

4c

Possible answers

- 1 True
- 2 False (Katya's mother used only Russian when she spoke to Katya.)
- 3 True
- 4 True
- 5 False (Her parents taught her to read and write in English and Russian.)
- 6 False (She had some problems catching up in her school in the UK.)
- 7 True
- 8 False (She found she made good progress and was motivated when she was learning Mandarin.)

5a

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 exposure | 3 reluctance |
| 2 necessity | 4 motivation, pleasure |

5b

Vocabulary Focus 1A SB p. 158

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| d 1 interaction | 10 interference |
| 2 distraction | 11 competence |
| 3 dedication | 12 literacy |
| 4 limitation | 13 exposure |
| 5 motivation | 14 acquisition |
| 6 necessity | 15 insight |
| 7 capability | 16 prestige |
| 8 mentality | 17 discipline |
| 9 reluctance | |
- e** 1 limitation, capability, mentality
 2 dedication, limitation, motivation, necessity, capability, mentality
 3 the syllable before the suffix

Lesson 1B

1c

- 1900s radio
- 1910s environmentalism
- 1920s spacecraft
- 1930s babysitter
- 1940s technophobe
- 1950s brainwash
- 1960s in-joke
- 1970s Bollywood
- 1980s ecotourism
- 1990s blog
- 2000s sudoku
- 2010s selfie

Photo 1 shows the first known selfie, taken by Robert Cornelius in 1839, around 170 years before the word *selfie* was first used.

Photo 2 shows the first real spacecraft, *Sputnik*, launched in 1957, around 30 years after the word *spacecraft* was first used.

2a

Many changes to language take place gradually, so we may not notice them.

Modern technology has helped us see how language is changing.

2b

- 1 *far-out*: excellent
rad: extremely exciting or good
wicked: excellent
awesome: extremely good

- 2 Students' own answers

2c

Student A

The first heading is a famous quote from Shakespeare highlighting that *to* + infinitive is more old-fashioned, and the question *To be or not to be?* suggests that there is an alternative to using an infinitive.

The second heading is an example of the use of the continuous verb form with *be* that wouldn't have sounded correct 150 years ago.

Student B

The first heading uses *Do you want to* rather than the more formal *Would you like to*.

The second heading uses the *get* passive, which the text says is taking over from *to be* in passive structures.

2d

- 1 yes (Student B, Text 3: Modal verbs are gradually giving way to other less formal expressions ...)
- 2 yes (Student B, Text 4: ... the use of *get* passives has grown substantially.)
- 3 yes (Student A, Text 1: ... there was a steady shift towards more frequent use of the verb + *-ing* after verbs like *begin*, *start*, *like*, *love* and *hate*, and these are still on the increase.)
- 4 yes, both students (Student A, Text 2: Constructions such as *I must be going now* ... wouldn't have sounded correct 150 years ago, but nowadays are fairly high frequency.)
 (Student B, Text 3: words like *shall* and *ought* are on the way out and words which cover the same ground, such as *going to*, *have to*, *need to* and *want to* are taking over.)

3a

- a 6, 10, 11
- b 9
- c 2, 4, 5, 8
- d 11, 12
- e 3, 8, 14
- f 1
- g 7, 10, 13, 14

4a

- 1 Paul: the influence of the Internet on the way language spreads and evolves and how words and expressions come in and out of fashion very fast

Rosa: the decline in the quality of written communications, particularly related to punctuation and spelling, and how spell checkers and predictive text are partly to blame

Greg: the increasing speed at which language is changing because of international communication, and the progressive disappearance of dialects of English as people now speak the same kind of English

Claire: the changing nature of language and how this shows that English is alive, incorporating new words for things and assigning new meanings to existing words

- 2 Paul: LOL, BTW, wearable technology, cloud storage

Rosa: lose/loose, affect/effect

Greg: movies, cinema/film

Claire: selfie, wireless/radio

4c

- 1 Present perfect continuous - d
- 2 Present perfect - c
- 3 Future perfect - e
- 4 Past perfect continuous - a
- 5 Past perfect - b

4d

before

4f**Grammar Focus 1B SB p. 139**

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| a 1 have lived | 6 went |
| 2 won't have finished | 7 read |
| 3 tried | 8 had |
| 4 told | 9 had |
| 5 been painting | 10 finished |

- b 1 've eaten
- 2 've been living / 've lived
- 3 hadn't bought
- 4 'd been doing
- 5 won't finish / won't have finished
- 6 will have lived / 'll have been living
- 7 've been running
- 8 've seen
- c 2 have suggested
- 3 has accepted
- 4 had been established
- 5 has become
- 6 will have invented

5a**Possible answers**

- 1 The woman is using the points of the compass when we would expect her to use an expression like *Could you move over a little?* instead.
- 2 The passenger is not using the colour but instead is using the shade. We would expect someone to use *red* rather than *dark* in this context.
- 3 The man is giving an extremely precise definition. In English, fruit would not be defined in such detail. Saying *Half a dozen bananas, please* would be sufficient.

5c

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 interpret | 5 indicate |
| 2 distinguish | 6 conveyed |
| 3 differentiates | 7 embodies |
| 4 illustrate | |

Lesson 1C**1c**

- 1 Sara and Alex work at a radio station called City FM.
- 2 They're colleagues.
- 3 Sara isn't looking forward to a meeting she's got with her boss, Nadia, later that morning. Alex is going on holiday to Italy.
Alex wants Sara to teach him some Italian because her father is Italian.

1d**Answers / Possible answers**

- 1 a 3
b 2
c 4
d 1
- 2 They want to use irony and understatement for humour in order to handle bad news or difficult topics in a lighter way. This is quite common between people who know each other well.

1e

Nadia and Sara: boss and (new) employee still on a temporary contract

Sara and Oscar: colleagues in direct competition

Alex and Emma: boyfriend and girlfriend in a new relationship

1f

- 1 the long-running series of interviews with authors
- 2 because he has already booked about six authors, and has even persuaded Max Redwood, the author of *Solar Wind*, to come in
- 3 She wants some evidence of her capabilities.
- 4 He jokes that Nadia has promoted Sara to editor-in-chief.
- 5 finding a best-selling author for her to interview
- 6 She's keen on Alex and phones him (possibly too) frequently.

1g**Possible answers**

- 1 It's a radio station called City FM which features programmes with presenters, advertisements and the news. It seems to be a small company. Nadia is the boss. Sara (like Oscar) is a radio presenter, whereas Alex's job is more technical.
- 2 very worried, under pressure
- 3 Students' own answers

2a

- 1 d 2 c 3 a 4 b

2b

- 2 Max thingy
 - 3 somewhere in the region of six authors
 - 4 I'm out of here, or something along those lines.
- a 4
b 3

2c**Possible answers**

- 1 William whatshisname/thingy, you know, the guy who wrote *Romeo and Juliet* / thingy.
- 2 I went to the market and bought some bits and pieces / three items, give or take / somewhere in the region of three items.
- 3 She told me to go away, or words to that effect / something along those lines.
- 4 I know a little Polish – you know, 'hello', 'goodbye', (the numbers one to ten) and stuff like that.
- 5 I've been to somewhere in the region of 15 countries. / I've been to 15 countries, give or take a few.

2d**Audioscript**

- 1 William whatshisname, you know, the guy who wrote *Romeo and Juliet*.
- 2 I went to the market and bought a few bits and pieces.
- 3 She told me to go away, or words to that effect.
- 4 I know a little Polish – you know, 'hello', 'goodbye', and stuff like that.
- 5 I've been to 15 countries, give or take a few.

3a

The letters in bold always make the sound /i:/. It is not always spelt with two letters.

3b

2 /e/	3 /eɪ/	4 /eə/	5 /ɪə/	6 /ɜ:/
friend	great	bear	cheerful	research

3c

- 1 **/i:/** meet; Greek; meaning; increase; niece
 - 2 **/e/** meant; steadily; breakfast
 - 3 **/eɪ/** break
 - 4 **/eɪ/** pear
 - 5 **/ɪə/** hear; pierce; idea; career
 - 6 **/ɜ:/** learn; heard; early
- /e/** is the only short sound

4a

- 1 meeting a new flatmate for the first time
- 2 the new flatmate arriving but her room being full of lots of the speaker's stuff

4b

give or take; stuff; bits and pieces; something along those lines

Lesson 1D**1a****Possible answer**

Because they convey a concept which may have originated in an English-speaking culture or come from an area of language where common terminology is essential. Sometimes using English words might be seen as fashionable, even when there is a native-language equivalent.

1d**Possible answers**

- 1 Around a billion people worldwide speak English as a foreign or second language.

- Some people say English is easy, but it's no easier than other languages.
- Latin played a similar role to English and was the international language for about 1,000 years.
- English is the dominant world language, but doesn't have much effect on other languages.
- Native speakers of English have less need to learn other languages, which is a disadvantage for them.
- English has only been a truly global language for about 50 years, and no language is dominant forever.

2a

Ömer and Gabriela

3a

- A Ömer, Gabriela, Flying B
- B All
- C Flying B, Ömer
- D Ömer, Gabriela
- E Flying B, Ömer, Haru

3b

- ... that's nonsense.
- ... there's no way ...
- ... you are missing the point ...
- I'm in two minds about this.
- ... you're spot on there!
- I agree up to a point ...

3c

- If you ask me ...; as far as I'm concerned ...; as far as I can tell ...; It seems to me ...
- Students' own answers, e.g., *I'm afraid that ...; I understand what you're saying, but ...; Sorry, but ...*

3d

That's a load of rubbish; that's nonsense; there's no way ...; You've hit the nail on the head.

3e

- a**
- possibly think; the point
 - to say; isn't true
 - spot on; go along; mixed feelings
 - nonsense / a load of rubbish
 - make sense
 - on the head
- b** Reply 3: I must say ...; Reply 4: I'm sorry, but ...; Reply 5: 'really' in 'doesn't really make sense'
You could add phrases like: *If you ask me ...; It seems to me ...; etc.*

3f

more formal and abstract: Flying B – abstract nouns, e.g., *uniqueness*; sentence length and structure (longer sentences with more complex structures)

more informal and personal: Gabriela – personal examples; questions and exclamation marks; colloquial expressions, e.g., *there's no way ...; first person*

Review and extension

1a

- Please try to speak slowly.
- He will probably be late.
- We do our washing by hand.
- We will be living in Paris in June.
- She made me laugh so loudly.
- (In the end,) I managed to get in touch (in the end).
- You can (easily) compare the different brands (easily).

1b

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 have never visited | 4 wanted |
| 2 I've been learning | 5 has had |
| 3 was crossing | 6 had been studying |

2a

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 struggle with | 5 brush up on |
| 2 immerse yourself in | 6 get to grips with |
| 3 hold a conversation | 7 rusty |
| 4 acquire | |

2b

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 rapid | 4 lasting | 7 perceptible |
| 2 subtle | 5 way | |
| 3 shift | 6 ongoing | |

3a

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1 nose | 4 neck | 7 tooth |
| 2 head | 5 shoulders | |
| 3 hands | 6 tongue | |

3b

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

3c

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 stick your neck | 5 tooth and nail |
| 2 a nose | 6 bite their |
| 3 head and shoulders | 7 safe pair of hands |
| 4 their head | |

4b

She was intrigued by the idea of a public vow of silence and wanted to see how it would affect her and other people.

4c**Possible answers**

- 1 It was fun, and everyone talked a lot.
- 2 She realised that what you say defines who you are and that by talking you show you belong to a social group.
- 3 A spiritual vow of silence means you retreat from the outside world, look inside yourself and don't communicate with other people.
- 4 A public vow of silence means you continue to live in the real world and communicate with people without speaking.

4f**Possible answers**

herself: she was the person she found hardest to deal with; she generally remembered not to speak but broke her own rules a couple of times; she still communicated by text and email the person in the café: she could communicate by pointing and nodding

her friend: she could communicate by using facial expressions and writing some things down

the woman in the supermarket: she managed to have a conversation with herself while Lena said nothing; the woman thought Lena was ill

her landlord: they usually get into political arguments but this time he thought they'd had a good conversation even though Lena had said nothing

At the end of her experiment she felt more peaceful and more connected with everyone and everything.

5a

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 in | 4 out | 7 about | 10 back |
| 2 across | 5 to | 8 down | |
| 3 off | 6 with | 9 out | |

5b

social interaction in general	spoken interaction
come across	bombard sb with questions
cut yourself off	go on about
relate to sb	run sb down
bring out the best in people	
hold yourself back	

5c

/m/; it's an example of consonant-vowel linking

5d

- 1 ... cut themselves off from ...; /z/
- 2 ... a little 'thank you' slipped out ...; /t/
- 3 ... goes on about something ...; /z/ /n/
- 4 ... my silence brought out the best ...; /t/

Lesson 2B**1a**

The article is about the history and science of zero-gravity flight and how it has become a commercial activity.

1c

- 1 F They were invented by scientists in the USA.
- 2 F They take off at an angle of 45 degrees.
- 3 F Planes reach a height of over 8,000 metres.
- 4 F Your weight stays the same but can be measured differently.
- 5 T
- 6 T
- 7 T
- 8 F The water will float by you.

1d

Text A - questions 1, 5 & 6

Text B - questions 2 & 3

Text C - question 4

Text D - questions 7 & 8

1g

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| a joyride; right | d puzzles |
| b exerts | e blob |
| c free fall | f elation |

a, c, e

2a

- 1 soar, whoosh, hurtle, zoom, plunge, whizz, whirl
- 2 whoosh, zoom, whizz
- 3 roll, whirl
- 4 plunge

2b**Vocabulary Focus 2B SB p. 159**

- | | | |
|-------|-----|------|
| a 1 k | 5 l | 9 h |
| 2 o | 6 j | 10 m |
| 3 q | 7 i | |
| 4 p | 8 n | |

- b** 1 stagger; limp; crawl; creep; stroll; drift
 2 soar; hurtle; zoom; whizz; plunge; whirl; whoosh; rush; slide; march; leap
 3 crawl, creep; drift
 4 crawl, stagger; limp
- c** crept, creep; slid, slide
- e** 2 She staggered/crawled down the road.
 3 He crept down the road.
 4 She hurtled/rushed/whizzed/zoomed down the road.
 5 He limped/crawled down the road.
 6 She drifted/strolled down the road.
 7 He hurtled/slid/whizzed/zoomed down the road.
 8 It soared/whirled/whizzed/whooshed/zoomed down the road.
 9 He hurtled/rushed/whizzed/whooshed/zoomed down the road.
 10 It drifted down the road.
 11 It crawled down the road.

3a

- 1 Base jumpers jump from high places like cliffs and bridges.
 2 Before the jump: I'm nervous but excited. I feel ready.
 After the jump: It was scary at first, but then I felt in control. After the parachute opens, it's peaceful.

3b

- 1 a the number of minutes until Ada jumps
 b the number of parachute jumps Ada has done
 c the height in metres she'll be jumping from
 d the number of seconds people free fall
 e the number of seconds (you count) before you open your parachute
 f the number of jumps that will probably take place this year in the Swiss Alps
- 2 She says it is dangerous and you need to be aware of the risks.

4a

- 1 a Ada's jump will happen very soon.
 2 a She's expecting to jump at a certain, pre-arranged time.
 3 b The jump height is fixed, therefore this will happen naturally, with no further decisions or arranging.
 4 a She intends to do it again (but has not arranged it yet).

4b

- 1 thinking 3 aiming
 2 planning 4 intention

4c

Grammar Focus 2B SB p. 141

- a** 2 going 6 planning
 3 will you be 7 going
 4 going 8 'll be wearing
 5 'll be standing
- b** (forms that are not possible)
 2 'll be doing
 3 don't see
 4 is looking
 5 wears
 6 'm not aiming to answer
 7 repays
 8 aims
 9 due
 10 are becoming
- c** 2 'll 7 not
 3 thinking 8 won't
 4 due/going 9 'll /will
 5 be 10 will
 6 due/going/about

5a

The photo shows the Rocky Mountains in Canada.

5b

- a He works in insurance. He's probably writing to the people he used to work with.

Lesson 2C

1c

Emma and Alex are girlfriend and boyfriend. Max Redwood is Emma's brother. Alex is reading Max's book and his colleague Oscar is interviewing Max on City FM the next day.

1d

- 1 Max is staying with her and he's very untidy and volatile.
 2 She's kept dropping hints.
 3 She should tell him what she thinks.
 4 Emma isn't impressed. Alex is excited and impressed.

1e

- 1 e
 - 2 c
 - 3 b
 - 4 a
 - 5 d
- 2 being tactful: walk on eggshells; drop hints
being frank: tell someone straight; be upfront about things; don't beat around the bush

2a

- 1 Max is due back soon.
 - 2 He's getting on my nerves.
 - 3 Isn't it about time you asked him to leave?
 - 4 Did you say his name is Max?
- The *last* word that carries meaning in each word group usually has the main stress.

2b

- 1 He's not still sleeping on the sofa, is he?
- 2 He is the guy who wrote *Solar Wind*.
- 3 You mean it is him!
- 4 Your brother is the Max Redwood!

2c

- 1 Alex and Emma emphasise different words to communicate more precisely: 1 showing disapproval 2 correcting 3 checking / showing disbelief 4 (See answer to question 2 below.)
- 2 '*the* Max Redwood' means the famous person called Max Redwood, rather than another, non-famous person who has that name.

2d

- 1 d 2 b 3 a 4 e 5 c

3b

- 1 Max 3 Emma 5 Max
2 Max 4 Emma

3c

- 1 because he isn't short of cash any more
- 2 It would be a good investment; it would be lovely for him to have his own workspace.
- 3 She suggests that he might want to have a think about what he could say that night.
- 4 He doesn't want her to listen.
- 5 He doesn't feel he has anything to say in the radio interview and he is being dramatic about how to avoid it.

4a**Possible answers**

- 1 It depends if there is a train coming or not; fine if there's no sense of urgency.
- 2 Look out! / Don't stand there – you're on a railway line! / Get off the line! / Move!, etc.
- 3 if someone was unintentionally in the way of somebody else and there is no urgency or danger involved / if there were plans to build an airport near your home / if your neighbours were very unpleasant, etc.

4b

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

4c

It might be in your interests to
Have you thought about the possibility of

4d

- 1 might want
- 2 thought about the possibility of
- 3 a lot to be said for
- 4 might as
- 5 your interests to

4e

Conversation 2 is more formal.
Conversation 1 could involve one speaker trying to encourage the other to confront an issue/person they're finding it hard to deal with.
Conversation 2 could be two colleagues discussing a contract.

Lesson 2D**1b**

	Positives	Negatives
bungee jumping	a big rush	dangerous, expensive
whitewater rafting	a lot of fun; exciting	expensive; risk of injury (hurt ankle); not as exciting as the bungee jump
other feedback		no one from the social club committee came to the events

2a

- 1 safety, cost
- 2 No one from the social programme committee went with the students to the river or jump site.

3a

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Level of challenge
- 3 Safety concerns
- 4 Cost and budget
- 5 Recommendations

3b

- 1 The purpose of this report
 - 2 we would recommend (that) (we choose)
- These phrases are formal.

3c

- 1 agenda (this is about meetings)
- 2 establish (not a synonym of *recommend*)
- 3 resolution(s) (can mean the solution to a problem, but is not used in this kind of text or context)

3d

- 1 In contrast to
- 2 Nevertheless, However
- 3 On the other hand
- 4 Despite
- 5 Even though

3e

- 1 b Although
- 2 f Despite
- 3 a On the contrary
- 4 e When compared to
- 5 d Regardless of
- 6 c While

3f**Answers / Possible answers**

- a**
- 1 Regardless of
 - 2 However
 - 3 By comparison
 - 4 Even though
 - 5 On the contrary
 - 6 When compared to
- b**
- 1 In spite of; Despite
 - 2 On the other hand; Alternatively
 - 3 However; On the other hand
 - 4 Although
 - 5 -
 - 6 In contrast to; Unlike

- c**
- 1 Despite the large class, it was still possible to get individual attention.
 - 2 The teacher we had was very strict, unlike my old teacher, who was very easygoing.
 - 3 Although I was very disappointed with the lunches, the evening meals were great. / I was very disappointed with the lunches, although the evening meals were great.
 - 4 For all that it rained every single day, I enjoyed everything that we did. / It rained every single day. For all that, I enjoyed everything that we did.
 - 5 There were several injuries. Nevertheless, spirits were high among the groups.

Review and extension**1a**

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 2 deal | 4 the | 6 like | 8 as |
| 3 far | 5 more | 7 near | |

1b

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 are going to | 4 will you be |
| 2 will begin | 5 going to |
| 3 going to get | 6 due to |

2a

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

2b

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2 cat | 6 small child |
| 3 no | 7 stones |
| 4 lorry | 8 ice |
| 5 someone ill | |

3a

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 a soaring | b plunged |
| 2 a drift | b whirling |
| 3 a whizzing | b crawl |

3b

- 1 do something you are afraid of
- 2 get a sudden strong feeling
- 3 accept something eagerly
- 4 having a series of successes
- 5 try something for the first time

Unit 3

Lesson 3A

1c

Possible answers

- 1 Similarities: Both reviews mention the relationships with the children, the types of work they did, the intense heat and that the experience was rewarding.
Differences: Debbie focuses more on physical discomfort and relationships with children; Linda and Malcolm mention tourism as well as volunteering, they compare children at home with children in Belize and they mention gaining life skills through volunteering.
- 2 Debbie: sweating profusely, being bitten by insects, missing home comforts, being frustrated, the intense heat saps a lot of your energy
Linda and Malcolm: not being prepared for the intensity of the heat, Malcolm being able to carry out more manual work than Linda

1e

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

2b

- 1 negative 2 question

2d

Grammar Focus 3A SB p. 142

- a** 2 a 2 b 1
3 a 1 b 2
4 a 1 b 2
5 a 2 b 1
- b** 2 Only in the evenings did we feel relaxed.
3 Barely had I got home when the phone rang.
4 Seldom does Rita take responsibility for her actions.
5 Not a single shop did we find.
6 On no account will I accept.
- c** 2 No sooner had I arrived
3 not in a million years did I think
4 Not until 9 pm did I find
5 not a single person did I see
6 Rarely have I been / Rarely had I been

4b

Problems mentioned: lack of preparation/research; money was wasted; corruption; disillusionment; failure to speak the language; lack of skills, experience, knowledge of life in the place; lack of questioning about volunteering plans

4c

Possible answers

- to teach Cambodian students about the environment and health, and raise funds to build a school
- Their knowledge of environmental and health issues, and of Cambodia, was insufficient. Lack of research meant that much of the money they raised was wasted or used dishonestly. Although a school was built, only half of the building was used as there wasn't enough money to staff it.
- She founded an education NGO (non-governmental organisation) and started a travel company for volunteers going to Cambodia.
- The increasing number of programmes for young volunteers abroad often fail the people they are designed to help and therefore also fail the volunteers and society as a whole, too.
- Good intentions are not enough and praising them ignores the question of how young volunteers are actually going to help.

5a

Wealth: affluent, prosperity, well off, disposable income

Poverty: hardship, impoverished, make ends meet, deprived, destitute

Any level of income: live within our means

5b

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1 prosperity | 4 make ends meet |
| 2 destitute | 5 b |
| 3 well of | |

5c

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <u>hardship</u> | 6 <u>well off</u> |
| 2 <u>impoverished</u> | 7 <u>disposable income</u> |
| 3 <u>affluent</u> | 8 <u>deprived</u> |
| 4 <u>prosperity</u> | 9 <u>live within our means</u> |
| 5 <u>make ends meet</u> | 10 <u>destitute</u> |

Lesson 3B

1b

- 1 It's unique. It's one of the last untouched wildernesses of the Upper Guinean forest belt and contains more than a quarter of Africa's total mammal species, with some creatures that don't exist anywhere else.
- 2 He wanted to find out what life in the heart of a tropical rainforest was really like. He paddled (went on a raft) down the rivers, as this was probably the only way to travel through such a wild environment and the best way to be at the heart of the forest.
- 3 Students' own answers

1c

in the future
in the past

1d

was planning to start
would be in radio contact / on my own / separated
was expecting it to be
was to become
He uses: past continuous of certain verbs (+ indirect object) + *to* + infinitive (*was planning to start*, *was expecting it to be*); *be going to* + infinitive (*was going to paddle*); *would* + infinitive (*would + be*); past simple of *be* + *to* + infinitive (*was to become*)

2a

jungle: a tropical forest in which trees and plants grow very closely together
wilderness: an area of land that has not been used to grow crops or had towns and roads built on it, especially because it is difficult to live in as a result of its extremely cold or hot weather or poor soil
rainforest: a forest in a tropical area that receives a lot of rain
vegetation: plants in general, or plants that are found in a particular area
Jungle and *rainforest* are very similar. Both have thick vegetation, but a rainforest has a canopy of tall trees overhead, blocking out light.

2b

- 1 the heart of the
- 2 a tropical
- 3 dense
- 4 an untouched
- 5 a remote

2c

Vocabulary Focus 3B SB p. 160

- a 1 d 2 c 3 f 4 g 5 b 6 a 7 e
b 1 pools 8 face
2 meadow 9 dunes
3 slopes 10 undergrowth
4 ground 11 canopy
5 moorland 12 beaches
6 cliffs 13 waters
7 cave

3b

- 1 Will pumping up his raft
- 2 Will paddling and insect sounds
- 3 Will paddling and bird calls
- 4 Insect noises around Will's camp at night
- 5 Rapids on the river

3c

- 1 He's seeing lots of wildlife, including dragonflies buzzing around.
- 2 He's drifting close to a large fish eagle with a white head, darkcoloured wings and a red-brown back. The bird has caught a big catfish and is holding it in its talons/claws.
- 3 He's in his hammock but his hammock isn't hanging from anything. It's on the ground on a small stone island in the middle of the river.
- 4 He's sheltering in some quiet water in the middle of a series of rapids, each one about 100 to 150 metres long with whitewater and full of dangerous rocks.
- 5 He can't survive without his raft because it holds all his communication equipment, his food and his shelter.

3d

- 1 mate
- 2 get sorted
- 3 didn't really fancy
- 4 I guess
- 5 I'm finished

4b

- 1 because malaria is a serious illness and he was alone in the rainforest
- 2 a bad headache, a fever, pain in his joints
- 3 Make contact with someone (on the Sierra Leone bank) and get to a hospital for treatment.

4c**Possible answers**

- 1 It is almost silent so you can approach wildlife discreetly. Rivers are a very good place to see wildlife feeding, drinking and socialising.
- 2 He heard their sounds – a screaming call, a scuffle in the bushes, a warning shriek and saw a flash of fur. They were never quite close enough to see.
- 3 He was planning to have *fried and liquid-based treats*, i.e., more delicious food and drink than he had with him in the jungle, in the nearest village.
- 4 His symptoms got worse: his headache developed into a fever and he had heard of a woman who had ignored flu-like symptoms and died.
- 5 He was lucky that he was seen by a woman who called for help. He was rescued by local people. He had enough money to pay for hospital treatment.

4e

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a 4 grind | f 6 peel |
| b 1 teem | g 2 shrug off |
| c 9 haul | h 3 fret |
| d 7 prop up | i 8 summon |
| e 5 crouch down | |

5a

- 1 past perfect continuous
- 2 *would* + infinitive
- 3 past perfect
- 4 past continuous
- 5 past perfect passive
- 6 past simple passive
- 7 past simple

5b**Grammar Focus 3B SB p. 143**

- 2 would be getting
- 3 was to have paid
- 4 had been about to make
- 5 wondered
- 6 was driving
- 7 had been working
- 8 got
- 9 had been going to give
- 10 would

- 2 hadn't gone / been
- 3 had told
- 4 turned / would turn
- 5 were still preparing
- 6 had brought
- 7 was hoping / had been hoping
- 8 was planning / had been planning
- 9 got
- 10 had lost
- 11 would give
- 12 was going to sue / would sue
- 13 (have) apologised

- 1 ✓
- 2 ~~waited~~ had been waiting / had waited
- 3 ✓
- 4 ~~had started~~ started
- 5 ✓
- 6 ~~she'll~~ she'd

5c

- 1 *had heard* implies the action is now complete and finished, he has stopped hearing the primates; *had been hearing* emphasises that the sound continued up to the time of speaking, and suggests he may still be hearing this noise
- 2 *heard* implies this happened once on his trip; *'d hear* implies it happened every day on his trip, as a routine action
- 3 *was summoned* describes a completed action, the next thing that happened in a series of events; *was being summoned* implies that the action was in progress and incomplete, he could hear or knew this was happening while he lay against the tree

6a

- 1 with a time expression
- 2 opening paragraph: to set the scene
closing paragraph: to summarise the experience

Lesson 3C**1c**

- 1 Oscar is conducting a radio interview with Max.
- 2 ... where you got the basic idea for *Solar Wind*, Max?
... did you get the idea from your own travels and experiences of other cultures, for example?
... it all just came from your imagination, then?
Were you interested in science fiction growing up?
What happens next?
... when will *Solar Wind 2* be published?
So it's top secret information, then?
... you're not allowed to give any dates yet?

1d

- 1 b Oscar says, 'these aliens look very similar to humans, but have a radically different culture'.
- 2 a Oscar says, 'I mean, did you get the idea from your own travels and experiences with other cultures, for example?'
- 3 b Oscar asks, '... when will *Solar Wind 2* be published?' and says, 'looking forward to *Solar Wind 2*'.

2a

explorers long story
 space travel bestseller
 aliens look

2b

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

2c

2

2d

1 consonant 2 vowel

3b

She says that she didn't listen to the interview, but she did.

3c

1 bad 2 face 3 the kettle

3d

1 outright 3 complete and utter
 2 blithering 4 totally

4a

1 paraphrase 2 summarise

4b

- 1 in a nutshell
- 2 that is to say
- 3 to cut a long story short
- 4 in other words
- 5 What I meant by that was

4c

Paraphrasing: to put it another way; in other words; that is to say; what I meant by that was

Summarising: all things considered; in a nutshell; to cut a long story short

Lesson 3D**2a****Possible answers:**

- 1 *Roberto*: The town is in a bowl in the mountains; you can see the ancient Inca walls with the Spanish colonial buildings sitting on top; there are narrow cobbled streets and steps.
Annie: beautiful old buildings and cobbled streets; you can still see Inca remains, walls they built; breathtaking view across the whole city; maze of tiled roofs; bare mountains all around it.
- 2 They both mention the Inca remains/walls and the setting of the city. They both mention that it has changed because of tourism.
- 3 *Roberto*: Maybe, but he doesn't like it as much as before (he thinks it's been a bit spoiled by tourism)
Annie: Yes, she's only been there once and she loved it.

2b

ancient walls
 cobbled streets
 teeming with people
 romantic atmosphere
 breathtaking view
 tiled roofs
 well preserved
 crowds of tourists

3

Walls and buildings: massive Inca walls with perfectly interlocking stones; the Spanish buildings are built in slightly forbidding grey stone.

The Inca citadel: it's ruined; it's called Sacsayhuamán; it's built of massive stones; you can't put a piece of paper between the stones; it has zigzag walls and stone doorways.

4a

- 1 really put themselves out for us
- 2 kind of a nightmare
- 3 a must-see attraction
- 4 was quite rough
- 5 great photo ops
- 6 authentic cuisine
- 7 very reasonably priced
- 8 overpriced

4b

- 1 *There was* only one problem.
- 2 *I/We* took hundreds of photos.
- 3 *Then we went* back down to the hotel for a quick shower.

4c**Possible answers**

(It had) really impressive architecture

(It was) quite rough

(There were) great photo ops from the top

(it has) massive Inca stones

(it was) definitely worth the climb

(It was) a much better option ...

Effect of leaving out words: 2

4d**Possible answers (Writing Focus 3D SB p. 170)**

- a Because it's written in an informal style. Some words are left out. 1, 3, 4
- b *There were* lots of narrow windy streets, *and there was* a great view from the top.
I/We took hundreds of photos! *It's* a fabulous place. *I'm/We're* definitely planning to come back here next year.
- c 1 *There's* not much to do here in the evenings, and *the* food in most places *is* overpriced. *It's* quite a disappointing place to visit.
2 *I've* been to most resorts in Mexico but *there's* nowhere as impressive as Tulum / but nowhere's as impressive as Tulum.
3 *The* best time to visit *is in the* late autumn. *There are no* tourists *and it's* great weather.
4 *I* went to Budapest last year. *It was* much more interesting and *had* more reasonable prices.
- d 1 Great place for a honeymoon – so romantic.
2 So much to take photos of! Good thing I had my camera.
3 Arrived late. Nowhere to eat. Not very impressed!
4 Go early to beat the heat. Beautiful beach at foot of cliff – great for cooling off.
- e Students' own answers
- f Students' own answers

Review and extension**1a**

- 1 John was about to get on a plane.
- 2 Very rarely did you see her at home.
- 3 Amelia thought that she was going to faint.
- 4 On no account must anyone be told.
- 5 We were set to leave early the next day.
- 6 No way would I go on a trip like that.

1b**Crossed out options**

- 2 would be taking
- 3 had been arriving
- 4 had been using
- 5 might complain
- 6 would be

2a

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 affluent | 5 well off |
| 2 disposable | 6 prosperity |
| 3 deprived | 7 hardship |
| 4 destitute | 8 means |

2b

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 heart | 5 arid |
| 2 vegetation | 6 pristine |
| 3 untouched | 7 swamp |
| 4 rugged | |

3a

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

3b

- 1 a drop in the ocean
- 2 get the lie of the land
- 3 an uphill struggle
- 4 out of the woods
- 5 a slippery slope
- 6 get bogged down with
- 7 been, swamped

Unit 4

Lesson 4A

2a

- 1 B 2 A 3 A 4 B

2b

- 1 objective 3 deep down
2 on a whim 4 consider

2c

Vocabulary Focus 4A SB p. 161

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

- b** 1 spontaneous /iəs/
 2

1 /jəs/	2 /iəs/	3 /dʒəs/
subconscious	hilarious	prestigious
ambitious	simultaneous	courageous
precious	curious	outrageous
conscientious		

- c** 1 *reasonable*: using good judgement and therefore fair and practical;
rational: showing clear thought or reason
2 *sensitive*: easily upset by the things people say or do, or aware of what will upset others;
sensible: acting on good judgement and practical ideas or understanding
3 *conscious*: very aware of and concerned about something;
conscientious: putting a lot of effort into your work
4 *self-conscious*: nervous or uncomfortable because you are thinking about what people think about you or your actions;
self-confident: behaving calmly because you have no doubts about your ability or knowledge

3a

- How to trust your intuition.
- The left brain puts the world into a logical whole, while the right brain sees the big picture and reacts spontaneously.
- Pay attention to physical symptoms so you know when your right brain is trying to tell you something.

3b

- 1 e 2 a 3 d 4 c 5 b

3c

Possible answers

the left brain dismisses the urges of the right as irrational: the left brain automatically ignores messages from the right brain if they don't immediately make sense – e.g., ignoring a feeling that something is too good to be true

letting yourself in for trouble down the road: causing problems for yourself later – e.g., finding out you need an operation because you hadn't been to a doctor

one of humanity's oldest survival mechanisms: an instinctive behaviour that helped us to survive before civilisation – e.g., running away from wild animals

Our urge to help others is often outbid by other priorities: we look after our own immediate needs rather than other people's – e.g., not stopping to help someone who is hurt because you are late for work

a decision that could affect the course of your future life: a life-changing decision – e.g., whether to accept a job offer

4a

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

4b

- my best/close friend's dreams
- a day to remember
- a disturbingly vivid dream
- dark secret thoughts
- the human capacity for imagination

4c

Grammar Focus 4A SB p. 144

- a** One memorable summer day I was coming home after an exhausting day at work when I met an old friend who I hadn't seen for ages. I don't know why, but I had the strong feeling that this was no mere coincidence. In fact, she had a proposition to make to me which was about to change my life. She said that she was looking for a reliable partner who she could trust to invest in a project started by a few friends of hers. I made a few phone calls to the bank and had the money needed to get involved. My boring days of sitting behind a desk were behind me.
- b** 2 the train station
3 a brilliantly written book
4 an eagerly awaited occasion
5 an hour-long meeting / a one-hour meeting
6 a life-changing injury
7 Ed's bright idea
8 the aunt of the girl that I introduced you to yesterday

- c hiring decisions, costly/expensive mistakes, decision-making skills, nightmare interview, relatively inexperienced manager

5b

3

5c

- 1 often
- 2 having
- 3 how accurate gut instinct is
- 4 correct
- 5 important
- 6 less
- 7 similar
- 8 more

5e

- 1 1 feeling 4 pattern
- 2 anxieties, worriers 5 bones
- 3 doubt 6 jars, fit
- 2 a uneasy feeling, a nagging doubt
- b groundless anxieties, born worriers
- c doesn't quite fit the pattern / together
- d feel it in their bones

Lesson 4B

1b

Possible answers

- 1 Photo a shows a mother with her daughter. Clara was so shocked by being left by her mother for the first time that she didn't react to anyone or anything at first. Eventually, a little boy asked her to play with him and she did. He became her best friend at nursery but then they didn't see each other for 15 years. Now he's her husband. Photo b shows a room after a burglary. Tommy was burgled once and he was very upset because all his Transformer toys were stolen. The thieves were caught when the toys were found as a result of a security bag check at a football match. The toys were returned but Tommy never played with them again. Photo c shows a shed. Once, Marissa's brother went missing and people spent all night looking for him. He was found by a teacher the next morning in the garden shed at school and has liked gardening ever since.

2 Students' own answers

1d

- 1 yes 2 no 3 yes 4 yes 5 yes 6 yes
a 2 b 1 c 4, 5, 6 d 3

1e

Subject	Verb form 1	Object	Verb form 2
My parents	were having	the kitchen	renovated.
I	had	all my toys	stolen.
He	got	himself	locked in the garden shed.
His disappearance	got	everyone	looking for him.
She	had	me	sitting on my own.
He	got	me	to play when nobody else could.

- 1 yes; no, it doesn't, although *got all my toys stolen* could imply that it was in some way due to his own carelessness.
- 2 no: *had our car broken into* and *had himself locked in the shed* changes the meaning to mean we/he asked somebody to do these things deliberately; *had everyone looking for him* no change in meaning; no: *had me to play* is not possible.

1f

Grammar Focus 4B SB p. 145

- a 2 get myself measured
- 3 had it checked
- 4 Selling your house
- 5 to give
- 6 have
- 7 had everyone shouting
- b 2 Tina worked hard and got herself promoted.
- 3 My bike got stolen.
- 4 Have your eyes tested.
- 5 The news got everyone panicking/panicked.
- 6 It wasn't easy to get the children to calm down / calmed down.
- 7 Our teacher had us write an essay.
- 8 Alex got me to go with him.
- c 2 handed
- 3 working
- 4 done
- 5 done
- 6 to make
- 7 working

2a

- 1 I had my bike stolen.
- 2 They had me doing all the cleaning for weeks.
- 3 I had my arm broken in a football match.
- 4 She had me doing all her homework.
- 5 It got me thinking about what I'd done wrong.
- 6 I got myself locked out of the house.
- 7 I got my mum to say I was sick.
- 8 My brother got me punished unfairly.

Pronouns, auxiliary verbs, prepositions and articles are usually unstressed.

3a

Marissa: Charlie got locked in the shed at school overnight; everyone searched for him all night in a forest; found by teacher arriving early at school the next morning

Charlie: was so interested in the teacher showing him how to grow seeds in the shed at school that he forgot about the time and didn't go home from school; Marissa and his mother came to school in the late afternoon and found him

3c

Student A

- 1 Our brains are not developed enough to remember events before the age of two; we often invent something on the basis of what we've heard or a photo we've seen, and the more we talk about it the more real it seems.
- 2 Humans like stories and narrative, and creating memories is a way of telling the story of our life.
- 3 If the memory is very detailed, it is probably not a real one.

Student B

- 1 Our memory is easily influenced by what we believe; witnesses of a crime often experience shock, and this affects the accuracy of the memory; we tend to build a memory from pieces of information; and we are often eager to help the police catch the criminal.
- 2 Expectations about the situation can force witnesses into making a false identification; non-verbal behaviour by the police can influence the witness's choice.
- 3 They are beginning to video the process of collecting testimony from a witness and this is shown during the trial.

3e

embellish: make something more interesting by adding something to it

bear little resemblance to: be very different from

thrive: grow well

malleable: being easily influenced or changed

sibling: a brother or sister

fallible: able to make mistakes

susceptible: easily influenced or harmed by something

fuse (v.): join or become combined

perpetrator: someone who has done something very bad

gaze: a long, steady look

4a

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

4b

- 4 a photographic memory: It's a skill, not something remembered.

4c

Vocabulary Focus 4B SB p. 161

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a 1 vague | 4 lasting |
| 2 painful | 5 vivid |
| 3 distant | 6 photographic |
| b 1 c | 3 a |
| 2 e | 4 d |
| | 5 g |
| | 6 f |
| | 7 b |

Lesson 4C

1b

the interviewer

1c

- 1 Oscar: he suggests Max should stick to writing (rather than speaking in interviews) and assumes that Max will write another book
- 2 Nadia: being professional involves getting the best from interviewees; Oscar: he thought he was being professional during the interview with Max
- 3 Sara: she couldn't understand why Oscar was asking about a sequel; Oscar: he assumes Max will write another book
- 4 Nadia: they could lose a lot of listeners with an interview like Oscar's with Max

1d

Possible answers

- 1 Oscar is angry, hurt and defensive. Sara agrees with Nadia's feedback but is sympathetic towards Oscar and keen not to hurt his feelings.
- 2 Students' own answers

1e

- a like trying to get blood out of a stone
- b a very hard nut to crack

2a

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

2b

1 a 2 c 3 b

2c**Possible answers**

- A** My article was rather clever.
B No offence intended, but I beg to differ. It was potentially offensive.
A I see where you're coming from, but people shouldn't be so sensitive.
B I do take your point, but you need to be more tactful.
- A** I think I handled that meeting quite well.
B With all due respect, you allowed Leon to talk for too long.
A I do take your point, but you could have interrupted him and helped me out.
B If you don't mind me saying so, it was your job to chair the meeting.

3a

- weigh way
- kn~~o~~t not; f~~a~~re fair
- sells cells
- pear pair
- hol~~e~~ whole; se~~e~~n scene
- grate great; wait weight
- b~~a~~re bear

3b

- name
- up
- for/four cakes
- locked inside

3c

- if you don't mind me saying so
- I think we all need to learn from this
- no offence intended
- we need to bear in mind

3d**Possible answer**

think about whether it could be a homophone or part of a homophone phrase.

4b

get Max Redwood's phone number from Emma

4c

- the same: she's very tough; different: she criticised Oscar for the first time
- embarrassed; she's taking advantage of Alex's personal contacts
- She shouldn't mention she's a journalist because Max's interview with Oscar didn't go well.

4e

- 1 Tell 2 telling 3 hit
- 1 Tell me about it!
2 You're telling me!
3 You've hit the nail on the head!
The idioms all express agreement.

Lesson 4D**1c****Possible answers**

- She didn't want to sing in public.
- She never really felt at home in London and wrote songs just for herself. These songs are on her album.
- When she was 17, she stayed with friends in Johannesburg, and that's when she really got into making music and feeling more confident.
- She started playing with other people, experimenting with other types of music and writing new stuff.
- She was able to start recording her album.
- It was a success all over the world and she suddenly became well known.

2**Possible answers**

- her full name
what she is doing now
what she is wearing
She and her family lived in Bristol before they moved to London.
how she felt when she moved back to South Africa
She felt more confident about performing when she was in South Africa.
She and the two musicians she played with became well known.
She has thousands of followers.
- how different Johannesburg is from London
what other music influenced her

3a

- 1 'I make the music I believe in.'
 'For me, it's a way to see who I am. And if it speaks to other people, that's cool too, but that's not really what I'm doing it for.'

2 Possible answer

It makes the article more immediate; we get a feeling of it being a live interview. We get a more detailed sense of her.

3b

- present perfect, present simple, present continuous
- present simple
- past simple and past continuous, past perfect

3c

- In the paragraph, the sentences are joined to make a single sentence.
- b, c (It doesn't make the text more formal.)

3d**Possible answer**

- She tells me that she was actually quite shy as a young teenager, partly because her family moved to the UK when she was eight, first to Bristol and subsequently to London.
- Through friends, she got to know a circle of people in Johannesburg with whom she shared her ideas in music, and so, before long, she was creating songs in a new, more experimental style.

3e

- the moment
- shortly afterwards; before long
- subsequently; it wasn't until ... that; it was only when ... that

3f

- No sooner (had I) ... than – 1
- Not until (... did she) – 3
- The instant – 1
- In time – 3
- was closely followed by – 2

3g

The subject and verb are inverted.

3h

- a**
- The moment I saw her paintings, I knew she would be a famous artist.
 - Shortly after graduating / he graduated, he got a highly paid job in the City of London.
 - No sooner had I started asking questions than she got up and left the room.
 - It wasn't until we were both made redundant that we decided to form a business partnership.
 - It was only years later that I decided to take up horse riding again.

Review and extension**1a**

- A recently published article has caused a political uproar.
- For dessert there were delicious strawberry tarts filled with cream.
- We need a new bed. Our old one is broken.
- Every corner of the table was covered in papers and documents.
- If you ever get a chance to see them in concert, I recommend it.
- John's wife's friend / A friend of John's wife is also interested.
- Mr Singh is the name of the recently elected leader of the council / The name of the recently elected leader of the council is Mr Singh.
- I have to tell him something difficult this evening.

1b

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1 got | 5 having |
| 2 get | 6 dressed |
| 3 the repairs done | 7 had |
| 4 Get | |

2a

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

2b

- ~~far~~ distant
- ~~photographer's~~ photographic
- ~~freshen up~~ refresh
- ~~foggily~~ vaguely
- comes to mind
- ~~hurtful~~ painful
- ~~leave~~ slip
- ~~stimulate~~ trigger

3a

- 1 Speak 3 read 5 cross
2 bear 4 put

3b

- a 5 cross my mind d 3 read your mind
b 1 speak your mind e 2 bear it in mind
c 4 put your mind to it

3c

- 1 c
2 a
3 b
4 e
5 d

Unit 5

Getting Started

b

Possible answers

- 1 They may learn how to be responsible / care for others.
- 2 giving talks to teenagers about the mistakes they made; taking academic classes or learning a trade
- 3 Reoffenders may not have had enough support in prison.

Lesson 5A

1b

Possible answers

- 1 The conditions are very good. Every cell has a flat-screen TV, its own toilet, a shower with large, soft, white towels. Prisoners have fridges, cupboards and desks. There are no bars on the windows. Prisoners enjoy freshly brewed coffee. They are encouraged to attend work and educational activities. The prison has its own studio for mixing music.
- 2 Many prisoners have committed very serious offences such as violent attacks, since Halden prison is one of Norway's highest-security prisons.

1c

- 1 the smell of coffee; the quiet
- 2 through rehabilitation, not punishment
- 3 yes – because it looks like one; no – because you can't leave when you want
- 4 to make it look as if it isn't a prison; to make it seem normal
- 5 those who leave their cell to attend work and educational activities are paid; doing activities makes prisoners less aggressive and stops them getting institutionalised
- 6 being locked in his room at night
- 7 the prisoners didn't stand to attention when Halden's warden came past, but clustered around him and listed their complaints
- 8 it feels like a place where you don't need to feel frightened

1d

communal: belonging to or used by a group of people rather than one single person

humane: showing kindness, care and sympathy towards others, especially those who are suffering

minimalist chic: a fashionable style in art, design and theatre that uses the smallest range of materials and colours possible, and only very simple shapes or forms

unbarred: without the metal bars typical of cages or prisons

scale (v.): climb up a steep surface, such as a wall or the side of a mountain, often using special equipment

high-risk: involving a greater than usual amount of risk

incarcerated: put or kept in prison or in a place used as a prison

institutionalised: if someone becomes institutionalised, they gradually become less able to think and act independently because of having lived for a long time under the rules of an institution

cluster around: when a group of people/things surround someone or something

address(v.): speak or write to someone (formal)

minor irritations: small problems

2a

- 1 d 2 c 3 a 4 b

2b

- 1 the result of which is a 20% reoffending rate, compared with almost 50% in England and Wales (non-defining).
- 2 in which prisoners can focus their creative energy on music (non-defining).
- 3 inside the walls of which prisoners receive comforts often likened to those of boutique hotels (non-defining).
- 4 some of whom have committed the most serious crimes imaginable (non-defining).

You can tell they are non-defining because they are not essential to the sentence.

2c

the clauses in 2a have prepositional phrases at the start, or near the start:

- 1 the result of which
- 2 in which
- 3 inside the walls of which
- 4 some of whom

2d

Grammar Focus 5A SB p. 146

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| a 2 (why) | 4 which | 6 which | 8 which |
| 3 which | 5 whom | 7 (that) | |
| b 2 whom | | 5 by which time | |
| 3 that | | 6 few of whom | |
| 4 whose | | 7 which | |

- c 2 The criminals shared a prison cell, the floor of which was over the city drainage system.
- 3 The prisoners, who were desperate for freedom, built a tunnel that they could escape through / through which they could escape.
- 4 One night, on which / when there was a full moon, they went down the tunnel.
- 5 The two criminals came out into a street that/ which looked familiar.
- 6 They had come up outside the local police station where / at which they had first been charged.
- 7 The local police, all of whom knew the criminals by sight, arrested them.
- 8 They took them back to the prison, from which they never tried to escape again.

3a

1 c 2 e 3 b 4 d 5 a

violent assault: an attack which hurts or seriously injures another person

tax evasion: when someone illegally pays less tax than they should

possession of stolen goods: buying, receiving or owning items that have been stolen

credit card fraud: when someone pretends to be the owner of a credit card and uses false information to pay for goods and services or obtain money

bribery and corruption: giving money or a present to someone so that they will do something for you, usually something dishonest or illegal, especially by people in positions of power

3c

- 1 **mission** /ʃ/ 3 **comparison** /s/
 2 **impression** /ʃ/ 4 **vision** /ʒ/

3e

Vocabulary Focus 5A SB p. 162

- a 1 a *arrest on suspicion of*: when the police take somebody (by force if necessary) into the station to question them about a crime that they think they have committed
- b *make an allegation of*: make a statement, without giving proof, that someone has done something wrong or illegal
- 2 a *be held in custody*: the state of being kept in prison, especially while waiting to go to court for trial (*court* = a place where trials and other legal cases happen, or the people present in such a place, especially the officials and those deciding if someone is guilty; *trial* = the hearing of statements and showing of objects, etc. in a law court to judge if a person is guilty of a crime or to decide a case or a legal matter)

- b *be convicted of*: to decide officially in a law court that someone is guilty of a crime
- 3 a *show evidence in court*: lawyers show relevant documents, witness statements, scientific information, etc., in court, during a trial, which support the idea that something is or is not true
- b *give testimony in court*: give, in court, during a trial, (an example of) spoken or written statements that something is true
- 4 a *plead guilty to*: make a statement in a law court saying that you admit you are responsible for breaking a law (*sentence* = a punishment given by a judge in court to a person or organisation after they have been found guilty of doing something wrong)
- b *be found guilty of*: a court of law decides you are responsible for breaking a law

4a

1 b 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 c

4b

Possible answers

In picture a, an immigration officer is checking a football fan's ID card.

In picture b, a young man is having cereal for breakfast at someone else's empty house.

In picture c, two men are driving away from a supermarket from which they have stolen a lot of DVDs. In the car, they're talking about how well their theft went.

In picture d, a prisoner is creating a release form for himself on his mobile phone in prison and he is walking out of prison.

In picture e, a burglar is opening a box in a shed. The box contains bees.

4c

Possible answers

- 1 An immigration officer noticed that a man with a French ID card was wearing an English football shirt. He realised that the man's ID was a fake.
- 2 A 16-year-old regularly missed school to have breakfast in an empty house, but one morning he logged himself on to Facebook with the family's iPad and forgot to log himself out.
- 3 The criminals pocket-dialled / accidentally dialled the emergency services and the operator overheard their conversation. The police were waiting for them at the pawn shop where they were planning to sell the stolen goods.
- 4 Prisoner John Parsons managed to get somebody to bring him a mobile phone in prison and emailed a release form to officials. He got himself released, but handed himself in after a few days.

5 A burglar opened a box containing bees. The police hope that medical professionals or chemists will let them know if they have treated someone for bee stings, which are very unusual in the winter.

4d

forge: make an illegal copy of something in order to deceive

detained: be forced to stay in a place by officials

pawn (v.): leave a possession with a pawnbroker in return for money

handcuffs: two metal or plastic rings joined by a short chain that lock around a prisoner's wrists

smuggle: take things to or from a place illegally

turn yourself in: voluntarily go to a police station and admit to a crime

4e

Cereal offender: *cereal* (breakfast food) sounds like *serial* (repeat). The offender repeatedly ate cereal that was not his own.

Would-bee burglar: *bee* sounds like *be*. *Would-be* means wanting or trying unsuccessfully to be. The burglar wanted to steal things from a shed but was attacked by bees when he opened a hive he thought was a box.

Lesson 5B

1b

Mike works in a café but wants to work in conservation.

Olivia wants to work in sustainable tourism.

Andrew works in investment banking, in the financial sector.

Karen works in retail.

1c

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Andrew | 4 Mike, Olivia |
| 2 Mike, Olivia, Karen | 5 Karen |
| 3 Mike, Olivia | |

1e

- 1 *sector*: one of the areas into which the economic activity of a country is divided
- 2 Students' own answers
- 3 Possible answers: educational, entertainment, private, service

1f

Have verb forms: financial (finance), construction (construct), retail (retail), manufacturing (manufacture), transport (transport)

Adjectives: financial, agricultural, public, industrial

1g

- 1 present 2 present

The stress is on the first syllable in the noun and on the second syllable in the verb. Other examples are *record* and *increase/decrease*.

1h

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 a noun | b verb |
| 2 a verb | b noun |
| 3 a noun | b verb |
| 4 a verb | b noun |
| 5 a noun | b verb |

3a

Possible answers

Bomb disposal diver: safely recovering or disposing of unexploded bombs on the seabed

Pet food taster: testing pet food for its nutritional value and coming up with ways of making the food enticing for pets

3b

Possible answers

lack of privacy: a diver has to live with five to ten people in close proximity for a month or longer, but there is no lack of privacy issue for a pet food taster

risks and danger: there are physical risks and danger for the diver, and although being a pet food taster has no real risk, you are required to taste something you suspect is going to be disgusting.

working hours: a diver works to a narrow timescale and only works two months out of three; a pet food taster probably works normal working hours

qualifications and training: essential for both a diver and a pet food taster; a diver needs to be certified and to have an explosive ordnance disposal qualification; a pet food taster needs at least a degree and preferably a PhD

getting on with other people: essential for a diver, who has to live in close proximity with lots of other people; a pet food taster, on the other hand, needs to understand animals and what their owners want

impact on family life: a diver is away from home for at least six months of the year; being a pet food taster can be stressful because it's a job with a lot of deadlines, but doesn't require being away from home

4a

a yes – *should* means desirable but not obligatory

b no – both are obligations

must describes a rule

have to describes a necessary part of the job (not a rule but living conditions, which are a necessary part of the job)

4b

- 1 expect you
- 2 a mandatory requirement
- 3 be required
- 4 It's advisable
- 5 be called on
- 6 It's essential
- 7 are obliged

4c**Possible answers**

- 1 1 You will have to / must be a certified diver.
2 You must / have to have certification.
3 You must / have to have an explosive ordnance disposal qualification.
4 You should keep pet owners in mind.
5 You must / have to actually sample the food.
6 You must / have to have a degree.
7 You must / have to taste it even though you suspect it's going to be disgusting.
- 2 The expressions are more precise and allow a variety of subjects and structures.

4d**Grammar Focus 5B SB p. 147**

- a 2 needn't 5 ought
3 required 6 was supposed to
4 had to
- b 2 Applicants are expected to arrive at least ten minutes before their interview.
3 I'm afraid I have no choice but to cancel the trip.
4 Members of the public are forbidden to go beyond this point.
5 It's up to you when you leave.
6 Gerald has got to attend the meeting.
- c 2 be expected to / be obliged to
3 are obliged to
4 are under no obligation to
5 be up to you
6 be permitted to
7 ought to

Lesson 5C**1b**

- b I'm such a fan of your work!
- c You're staying with Emma at the moment, if my memory serves me correctly?
- e I know how busy you must be. It must be a bit hard to write, stuck in her flat? Oh no! That must be tough. Yeah, I suppose.

1c

Hopefully, by using these strategies, Sara will put Max at ease before the interview.

1d

- 1 a 2 b 3 c 1
- 2 a we all have our ups and downs
b snap out of it
c on a temporary basis

1e

- 1 crime fiction
- 2 writing another book / a sequel
- 3 Oscar hadn't even opened Max's book.

2a

Because the information stressed in the first line is no longer new in the second line, the stress switches to what is new.

The last word or phrase in a word group which gives new information is stressed.

2b

- 1 a It's dangerous enough being a diver,
b let alone a bomb disposal diver!
- 2 a I don't think wealth distribution in this country is fair –
b quite the opposite of fair, in fact.
- 3 a I haven't got the right qualifications –
b in fact, I've hardly got any qualifications!
- 4 a Halden is more than just a prison –
b it's the world's most humane prison.

3a

She tells him she's a journalist and mentions the possibility of another interview.

3b

- 1 a technician
- 2 because of his interview with Oscar
- 3 she's a really big fan; she needs this break

3c**Possible answer**

because Sara shows she's read his book and understands that there can't be a sequel

4a

- 1 serves 5 hazard
2 under 6 Presumably
3 doubt 7 remember
4 stands 8 Suppose

4b

recalling events: 1, 4, 7

speculating: 3, 5, 6, 8

both recalling events and speculating: 2

4c**Answers and audioscript**

A So when are you starting your new job? I was under the impression that you were starting next week.

B Oh, no. That would be too soon. I need a holiday first!

A But, if my memory serves me correctly – you went to Spain last month for a long weekend, didn't you?

B Who told you that?! I'd hazard a guess it was that sister of mine!

A Yeah, I think I remember her saying something along those lines.

B Well, you can't have too much of a good thing, can you?
Presumably, you need a holiday too. Why don't you come with me?

A Well, I can't remember the last time I had a break. Why not?

Lesson 5D**1d**

1 Mario's interviewer asked for log-ins to all his social media (not just professional). He refused them the information and decided that he didn't want to work for the company.

Laila's interviewer asked to friend her so that he could have access to all her personal information and posts. She agreed. Her interviewer was impressed by her profile and she got the job.

2 Mario thinks that there are privacy concerns if a company accesses an applicant or employee's private social media, and he doesn't think employers should do this.

Laila thinks that employers should be able to access private social media, and she is relaxed about sharing information. She thinks you should present yourself in a good light on social media, and that it works to your advantage if an employer sees positive things about your life.

2a

1 Companies think their research on candidates' social media makes the application process more efficient and allows them to quickly filter out unsuitable candidates.

2 They are worried because their private life should be of no concern to their employer. Also, they fear that employers are looking only for potentially negative information, not a balanced picture.

3 The writer thinks it is unfair for employers to judge applicants solely on their social media posts. The system allows employers to discriminate against people unfairly.

3a

2, 4, 3, 1

3b

c, d

b, c, d because it's good to create interest (b, c) and introduce an issue objectively (d), but not (a) because stating an opinion before presenting the arguments isn't logical

3c

a, b, c

a, b, c because the conclusion should not contain new information or arguments

3d

four in paragraph 2; three in paragraph 3

3e

also What's more Moreover as well as Above all While Besides Furthermore

3f

Adds an idea in a new sentence	Adds two ideas in the same sentence
also What's more Moreover Above all Furthermore	Besides While

3g

Adds an idea in a new sentence	Adds two ideas in the same sentence
Besides	Beyond in addition to

3h**Possible answers (Writing Focus 5D SB p. 172)**

- a 1 as
2 In
3 Besides/Beyond
4 What's
5 Above
6 Moreover/Furthermore
- b ... *Besides accepting the free offer, customers* have to agree to certain terms and conditions that they don't usually read carefully.... *What's more*, they might pass on information to other companies who will send out more spam.... *Above all*, make sure you are aware of consumer rights in your country.
- c Possible answers
- 1 I always think carefully about what I write in an email. *What's more*, I reread it before I send it.
 - 2 *As well as* discouraging personal phone calls, a lot of companies do not allow their employees to access social media during work hours.
 - 3 I always ask my friends not to post photographs of me on their social media pages. *Moreover*, I've stopped using social media myself.

3a

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 shoulder | 5 red-handed |
| 2 good | 6 in crime |
| 3 murder | 7 lightly |
| 4 doubt | 8 the law |

3b**Answers and audioscript**

- 1 A up to no good
B catch, red-handed
- 2 A give, the benefit of the doubt
B get away with murder
- 3 A partner in crime
B lay down the law
- 4 A got off lightly
B looking over my shoulder

Review and extension**1a**

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 that/which | 4 whose |
| 2 why/that | 5 wherever/whoever |
| 3 which | 6 in |

1b

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 2 had better | 5 mustn't |
| 3 obliged | 6 must have |
| 4 You have no choice
but | 7 obliged to |
| | 8 had better |

2a

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2 Community | 6 confinement |
| 3 banned | 7 counselling |
| 4 fraud | 8 serve |
| 5 evasion | |

2b

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 c | 3 d |
| 2 a | 4 b |

Unit 6

Lesson 6A

1b

advertising and street photography (especially ironic black and white photos of everyday life)

1e

- 1 Possible answer: It takes away the element of luck and enjoyment from street photography.
- 2 The most important thing is that the photo has content relevant to the human condition, which evokes knowledge and emotions.
- 3 Possible answer: ugly or boring architecture, billboards and other advertising
- 4 Possible answer: humour, observation, curiosity, remembering to enjoy yourself
- 5 keeping the ability to view things as an outsider

2a

ironic (C2): interesting, strange or funny because of being very different from what you would usually expect

iconic: very famous or popular, especially being considered to represent particular opinions or a particular time

well-composed: where the people or things have been arranged well, to look good in a painting or photograph

powerful (B2): having a very great effect

meaningful (B2): intended to show (serious/important) meaning

gritty: showing all the unpleasant but true details of a situation

raw: art, writing, etc. that is raw shows something unpleasant / very strong emotions in a realistic way, and does not try to hide anything about the subject

playful: funny and not serious

humorous (C1): funny, or making you laugh

evocative: making you remember or imagine something pleasant

exotic (B2): unusual and exciting because of coming (or seeming to come) from far away, especially a tropical country

observant (C2): good or quick at noticing things

nonsensical: silly or stupid

2b

Vocabulary Focus 6A SB p. 163

- a**
- 1 powerful
 - 2 nonsensical
 - 3 playful/humorous
 - 4 gritty/raw
 - 5 well-composed
 - 6 meaningful/powerful
 - 7 humorous
 - 8 exotic
 - 9 evocative/raw/powerful
 - 10 raw
 - 11 iconic
 - 12 ironic/humorous/playful
- b**
- 1 powerful
 - 2 nonsensicall
 - 3 playful
 - 4 grittyy
 - 5 well-compose
 - 6 meaningful
 - 7 humorous
 - 8 exotic
 - 9 evocative
 - 10 raw- no suffix
 - 11 iconic
 - 12 ironic

Students' own answers

- c** 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 f 5 d 6 e
- d**
- 1 truly powerful
 - 2 completely nonsensical
 - 3 extremely playful
 - 5 very well-composed
 - 6 more meaningful
 - 7 gently humorous
 - 8 wonderfully exotic
 - 9 very evocative
 - 11 truly iconic
 - 12 rather ironic
- e**
- a cluttered: incredibly, pretty, a bit, extremely, rather
 - b sensational: pretty, utterly, truly
 - c bleak: incredibly, pretty, a bit, extremely, utterly, rather
 - d repetitive: incredibly, pretty, a bit, extremely, rather
 - e flawless: utterly, truly
 - f elaborate: incredibly, pretty, a bit, wonderfully, extremely, rather, truly

3b**Possible answers**

Yes, she is. She sounds very enthusiastic and wants to learn, and practise, as much as possible. OR No, she isn't. She only took the class because her husband bought her a fancy camera.

3c

- 1 Her husband gave her a fantastic but complicated camera; the tutorials on YouTube showing how to use the camera weren't good enough.
- 2 She's more selective about the photos she takes and thinks about the techniques she needs to use.
- 3 Although the building was being demolished, the chair gives the impression that life was still going on in it.
- 4 It's a photo of a three-year-old girl rolling herself up in a yoga mat in a garden.

4a

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 do you feel | 5 'm always choosing |
| 2 depends | 6 think |
| 3 discovered | 7 'm working on |
| 4 started | 8 is being demolished |

4b

- 2 simple for a verb not usually used in the continuous
- 3, 4 simple for a completed action
- 1, 2, 6 simple for general truth or attitude
- 7, 8 continuous to describe a temporary action
- 5 continuous for bad or annoying habits
- 6 simple or continuous depending on the meaning of the verb

4c

- 1 Both possible: the present continuous makes the question more focused on a change in how she feels
- 5 Both possible: the present continuous emphasises that she is annoyed at herself for frequently making the same mistake

4d**Grammar Focus 6A SB p. 148**

- a** 1 b 3 a 5 b 7 b
 2 a 4 b 6 a 8 a
- b** 2 be learning 7 been gossiping
 3 Are you being 8 is increasing
 4 left 9 opened
 5 's thinking 10 suppose
 6 Do you realise

- c** 2 had
 3 have complained / have been complaining
 4 see
 5 have decided
 6 belongs
 7 have you watched / have you been watching
 8 has changed
 9 have always wanted / have always been wanting
 10 are you saying
 11 don't think

4e

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 is always asking | 4 not being careful |
| 2 have been playing | 5 been looking |
| 3 be using | |

Lesson 6B**1a**

Positive: overjoyed, satisfied, gleeful
 Negative: helpless, disillusioned, overexcited

1b

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

1d

- 1 a I'm absolutely devastated.
 b I'm absolutely devastated.
- 2 a I felt extremely jealous.
 b I felt extremely jealous.
- 3 a I feel so ashamed.
 b I feel so ashamed.

a sentences: The main stress is on the adjective.
 b sentences: The main stress is on the adverb.
 The b sentences show stronger feelings.

2a

Included in both stories: a man wearing a cap, a group of kids, a speeding car, a blonde woman

3a

Yes, the meaning is exactly the same.
 The participle clauses don't have subjects or auxiliary verbs – they only have a past or present participle.

3b

- 1 past
- 2 present
- 3 present
- 4 past

3c

a noun; clause 1; a subject relative clause

3d

Brad's view: Looking directly at him, I saw him go up to this woman.

He was taking photos of the buildings, stopping to look around between shots.

But I could see that the man and woman were sort of holding on to each other, scheming something together.

Signalling to someone driving past, the woman puts her hand up.

Disturbed by what I saw, I couldn't concentrate all day on my training.

Martha's view: Laughing and pushing, they surrounded the man and the woman.

3e

- 1 approaching the house
- 2 crying her eyes out
- 3 Wanting to reassure him
- 4 Having finished her breakfast
- 5 Pulled from behind into a darkened room

3f

- a Having finished her breakfast; Pulled from behind into a darkened room
- b Wanting to reassure him
- c approaching the house; crying her eyes out

3h**Grammar Focus 6B SB p. 149**

- a
- 2 ✓
- 3 I will find the person who committed this crime. (not a continuous or a passive verb so no participle clause)
- 4 ✓
- 5 Having caused the damage, he offered to pay for it.
- 6 As I read the letter, my hands were shaking in excitement.
- 7 ✓
- 8 Johnny is the kind of man who never arrives anywhere on time.
- b
- 2 coming outside
- 3 wearing orange
- 4 being realistic
- 5 Being overworked and underpaid
- 6 getting stressed out
- 7 waiting to strike

c A piece of cake ~~which was~~ covered in chocolate was quickly brought over to my table. I ~~noticed~~ Noticing something ~~which was~~ sticking out from under the cake, so I lifted it up. Underneath, I found a note ~~which was~~ written in red ~~that said~~ saying, 'Get into the car which is waiting across the road.' I ~~was frightened by the tone and I feared the worst so~~ Frightened by the tone and fearing the worst, I did what the note said. A thousand negative thoughts were crowding my head when I got to the car. The familiar figure ~~who was~~ dressed in orange was in the front seat, with a sinister smile on his face. 'We meet at last,' he said.

4b

- 1 a tourist from Samoa who's a keen photographer
- 2 It was serious when he arrived at the hospital and could have killed him, but he's now in a stable condition.
- 3 She's blonde and quite tall. She's married and her husband drives a white car.
- 4 Because she and her husband left quickly – they had to get to work and the staff at Accident and Emergency were too busy to get their details.
- 5 He asks the woman to get in touch with the hospital so Mr Leota can thank her.

Lesson 6C**1b**

half a million: sales of nearly half a million copies of Max's novel 8: the number of languages his novel has been translated into 300,000: the number of Max's Twitter followers

1c

- 1 b 2 c 3 b 4 c

1d

- 1 a has potential rewards that make something worth trying, even if it's not likely to succeed
- b an expression that means you will not worry about a possible future problem but will deal with it if it happens

2a**Answers / Possible answers**

up-and-coming; forthcoming

an up-and-coming author is likely to achieve success soon or in the near future

not a forthcoming one is an author who isn't very willing to give information or talk (*forthcoming* = friendly and helpful, willing to give information and talk)

It is successful because the wordplay is amusing and puts everyone at their ease. The reference to the previous interview (and the photo of Max) gets everyone's attention, particularly Oscar's.

2b

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 on | 5 to |
| 2 through | 6 More |
| 3 First | 7 on |
| 4 thing | 8 elaborate |

2c

Answers / Possible answers

- talk* in *Let me talk you through* can be replaced with *take*
Turning in *Turning now to* can be replaced with *Moving on*
- to introduce a presentation: My focus today is on; Let me talk you through
to highlight ideas: One thing is clear; More specifically
to sequence ideas: First and foremost; Turning now to
at the end of a presentation: So to recap on; If you'd like me to elaborate
- Students' own answers

3a

for Max to write a prequel to *Solar Wind*

3b

- Alex apologises for the fact that Max was a bit angry when he found out Sara is a journalist.
- Sara tells Alex that Max has agreed to think about doing another interview.
- Alex asks Sara if she has got any further with the famous sequel Oscar was talking about.
- Alex suggests that Max could write a prequel to *Solar Wind*.

3d

a 2 b 3 c 1

4a

Yes

4b

fall then rise

4c

1 a 2 a 3 b

4d

fall-rise; rising

Lesson 6D

1c

Possible answers

Trees for cities: the volunteers show children how to plant trees. The project aims to improve the children's local environment and teach them about nature.

Senior citizens' music café: the volunteers organise afternoons of music and dancing for elderly people who have diseases like Alzheimer's. The aim of the project is to give these people enjoyment and social contact. Music and dance can help their memory loss.

Food for life: the volunteers collect food from shops and restaurants and distribute it to people who need it. The aim is to help people who can't afford to buy enough food.

Language exchange: the volunteers give free language lessons either to one person or in a group. The aim is to give people new skills and to bring the community closer.

Edible playgrounds: the volunteers show children how they can grow fruit and vegetables in their school playground. It aims to help children connect with their environment and give them skills and self-confidence.

2a

Possible answers

- Edible playgrounds; Food for life; Trees for cities
- Edible playgrounds: the children choose what to plant from a list that the volunteers give them. The list includes fruit and vegetables that are easy and quick to grow, like strawberries, melons, beans, sweetcorn and peanuts.

Food for life: the volunteers collect good quality food from supermarkets at the end of the week and then they take it to people's homes, or people come to one of their centres and choose what they want. Sometimes they are limited to three or four things, so that everyone gets something.

Trees for cities: everyone is very positive about the project and agrees it's important, and the kids feel very proud. They stick their names on the trees and then they can visit them and watch them grow.

3a

Possible answers

- She lives locally, she supports the projects, she's available (not starting university until next year), she has relevant experience (research project on a community issue, working as a volunteer with children), she has an outgoing personality, gets on well with people and is good at solving problems.

- 2 Trees for life; Edible playgrounds (working with children); Food for life (enjoys helping people, has learned a lot about issues affecting her local community)
- 3 She has no experience of working with old people or teaching, so is not so suitable for Senior Citizens' Music Café or Language Exchange. Only available until she goes to university.

4a

- 1 to state the reason for writing
- 2 to demonstrate enthusiasm for their organisation
- 3 to state her qualifications and relevant study experience
- 4 to give examples of relevant practical experience
- 5 to summarise additional strengths

4b

- 1 I'm writing to reply to
 - 2 I'd be really interested in
 - 3 I have applied to
 - 4 I also have some experience of
 - 5 I'm attaching
 - 6 I'm also sending you
 - 7 Looking forward to hearing from you.
- The underlined phrases are more formal, and more appropriate for a written application.

4c

- 2 fairly informal
- Some examples of informal features: greeting (first name only), choice of vocabulary, use of contracted forms, simple sentence structures

4d

sociable, outgoing, I'm good at getting on with people of all ages, good at solving problems, I enjoy helping people.

4e

- a**
- 1 guess
 - 2 about, was
 - 3 in a bit
 - 4 a real fan
 - 5 Here are
 - 6 loads of
 - 7 'm always around
 - 8 great

b

Application emails	Giving a positive impression
I am writing in response to ..., ... your advertisement, which appeared / was published in/on ..., I believe that ..., I am certain that ..., I'm sending some [sample photos], ...I'm looking forward to hearing from you in due course / soon.	... will enable me to write/contribute well-informed ..., I'm an enthusiastic supporter / a keen follower of ..., I can be quite flexible with my working hours, I'm available at any time, ... and I learned some relevant/useful ... skills

Review and extension

1a

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

1b

- 1 involved
- 2 Not wanting to seem rude,
- 3 approaching platform 5
- 4 Not understanding Spanish
- 5 Waiting; displayed
- 6 Using just my hands, I

2a

- 1 iconic
- 2 humorous
- 3 playful
- 4 flawless
- 5 evocative
- 6 meaningful
- 7 exotic

2b

- 1 jealous
- 2 petrified
- 3 ashamed
- 4 helpless
- 5 devastated
- 6 restless
- 7 overexcited

3a**Answers / Possible answers**

- a 1 Watching TV. The babysitter didn't want to watch the programme the three boys were watching.
- b 4 At a swimming pool. The swimmer is being interviewed by a journalist after winning a race.
- c 6 In bed. The woman can't sleep because her neighbours are playing loud music.
- d 2 Approaching the city he used to live in. The man is surprised by how much the city has changed since he last saw it.
- e 5 At a party. The man is annoyed with another man who thinks that he himself is really wonderful.
- f 3 In the kitchen. The mother is trying to work and cook, and her two children are arguing.

3b

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

3c

- 1 gets; back
- 2 end; tether
- 3 grin; bear
- 4 over the moon
- 5 believe; eyes
- 6 get; nerves

Unit 7

Getting Started

a

Possible answers

- 1 The girl is studying at home; she may be unable to attend school due to lockdown restrictions during the coronavirus pandemic.
- 2 She seems cheerful; perhaps she's comfortable with remote learning and using technology to stay in touch with her friends, classmates and teachers.

b

Possible answers

- 1 Students' own answers
- 2 email, phone/video calls, teleconferences, social media, online teaching via Zoom, etc.
- 3 advantages: flexible hours; less travelling - more time-efficient and better for the environment; more time for friends and family
disadvantages: sense of isolation, time management more difficult, impaired work-life balance

Lesson 7A

1d

- 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 c

1e

- 1 ability to read people's thoughts; hands, arms and legs which give people extra abilities; body parts that can be upgraded
- 2 because human augmentation is not new, and these things are now commonplace
- 3 Athletes and people doing hard physical work in industry might want to increase their strength and perform better.
- 4 to control machines and also to monitor thoughts; students' own answers.
- 5 to know how equipment or parts of the body feel

2a

- 1 life-enhancing
- 2 open-minded
- 3 backbreaking
- 4 short-sighted
- 5 ground-breaking

2b

Possible answers

- 1 self-aware, self-centred, self-motivated, self-obsessed, self-taught
- 2 birdlike, catlike, childlike, model-like, warlike
- 3 high-minded, like-minded, narrow-minded, strong-minded
- 4 life-giving, life-threatening, life-saving, life-changing

2c

Vocabulary Focus 7A SB p. 164

- a**
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 5 left-handed | 8 mouth-watering |
| 6 hard-hearted | 9 jaw-dropping |
| 7 clear-headed | |
- b**
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 narrow-minded | 5 lightheaded |
| 2 half-hearted | 6 light-hearted |
| 3 absent-minded | 7 hair-raising |
| 4 short-sighted | 8 mind-boggling |
- c**
- 1 mind-boggling; heartwarming; open-minded; short-sighted
 - 2 adjective + body part + -ed; body part + present participle

3a

- a**
- this is certain or nearly certain: 3, 6, 8
this isn't certain, but it's probable: 2
this is possible but not at all certain: 1, 4, 5, 7
- b**
- past: 1, 6,
future: 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8
- c**
- modal verb + infinitive: 7 may start
modal verb + *have* + past participle: 6 must have seemed
modal verb + *be* + *-ing*: 5 might be shaking
adjective + *to* + infinitive: 3 unlikely to be used

3b

Answers and audioscript

- 1 It's possible that we've been trying to augment, or improve, ourselves from the moment we invented tools.
- 2 It's likely that people will decide to swap their own hands, arms or legs for bionic limbs.
- 3 Because of their cost, it's not very likely that haptic gloves will be widely used in the foreseeable future.
- 4 There's a good chance they'll eventually be used for more everyday applications.

- 5 Who knows if before long we may be able to shake hands with business colleagues on the other side of the world!
- 6 The idea of replacing someone's heart almost certainly seemed like science fiction.
- 7 Most of these devices are still very expensive, but costs will probably start to come down as the technology advances.
- 8 These new bionic organs are sure to perform better than their biological counterparts.

3c

Grammar Focus 7A SB p. 150

a

- 2 Customers are bound to complain.
- 3 I may well see / be seeing Ian tomorrow.
- 4 Barbara must have broken the window; she was playing round here.
- 5 The referee can't have seen the incident.
- 6 Damien should know the answer.
- 7 I/You can tell that Greta is dissatisfied.
- 8 Karen isn't at her desk, so she must be having a coffee break.

b

- 1 must have, almost certainly, probably
- 2 almost certainly, probably
- 3 may well, could
- 4 almost certainly, probably
- 5 could, may well
- 6 possible that
- 7 unlikely to
- 8 a good chance that

3e

Possible answers

- 1 The inventor of the Internet couldn't have foreseen the impact of his invention.
- 2 Memory implants for humans might well be just a few years away.
- 3 The development of humanoid robots is sure to have a major impact on the way we live.
- 4 There is a good chance that using BMI to monitor thoughts will pose a threat to people's privacy.

4b

- 1 People get away with telling lies and misleading others; the invention is a fact-checker app that would alert us when someone tells lies or mistruths.
- 2 There is too much noise and visual stimulation in the modern environment; the invention is a remote control that would modulate, tone down and filter sensory information.

- 3 Being good-looking gives some people an unfair advantage in life; the invention is a mask that would conceal people's appearance when they are interviewed so that they wouldn't be judged on how they look.

4c

Possible answers

- 1 Good ideas would reach more people and bad ideas would be seen as a joke. People would be better informed.
- 2 Everyone could receive their ideal level of stimuli from the outside world.
- 3 It would ensure employers hired the best possible candidates and would create a fairer employment market.

4e

Possible answer

They all think the ideas are good, but they have reservations about them.

4f

- 1 b 2 b 3 a

4g

- 1 a claims, fact
b falsehoods, disseminated
c misinformation
d filters
e conceal
- 2 1 fact
2 claims
3 falsehoods, misinformation
4 disseminated, conceal, filters

Lesson 7B

1b

not necessarily more

1c

accelerate (C1): happen or make something happen sooner or faster

ubiquitous: seeming to be everywhere

immensely (C1): extremely

inevitably (C1): in a way that cannot be avoided

cosmopolitan (C1): containing or having experience of people and things from many different parts of the world

engage (with something/somebody): become closer to something/somebody so that you can understand it/them

1e

Possible answer

We need to change our online behaviour so that we can connect more with different people and cultures.

1f

Possible answers

- 1 we read a lot of newspapers online (but not necessarily those from other cultures, although they're widely available); we form social groups (but only with people similar to ourselves)
- 2 economically: we're affected by changes in the US stock market;
physically: dangerous viruses can spread quickly round the world and more people are moving around
- 3 we know we could read *The Times of India*, so we almost begin to think that we do
- 4 bloggers, business and political leaders; they translate ideas from one culture to another

2a

- 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 d 5 b

2b

the information (a–e) that follows each cleft structure (1–5)

2c

be

2d

fall then rise

2e

Grammar Focus 7B SB p. 151

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

b 2 It was the captain of the ship who ...

3 All that students want ...

4 All she did was (to) take ...

5 ... is that you fill ...

6 ... is that he ...

7 It was the weather ...

8 It is a unique situation ...

c 2 All I need is ten euros.

3 It is a job that nobody wants to do.

4 What you are asking for is unreasonable.

5 The reason (why) we chose Portugal was the friendly people.

6 What happened was (that) our car ran into a tree.

7 It was her cousin who/that was causing all the trouble.

8 The thing that bothers me is (that) I don't know Jason so well.

2f

Answers and audioscript

1 What we don't need is free wi-fi all over town.

2 It's only at work that I use a landline.

3 All we have to do is unsubscribe from social media to help us reconnect.

4 What's incredible is just how liberating it is to go digital.

5 The reason it worries me is that people end up living in virtual worlds and losing touch with reality.

3c

1 True 2 False 3 False 4 True 5 True

3d

1 It helps us see other perspectives and gives us a sense of social distance and separateness.

2 Loneliness makes people feel physically cold. Ostracised (lonely) people preferred hot food, and their skin temperature dropped.

3 Research which makes connections between things that don't logically seem to be connected, like loneliness and physical coldness, or words connected with old age and the speed we walk at. The research has lost popularity because scientists have not been able to repeat certain studies and get the same results.

4 Because temperature does, in fact, have an important link with loneliness.

5 Connections through social media make us feel lonely because they don't involve heat.

6 They warm us up and make us feel less lonely.

4a

grasp viewpoints (C1): understand opinions

affable tolerance (C2): willingness to accept, in a friendly way, behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own, although you might not agree with or approve of them

prejudice (B2): an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge

perspectives (C1): particular ways of considering something

intimacy: a situation in which you have a close friendship with someone

loneliness (C1): the state of being lonely

ostracism: avoiding someone intentionally, or preventing someone from taking part in the activities of a group

exclusion: the act of not allowing someone or something to take part in an activity or to enter a place

social contact (B1): communication with people, relating to activities in which you meet and spend time with other people

security (B1): protection of a person, building, organisation or country from danger

isolated (C1): feeling unhappy because of not seeing or talking to other people

4b

- 1 viewpoint
- 2 perspective
- 3 perspective, intimacy
- 4 social contact
- 5 security

4c

coldness
loneliness
ostracism
exclusion
isolation

4d

- 1 materialism, optimism, socialism, separatism, capitalism
- 2 nervousness, rudeness, selfishness, fairness, closeness
- 3 collaboration, distribution, liberation, innovation, separation

4e

-ness
-ism
-tion

4f

separation (B2): a situation in which two or more people or things are separated; an arrangement, often legal, by which two married people stop living together as a couple

separatism: the belief held by people of a particular race, religion or other group within a country that they should be independent and have their own government or in some way live apart from other people

separateness: the state of existing or happening independently or in a different physical space

Lesson 7C

1a

Possible answers

- 1 a The elephant can't hear the mouse.
b The student doesn't understand what the man is saying.
c The shop assistant has made a mistake with the money.
d The man is drawing the bus driver's attention to the fact that the bus's wheel is on his foot.
- 2 Students' own answers

1c

- e Max is apologising to Sara for being on the phone.
- f Sara is apologising to Max for talking about his book with Alex.

1d

- 1 He's annoyed by them asking him about a second novel.
- 2 He's angry that she's discussed his problem about writing a sequel with Alex.
- 3 She's surprised, upset and disappointed.

2a

Answers and audioscript

- 1 I agree, we do need to talk this through.
 - 2 I'm with someone right now though.
 - 3 I'm not sure I could, even if I wanted to.
 - 4 Well, he said you ought to write a prequel.
 - 5 I think it's a bit out of order.
- The sound of the letters *ou* in each word is different.

2b

- 1 /ʊ/ could, should (short)
- 2 /u:/ soup, through, route (long)
- 3 /aʊ/ noun, pronouncing, south (long)
- 4 /əʊ/ though (long)
- 5 /ɔ:/ fourth, thought, ought, pour (long)
- 6 /ʌ/ touch, tough, enough, rough, southern (short)
- 7 /ɒ/ cough (short)
- 8 /ə/ jealous, conscious, thoroughly (short)

3a

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

3b

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1 no | 2 yes | 3 yes |
|------|-------|-------|

3c

- 1 Say what you really mean.
- 2 Stop interfering in my life.

3d**Possible answers**

Students' own answers

calmer, better, more positive (about his next book), sorry/guilty

4a

apologetic: I do apologise

admits fault: it was my fault entirely

4b

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1 inexcusable | 4 came |
| 2 line | 5 right |
| 3 tactful | 6 guess |

4c**Possible answers**

a 4 b 5 c 3 d 4, 6

1, 2 possible for all

Lesson 7D**1a****Possible answers**

- 1 a team which is office-based, collaborating on a project
- 2 a sports team
- 3 students working closely, sharing information
- 4 colleagues working side-by-side to complete a building

Students' own answers

1c

Claudio

- 1 Masha
- 2 stubborn, aggressive, too talkative, inflexible, no sense of humour
- 3 nice, good ideas, very creative

Masha

- 1 Sam
- 2 funny habits, pays too much attention to detail, doesn't start a project until he understands everything about it, calls things to a halt / slows things down unnecessarily if something doesn't make sense to him, inflexible
- 3 old-fashioned, sweet, precise, asks the right questions, good at predicting possible problems

Sam

- 1 Claudio
- 2 reads newspaper online when he should be working, strange and doesn't say a lot in meetings, seems to be laughing at colleagues, lazy, not sincere
- 3 quiet, says things worth listening to, good at solving problems, clever

Vicki

- 4 She thinks they aren't pulling together and can't communicate well with each other. She thinks they need to do a team-building course or something similar.

1d

- 1 winds up
- 2 lighten up
- 3 attention to detail, drawback
- 4 unsettles, cynical smile
- 5 goes off on tangents
- 6 beneath him
- 7 caught up in their own agenda

2a**Possible answers**

TIG have 12 years' experience in providing personal development programmes. Team-building programmes are their speciality, with games and problem-solving activities which will appeal to all team members. The programme is likely to increase sales, lower absenteeism and increase profits.

Her team will improve their active listening and collective decision-making. They will have effective professional development resulting in increased job satisfaction.

3a

Training needs

The TIG programme – what they do

Benefits to our business

3b

I currently manage; I have identified; I believe; I believe; I hope

✓ to introduce her opinions

✓ to be more persuasive

3c

- 1 For instance
- 2 As detailed in, as demonstrated by
- 3 Specifically, namely
- 4 in particular

3d

- 1 especially (highlight an individual thing)
- 2 such, such as (give an example)
- 3 shown, as shown by (give evidence)

3e

- a**
- 1 For instance / Specifically
 - 2 as demonstrated by / as shown by / such as
 - 3 as demonstrated by / as shown by
 - 4 especially / in particular
 - 5 such as / namely / especially / in particular
 - 6 For instance / Specifically
 - 7 as demonstrated by / as shown by / such as / namely / for instance
- b, c** Students' own answers

Review and extension**1a**

- 1 will
- 2 couldn't
- 3 that flying cars will
- 4 may
- 5 must
- 6 should

1b

- 1 What
- 2 was
- 3 happened
- 4 It
- 5 All
- 6 not
- 7 did
- 8 only

2a

- 1 warm-hearted
- 2 backbreaking
- 3 absent-minded
- 4 mind-boggling
- 5 light-hearted
- 6 heartbreaking

2b

- 1 nervousness
- 2 innovation
- 3 rudeness
- 4 collaboration
- 5 optimism
- 6 Selfishness
- 7 liberation

3a

- 1 self-confident
- 2 self-aware
- 3 self-centred
- 4 self-satisfied
- 5 self-sacrificing
- 6 self-sufficient

3b

- 1 self-confident
- 2 self-sufficient
- 3 self-centred
- 4 self-satisfied
- 5 self-sacrificing
- 6 self-aware

Unit 8

Lesson 8A

1b

Possible answers

- 1 We don't know for certain but there are theories, such as conserving energy and allowing the body, especially the brain, to repair and restore itself.
- 2 one third
- 3 11 days is the longest recorded time
- 4 people who sleep 6.5–7.5 hours may live the longest; 16–20 hours

1c

- A Compile a playlist
- B Acknowledge distractions
- C Everybody out!
- D It is what it is

2a

- a 4 it's time 5 the best way
- b 3 may as well 6 'd better
- c 2 it's no use 7 There's no point in

2b

- a 2 b 4 c 1 d 3

2c

Grammar Focus 8A SB p. 152

- a 2 Being picked
- 3 waiting
- 4 having misled
- 5 to have been visiting
- 6 not to have known
- 7 to have
- 8 complaining
- 9 to forget
- 10 describing
- b 2 ~~to have fallen~~ falling
- 3 ~~to go~~ going
- 4 ~~affecting~~ being affected
- 5 ~~carry out~~ to carry out
- 6 ~~To not sleep~~ Not sleeping / Not having slept
- 7 ~~to feel~~ feel
- 8 ~~being taken~~ taking
- 9 ~~doing~~ to be done
- 10 ~~being~~ to be
- 11 ~~to be spending~~ to be spent

2d

- 1 There is no definite difference in meaning between a and b, but the perfect form of the gerund in b stresses that he didn't say anything before he got out of bed, whereas in a he didn't say anything either before or during getting out of bed.
- 2 a The simple infinitive makes it clear that the person sleeps well in general.
b The perfect infinitive makes it clear that the person has slept well on this particular occasion.
- 3 a The present gerund makes it clear the person likes reading in bed in general.
b The present passive gerund makes it clear that the person likes other people reading to her in bed in general.
- 4 a The simple infinitive makes it clear when the person wants to wake up but doesn't make it clear how or who is going to wake the person up.
b The simple passive infinitive makes it clear that the person wants someone else to wake them up.

3a

Possible answers

Sleeping eight hours a night may be unnatural for humans.

Segmented sleep may be the human body's natural preference.

3b

- 1 ✓
- 2 ✗ (because there wasn't street lighting; legitimate activity at night didn't happen until the 17th century)
- 3 ✓
- 4 ✓
- 5 ✗ (but relaxing during the waking period between sleeps in the past could have been a natural way of regulating stress)

3c

- 1 1 played an important part in
2 have roots in; be at the root of
3 filtered down to
4 drawn from
5 attributes to
- 2 *drawn from* suggests careful selection from a large body of research
filtered down to shows how thinking about sleep patterns gradually changed over the course of time

attributes to highlights, in a more formal way, that this is Ekirch's opinion of where the changes come from

have roots in and *be at the root of* are more colourful metaphors that improve the style

play an important part in is a fixed phrase which improves style and precise meaning, but *be an important factor in* would work equally well

4b

Possible answers

Matt goes to bed about 10 or 11 but wakes up, restless, in the night. He doesn't want to disturb his wife so he goes out and takes photos. Last night he took some photos of a storm.

Saba wakes up in the night and goes to a yoga studio. There's a group of about 20 people who also do this. Sometimes her husband goes, too.

Bernie is an artist. When he wakes up in the night, he remembers the images from his dream and paints them, which he finds therapeutic.

Iain used to live in a remote village. They'd go to bed after sunset and wake up in the night. Somebody would start a fire and sometimes they'd eat sweet potatoes.

4c

- 1 be fast asleep; sleep like a log; oversleep
- 2 feel wide awake; be a light sleeper; be restless; not sleep a wink; toss and turn; suffer from insomnia
- 3 drift off to sleep; drop off to sleep
- 4 have a nap

4d

get out of bed
tossing and turning
couldn't sleep a wink

4e

having trouble sleeping
he's fast asleep
sleeps like a log

Lesson 8B

1c

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 facial | 7 firm |
| 2 fresh | 8 facial |
| 3 circulation | 9 glowing complexion |
| 4 wrinkles | 10 youthful glow |
| 5 rashes | 11 sagging |
| 6 scars | |

1d

Vocabulary Focus 8B SB p. 165

- a** youthful skin: a glowing complexion; smooth skin; oily skin; spots/acne; firm skin; clear skin
mature skin: saggy skin; dry skin; wrinkles / fine lines
all ages: freckles; a rash; blotches
- b** 1 dry skin; wrinkles; freckles; blotches; a rash
2 a rash; blotches
3 saggy skin; dry skin; wrinkles / fine lines; blotches
4 oily skin; spots/acne
5 wrinkles / fine lines; spots/acne
6 saggy skin; oily skin; wrinkles / fine lines; spots/acne
7 a glowing complexion; smooth skin; firm skin; clear skin
- c** 1 e 3 a 5 h 7 b 9 g
2 i 4 d 6 f 8 c
- d** Anti-ageing treatments/effects: moisturising; weekly facials; injections; whitening; tighten; plump; plastic surgery
Superficial effects of ageing: showing his age; yellowing teeth; tooth loss; hair was thinning; greying
Health problems caused by ageing: eyesight is deteriorating; heart trouble; poor circulation; has got arthritis
Healthy living: strengthening; toning; weight loss; regular cardiovascular exercise; eating a varied and balanced diet

2b

very likely, with the high-tech intervention de Grey is working on

2c

Possible answers

- 2 They are the result of lifelong damage and they aren't fun.
- 3 It's nonsense not to recognise the possibility of being able to do something about ageing.
- 4 Anti-ageing mechanisms in our body aren't perfect and can't fight ageing successfully.
- 5 He thinks we will soon be able to prevent the physical problems of ageing, but the medical profession doesn't agree.
- 6 People who are now in their 40s have a 30–40% chance of benefiting.
- 7 Historically, humans have naturally managed increases in the population by reducing the birth rate so it shouldn't be a problem or a reason not to do something about our health.

3b

a 3; 6 b 1; 2; 4; 5; 7 c 2

3c

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 if | 5 Had I |
| 2 If | 6 as long as |
| 3 Assuming | 7 Even if |
| 4 Supposing | |

3d**Grammar Focus 8B SB p. 153**

- a** 2d If I am still working in an hour, stop me and tell me to go to bed.
 3a If you had bothered to ask, I could have explained everything to you.
 4f If the story were to get out, it wouldn't look very good for the firm.
 5g I don't mind going to the party as long as it doesn't/won't finish too late.
 6b You're welcome to stay the night, provided that you bring your own sleeping bag.
 7e If it hadn't been for evening classes, I would never have met my wife.
 8c You'd better leave now, otherwise you'll miss the last bus home.
- b** 2 I'll give you a key, otherwise you won't be able to get into the flat.
 3 You can stay here as long as you keep quiet.
 4 If I lived in the country, I'd get a dog.
 5 I'd have been disappointed if a lot of people hadn't come to my party.
 6 I'll show you the letter, on the condition that you keep it confidential.
 7 You will be the first to know should I decide to get married.
 8 Assuming we have everything we need, the job shouldn't take long.

4b**Possible answer**

low-calorie foods, e.g., vegetables, beans, rice, fish, oats.

4c

- 1 He mixes the foods up in a blender with tomato paste, olive oil and pepper. He usually has the mixture for breakfast.
 2 ten small meals between 8 am and 5 pm

4d**Possible answers**

- 1 almost never eats out; when goes to a restaurant for lunch, a few times a year, takes 200 calories of nuts or drinks water or tea
 2 doesn't look tasty or appetising; colourful, tastes better than it looks, flavoured with pepper, too much tomato for Peter, but not Martin
 3 Zen-like; stress-free; does yoga, goes jogging, lifts weights
 4 primary concern is improving quality of life, doesn't think about living longer, although might happen
 5 good, better than before; steady energy level; more alert; more alive

4f

- 1 lower
 2 adds extra information

Lesson 8C**1c**

- a telescope
 2 his father
 3 he'd broken his leg
 4 it's how he got into science fiction (he got ideas about life on other planets from looking at the night sky)

1e

- 1 c
 2 b
 3 Students' own answers

1f**Possible answers**

- 1 Why does Oscar say he's been doing freelance work?
 2 Why does Oscar say the information is straight from the horse's mouth?
 3 Why does Miranda say she will pay three fifty in principle?
 4 Why does she say the deal is off if she doesn't have the information by two?
 5 Why does he want his name kept off the article?

1g

a 3 b 1 c 2

2a

- | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|
| 1 issue | 4 fair | 7 out |
| 2 willing | 5 way | 8 say |
| 3 prepared | 6 hoping | 9 best |

2b

Opening negotiations	Making and accepting offers
There's just the issue of ... How much would you be willing to pay?	We'd be prepared to offer ... Would that be a fair suggestion? What would you say to ... ?

Asking for more	Declining offers
Could you see your way to increasing that? I was kind of hoping for something more in the region of ... Is that your best offer?	Out of the question.

2c

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 open | 4 flexible |
| 2 worth | 5 position |
| 3 accept | 6 authorised |

2d**Possible answers**

- same: it's a negotiation, with the same information; different: it's very abrupt
- the conversation in 2a: it's important to be polite and show a willingness to make concessions

3a

rising

3b

- 1 ✓ 2 ✓ 5 ✓ 6 ✓ 7 ✓ 9 ✓

Lesson 8D**1c**

- Because in this period we started using tools and learned to cook. It also lasted for over a million years, and during this very long period our bodies adapted to a certain lifestyle and diet.
- Wild meat, fish, vegetables, seeds, nuts and fruit are healthy because these are what we ate in the Stone Age.

3 Dairy products and refined grains like wheat and rice were developed much later, so for many people they are difficult to digest and they cause people to gain weight.

4 Similarity: the ingredients are those used in the Stone Age.

Difference: the food is prepared in a modern, sophisticated way to produce tasty dishes.

5 Students' own answers

2a**Possible answers**

- the restaurant is in the city centre; the Stone Age diet included grains; the menu is seasonal; details of signature dishes; a sample menu is available; drinks served are natural fruit and vegetable juices, teas, coffee, herbal teas; there is a fixed-price early evening menu; there is a cookbook containing *Ancestors* recipes; sample pages from the cookbook are available
- someone health-conscious and interested in a new culinary experience because the food is good for you and unusual; students' own answers

3a

to promote the restaurant

3b

so people can quickly find out about the features they are interested in; so it looks easy and engaging to read – more so than a block of text

3c

- 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a

3d**Possible answer**

Pure enjoyment, pure health – because eating at *Ancestors* is an enjoyable experience and the food is healthy and contains only the purest ingredients (but all answers are possible)

3e

- 1 c 2 b 3 d 4 a

3f

Possible answers / Answers

- 1 The first is more effective. Putting a vivid description at the start of a sentence immediately gets the reader's attention and emphasises this part of the sentence. The second sentence has two main clauses and this is less efficient as the subject is the same in both.

Based in the city centre, Ancestors is ...

Tasty and fresh, the early evening menu offers ...

Tried and tested by our team of cooks, our recipes will enable ...

3g

- a**
- 1 freshly, lovingly
 - 2 most exacting, highest
 - 3 serve, offer
 - 4 perfect, ideal
 - 5 complete, total
 - 6 away from it all, far from the bustle of the city
- b**
- 1 a hotel
 - 2 a furniture shop
 - 3 a duty-free shop
 - 4 a music venue
 - 5 a language school
 - 6 an airport lounge
 - 7 a bank
- c**
- 1 Tastefully furnished; truly relaxing
 - 2 manufactured to the highest standards; stand the test of time
 - 3 an extensive range of; globally recognised
 - 4 an ideal venue
 - 5 fully; highly qualified; a unique learning experience
 - 6 A warm welcome awaits you; while away; luxurious
 - 7 Our mission is; a secure home

2a

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

2b

Possible answers

- 1 saggy; it's the only negative adjective
- 2 scars; they are permanent, not temporary marks
- 3 strengthen; it is part of healthy living and not an anti-ageing treatment
- 4 weight loss; it isn't usually a result of ageing
- 5 yellowing; it's a superficial effect of ageing, not a way of looking/feeling better
- 6 poor circulation; it's a health problem caused by ageing, not a superficial effect of ageing

3a

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

3b

- 1 small things of different types
- 2 many places
- 3 easily
- 4 annoyed by
- 5 damage caused by everyday use
- 6 a normal part of

3c

- 1 clear
- 2 tidy
- 3 sweet
- 4 safe

Review and extension

1a

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 Waking | 5 having |
| 2 Being sent | 6 to have met |
| 3 getting | 7 of saving |
| 4 to listen | |

1b

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1 didn't | 4 asks |
| 2 have | 5 otherwise/or |
| 3 Had | 6 Were |

Unit 9

Lesson 9A

1c

2 is the best summary

1d

Possible answers:

- 1 a Wildflowers and tall grasses can be grown along roadsides.
b Rivers can be allowed to follow their own course and can be cleaned up so they are unpolluted.
c Parks can include wildlife reserves. Green areas can be created by fencing off large areas that are allowed to develop naturally. A car-free green belt around the city can be created.
- 2 a Walls of buildings can be covered in plants and trees, creating homes for birds and insects; some walls can be used for climbing crops.
b Roofs of buildings can be used for growing flowers, fruit, vegetables, plants and trees.
- 3 Humans need contact with nature for mental well-being.
- 4 A biophilic city is different in that people who live there can constantly be in contact with nature.

1e

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

2a

They're about putting something back or doing something again.

re-establish this contact - make this contact again;
recreate - create nature again in the city; *have restored* - the river is unpolluted again

2b

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 regenerate | 4 recreated |
| 2 renovate | 5 regain |
| 3 rejuvenate | 6 redevelop |

2c

1 /i:/	2 /ɪ/
redevelop	rejuvenate
recreate	regain
re-establish	regenerate
	restore

Different: **/e/** renovate

4a

Possible answers

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

4b

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a 6 (themselves) | c 1 (by yourself) |
| b 3 (itself) | d 2 (for themselves) |
- 2 a *we support ourselves*: we don't need other people's help;
we support each other: I help them and they help me.
b *they talk to themselves*: they speak as if they were alone, not to another person;
they talk to one another: they speak with another person / other people

4c

Grammar Focus 9A SB p. 154

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a 1 a2 b1 | 4 a2 b1 |
| 2 a1 b2 | 5 a2 b1 |
| 3 a1 b2 | 6 a2 b1 |
- b 1 ourselves 5 myself
2 himself 6 himself
3 of herself 7 one another
4 myself 8 each other's
 - c towns and cities find themselves under tremendous pressure ... let alone enjoy ourselves there ... But, let's just remind ourselves / one another / each other of the challenges ... The technology (itself) may be there, but we would be opening ourselves up to lots of problems ... The world needs to sort itself out and we need to learn to live with one another / each other. I hope I've made myself clear.

5b

- 1 You go on the app, take a photo of a maintenance problem in the city, choose the appropriate issue category and send off the photo. Receipt of the photo is immediately acknowledged and you can track the issue to see if it's 'In process' or 'Fixed'.
- 2 It's an example of democracy in action, which she approves of, and it also saves the city money.
- 3 Students' own answers

5c

The invented idea for 'smart' cities is the machine that can check your health.

5d

- 1 Trainspotting; health information screen
- 2 Strawberry Tree
- 3 Trainspotting
- 4 Strawberry Tree
- 5 health information screen
- 6 Strawberry Tree

5g

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 a neck | f keel |
| b smashed | g dotted |
| c blow | h blend |
| d place | i life |
| e whirl | |
- 2 collapse: keel over; enlarge: blow up

Lesson 9B**1a**

Triumph Palace, Moscow, Russia; flats and hotel
 Krzywy Domek (The Crooked House), Sopot, Poland; restaurants, shops and offices
 Casa Batlló, Barcelona, Spain; a private home, now a museum
 Torre Velasca, Milan, Italy; shops, offices, exhibition spaces and flats
 The United Nations Secretariat building, New York City, USA; houses the United Nations
 Museo Soumaya, Mexico City, Mexico; museum

1b

positive: 1, 3, 4, 9 negative: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8

1c

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 imposing | 6 over the top |
| 2 nondescript | 7 dated |
| 3 graceful | 8 out of place |
| 4 innovative | 9 stunning |
| 5 tasteless | |

1e**Vocabulary Focus 9B SB p. 166**

- a** 1 innovative
 2 imposing, out of place / over the top
 3 nondescript, dated/tasteless
 4 tasteless / over the top, over the top / dated
 5 graceful, stunning
- b** 1 e 3 j 5 c 7 l 9 f 11 i
 2 k 4 a 6 h 8 g 10 b 12 d

- c** 1 cabin, skyscraper, housing estate, penthouse, studio, bungalow, mansion, tower block, semi-detached
 2 power station, warehouse, retail park
 3 skyscraper, studio

2b

- 1 dislike modern architecture
- 2 consult residents about new buildings
- 3 they've
- 4 buildings
- 5 built more houses
- 6 (They) (are)n't (likely to) build anything new around here for a long time.

Words have been omitted or substituted to avoid repetition and to make the sentences more concise.

2c**Grammar Focus 9B SB p. 155**

- a** 1 The president arrived and ~~he~~ made a speech.
 2 You don't know and ~~you~~ never will ~~know~~.
 3 I will tell you because I value and ~~I~~ respect your opinion.
 4 We have been thinking about our reputation, ~~we have not been thinking about~~ money.
 5 I said I would be volunteering so I will ~~be~~ volunteering.
 6 If they are hungry, bears can be dangerous and ~~they can be~~ unpredictable.
 7 My first impression was very positive but my second ~~impression~~ wasn't very positive.
 8 We can meet up at seven if you'd like to ~~meet up at seven~~ tonight.
 9 'Are we in room six?' 'I guess ~~we are not in room six~~.'
 10 The Nile is the longest river in the world and the Amazon is the second ~~longest river in the world~~.
- b** 2 'Is this the right page?' 'I think it is the right page ~~so~~.'
 3 'I don't know where we are.' 'I don't know ~~where we are~~ either OR Neither/Nor do I.'
 4 I love holidays abroad, especially long holidays abroad ~~ones~~.
 5 'Who's got a dress with short sleeves?' 'Borrow my dress with short sleeves ~~mine~~.'
 6 'Did you get my message?' 'I'm afraid ~~we didn't get it~~ not.'
 7 'George got married.' 'I didn't know George had got married ~~that~~.'
 8 Klaus is very enthusiastic, and his sister is ~~very enthusiastic too~~ OR so is his sister.
 9 Tina had always wanted to go parachuting and one day she ~~went parachuting~~ did.

- c D** The place where we are going to work and ~~where we are going to do business~~, say, 50 years from now. Those offices will look completely different compared to the ~~offices~~ ones today.
- R** I expect ~~they will look completely different so~~.
- D** For example, imagine there are no walls and ~~there are~~ no doors. All barriers to communication will be broken down and ~~all barriers to communication~~ will be a thing of the past. This is hard to imagine, but you don't need to ~~imagine it~~. Just go to any successful company today.
- R** I think ~~successful companies today~~ they have walls and ~~have~~ doors.
- D** You are being sarcastic and ~~you are~~ trying to make fun of me.
- R** Sorry, I didn't mean to ~~make fun of you~~. I'd like to travel in time and ~~I'd like to~~ visit an office of the future. Tell me when you have built an ~~office of the future~~ one.

3a

- 1 is the more accurate summary

3b

Possible answers

background and personality:

from Japan, became interested in architecture as a child, graduated with a Master's in Architecture from Japan Women's University in 1981, very passionate about her work, works slowly and carefully, dedicated, hard worker
colleagues and architectural firms:
worked as an apprentice for another famous Japanese architect, Toyo Ito. Six years later, established the firm Kazuyo Sejima and Associates. 1995 – created SANAA with Ryue, a younger employee

architectural style:

elegant, simple, light, spacious, airy, spaces, fluid; buildings have a sense of flow between inside and outside worlds and reflect their location; location also determines the materials she uses for each building

beliefs about architecture:

interior and exterior worlds don't need to be completely separate, and a building doesn't have to be a barrier between inside and outside

design of a key building:

Louvre-Lens – has a central building and two wings to match the design of the Louvre in Paris. The building is made up of glass walls and aluminium facades, so it blends easily with the natural environment

3d

- 1 no
- 2 a at the top of her game
b sparked her interest
c show all the hallmarks
d walked away with
e the game-changer
f blossomed into
g fuels Sejima's strong interest

4b

- 1 R 2 K 3 K 4 K 5 R 6 R 7 K

4c

Fort Canning Park – park, gardens, fort, British Military

Marina Bay Sands – expensive hotel, with museum and shopping

centre - amazing design

ArtScience Museum – at the Marina Bay Sands, shaped like a lotus flower

SkyPark - park at the top of Marina Bay Sands; has gardens, a jogging track and pool

Raffles Hotel – old hotel from the 19th century – renovated. They do high tea in the Grand Lobby – sandwiches, cakes, etc.

Botanic Gardens – has real, live jungle creatures

the Interlace – really interesting residential complex – six storey apartment blocks – staggered in hexagons

Lesson 9c

1c

Emma is showing Max a news article about him. He is very angry because it includes exclusive information he had given to Sara.

1d

- 1 his new book
- 2 (the news that) Max has found a place to live
- 3 the fact there's an article about him on Breaking News Online
- 4 the fact Max spent his childhood gazing up at the night skies
- 5 Sara
- 6 City FM

1e**Answers and audioscript**

- Night owl, Max Redwood.
 - There's something fishy about this.
 - I smell a rat.
 - Hold your horses, Max.
- Night owl: someone who prefers to work and stay up late
Fishy: suspicious
I smell a rat: I think someone's trying to deceive me
Hold your horses: wait a moment before acting

1f

- c
- Students' own answers
- Students' own answers

2a

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 beyond | 5 dissatisfaction |
| 2 earth | 6 anger |
| 3 words | 7 unacceptable |
| 4 disgraceful | |

2b

- I'm calling to express my dissatisfaction.
 - Words cannot express my anger.
- The expressions are too formal for a conversation of this kind.
- I'm calling* would need to be changed to *I'm writing* in a written complaint.

2c

- jump to
- to raise
- right
- explanation
- take full responsibility
- to fulfil your responsibility

2d

Max's behaviour: 1, 2
Breaking News Online / City FM's behaviour: 3, 4, 5, 6

2e

- intention
- can assure
- Absolutely, appreciate

3a

Oscar was the only other person in the office and Nadia knows he overheard Sara's conversation with her. Nadia found the business card of Breaking News Online's editor on Oscar's desk.

Nadia wants Oscar's letter of resignation the next morning.

3b

- because the article contained the information Sara told her
- They had a meeting.
- He'd lose.

4a

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 French | 3 French | 5 Italian | 7 French |
| 2 Spanish | 4 Italian | 6 French | |
- 8 Spanish (it is also a common word in Italian, but not with the same meaning)

In Parts 1–3: *avant-garde* (Part 1); *finito* (Part 2); *déjà vu*; *rendezvous* (Part 3)

4b

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

4c

<i>avant-garde</i>	<i>déjà vu</i>
<i>cappuccino</i>	<i>rendezvous</i>

4d

c'est la vie /**seɪlæ'vi:/** (French): used to say that situations of that type happen in life, and you cannot do anything about them

kaput /**kə'pʊt/** (German): not working correctly
aficionado /**ə'fi:ʃiə'nɑ:dəʊ/** (Spanish): someone who is very interested in and enthusiastic about a particular subject

faux pas /**fəʊ'pɑ:/** (French): words or behaviour that are a social mistake or not polite

kindergarten /**'kɪndəgɑ:tən/** (German): a nursery school

tsunami /**tsu:'nɑ:mi/** (Japanese): an extremely large wave caused by a violent movement of the earth under the sea

paparazzi /**pæpər'ætsi/** (Italian): the photographers who follow famous people everywhere they go in order to take photographs of them for newspapers and magazines

Schadenfreude /**'ʃɑ:dənfrɔɪdə/** (German): a feeling of pleasure or satisfaction when something bad happens to someone else

typhoon /**taɪ'fu:n**/ (Cantonese Chinese): a violent wind that has a circular movement, found in the West Pacific Ocean

karaoke /**kæri'əuki**/ (Japanese): a form of entertainment, originally from Japan, in which recordings of the music but not the words of popular songs are played, so that people can sing the words themselves

siesta /**si'estə**/ (Spanish): a rest or sleep taken after lunch, especially in hot countries

Lesson 9D

1c

- 1 Her son Josh has won a scholarship to the University of Auckland for Academic Excellence. She feels proud, but thoughtful / a little sad because he's her first child to be leaving home.
- 2 They can't get a good education in the small town where they live.
- 3 They won't be able to find the kind of jobs they would like.
- 4 House prices are much higher in big cities; life is less stressful; they have good friends.
- 5 She worries that the population will keep getting smaller.

2a

5 6 2 3 1 4

3a

Possible answers

paragraph 1: to introduce the topic

paragraph 2: to explain why people move to cities

paragraph 3: to describe the (negative) effects of migration on cities

paragraph 4: to describe the (negative) effects of migration on small towns / rural communities

paragraph 5: to summarise and suggest a plan of action

3b

indirectly

1, 4 you can clearly see

3 I've looked at

2, 5 I think

3c

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 noticeable | 4 outlining |
| 2 outcome | 5 claimed |
| 3 appear | |

3d

Introduce a reason: One key factor; because of; due to

Indicate a result: leads to; causing; As a result; results in; which, in turn, means; As a consequence; can lead to

3e

- 1 owing to
- 2 Consequently
- 3 causes
- 4 Hence
- 5 as a direct consequence of

3f

- 1 causes
- 2 owing to, as a direct consequence of
- 3 Consequently, Hence

3g

- 1 creating
- 2 Thus
- 3 thereby

3h

- a**
- 1 One of the main reasons
 - 2 resulted in
 - 3 Thus
 - 4 due to
 - 5 cause
 - 6 thereby
- b**
- 1 The recent arrival of large numbers of people from the countryside leads has led to the current shortage in housing.
 - 2 Increased pressure on city infrastructure often causes ~~that there is~~ a rise in taxes.
 - 3 There are fewer jobs in small towns because of the closure of so many businesses.
 - 4 As a result of the arrival of rural migrants, city schools have many more children enrolled.
 - 5 Youth unemployment is very high in the town, ~~thereby~~. Therefore/Thus, there's a lot of competition for jobs.

Review and extension

1a

- 2 himself
- 3 herself
- 4 each other
- 5 ourselves
- 6 each other / one another, each other
- 7 ourselves

1b

- 1 Kate wanted to put in new windows but I didn't want.
- 2 'I'll never listen to her advice again.' 'So Neither will I.'
- 3 It was a beautiful morning although it was rather cool outside.
- 4 He living nearby, Frank had no problem getting in early.
- 5 So they wouldn't get bored, they were listening to the radio.
- 6 'Kelly hasn't read the contract properly.' 'I ~~don't~~ suspect ~~suspect~~ not.'
- 7 She became a famous actress, as did/was her mother.
- 8 Take the clean mug, not the dirty one.

2a

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 redevelop | 4 recreate |
| 2 rejuvenate | 5 regain |
| 3 restore | 6 renovate |

2b

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

3a

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

3b

- | | | |
|------|----------|------|
| 1 up | 4 on | 7 up |
| 2 in | 5 around | |
| 3 up | 6 up | |

Unit 10

Lesson 10A

1b

Possible answers

Hillary Clinton: Good public speaking is about practice.

Samuel L Jackson: You have an obligation to speak if you are given an opportunity.

Maya Angelou: Public speaking is important because you can communicate more with your voice than by writing.

Amy Schumer: Introverts can be good public speakers, too.

Students' own answers

1e

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 present | 5 go into |
| 2 demonstrate | 6 illustrate |
| 3 address | 7 make |
| 4 move on to | |

1f

Vocabulary Focus 10A SB p. 167

- a**
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 demonstrated | 5 presented |
| 2 address | 6 illustrate |
| 3 move on to | 7 go into |
| 4 made | |

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

2a

- Agree – he emphasises thorough preparation and practice
- Agree – he says fear produces adrenalin, which can improve our performance
- Disagree – you only need to be 'good enough' – the audience isn't expecting you to be perfect
- Disagree – he suggests it's better to put your message in a story

2b

- People's fear of public speaking
We should own the fear and use it. It triggers a classic fear response – people feel threatened and want to run.
- How fear can help
Fear produces adrenalin - if used well, this can help us concentrate and be more energetic.
- Communicating your ideas effectively
Work out the key points and try to get them across by telling some kind of story.

- Coping with delivery problems
Keep going with your presentation – people may not notice mistakes and if they do, quickly apologise and move on.

- Ways to prepare well
Do thorough research and planning of the content and then practise a lot. This will help you deal with the unexpected.
- Understanding your audience
Realise their expectations aren't high, try to see things from their point of view and get feedback from them.

3b

- Rob: was best man at his friend's wedding
Chantal: was giving a presentation to her managers
Milos: was fundraising
- Rob: didn't have one of his speech cards and didn't thank the bride's parents
Chantal: didn't have any PowerPoint™ slides because they weren't on the memory stick her colleague brought into work on the morning of the presentation
Milos: got distracted by a beautiful woman he knew in the audience
- Rob: has tensions in his relationship with the bride and groom
Chantal: got promoted
Milos: hasn't been asked to make any more speeches

3d

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1 1 threw | 4 recipe | 7 words |
| 2 out | 5 went | 8 yourself |
| 3 good | 6 made | |
- 2 a 4 c 3 e 1 g 6
b 7 d 8 f 5 h 2

4a

- Had he been less underhand, I might not have the job I've got now. (She is glad he was underhand because it led to her promotion).

4b

- I should never have agreed to be best man.
- If only I'd checked those cards.
- Part of me wishes that Dan hadn't asked me ...
- I really wish I'd copied the presentation ...
- She wasn't my girlfriend, but I used to wish she were (my girlfriend).
- If I had listened to Teresa's advice, I might have been OK.
- If it wasn't for my stupidity, we could have raised more money...

third conditional: 7 and 8 (in 8 *wasn't* = *hadn't been*)

4c

- If I had listened to Teresa's advice, | I might have been OK.
- If it wasn't for my stupidity, | we could have raised more money that day.

4d**Grammar Focus 10A SB p. 156**

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

- b** 2 wouldn't be 7 enrolling
3 would 8 shouldn't
4 should 9 had stayed
5 had chosen 10 bother
6 have got

- c** 1 If only I hadn't bought that/this new chair.
2 I wish I could go on holiday to Australia next year.
3 If we had repaired the washing machine, it wouldn't have broken down.
4 You should have turned your phone off before going into the cinema.
5 I wish the council hadn't closed the library.

Lesson 10B**1c**

- 1a** 1 They are all lucky charms, supposed to bring luck and protect people.
2 Horseshoe: the USA, the UK; *Ba Gua* mirror: China; *Maneki-neko*: Japan, China; Wish bracelets: Brazil

- 1b** 1 Wish bracelet
2 Horseshoe
3 Horseshoe
4 *Ba Gua* mirror, horseshoe
5 *Maneki-neko*
6 Wish bracelet
7 *Ba Gua* mirror

1d

luck and magic: make a wish, magic spells, good fortune, good luck charm, ward off evil
customs: traditionally, customary

1e**Vocabulary Focus 10B SB p. 168**

- a** 1 good luck charm 4 customary
2 good fortune 5 ward off evil
3 traditionally 6 make a wish

- c** 1 convincing/persuasive/plausible
2 gullible
3 convincing/persuasive
4 convincing/plausible
5 dubious/far-fetched
6 convinced
7 dubious/far-fetched
Similar: convincing/persuasive/plausible;
dubious/far-fetched

1f

- fingers crossed, touch wood, third time lucky
- you're tempting fate
- to be on the safe side

1g

- touch wood 4 you're tempting fate
- third time lucky 5 to be on the safe side
- fingers crossed

1h

fingers crossed
to be on the safe side
touch wood
third time lucky
you're tempting fate

2b

They believe that these rituals will bring them good luck and success. Performing them can reduce players' anxiety and give them a feeling of control. This may give them a small advantage and mean the difference between winning and losing.

2c**Possible answers**

- Thibaut Courtois touches his chin.
- Laura Kenny always treads on a wet cloth. Thibaut Courtois kicks the goalpost and then punches the net. Yuzuru Hanyu touches the ice or places his hands on the boards at the side of the rink, then slaps the boards with both hands.
- Thibaut Courtois and Yuzuru Hanyu
- not mentioned
- Yuzuru Hanyu carries a lucky bear. Kayla Harrison wears lucky socks and doesn't wear a judo outfit that she didn't win in.
- Yuzuru Hanyu always puts his left skate on before his right skate.
- Thibaut Courtois enters the stadium at a fixed time and takes a selfie.
- Thibaut Courtois sends a selfie to four friends. Kayla Harrison wears socks knitted by her grandmother.

3a

to show that the information comes from someone else

to show that this is not necessarily what they believe

3b

1

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

2

a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

b 7

3

- 1 Performing a 'lucky' routine is thought to reduce anxiety.
- 2 It is known that Thibaut Courtois has an unusual ritual
- 3 He is reported to have a whole series of rituals ...
- 4 It is believed that he sends a selfie ...
- 5 He is said to always put / always to put ...
- 6 It is thought that he is quite ...
- 7 Before the Olympics, it is believed that she wore ...

3c**Possible answers**

- 1 They reckon that 'lucky' routines reduce anxiety.
- 2 They say Thibaut Courtois has an unusual ...
- 3 People say he has a whole series of rituals ...
- 4 I've heard that he sends a selfie ...
- 5 Many people think he always puts ...
- 6 People believe that he's quite superstitious.
- 7 I've heard that, before the Olympics, she wore ...

3d**Grammar Focus 10B SB p. 157**

a

- 2 He is said to have lived in a cave. / It is said that he lived in a cave.
- 3 Basketball is seen as / seen to be a very important sport in Asia.
- 4 It was not reported what her reply was.
- 5 It is suspected that the people responsible have left the country. / The people responsible are suspected to have left the country.
- 6 It is thought that the winters get very cold in this part of the world. / The winters in this part of the world are thought to get very cold.
- 7 She is regarded as the most exciting writer of her generation.
- 8 Quinoa is considered to be very good for your health.

b

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 2 known | 5 expected |
| 3 seen | 6 not understood |
| 4 considered | 7 explained |

c

Possible answers

- 1 It is thought that sports rituals give you a feeling of control. / Sports rituals are thought to give you a feeling of control.
- 2 It is believed that superstitions reduce anxiety. / Superstitions are believed to reduce anxiety.
- 3 It is reported that the president has left the country. / The president is reported to have left the country.
- 4 It's believed that Thomas Edison slept only four hours a night. / Thomas Edison is believed to have slept only four hours a night.
- 5 It is known that obesity is a factor in developing diabetes. / Obesity is known to be a factor in developing diabetes.

3e**Possible answers**

- 1 It is said that the goalkeeper is retiring next season.
- 2 It is said that the manager of the company has resigned.
- 3 It is said that she's the best tennis player of all time.
- 4 It is believed that the team captain has had eye surgery.
- 5 It is thought/rumoured that he pulled (has pulled) a muscle in his ankle.

4b

- 1 The rituals help them feel less anxious, focus and feel more in control.
- 2 Rituals are like the placebo effect in medicine: believing something will help you may actually help you.

4c

2

4d**Possible answers**

- 1 unusual, not normal
- 2 there's a good reason for it
- 3 nervous, full of adrenalin
- 4 away from them
- 5 a result that can't be explained
- 6 feeling better because you believe that what you have taken is medicine
- 7 interesting and significant

Lesson 10C

1b

She's tracked down the source of the leaked story about Max. She'd like Max to at least consider coming for his interview with Sara the next day.

1c

- 1 He thinks it's rude of her to call and she's over-confident because the last time they spoke he asked her not to try to contact him again.
- 2 idly gossiping
- 3 *refreshing* (C1): this means 'making something feel better'

1e

- a 3 b 4 c 1 d 2

1f

- a father bought him a telescope; they looked at stars at night
- b had trouble sleeping as a child; spent time in his own little world
- c thought ideas had dried up, but fans got him through, encouraged him to keep writing; looking at stars as a child
- d grew up in Brighton

1g

Possible answers

Yes. They are relaxed and friendly. Max acknowledges Sara's support without mentioning her name, which surprises and pleases her. There are no awkward pauses and they even accidentally interrupt each other in their eagerness to speak.

2a

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

2b

- 1 when you are encouraging somebody to continue with what they are saying, perhaps after an interruption
- 2 when you have a formal agenda or a task to perform and you want to say something first
- 3 when you feel a topic under discussion is coming to a close, to continue speaking about a topic

2c

- 1 Sorry to interrupt, but
- 2 as I was saying
- 3 Go on.
- 4 If you don't mind me coming in here,
- 5 Sorry, if I could just finish

3a

- 1 c 2 b 3 d

3c

- 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 c

4a

- 1 fall 2 rise 3 rise 4 fall 5 fall

4b

rising, falling

4c

- 1 B 2 A 3 A 4 B 5 A 6 B

Lesson 10D

1b

- 1 B 2 A 3 D 4 C

1d

- 1 Sasha: online reviews; they are more reliable because you get a range of different opinions from ordinary people
Marie: newspaper and magazine reviews; there are particular reviewers she thinks are reliable; doesn't read amateur reviews because you don't know the people's tastes
Kim: doesn't read reviews; films shouldn't be taken too seriously
Isser: never reads a review before seeing a film; wants to see a film without preconceived ideas; reviews often contain 'spoilers', information about what's going to happen
- 2 Sasha: before going to the film
Marie: after going to the film
Kim: never
Isser: perhaps after seeing the film
- 3 Sasha: reviews for accommodation, travel destinations, products, electronic equipment
Marie: not mentioned
Kim: reviews of things you spend a lot of money on where there are definite differences between the products, e.g., a laptop or TV
Isser: not mentioned
Students' own answers

2a

- 1 Reviewer A is more positive.
- 2 Reviewer B isn't convinced by Daniel Craig's American accent and they felt the script was sometimes a bit too wordy.

3a

Ticks: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8

They aren't in the same order in both reviews. In review B, the names of the director and actors are given before information about the plot.

- 1 when and where the writer saw the film is irrelevant
- 4 how the film ends would be a spoiler

3b

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 both | 3 both | 5 both |
| 2 both | 4 B | 6 both |

3d

2

3e**Possible answers**

- a**
- 1 The first *Blade Runner* film, directed by Ridley Scott, is a sci-fi classic.
 - 2 Realising that his father is probably still alive, he decides he must reach him at all costs.
 - 3 Mexican director Alfonso Cuarón is planning to make a new film.
 - 4 Determined to solve the crime, she works on the case night and day.
 - 5 Jo March, the second oldest sister, is played by Saoirse Ronan.
 - 6 Set in the future, Panem is a totalitarian country divided into 12 districts.
 - 7 Trapped in the mountains and running out of food, they send four people off to get help.

Review and extension**1a**

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 have | 5 wish |
| 2 rather | 6 needn't |
| 3 It | 7 ought to |
| 4 only | |

1b

- 1 You should have called me.
- 2 You needn't have met me.
- 3 It is said that the president owns a private zoo. / The president is said to own a private zoo.
- 4 I wish we lived closer.
- 5 Alex couldn't have been on time.
- 6 If only Sarah hadn't lost her temper.
- 7 It is thought that she died in a car crash. / She is thought to have died in a car crash.

2a

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

2b

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 fingers | 4 convincing |
| 2 time | 5 side |
| 3 tempting | 6 make |

3a

- 1 count yourself lucky
- 2 on the off chance
- 3 a fighting chance
- 4 it's tough luck
- 5 blow my chances
- 6 're in luck
- 7 don't stand a chance

3b

- 1 blown, on, off
- 2 in
- 3 stand, Tough
- 4 count, fighting