 d 10 c
2 a 5 d 8 f 11 e
3 e 6 b 9 b 12 f

- 4 1 f 2 d 3 e 4 b

5 1 They've found traces of horse meat in food sold as beef products. This has been blamed on **organised criminal gangs** substituting the cheaper meat at some stage of the food chain.

... the government is promising to carry out a full investigation in an attempt to uncover **any illegal activity**.

2 Wouter Gunning had been eating out in many of the city's most **exclusive restaurants** ... Restaurants were so sensitive to **the damage that any negative publicity** could cause that they would generally waive any charge.

3 Food production will have to increase by 70% in the next 35 years to **prevent widespread hunger**. Analysis of data may be the key to **developing more efficient farming techniques**.

4 A new report urges shoppers to **abandon weekly supermarket visits** and instead to shop little and often.

At a time when global food shortages are in the headlines this kind of **wastefulness** becomes even more **appalling**.

- 6 1a Organised criminal gangs have been substituting horse meat for beef. Supermarkets have been selling it labelled as beef.
1b Sales of frozen beef burgers have dropped by almost 50%, while sales of frozen ready meals have dropped by over ten per cent.
2a He is accused of sticking a cockroach into his food as he neared the end of his meals – and then complaining, in order to get free meals!
2b He denies all charges against him and will be pleading not guilty on the basis of temporary insanity. If convicted, he could get nine months in prison and a 100,000 rand fine.
3a The world's population is expected to reach nine billion by 2050, and food production will have to increase by 70% to prevent widespread hunger.
3b They will sit in the cows' stomachs and transmit information about the animals, including heart rate, temperature, etc. Animals should get quicker medical attention when they need it.
4a The average household throws out food worth over £450 per year, or £700 for the average family with children. This is worth a total of over £12 billion per year.
4b Consumers are paying money for food they're not eating. They also have to pay to deal with the waste this creates. And then there are the climate change costs of producing food.
- 7 The story about Wouter Gunning isn't true. It's based on an urban myth (a made-up story that is widely believed).
- 8 1 to carry out
2 of ... introducing
3 using
4 to abandon

- 9 1 a: agree, intend, refuse, threaten
2 d: apologise (*for -ing*), confess (*to -ing*),
insist (*on -ing*), worry (*about -ing*)
3 b: consider, deny, imagine, suggest
4 c: advise, encourage, remind, warn

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 to give us (offer to do something)
2 to try (persuade somebody to do something)
3 cutting down (recommend doing something)
4 to eat (force someone to do something)
5 working (can't imagine *-ing*)
6 to not (*urge people to not ... / urge people not to ...* both OK)
7 using (confess to doing something)
8 giving (consider + *-ing*)
9 having (miss + *-ing*)
10 not doing (be criticised for not doing something).

- 10 1 urge the government to rethink
2 (has) agreed to sell
3 refuses to eat
4 insists on making
5 suggested trying
6 encouraging customers to try
7 apologised for selling
8 denied being

Unit 16

Opener (page 141)

1 Possible answers

The photo shows traders on the New York Mercantile Exchange buying and selling commodities (e.g. crude oil, gold). The man in the foreground is probably talking to clients who wish to buy or sell. This is a very aggressive and predominantly male environment, though no doubt things are changing.

I'll Chase It Up (pages 142-143)

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

2 Possible answers

- 1 an order / a bill / a tax return
- 2 that you have a meeting / need to contact Mr Smith
- 3 an appointment / travel insurance
- 4 my congratulations / my best wishes
- 5 (up on) the time of the next meeting

- 3 1 to arrange a meeting to discuss sales strategy
2 He suggests doing it the sooner, the better – next week.
3 She wants to delay it till the following week, when she will be in Spain and they can meet.
4 They arrange to meet on Tuesday 24th at head office, and to bring Piotr over from Warsaw for the meeting.

5 Order no: EIA-290-3969

Date placed: 29th August
Client's name: Fabio Baldassari
Email address: baldassari_f@meccanica.com
Action: Send out today by special delivery.
Send (email) confirmation.

- 6 Would next week be good for you at all?
What day would work best for you?
The Tuesday would suit me best.
Would you happen to have the order number there?

Would you mind just emailing me confirmation of that?

- 7 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 spelling the street name?
5 I was / We were wondering if you would like to come with us?
6 Would it be possible to email me over the details?
7 Would any day next week suit you?
8 If you wouldn't mind, I'd rather not.

- 10 1 at 4 dot
2 forward slash 5 hyphen
3 underscore

- 11 1 postmaster@claesgellerbrink.com
2 www.studytefl.co.uk
3 zip.098.kd@mail.ru
4 doordie_99@seznam.cz
5 ucyljedoubleh@ucl.ac.uk
6
<http://www.xoomer.alice.it/sweetfloralalbion/SFA.htm>

- 13 1 I'll be visiting / It'll be going out (*will + be + -ing*)
2 the first clause in each sentence
3 the second clause in each sentence (*I'll be able to / It'll be with you – will + verb*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

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

- 14 1 Will you be visiting (previous plan before new arrangement – we could ...)
2 'll be taking on (previous plan, after new suggestion it's worth contacting us ...)
3 'll be going (previous plan), will try (new promise)
4 will be opening (previous plan), will boost (new prediction)
5 'll be arriving, won't be

Stiff Competition (pages 144-145)

- 2 1 set up (set up a company = start or launch a company)
 - 2 raised (raise the capital = collect, perhaps by borrowing from banks, the money needed)
 - 3 loss (if a company runs at a loss, it continues to trade but is spending more money than it makes)
 - 4 broke even (= started making the same amount of money as we were spending)
 - 5 expanded (= got larger)
 - 6 merge (if two companies merge, they join together to form one company)
 - 7 turnover (a company's annual turnover is the value of the goods sold each year)
 - 8 taken over (a takeover differs from a merger in that one company buys out and owns another company – sometimes it is hostile, meaning that the targeted company doesn't want to be taken over)
 - 9 competition (stiff competition = very strong, aggressive competition in the market, where other companies are trying to be more successful)
 - 10 venture (business opportunity)
- 3 You can raise capital by borrowing from a bank or financial lender (good thing is that you get ready money and often financial advice, but the bad thing is that interest rates are high); by borrowing on your mortgage (good thing is that it is easy to get, but the bad thing is that you risk losing your home); by getting start-up financing from the government (good thing is that it is often at low interest rates, but the bad thing is that it is hard or impossible to get). Famous mergers: Disney and Pixar (filmmaking), JP Morgan and Chase (finance), Exxon-Mobil (oil). Famous takeovers: Kraft and Cadbury (food); Telefonica and O2 (phones); Google and YouTube (technology).
- 5 Successful people, here, are people who have earned a lot of money and/or gained

positions of power and authority, often in business.

No evidence is given for the characteristics, but many of them sound convincing.

6 Possible answers

- 1 It's a company providing services to farmers. Their main service is a messaging service providing up-to-date information on market prices of goods and matching buyers and sellers (a bit like ebay).
- 2 1 She believes in working hard; she is involved in hacker and business forums.
2 She went to a top school, won a scholarship, graduated, investigated farmers' difficulties.
3 She put on puppet shows as a child, joined forums, set up business with two friends.
4 They're now looking to expand beyond East Kenya.
- 6 M-Farm provides a new product / solution to a problem.
- 7 Change from medicine to computing could be seen as an example of this.
- 8 She sees the opportunity for a business start-up in the farmers' situation.
- 10 The fact they had to overcome farmers' scepticism, and also the fact that it was first set up as part of a competition might suggest this.
- 3 She was from a very poor background. She got into computing quite late, and despite a very low tech background. She was successful at a young age, and as a woman had to overcome barriers and prejudice.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 7 1 talent | 5 secured |
| 2 embark | 6 lack |
| 3 attract | 7 sceptical |
| 4 promote | 8 achievement |

The Mother Of Invention (pages 146-147)

- 1 Possible answers
- 2 They may look for a good understanding of the market they are

going into, good awareness of finances and business sense, creativity and imagination, an eye for an opening in a market or a good product which has a chance of making a profit and selling well.

- 3**
- 1 *Dragons' Den*
 - 2 It provides business education, which is lacking in the country but is important for growth, and entertainment.
 - 3 There is a cash prize for the best idea (rather than multiple investments). The kinds of products are different: the UK version tends to have more 'luxury' or leisure goods. The Afghan version has more basic or practical goods. The kind of people involved are also different (e.g. a warlord in the Afghan version).
- 4**
- 1 F (it originates from a Japanese programme called *The Money Tigers*)
 - 2 T (*heavily depends on foreign aid*)
 - 3 F (*small and medium-sized businesses are easily the biggest employers*)
 - 4 T
 - 5 F (he needs the hydro-electric plant to run his main business, which is producing plastic)
 - 6 T (*The benefit for the country is that it'll soon be able to produce its own plastic rather than having to import it all from abroad.*)
 - 7 F (*It is one of numerous reality TV shows ...*)
 - 8 T (*Just two decades ago she wouldn't have been able to work, let alone run a business.*)
- 6**
- 1 raise
 - 2 return
 - 3 heavily (here, heavily means 'very much')
 - 4 businesses
 - 5 lack
 - 6 scrutiny (if something comes under scrutiny, then it is investigated or questioned very carefully)
 - 7 fuel
 - 8 hugely

- 7**
- 1 having to (need -ing form after a preposition)
 - 2 let (*let* is the only possibility as it is not followed by *to*)
 - 3 forced (because *made* is followed by infinitive without *to*)
 - 4 be able to (*can* can't be used after *will*)
 - 5 have been able to (*can* doesn't have a past form – present perfect needed with *over the last few years*)
 - 6 to allow us to / to enable us to compete
 - 7 were able to (to express 'can' in the past)
 - 8 had to, made (*had to* to express 'must' in the past; *made* is followed by the infinitive without *to*)
 - 9 have to (infinitive form to express 'must')
 - 10 be able to, let (*let* is the only possibility as it is not followed by *to*)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 has enabled us to step up
 - 2 lets you monitor
 - 3 Not having / needing to be
 - 4 we won't be able to
 - 5 hadn't made me tell
 - 6 were forced to
- 9**
- 1 market
 - 2 stock
 - 3 order
 - 4 sales
 - 5 product
 - 6 area
 - 7 business (not company: put out of business is the key collocation here)
 - 8 company

10 Possible answers

- 1 niche market (= a market selling specialised products); exploit a gap in the market (= use your knowledge or expertise to make money)
- 3 fulfil orders (= complete orders); be flooded with orders (= get lots of orders)
- 4 sales have shot up (= gone up fast); sales have plunged (= fallen fast)

- 5 develop a revolutionary product (= a very new product that nobody has produced before)
- 6 branch out into other areas (= if you branch out, you move away from your traditional business); an area of concern / area manager (note that area changes meaning here – it means regional)
- 7 plough money back into ... (= put in or invest a lot of money); put them out of business (= do something to make the business fail)
- 8 a controlling stake in (= if you have a controlling stake, you have enough shares to enable you to decide what happens in the business); float ... (= sell shares in the company)

Video 8: The Black Diamonds Of Provence (page 148)

- 1 The photo shows two men looking at a selection of truffles (a highly prized edible fungus). Presumably one is selling and one is buying.
- 2
 - 1 truffle harvest
 - 2 black diamonds
 - 3 one hundred and eighty thousand US dollars
 - 4 ancient customs
 - 5 hunters
 - 6 taxes
 - 7 Japan
 - 8 one thousand
- 4
 - 1 woods / underground around tree roots
 - 2 They use dogs to sniff them out.
 - 3 changes in the environment: woods have been destroyed because of farming (lavender and wine production) and the woods that are left are badly kept

Review 8 (page 149)

- 1
- 1 of 5 using
- 2 for 6 make
- 3 However 7 let

- 4 will 8 though / although
- 2
- 1 Otherwise, they'll be
- 2 despite widespread opposition
- 3 Unless the management increases
- 4 criticised for not
- 5 I'll be watching
- 6 was forced to do
- 7 haven't been able to visit
- 3
- 1 provided 4 be able to
- 2 for 5 doing
- 3 should 6 to stealing
- 5
- 1c 2 e 3 b 4 d 5 a 6 h 7 f 8 g
- 6
- 1 disqualified 4 spoiler
- 2 mismanaged 5 multi-cultural
- 3 excellence 6 outgrown

- 7
- commission – business: if you sell things like houses or whatever, you get commission on each sale
- crush – cooking: crush garlic or nuts before cooking
- float – business: float a company on the stock exchange
- hygiene – cooking: you need to maintain proper standards of hygiene if you're running a restaurant
- a mix-up – business: e.g. payments get sent to the wrong place
- niche – business: you find and exploit a niche market
- plunge – business: prices can suddenly plunge
- sprinkle – cooking: sprinkle cheese over pasta or chopped herbs over a dish
- squeeze – cooking: squeeze juice out of a lemon
- subtle – cooking: subtle flavours
- 8
- 1 aimed 4 plough 7 exploit
- 2 venture 5 resources 8 turnover
- 3 break 6 called

Exercise 4

- 1 Once you've finished that, come and tell me.
- 2 It'll allow us to check stock levels more efficiently.

- 3 I'll be seeing him later, so I can ask him if you want.
- 4 Would you consider branching out into other areas?
- 5 After the riots, they're threatening to ban public protests.
- 6 I used to be good at it, but I can't really do it anymore.

