

# Spotlight on First (FCE)

## Student's Book Answer Key



## Unit 1

### Reading p10

3  
1 E; 2 C; 3 B; 4 A; 5 E; 6 D; 7 C; 8 B; 9 D; 10 B

### Vocabulary p11

5  
1 spouse; 2 offspring; 3 half-brother;  
4 stepsister; 5 extended family; 6 sisters-in-law;  
7 fiancé; 8 relatives; 9 twins; 10 cousins;  
11 mother-in law; 12 siblings

### Key word p12

1  
1 b; 2 d; 3 e; 4 a; 5 c

### Grammar pp12–13

3  
1 1 a; 2 b; 2 1 b; 2 a; 3 1 a; 2 b

5  
1 it's; 2 is moving; 3 hope; 4 're starting;  
5 'm writing; 6 doesn't understand; 7 looks;  
8 don't have

6  
1 1 b is wrong. '1250 episodes ago' gives us a definite time in the past. This means we should use the simple past.

2 a = simple past, c = present perfect

2 1 b emphasises duration

1 a emphasises the number or result

3 1 a; 2 b

7  
1 are you; 2 live; 3 have you lived; 4 have lived;  
5 I'm studying; 6 Have you ever studied; 7 learnt;  
8 do you and your family enjoy; 9 like; 10 goes;  
11 you've ever done; 12 I'm taking

### Use of English p14

3  
article: a, the; auxiliary verb: has, would, can;  
preposition: in, at, on; pronoun: who, us, he, himself;  
conjunction: and, but, because, or, that

4  
Gossiping helps people develop closer relationships.

5  
1 us; 2 the; 3 that; 4 to; 5 with; 6 had; 7 than; 8 a

### Listening pp14–15

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

### Vocabulary p15

7  
1 get on with; 2 ran into; 3 break up; 4 fall out;  
5 get back together; 6 look after; 7 let down;  
8 stand by

8  
**make up with:** be reconciled with someone; **take after:** resemble someone in appearance, behaviour or character; **go along with:** support or agree with a person / decision; **look up to:** respect and admire someone

### Writing pp16–17

1  
1 two; 2 two; 3 no – you have to answer it;  
4 an article, an email or letter, a review, a report (the *First for Schools* exam will also include a story or an essay about the set book, but not a report)

3  
1 T; 2 T; 3 F (It has to be on the topic given); 4 F;  
5 F (the essay has to use all the notes); 6 F; 7 F (There is both a lower and upper word limit.); 8 T

4  
a the opening sentence; b the third paragraph;  
c the final sentence

5  
As far as I'm concerned ...; According to my grandmother; I think this is sad!

6  
1 to; 2 As ... as; 3 of; 4 In; 5 In

7  
They are on the topic of starting relationships with people you 'meet' on the Internet or social networking sites.

8  
1 At first; 2 First of all, Secondly, Finally; 3 At last;  
4 in the end; 5 Afterwards

### Video pp18–19

1  
1 It was actually taken at the Shamrawi game reserve in Africa. 2 It is odd to see a wild animal like an elephant playing with a domesticated animal like a sheep.

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

3  
1 F (it needs it for two years); 2 F (elephants will adopt: *it is not unknown for females to adopt motherless calves*); 3 T; 4 T (with a dart); 5 T; 6 F (*The pair don't hit it off, exactly!*); 7 T; 8 T (*they became inseparable*)

4  
By becoming its friend. The calf was less lonely and unhappy and started to take an interest in life again.

5  
1 e; 2 b; 3 d; 4 a; 5 c

## Unit 2

### Vocabulary p20

2  
waiter / waitress, journalist, teacher, actor / actress, musician, assistant, employer / employee

3  
1 conductor; 2 manager; 3 artist; 4 painter;  
5 writer; 6 electrician

4 Possible answers  
nurse, chef, surgeon, pilot, vet

### Use of English pp20–21

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

### Vocabulary p21

7  
1 suitable, interview; 2 qualities, qualifications;  
3 advertisement; 4 flexitime; 5 recruits, trainee;  
6 sack her; 7 resign; 8 salary, perks

8  
1 in / out; 2 with; 3 for, on; 4 off / out, back; 5 off;  
6 down, out

### Listening p21

9  
1 Speakers 1, 2, 3; speaker 6 says a little about this;  
2 Speakers 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

10  
1 A; 2 C; 3 B; 4 C; 5 B; 6 C; 7 A; 8 A

### Reading p22

2  
Adam used a billboard to find a job. We can infer that he managed to find a job as he used his first wage packet to rent the second billboard to thank people.

3  
1 C; 2 A; 3 D; 4 B; 5 E

4  
1 B (*At first, he tried the usual ways of finding work*);  
2 C (*there weren't enough vacancies for the hundreds of applicants*); 3 C; 4 B (*Within 24 hours, nearly 10,000 people on twitter were talking about the billboard*) ...;  
5 D (*to be given the opportunity to help other people find employment is incredibly exciting*); 6 B (*'Without them, I'd still be looking for work.'*)

5  
1 vacancy; 2 CV; 3 innovative; 4 skill; 5 go viral;  
6 wage packet

### Vocabulary p22

6  
1 ambitious; 2 imaginative; 3 trustworthy;  
4 punctual, reliable; 5 considerate, careful;  
6 team-player

7 Possible answers  
imaginative, ambitious, team-player

## Grammar pp24–25

2

1 Incorrect: The receptionist is paid less than the PA. The PA is paid more / is better paid than the receptionist. 2 Incorrect: The receptionist's holidays are longer than / aren't as short as the PA's. The PA's holidays are shorter / aren't as long as the receptionist's. 3 Correct; 4 Correct; 5 Incorrect: The PA needs more experience than the receptionist.

3

1 a bit more than; 2 a lot more; 3 anything like as; 4 almost; 5 far more; 6 any more; 7 as good as

4

Large difference: a lot more, far more, isn't anything like as much; Small difference: a bit more, almost the same as; No difference: isn't any more, as good as

7

1 more; 2 deal; 3 the; 4 as; 5 much / far; 6 more; 7 slightly (or *much*); 8 much; 9 better; 10 than

## Key word p25

8

1 a; 2 e; 3 d; 4 b; 5 c

## Writing pp26–27

1

The letter to a friend is the only one that would be written in informal style, the others should be more or less formal.

2

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

## Review and exam practice pp28–29

1

1 students; 2 children; 3 qualifications; 4 ability; 5 application; 6 assessment; 7 successful; 8 references

2

9 C; 10 B; 11 A; 12 C; 13 C; 14 B; 15 D; 16 A

3

17 to; 18 but; 19 life; 20 by; 21 of; 22 our; 23 more; 24 not

4

25 B; 26 A; 27 C; 28 A; 29 B; 30 A; 31 C; 32 B; 33 C; 34 D

## Unit 3

### Warm-up activity p30

1

It shows *chess boxing*, a combination of chess and boxing. The idea is that it tests both physical and mental ability. Contestants play chess for three minutes and then box for three minutes. The winner is the person who defeats his opponent in the ring, or who gets check-mate.

### Vocabulary p30

2

do karate, archery, boxing; play tennis, chess, golf; go bowling, sailing

3

1 game; 2 the violin; 3 hobby, pass; 4 hit; 5 let in; 6 beating; 7 court; 8 won; 9 fan; 10 supporters; 11 games; 12 for; 13 beaten; 14 practise

4

1 tennis, badminton, soccer; 2 pitch, court, field; 3 chess, darts, backgammon; 4 bat, racket, foot; 5 shuttlecock, ball, puck

### Listening pp30–31

#### EXAM SPOTLIGHT p30

1 five; 2 by themselves; 3 same topic; 4 eight (A-H); 5 three

5

C

6

A 2; B 5; E 4; H 3

### Key word p31

9

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

10

1 first time I; 2 waste of time; 3 time to time; 4 upon a time; 5 spend your free time; 6 really good / great time

### Reading p32

1

wife carrying, phone throwing

2

1 G; 2 E; 3 B; 4 D; 5 A; 6 F; Sentence C is the extra sentence

### Grammar p33

3

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

4

1 mustn't; 2 be supposed to; 3 don't have to / needn't; 4 'd better (had better); 5 must; 6 have to; 7 must

5

1 She had to sell tickets. → She'll have to sell tickets. 2 We had to post that letter. → We'll have to post that letter. 3 You didn't have to come. → You won't have to come.

6

1 didn't need to; 2 needn't have

7

1 I needn't have taken my lunch. 2 I didn't need to take my running shoes.

8

1 You mustn't whisper the answers. 2 You need to / You'd better slow down otherwise you could have an accident. 3 I needn't have brought towels and sandals to the spa. 4 You mustn't smoke in here. 5 You're supposed to wear white shirts and shorts, but a lot of people wear what they like.

9

1 The instrument must be invisible and must be a guitar. 2 You don't have to know the notes you are playing. The performance has to last a minute. 3 Back-up bands are not permitted. No other instrument other than a guitar is permitted.

### Listening pp34–35

2

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

3

1 the middle ages; 2 the Dane's head; 3 calcio (C-A-L-C-I-O); 4 teams; 5 anyone

4

6 into the house; 7 was too dark; 8 wanted to ban; 9 (compulsory) archery practice; 10 chariot-race

### Grammar p34

5

1 a; 2 b

6

1 was able to; 2 ✓; 3 ✓; 4 was able to

7

*Manage* and *succeed* are both ways of describing ability and achievement. *Managed* is followed by the infinitive (*managed to score*). *Succeed* is followed by the *-ing* form (*succeeded in scoring*).

### Use of English p35

9

1 needn't have taken; 2 had better take; 3 spends his free time building; 4 are not supposed to smoke; 5 is good at walking; 6 wasn't able

### Writing pp36–37

1

Top photo: camel racing in Kuwait; Bottom photo: dragon boat race in Singapore harbour

2

The article describes camel racing. The jockeys are remote controlled robots, rather than human beings.

3

traditional, exotic, impressive, funny, exciting, close, hard, atmospheric, fantastic, brand new, unforgettable

4

1 excited; 2 enjoyable; 3 ✓; 4 varied; 5 ✓; 6 funny; 7 ✓

6

text A

1 important; 2 complicated; 3 huge; 4 physical; 5 atmospheric

text B

6 loud; 7 well-designed; 8 varied; 9 fantastic

### Video pp38–39

1

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

2

take place on water: kitesurfing, jetboating, whitewater rafting; take place in a city: free running, bungee jumping; take place in the air: bungee jumping, hang-gliding, skydiving, base jumping; need a lot of equipment: all except free running need an engine: jetboating

3

because you can do a wide selection of extreme sports there

4

bungee jumping; jetboating

5

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

### Photocopiable activity, Teacher's Book p38

2

1 k; 2 l; 3 g; 4 o; 5 f / n; 6 e; 7 m; 8 c; 9 i; 10 h; 11 n; 12 a; 13 b; 14 p; 15 j; 16 d

## Unit 4

### Warm-up activity p40

1 Possible answers

1 The two most likely explanations are that they died out because of climate change, or because they were hunted to extinction by prehistoric man.

2 It might be possible one day! If enough genetic material can be extracted from frozen mammoths scientists may be able to recreate them. (The film *Jurassic Park* begins with a dinosaur's blood that has been preserved in a mosquito captured in amber being used to extract DNA.)

### Vocabulary p40

2

1 endangered, extinction; 2 breed; 3 pet; 4 instinct; 5 wild, habitat; 6 train, prey; 7 tame; 8 cage; 9 safari

3

1 keen on; 2 aware of; 3 famous for; 4 allergic to; 5 fed up with; 6 interested in

4

1 aware of; 2 fed up with; 3 famous for; 4 interested in; 5 allergic to; 6 keen on

### Listening p41

6

Speaker 1: G; Speaker 2: D; Speaker 3: C; Speaker 4: A; Speaker 5: H

7

1a He was looking forward to it. 1b His eyes went red and he started sneezing. 2a 350 million years;

2b Antarctica; 3a The agreement was that the girls would look after them; it wasn't respected (*I was usually the one who ended up taking care of them*).

3b The children were upset and there was a special funeral for the pet. 4a Nobody: they achieve common goals without a leader. 4b Scientists can learn lessons and create programmes which copy their behaviour. This can help to solve problems such as traffic congestion and crowd control. 5a When each of the owners took Sid to the vet, the vet realised he had seen the same cat several times. 5b Yes!

### Grammar p41

8

1 c; 2 a; 3 d; 4 b

9

1 b; 2 d; 3 a; 4 c

11

1 live off, inseparable; 2 find out, separable;

3 come up with, inseparable; 4 go through, inseparable; 5 carry out, separable; 6 die out, intransitive; 7 end up, intransitive; 8 take in, separable; 9 look down on, three part; 10 watch out, intransitive

12

1 You'll never guess what I came across in my grandmother's attic. 2 I'm really looking forward to seeing Annie again, I haven't seen her since ...

3 You really shouldn't look down on other people just because they can't afford expensive things.

4 You have really let me down, I am so disappointed, I can't do my homework without ... 5 Your rabbit passed away the other day ... 6 Well, I'm afraid that

we were all taken in ... 7 ... I have come up with a really great idea ... 8 ... the polar bear will have died out.

## Reading p42

2

1 B; 2 C; 3 A; 4 E; 5 B; 6 C; 7 D; 8 A; 9 B; 10 D

## Speaking p42

4

1 C; 2 T; 3 R; 4 C; 5 T; 6 R; 7 C

5

As I see it ...; In my opinion; As far as I'm concerned ...; I (quite / totally) agree ...; I hear / understand what you're saying, but ...; I see your point but ...; I suppose (Terry) is right.

6

I couldn't agree more.; Come off it!; You can't be serious!

## Use of English p44

2

5 pleasant; 6 pain; 7 extreme; 8 dead

4

|           |             |                    |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 SUCCESS | noun        | negative adjective | unsuccessful |
| 2 LUCKY   | adjective   | adverb             | luckily      |
| 3 ATTACK  | verb        | noun               | attacker     |
| 4 POISON  | verb / noun | adjective          | poisonous    |
| 5 REGULAR | adjective   | negative adjective | irregular    |
| 6 DIE     | verb        | noun               | death        |
| 7 INVENT  | verb        | noun               | invention    |
| 8 MYSTERY | noun        | adjective          | mysterious   |

## Speaking pp44–45

5

1 on your own; 2 a minute; 3 your partner's photographs; 4 compare the photographs; 5 the relationship

6

Similarities: Both photographs show people working together with dogs; both photos show trained dogs. Differences: one dog looks like a German shepherd, the others are huskies; the first dog looks like an army dog, the second dogs are pulling a sledge (it looks as though they are going to be in a race); the huskies look wilder than the German shepherd; the huskies are in a team, the German shepherd is on its own.

8

He answers it well!

## Key word p45

10

1 looks like; 2 look happy; 3 looks as though

11

forms: *look like* + noun; *look* + adjective; *looks as though* + verb phrase

12

1 Correct; 2 The dog looks tired.; 3 Correct; 4 It looks like they are going to stop.; 5 The photographs look similar.

13

1 for; 2 after; 3 into; 4 forward to; 5 down

## Writing pp46–47

1 Possible answers

The top photograph shows two small boys looking at a seal in a glass tank at what looks like an aquarium. The older boy looks fascinated by the seal, and the seal is close to the glass, looking back at the boy. They look as if they are communicating with one another. The seal could swim away if it wanted to. The bottom photograph shows a traditional circus. The elephants are performing a trick for their animal trainer. The trainer has a whip and the elephants have to do what the trainer wants.

3

1 It doesn't matter whether we agree or disagree with Jorge. 2 Yes, it is well organised and he uses all the notes.

4

Introduction: introduce proposition  
zoos are controversial

Arguments against:

- 1 animals should live natural lives
- 2 should be free to follow instincts
- 3 zoos aren't necessary for education

Arguments for:

- 1 zoos save animals from extinction
- 2 important for scientific research
- 3 educational

Conclusion: summary of the writer's opinion

- 1 zoos essential to protect animals and for research
- 2 zoos give us first-hand experience of wild animals

5

1 while, what's more, in addition; 2 Let's begin by ... , Firstly, Last but not least, First of all, Next, Finally

6

(Zoos) should be closed (passive); wild animals should live as nature intended (active); they should be free to follow their instincts... (active)

7

1 ought to be taught; 2 should be taken; 3 shouldn't be raised; 4 ought to be done (by the government); 5 should only be worn

9 Possible answers

trainers are brave +; you can see animals up close +; animals are well looked after +; circuses can work without animals -; circuses are part of our cultural heritage +; circuses are entertaining and fun +; they are cruel and unnatural -; animals can be injured -; animals develop skills +; animals spend hours and days in lorries -; children enjoy watching animals perform +; trainers use fear to train animals -; animals often enjoy performing +

## Review and exam practice pp48–49

1

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

2

9 between; 10 the; 11 less; 12 whose; 13 why; 14 as; 15 up; 16 because

3

17 rivalry; 18 useless; 19 contestants; 20 intelligence; 21 recognition; 22 friendships; 23 difficulty; 24 satisfaction

4

25 you do if you were; 26 take care of; 27 as I'm concerned; 28 little difference between; 29 looks as if; 30 come up with / thought up

5

1 language; 2 intelligence; 3 self-awareness; 4 instincts; 5 mirror; 6 dolphins; 7 three; 8 their trunks; 9 Happy; 10 fooling themselves

6

11 C; 12 B; 13 A; 14 A; 15 C; 16 B; 17 C

## Unit 5

### Vocabulary p50

2  
1 series; 2 playwright; 3 novelist; 4 serial, episodes;  
5 classic, chapters; 6 heroine, characters; 7 plots;  
8 script; 9 narrator; 10 scene; 11 location, scenery;  
12 set; 13 fiction, novel; 14 villain; 15 mythology

### Listening p51

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

6  
1 more economical; 2 pages; 3 location; 4 narrator;  
5 dialogue; 6 voice-overs; 7 rise in society; 8 going on;  
9 wonderful; 10 narrator's voice

### Key word p51

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

### Reading pp52–53

1  
'The last honest woman' is probably the best title, as everybody else in the story appears to be dishonest. Otherwise, c is a possible answer if used ironically (the opposite of what the sentence normally means).

2  
2 D; 3 C; 4 D; 5 A; 6 C

### Vocabulary p54

1  
1 a; 2 b; 3 b; 4 b

2  
a gaze, stare, glare; b slurp, gulp; c sigh, gasp;  
d stagger, stroll, limp; e giggle, snigger

3 Possible answers

*sigh*: breathe outwards, often in sadness or disappointment

*gaze*: look wide-eyed in wonder

*slurp*: drink noisily

*giggle*: laugh in a stupid, high-pitched way

*stagger*: walk with difficulty and not in a straight line, perhaps from carrying something heavy, or because you are ill or injured

*gulp*: drink quickly in big mouthfuls

*glare*: look with disapproval or anger

*stroll*: walk slowly, taking pleasure in your company or surroundings

*snigger*: laugh unpleasantly, often at someone else's misfortune, often behind their back

*limp*: walk slowly and painfully because one of your feet hurts badly

### Grammar pp54–55

5  
a went, glanced, sat, smiled, turned, thought, leaned, addressed; b were sipping; c had witnessed, had not seen

6  
1 past continuous; 2 past perfect; 3 simple past

7  
1 while the trader was searching; 2 as she was leaving the café; 3 had been following everything; 4 were looking at the stalls, traders were selling their goods ... Mma R was waiting

8  
a 4; b 1; c 3; d 2

9  
1 had been going; 2 met; 3 felt; 4 bought; 5 was; 6 had prepared; 7 picked up; 8 was waiting; 9 had driven; 10 made; 11 had reached; 12 had driven; 13 were sailing; 14 dived; 15 was

10  
16 ate; 17 had prepared; 18 drank; 19 was going to give; 20 noticed; 21 had already fallen asleep; 22 yawned; 23 was having; 24 was woken; 25 were having; 26 had come in; 27 had surrounded / surrounded

11 Possible answer  
There was nothing else for it – they had to climb onto the roof of the car before they were drowned. They watched as the bottle of champagne and the rest of their picnic floated off into the distance. Fortunately their cries managed to attract a group of fishermen who rescued them. After they and the car had been rescued Olivier spent all the following day cleaning and polishing it so that it looked as though nothing had happened. Everything was fine until his father opened the boot of the car and found it full of sand and seaweed. Isabelle and Olivier have both been terrified by their experience, but if anything it made them closer than before. Luckily for Olivier, he had managed to keep the ring in a safe place so it hadn't been lost. All that remained was for him to wait for another occasion to present itself.

### Writing pp56–57

1  
1 The story has to include an invitation and a piece of clothing. It should end with the words: *I have never been so embarrassed in my life.* 2 Margot answers the question well.

2  
*Afterwards she did my hair.* (afterwards + simple past) ... *then Jenny's brother Tommy started to giggle nervously.* (then + simple past)

... *after that I sat quietly in the corner trying to be invisible.* (after that + simple past)

... *after playing party games and dancing I started to feel more relaxed.* (after + gerund)

*After we'd cleaned up ...* (after + past perfect)

3 Possible answer

After getting up late last Saturday morning, I took the train to Barcelona to do some shopping and meet some friends. While I was buying some shoes, I bumped into my old friend Aranxa, who(m) I hadn't seen for ages. Next, I met up with my friends in Catalunya Square. Once everyone had arrived, we had lunch together in a tapas bar. Afterwards, we strolled down the Ramblas. From there we ended up going down to the sea, and finally saw a movie. Later, on my way home, I thought what a lovely day it had been!

4  
*Pleased* and *delighted* are both adjectives, but *pleased* is a gradable adjective whereas *delighted* is a non-gradable adjective (the meaning is similar but it is 'extreme' or non-gradable).

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

6  
1 Yes, I felt (totally) mortified. 2 Yes, she was (completely) devastated. 3 Yes, I feel (absolutely) terrible. 4 Yes, they were (absolutely) delighted. 5 Yes, you look (utterly) ridiculous!

8  
a delighted, lovely, creepy, mortified; b gasped, stared, giggle; c quietly, impatiently

### Video pp58–59

3 Possible answers

1 Horror movie / fantasy; 2 Seems to be set in the past, in a place called Sleepy Hollow. (There is a silhouette of a horseman carrying an axe.) 3 The horseman, a woman, villagers from Sleepy Hollow.

4 Students' own answers

### IDEAS GENERATOR p58

Well, one of my favourite films is *Pirates of the Caribbean*. (*What?*)

It is set in the Caribbean in the 1700s. (*Where and when?*)

The main character is Johnny Depp, who plays the pirate Jack Sparrow. (*Who?*)

It is a mixture of fantasy, adventure and romantic comedy. (*What?*)

I really love it because it is exciting and full of great acting and special effects. (*Why?*)

5  
1 F (it already existed); 2 F (Dutch farmers); 3 T (at the visitors' centre); 4 T (it 'put it on the map'); 5 F (they are two different characters); 6 F (he visited it when he was a boy); 7 T (you can see her gravestone in the churchyard); 8 F (it was called *Gunpowder*); 9 T; 10 T

6  
1 hills; 2 1600s; 3 centuries; 4 schoolmaster (an old-fashioned name for a male school teacher); 5 buried; 6 bridge; 7 festival; 8 20 (20 pounds = 9 kilos); 9 40 (40 miles an hour = 64 kilometres an hour); 10 hooves / clattering of hooves

7  
1 b; 2 a; 3 a; 4 b

### Photocopiable activity, Teacher's Book p59

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J | K | N | O | N | J | E | Z | G | B | N | X | T | G | N | N | E | F | M | I | P |
| E | D | O | S | I | P | E | L | I | J | Z | S | E | Q | K | U | K | L | D | F |   |
| N | H | B | V | E | Y | V | A | I | R | P | P | E | C | J | G | W | A | K | A |   |
| F | O | H | H | E | W | L | T | S | A | C | C | B | R | U | O | T | P | H | H |   |
| S | Y | I | N | A | T | B | W | R | C | W | W | S | P | L | B | S | J | I |   |   |
| E | U | Q | I | N | G | B | H | U | N | A | R | R | A | T | O | R | M |   |   |   |
| R | H | H | X | C | K | M | S | B | A | V | E | G | D | Z | I | L | V | D | E |   |
| I | Z | Y | O | P | L | C | Z | V | P | L | E | G | E | N | D | U | Q | O | M |   |
| E | X | I | O | E | U | F | G | S | T | J | F | T | S | Q | F | J | M | O | Q |   |
| S | G | H | I | P | T | T | A | U | E | V | F | O | K | Q | U | B | L | E | X |   |
| J | S | Y | S | Q | E | C | X | H | R | B | S | L | X | Y | N | T | G | N | R |   |
| T | H | G | I | R | W | Y | A | L | P | C | A | P | Q | J | A | H | P | I | V |   |
| J | G | F | J | U | Z | Y | W | B | E | J | Y | E | Y | C | A | P | U | O | T |   |
| U | Z | N | B | V | F | H | R | M | A | K | N | J | O | C | S | Q | C | R | G |   |
| O | X | Y | Z | W | A | A | E | U | P | H | K | L | O | O | Y | X | E | E | V |   |
| U | Q | R | Y | B | H | M | A | L | Q | G | C | S | O | M | V | X | C | H | P |   |
| L | K | C | M | I | P | D | N | S | E | T | Z | R | F | U | Z | I | K | B |   |   |
| W | Q | U | E | A | Z | O | N | A | F | U | N | Y | C | D | N | V | Y | F | O |   |
| K | U | M | S | G | M | V | S | I | M | E | J | O | U | A | E | H | O | G | F |   |
| E | T | H | R | G | M | M | F | E | T | C | Q | U | B | K | G | O | Y | F | R |   |

## Unit 6

### Warm-up activity p60

1 Possible answers

#### for people on the aeroplane

advantages: it is quick, often cheap, you arrive close to your destination

disadvantages: it is uncomfortable, airports are stressful

#### for people on the beach:

advantages: they can come to a lovely location with good weather

disadvantages: the beach is spoilt by the noise of aeroplanes

#### for local people:

advantages: tourism brings more money and improves the standard of living, brings more jobs, better transport

disadvantages: noise from the aeroplanes, too many tourists can interfere with the traditional way of life and values, spoil the natural environment, bring problems of violence, etc.

### Vocabulary p60

3

1 travel; 2 journey; 3 trip; 4 take; 5 far; 6 flight

4

1 A *package holiday* is a holiday where everything, or nearly everything, is included in the price (flights, hotel, meals, etc). A *holiday resort* is a popular tourist destination, which usually depends on the tourist industry for its existence (e.g. a ski-resort).

2 A *brochure*, or specifically *travel brochure*, contains details about holidays and package tours.

A *guidebook* gives us information about what to visit, where to eat and stay and so on when we travel as a tourist. 3 A *timetable* gives us the departure and arrival times of different forms of transport. An *itinerary* is the travel programme for a particular trip.

4 A *commuter* is someone who works in the city and lives in the suburbs or the countryside, and travels backwards and forwards to work. A *traveller* is simply someone who travels. 5 A *souvenir* is something you buy on holiday to remind yourself about the place you visited. A *reminder* is something to help you remember to do something (e.g. a note on your fridge). 6 When we talk about a country's national *heritage* we mean the things that belong to the whole nation such as museums and monuments. *Sightseeing* is the activity of visiting such places. 7 A *trip* is usually a short visit to one place, such as a weekend trip to Stonehenge, or a business trip. An *excursion* is an organised visit to a place of interest. It is often by coach and includes a guided tour.

### Listening pp60–61

5

1 Not very clear; she still isn't sure of the details. 2 Juan is probably a salesperson, he is going to set up a stand at an exhibition. 3 She uses the Internet to find free accommodation (couch surfing = sleeping on people's sofas). 4 He is some kind of VIP. He likes everything to be 'perfectly organised' and Blanka is anxious that everything should go well, which suggests he is difficult to please. 5 (i) quite sad (she has just retired from her job) (ii) surprised and excited; 6 They are in a hotel room overlooking a building site. 7 for business; 8 She is not very adventurous.

6

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

### Vocabulary p61

7

1 drop you off; 2 check in; 3 set off; 4 put me up; 5 phone me back; 6 pick you up; 7 travel around; 8 turn up; 9 show you around; 10 meeting up with; 11 taken off; 12 take you out

8

1 check in; 2 put (someone) up; 3 go for; 4 take out; 5 set off; 6 freshen up; 7 travel around; 8 drop off; 9 turn up; 10 eat out; 11 show around; 12 meet up with; 13 pick up; 14 give away; 15 get away; 16 put off

### Grammar p62

1

a present continuous; b present simple; c 'going to' future; d future simple

2

1 a; 2 c; 3 d; 4 b

3

1 shall we do / are we going to do; 2 I'll phone; 3 shall we get / are we going to get; 4 I'll buy; 5 I'll get; 6 is going to buy; 7 I'm going to get

4

1 a; 2 b; 3 b

5

1 2a; 2 3a; 3 1b

6

1 c; 2 b; 3 a

7

1 c; 2 a; 3 b

8

1 will have sunk; 2 will have already found; 3 was going to break down; 4 will be eating / (will be) watching; 5 will have had; 6 I'll be waiting; 7 was going to be full; 8 will have eaten

9

1 c; 2 b; 3 a

10 Possible answers

1 So, tell me, what are you doing next weekend / next summer / next year? 2 Excuse me, when does the next bus to Cambridge leave? Could you tell what time / when the next bus to Cambridge leaves? How long does the journey take? / How long does it take to get there? 3 It's likely that China will win the most medals. / China is bound to win. 4 I'll phone you as soon as I've heard something. 5 I'll be leaving / I'm leaving / planning to leave in about half an hour. I should be at your place by five. / I should have arrived by five. 6 I'll have finished my studies. I'll be working as a nurse in a big hospital. 7 Don't blame me. I didn't know / I had no idea it was going to be (so) awful. It's not my fault! 8 Oh dear, Marina should have been here by now. I wonder what can have happened. I hope she hasn't had an accident.

### Listening p63

12

1 Loïc; 2 Marco; 3 Loïc; 4 Tess; 5 Tess; 6 Loïc; 7 Tess

### Speaking p63

14

1 d; 2 a; 3 b; 4 c

15

a always; b had (not would)

16

1 The simple past; 2 We have to follow the pronoun with the simple past.

### Reading p64

3

1 D; 2 B; 3 A; 4 C; 5 A; 6 C; 7 D; 8 B; 9 B; 10 D

### Vocabulary p64

4

1 pageant; 2 pasture; 3 gruelling; 4 wilderness; 5 cheer on; 6 anguished; 7 waxed and waned; 8 dimly-lit; 9 indigenous; 10 jovial; 11 nominal

### Key word p64

6

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

7

1 My car is just as fast as yours. 2 I'm just about to switch this off. 3 You've just missed him I'm afraid. 4 Hold on, he's just walking through the door. 5 I'll just need a minute of your time.

### Writing pp66–67

3

Answer A is clearly a better example of a report. It is more impersonal and makes good use of sub-headings. Answer B is too informal and reads as though it is part of a chatty article in a travel magazine.

4

1 T; 2 F; 3 F

5

There are three main types . . .

. . . there isn't an airport and private cars are not allowed into the city.

A one-day bus ticket can be bought at the train station and there is an extensive bus network . . .

. . . for anyone travelling to the islands.

There is a ferry terminal . . .

. . . there are dining facilities and shops.

. . . tourists can either explore the island . . .

. . . public transport in the region offers tourists . . .

6

1 can be bought; 2 there are; 3 popular; 4 many people; 5 an exceptional; 6 are advised not to

## Review and exam practice pp68–69

- 1  
1 D; 2 C; 3 B; 4 B; 5 A; 6 C; 7 A; 8 C
- 2  
9 yourself; 10 As; 11 such; 12 where; 13 addition; 14 more; 15 for; 16 well
- 3  
17 thriller; 18 novelist; 19 heroine; 20 observations; 21 relationships; 22 adaptation; 23 scenery; 24 romantic
- 4  
25 time you found / for you to find; 26 as soon as; 27 time I've ever driven; 28 long does it take; 29 rather we went; 30 You had / 'd better

## Unit 7

### Warm-up activity p70

1 Possible answer  
The stereotypical inventor is someone eccentric and obsessive. In reality, inventors probably need to be imaginative, creative, curious, methodical, determined, patient.

### Reading pp70–71

- 2  
1 C; 2 E; 3 A; 4 B; 5 G; 6 F
- 3 Possible answers  
1 clever, inventive, crazy, obsessive, a genius  
2 patient, tolerant, long-suffering; 3 students' own answers

### Vocabulary p72

- 1  
1 d; 2 a; 3 c; 4 b
- 2  
1 pioneers; 2 setbacks; 3 obsession; 4 innovation; 5 brainwave; 6 tests; 7 breakthrough
- 3  
1 drawbacks; 2 breakdown; 3 prototype; 4 experiments; 5 invention; 6 imagination; 7 brainchild

### Listening p72

- 4  
1 people; 2 homes; 3 elderly people and children; 4 real person; 5 machines; 6 screen (all day); 7 intelligence; 8 (their own) decisions; 9 public debate; 10 safety and reliability

### Grammar p73

- 6  
1 having; 2 to communicate; 3 developing; 4 to look; 5 to make; 6 to see; 7 using
- 7  
Gerund: *mind, enjoy, finish, look forward to*  
Take both: *like, try*  
Infinitive: *afford, decide, want, seem, would like*  
1 *mind, enjoy, finish*; 2 *afford, decide, want, seem*;  
3 *like* (little change in meaning), *try* (important change in meaning); 4 *look forward to*; 5 *would like*
- 8  
1 A to take B taking; 2 A looking B to look;  
3 A to tell B telling; 4 A meeting B to meet;  
5 A to be B being; 6 A to stop B stopping;  
7 A to open B opening
- 9  
1 stopped smoking in; 2 Would you like to have; 3 hate working late, don't; 4 tried asking someone for directions; 5 managed to get; 6 regret asking him

### Key word p74

- 1  
2 What are you listening to? 3 That's a terrible thing to say! 4 Is she old enough to ride a bike? 5 Remember to call me when you get there. 6 It's sure to rain.  
7 Do you have to leave so soon? 8 We're afraid to go out in the dark. 9 Let's get down to some work now.  
10 I prefer talking face to face than on the phone.

### DICTIONARY SKILLS p74

All the verbs can be used in verb patterns with *to* except for *say*, which is used with direct speech or with *that* + clause.

### Vocabulary p74

- 3  
1 log into; 2 hacked into; 3 click on; 4 plug in; 5 back up; 6 set up
- 4  
Hardware: keyboard, mouse, touchscreen  
Email: inbox, attachment, subject  
Internet: links, web, online, homepage, YouTube, blog

7

|                  | Rebekka   | Alex   |
|------------------|---|--|
| background       | She couldn't sleep so she decided to take some photos | He was wondering how to pay for his university studies               |
| initial idea     | Why not put them on the Internet?                     | Sell pixels as advertising space                                     |
| use the Internet | Has her own website                                   | Businesses post their logo on Alex's site as a link to their website |
| what happened    | She was asked to take photographs for Toyota          | He has earned a million dollars                                      |

### Speaking p75

- 9  
Name: choose a good name that's easy to remember  
Links: include links to other sites, must be up to date and useful  
Icons: use for links – can be colourful  
Other features: pictures and music are OK but too many can slow the website down  
Contact: give email address

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

12

- 1 it's important to, it's a good idea to; 2 how about, it's also worth; 3 let's

### Writing pp76–77

1  
The top one looks as though it is a fun game for scoring points against the clock. Younger children and teenagers might enjoy playing this game. The bottom one is more a fantasy war game, with quests and challenges. It looks more realistic and the graphics are more sophisticated. It is probably more challenging than the top game.

3

The review is 'mixed'; she is enthusiastic about the graphics, but less keen on the theme, story and location. Nevertheless, she is generally positive.

4

- 1 find treasure; 2 original; 3 very realistic;  
4 challenging and addictive; 5 change shape and win interesting powers; 6 locations like jungles and cities; 7 the most expensive game in the shops; 8 well above average; 9 much better than Goldfinder 1 and 2

5

**Extract 1 a book**

confusing plot / a bit slow at the start = negative  
the pace of the story improves / you can't wait to find out what happens = positive

**Extract 2 a film**

isn't worth paying to see / the storyline is awful = negative  
special effects are impressive = positive

**Extract 3 a music album**

you'll sing along to the tune = positive  
the other nine are dismal = negative

**Extract 4 a website**

it's easy to navigate / up to date = positive  
a bit boring and unimaginative = negative

**Video pp78-79**

1

It uses the rays of the sun to cook food.

2

1 F; 2 T; 3 T (anywhere where there is sunshine, it doesn't matter if it's cold); 4 F; 5 T; 6 T

3

1 thirty; 2 sunny; 3 the environment; 4 fire;  
5 traditional fuels; 6 deforestation, women; 7 deaths

4

1 three; 2 2,000,000 (two million); 3 30,000 4 five;  
5 two; 6 6,000; 7 65

5 Possible answers

• You'll be able to enjoy eating outside and cooking in the garden without the neighbours complaining about the smoke, and you won't have to bother buying fuel or trying to light the barbecue!

• This will help you to reduce your 'carbon footprint', you won't use up finite resources like oil or gas, or pollute the atmosphere.

• Children will be fascinated by this new way of cooking, it will encourage them to talk about it with their families and make them much more environmentally conscious.

**Unit 8**

**Vocabulary p80**

1

The man looks as if he is breaking into the house, or committing a burglary.

2

1 shoplifting; 2 mugging; 3 burglary; 4 murder;  
5 kidnapping; 6 hacking; 7 vandalism; 8 arson;  
9 forgery; 10 smuggling

3

1 shoplifter; 2 mugger; 3 burglar; 4 murderer;  
5 kidnapper; 6 hacker; 7 vandal; 8 arsonist; 9 forger;  
10 smuggler

**Reading pp80-81**

4

1 B; 2 D; 3 A; 4 C

5

1 C; 2 A; 3 D; 4 B; 5 A; 6 D; 7 B; 8 C; 9 B; 10 D

7

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

**Key word p81**

8

1 arrested; 2 received; 3 understand; 4 arrived;  
5 manage; 6 annoys; 7 capture; 8 met; 9 forced; 10 was

9

1 away; 2 away with; 3 up to; 4 into; 5 out of

**Listening p82**

1

Speaker 1: E; Speaker 2: C; Speaker 3: D; Speaker 4: F;  
Speaker 5: B

**Grammar pp82-83**

2

... you might be surprised to hear about the local council in the English town of Blakenthorpe, which is currently trying to arrest people for 'planting flowers'. (non-defining)

... the council and police shouldn't expect much help from local residents, who say this is the best kind of vandalism. (non-defining)

'These so-called law-breakers are just doing the job that our local council should be doing.' (defining)

... had a surprise when he broke into a house where 15 sumo wrestlers were staying the night. (defining)

The pensioner, who tried to steal some trousers from a shop, ... (non-defining)

3

1 He's the one who (or that) was seen at the scene of the crime. 2 This is the shop where we said we'd meet. 3 Do you know the reason why he couldn't come? 4 Over there is the building which (or that) was destroyed by fire last night. 5 The woman whose car was stolen is waiting for you in reception. 6 Do you remember the time when you could walk down the streets safely at night?

4

1 The shoplifter, **who** had only been released from prison a week ago, was caught on camera. 2 The house, **which** had a security system, has been burgled three times. 3 The town, **where** over half a million people live, is one of the safest in the country.

4 A retired policeman, **who** had left the police force in 2005, was accused of forgery yesterday at the High Court. 5 The factory, which employs 200 people, caught fire in strange circumstances. (comma after 'factory')

5

1 Which date was it when we all went to that club? 4 Do you understand the reasons for which you are going to prison? 5 The neighbour who (or whom) I mentioned is still causing problems. 6 Do you know the reason why she called? 7 The suspect says he was away on business the night on which the crime was committed.

6

1 whom; 2 who; 3 which; 4 in; 5 which; 6 why; 7 who; 8 which

**Use of English p84**

1

1 whose; 2 make; 3 into; 4 to; 5 away / out; 6 as; 7 into; 8 for

**Listening p84**

3

Freegans look for food, Freecycle look for objects that can be re-used.

Freecycle re-use items, recyclers send items away to be transformed into something else (usually by industrial processes).

4

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

**Speaking p85**

5

OK. So ... 1  
Right. 5  
Sure. 6  
Wow! 4  
Sounds great. 3  
I see, but ... 2

**Writing pp86-87**

2 Possible answers

Why it's important: to save the earth's resources, save money

One way to produce less waste: reuse plastic bags

A second way: give used clothes and other things to charity shops to sell

A third way: send bottles, cans, etc. for recycling

3

The third title is best because it is more direct, and likely to appeal to most readers. People are always keen to learn how to save money.

4

a 2; b 3; c 1; d 5; e 4

5

a 1; b 3; c 2; d 2; e 1; f 1; g 3; h 2

## Review and exam practice pp88–89

- 1  
1 illegally; 2 increasingly; 3 punishment; 4 including; 5 financial; 6 expertise; 7 security; 8 knowledge
- 2  
9 no; 10 using; 11 later; 12 to; 13 are; 14 any; 15 that; 16 a
- 3  
17 B; 18 C; 19 A; 20 A; 21 A; 22 B; 23 C; 24 B
- 4  
25 we risk having; 26 come up with a way; 27 to try out; 28 gets me is that / when; 29 went on to become; 30 succeed in building

## Unit 9

### Warm-up activity p90

1

The foods in the photo include pizza, quiche, different types of crisps, pies and pastries, chicken nuggets, a sandwich, biscuits, salad.

### Listening p90

3

Speaker 1: G; Speaker 2: A; Speaker 3: F; Speaker 4: H; Speaker 5: D

### EXAM SPOTLIGHT p90

*Cheese* (description C) is mentioned by Speaker 4 and Speaker 5, and Speaker 5 also refers to the cheese as *locally produced*. But neither of these speakers **describe** the production of the cheese.

*Traditional* (description C) might lead students to match this with Speaker 4, who talks about the *tradition* of workers and farmer eating together.

*Difficult* is used in G to mean unhelpful or uncooperative, referring to the *staff member* mentioned by Speaker 1. Students might be misled by the reference by Speaker 4 to the *simple meal*, or the comment by Speaker 3: '*It's quite simple really*' (*simple* is the opposite of *difficult*).

A *waiter* (description G) is mentioned by Speaker 5, but there is no suggestion that the waiter was *difficult*. This description is a match for Speaker 1, who refers to a *staff member* and does not use the word *waiter*.

### Vocabulary pp90–91

4

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

5

1 still; 2 sour; 3 bland; 4 cold; 5 spicy / hot; 6 bitter; 7 tasty; 8 well-done; 9 dry; 10 raw

6

Cutting: chop, grate, peel, slice  
Cooking: bake, boil, fry, grill, roast  
Other: add, mix, pour, sprinkle, stir

8

1 course; 2 diet; 3 rare

### Speaking p91

11

1 prefer; 2 have; 3 prefer; 4 to go; 5 prefer

12

When *would rather* is followed by a pronoun or noun, then the following verb takes the simple past.

### Reading p92

1

The woman in the photo has just won the competition to eat the most hot dogs and she is holding her trophy. Perhaps the tray of hot dogs she is holding shows how many she ate during the competition. The winner is the person who eats the most.

2

What is surprising about her success is that she is a tiny, skinny woman who can eat more than her huge male competitors.

Yes. A 'black widow' is a female spider that kills and eats its mate ('husband'). Sonia is like a black widow because she destroys her male opponents (but of course she doesn't eat them!)

She doesn't eat very much in the days before the competition, but expands her stomach by drinking gallons of fizzy cola.

### EXAM SPOTLIGHT p92

1 B (If you read the text all the way through, you'll get a better global understanding.)

2 B (You must approach the questions carefully and logically.)

3 B (It's never a good idea to rush. You need to check each sentence against each gap.)

4 B (It's better to start with the easier sentences first, and leave the more difficult ones to the end.)

5 B (You should always look for pronouns and references as they will often help you find the right answer.)

6 B (You should always try to identify any sentence which is obviously wrong.)

7 G (Yes and no. Don't guess at the beginning. But you can guess at the end! There are no penalties for a wrong answer.)

3

1 A The noun *confidence* refers back to the adverb *confidently* in the earlier sentence ('*At the beginning Bill Simmons was confidently expecting to win ...*') and also links to *optimism*. 2 G The following sentence (*As usual she has eaten sparingly*) continues to use present perfect to talk about events leading up to today. 3 D The sentence starts with *However* so it is introducing a contrast: the previous sentence, *looks like a form of mass suicide* is in clear contrast with *Sonya claims she is in good shape ...* 4 C The following sentence begins with the pronoun *There ...*, so the missing sentence must refer to a place (South Korea). Both sentences also talk about Sonya's childhood. 5 B *18 hot dogs* in the missing sentence is followed by 25 and 37 in the sentences that follow.

6 E The previous sentence says *Sonya has won*, so it logically follows on that the crowd cheers and she raises an arm.

(F is the extra and unnecessary sentence)

5

1 optimism / optimist (person); 2 astonishment; 3 concentration; 4 appearance

### Grammar p92

6

1 b; 2 c; 3 a

7

1 sentence a; 2 sentences b and c; 3 1 bare infinitive 2 gerund

8

Students should tick sentences 1, 2 and 4.

9

1 I **used to be** really fat when I was younger. 2 ✓; 3 That's the place where I used to **go** to school. 4 ✓; 5 I **used to** know your mum. We **worked** together for ten years. When you were young you **used to** have blond, curly hair. 6 After five years she finally got used to **living** in London.

### Listening p94

2

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

## Key word p95

5

a 5; b 3; c 2; d 1; e 4

6 Possible answers

1 I used to take my mother for granted / I used to take advantage of my mother! 2 I didn't take the petrol costs and motorway charges into account. 3 She takes advantage of her brother. 4 I took the opportunity to visit the Louvre / I took advantage of being in Paris to visit the Louvre. 5 My neighbour takes care of my cat and plants when I go away.

7

1 a removed; b become successful; 2 a employ; b compete against; 3 a coping / managing; b enter

## Use of English p95

8

1 used to smoke; 2 never get used to; 3 'd rather we stayed in; 4 rather we cooked, or; 5 took her age into account; 6 nevertheless we had a; 7 despite the fact (that); 8 take your parents for

## Writing pp96–97

2 Possible answers

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Location             | ***  |
| Comfort / decoration | **** |
| Food                 | ***  |
| Service              | ***  |
| Atmosphere           | **** |

3

1 Even though it was a Tuesday evening in January there was a queue outside. 2 Not only is Guido's popular with young people, but it is also an ideal place to experience a cosy Italian atmosphere. 3 What I liked the best was their garlic bread. 4 No sooner had we told our waitress than she brought us the bill. 5 Although it is friendly and efficient, they don't like you to hang around. 6 I did enjoy the experience.

4

The subject and the auxiliary are inverted (swapped around).

5

1 Although the food was ordinary, the wine was good. 2 No sooner had we finished the starter than the main course arrived. 3 Even though it isn't cheap, it is very good value for money. 4 It was Judith who told me about the restaurant. 5 What I loved was the seafood. 6 I did like the location.

6

1 Even though they hadn't booked, they pushed their way to the front of the queue. 2 It was Anna who told me that the desserts weren't home-made. 3 No sooner had we sat down on the terrace than it started to rain. 4 What surprised me was that she didn't have any formal training as a cook. 5 I did enjoy the live music. / What I enjoyed was the live music.

## Video pp98–99

1 Possible answers

beautiful, romantic, breathtaking, traditional, calm

2

Students should tick 2, 4 and 5

3

1 Eating the spicy chillies that are used in Oaxacan cooking. 2 The food / the chillies in Oaxacan food. She runs a cookery school. 3 It is hard, it is as sophisticated as Thai or French cooking. 4 Mole; 5 It is a traditional dance from the time before the first Europeans came. It recounts the history of the people. 6 They are very old and are national treasures (monuments that are very important in Mexico's culture).

4

1 lovely; 2 wonderful, fabulous; 3 amazing; 4 sensational; 5 magnificent; 6 marvellous

5

fantastic; beautiful; lovely; wonderful; fabulous; amazing; sensational; magnificent; marvellous

## IDEAS GENERATOR p99

Possible answer

*Well, it is a beautiful town, we have lots of magnificent buildings and places to visit. Our food is delicious and you can have a fantastic time walking through the streets. The countryside is lovely and you can have a wonderful view from the hills over the town.*

9

### Asking for an opinion / suggestion

What do you think they should do?

What do you think about ...?

Do you agree?

### Giving an opinion

Personally, I think ...

### Acknowledging your partner's point of view

I hear what you're saying but ...

That's a good point. I hadn't thought of that.

I see what you mean.

### Agreeing

Me too. So shall we go for that?

Yes I agree. I like that idea because ...

Yes, I think so.

### Making a decision

So for our first choice I think they should ...

OK, let's make that our first choice.

What about our second choice?

Well if this is our first choice, then this should be our second choice.

## Photocopiable activity, Teacher's Book p98

5

1 take away; 2 take apart; 3 take on; 4 take off; 5 take in; 6 take up; 7 take back; 8 taken in; 9 take off; 10 take on; 11 take ... out; 12 take to; 13 take after; 14 take over

## Unit 10

### Vocabulary pp100–101

3

1 bargain; 2 logo, brands; 3 whim (If we buy something on a whim, we buy it on impulse.); 4 budget; 5 special offer; 6 deal; 7 discount

4

1 in; 2 within; 3 to; 4 by, in; 5 price; 6 paid; 7 broke, lend; 8 cost; 9 afford; 10 buys; 11 cost; 12 pay; 13 price; 14 spend; 15 refund

5

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

### Listening p101

7

Customers: 1, 2, 3, 7, 8

Selling something: 4 and 5

Giving advice: 6

### EXAM SPOTLIGHT p101

The correct options are: *before, guess, twice.*

8

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

### Grammar p102

1

1 see (present simple); buy, come (present simple); 2 reduced (simple past); I would be (*would* + infinitive without *to*); 3 had come (past perfect); would have had (*would* + *have* + past participle); 4 go (present simple); will give (*will* + infinitive without *to*)

2

1 zero; 2 second; 3 third; 4 first

3

1 booked; 2 brought; 3 revises; 4 had known;

5 won't come; 6 would have taken; 7 get;

8 don't hear / haven't heard

5 Possible answers

If he hadn't spent all his money he wouldn't be broke now.

If he hadn't failed his exams he could / would have gone to university.

If she had heard the alarm clock she wouldn't have been late for work.

If she hadn't been late for work, her boss wouldn't have shouted at her.

### Reading pp102–103

7

1 C; 2 A; 3 D; 4 B; 5 C; 6 D; 7 A; 8 D; 9 C; 10 C

### Key word p104

2

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

3

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

5

1 so long as; 2 provided; 3 in case; 4 had I known

6

1 C; 2 C; 3 B; 4 B; 5 A; 6 B

## Grammar p105

7

In both sentences, the *If* (condition) clause refers to the past and the result clause refers to the present.

8

In both examples, the first clause is from the third conditional, and the second clause from the second.

9

1 hadn't gone; 2 would be, had remembered;  
3 hadn't been caught; 4 had studied, would be earning; 5 would understand

10

1 a, b and e; 2 c and d; 3 a; 4 if only

11

1 If only I'd saved my money instead of spending it.  
2 If I'd studied medicine I'd be a doctor now.  
3 I wish that you had taken that job so that we would have more money. 4 I wish I could speak Spanish. / I wish I had learnt Spanish.

## Speaking p105

12 Possible answers

Photo 1

I think she regrets not having the car serviced / not buying a better car / not leaving home earlier.

I'm sure she wishes it hadn't happened!

I would advise her to ring a mechanic.

Photo 2

I'm sure he regrets taking this motorway.

I wonder whether he wishes he'd taken the train instead? He probably wishes he had checked the traffic conditions before he left home.

I would advise them to be patient.

I think they should travel by train or bus in the future.

## Writing pp106–107

2

a 2; b 1; c 3

3

1 C; 2 A; 3 B

4

1 On the one hand ... 2 The argument for ... is that ... 3 One final approach might be to ... The advantage is that ... a The argument against is that ... b The big disadvantage is that ... c On the other hand ...

6

**Introducing conclusions:**

On balance,

So taking everything into consideration,

In conclusion,

**Introducing final opinions:**

I think I should ...

I think I'm going to / I don't want to ...

In my opinion ...

## Review and exam practice pp108–109

1

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

2

9 dramatic; 10 anxiety; 11 solutions; 12 healthiest; 13 remarkable; 14 alive; 15 survivor; 16 genetic

4

17 wish I hadn't spent; 18 should you change your; 19 as long as you have; 20 more, I would be; 21 unless they change their; 22 you mind if

5

23 C; 24 F; 25 E; 26 G; 27 B; 28 D

## Unit 11

### Unit introduction p110

1 Possible answers

The shapes are rectilinear, mainly squares and rectangles. The colours are only a few pastel shades: pale yellow, orange, pink and pinky-brown. The spaces are small, the houses look tiny, but it looks clean and attractive.

### Listening p110

3

red dining rooms stimulates appetite

purple bedrooms

pink baby's room restful

blue bedrooms prevents nightmares

yellow downstairs + kitchens cheerful, bright

brown kitchens, living rooms practical

black teenager's bedroom dramatic

4

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

### Vocabulary p111

5

1 a bit run down; 2 south; 3 suburban; 4 strong; 5 cosy; 6 dreary; 7 bare

6

colour: pale, strong

style: run-down, well cared for, cosy, impersonal, cheerful, dreary, bare, cluttered

type: north-facing, south-facing, suburban, terraced

7

colour: bright, neutral, eye-catching, restful

style: modern, old-fashioned, gloomy, drab, spacious, draughty

type: detached, inner-city, rural

8

1 redecorate; 2 not care for (appearance); 3 continue;

4 combine, match; 5 select; 6 be (more) visible;

7 transform; 8 make light and cheerful

### Reading pp112–113

1

Shapes include squares, swirls, a star shape and circles (also rectangles and lozenges / parallelograms).

2

Some people believe they are 'paranormal' phenomena created by aliens, left by a giant animal, or a message from another time. Others believe they are a hoax, or shapes left by helicopters flying over the field and flattening the corn.

3

1 A; 2 C; 3 B; 4 D; 5 D; 6 D

4

1 hoax; 2 diameter; 3 burial grounds; 4 spark off; 5 intricate; 6 phenomena; 7 paranormal; 8 swirling

5

a a fairy appearing to the girl at the bottom of the garden; b a ghost on the stairs; c The Loch Ness monster

### Key word p113

6

1 appears; 2 appears to be; 3 I'm fairly certain; 4 I'm unsure

7

1 b, c; 2 a; 3 d

### Grammar p114

1 Possible answers

It could be a trick of the light.

It might be a strange-looking cloud.

Perhaps it's a UFO!

2

1a and 1b are in the present

2a and 2b refer to the past

3

1 can't be; 2 might be my mother; 3 she must have been delayed; 4 may have used that; 5 couldn't have been

### Listening p114

4

1 by 10 o'clock; 2 nine or ten; 3 south of town; 4 in the morning; 5 surprisingly calm; 6 triangular; 7 towards her; 8 changed colour; 9 a mirror; 10 second time

### Vocabulary p115

5

opinion: odd-looking, beautiful

size: small

age: –

texture: smooth

shape: triangular, round

colour: orange

material: metal

6 Possible answers

1 We saw a smooth, long, metal object in the sky.

2 On the farm in winter, he would always wear an ancient, green army; overcoat and green rubber boots.

3 My uncle always used an enormous, old, iron frying pan.

4 They brought in a mysterious, rectangular, wooden box.

5 Their own offices are in a tall, modern glass building.

6 She turned up in a gorgeous, bright red sports car.

7 Possible answers

2 He would always wear a green army overcoat which was ancient and had belonged to his father, and boots made of green rubber.

3 My uncle always used an enormous, old frying pan made of iron / an enormous frying pan which was heavy and made of iron.

4 They brought in a mysterious box made of wood, which was rectangular.

5 Their offices are in a tall, modern building made of glass.

6 She turned up in a bright red sports car – it was gorgeous.

8

2 colourful; 3 deep; 4 hard; 5 high; 6 long;

7 metallic; 8 soft; 9 spherical; 10 triangular;

11 wide; 12 wooden

9

sticky tape, kites, a ball

### Writing pp116–117

1

It appears that the two girls share a close, relaxed friendship, with similar hobbies. They are planning to go on holiday together. The language is informal.

2

a Just to let you know that; b I'm sorry but ...

c The good news is; d Would you like to; e ... you should get down there ... f Why don't we ... g The bad news is ... h Thanks for letting me know about ... i Is it OK if ... j ... there's a sale until the end of the week at Shoeshine. k They're plastic, pink and the heels are 10cm high ... l See you soon, ...

3

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

11 c; 12 d

### Video pp118–119

3

Theory 3: evidence includes remains of about 240 cremation burials, and remains of a settlement

4

1 C; 2 A; 3 B; 4 A; 5 B

## Unit 12

### Vocabulary p120

2

1 climate; 2 fog; 3 forecast; 4 icy; 5 breeze; 6 drizzles, poured; 7 thunder, storm; 8 hail; 9 sunny; 10 rainy

3

1 volcanic eruption; 2 flood; 3 tornado; 4 tidal wave; 5 earthquake; 6 famine; 7 meteorite; 8 drought

4

1 raised; 2 lost; 3 risen; 4 died; 5 vanished;

6 killed; 7 raises; 8 arisen

### Listening p121

6

Speaker 1: G; Speaker 2: B; Speaker 3: A;

Speaker 4: F; Speaker 5: C

7

1 Storm of 1987 (Speaker 2); 2 Mount Pelée eruption, 1902 (Speaker 4); 3 Desertification in North Africa, roman times (Speaker 5); 4 How Britain became an island, 300,000 years ago (Speaker 1); 5 Disappearance of dinosaurs (Speaker 3)

### Speaking p121

9

1 b, c; 2 a, d; 3 a She **keeps on** taking my **umbrella** without **asking!** b Why on **earth** didn't you **tell** me about the **storm** warning? c You **should've** **closed** the **sunroof** in the **car**. d He's **always** complaining about the **weather**, but he lives in a **perfect climate**.

### Reading pp122–123

1

1 If pine cones are open it means it is going to fine; if they close, it means it is going to rain. 2 A red sunset means that the next day will be fine. There is a popular saying: *Red sky at night, shepherd's delight*. 3 When cows lie down it means it is likely to rain.

2

1 C; 2 G; 3 E; 4 D; 5 B; 6 F

### Grammar p122

4

1 Even though; 2 despite; 3 Despite being;

4 Although; 5 however; 6 Nevertheless

5

1 a despite; b despite; c even though, although;

2 They are between the two propositions that are contrasted.

6 Possible answers

1 Despite the fact that / Even though / Although the pine cone was open, it rained for the rest of the day. Despite the pine cone being open, it rained for the rest of the day. The pine cone was open; however / nevertheless it rained for the rest of the day.

2 Despite the fact that / Even though / Although she knew nothing about the weather, she learnt the basics quickly.

She knew nothing about the weather; however / nevertheless she learnt the basics quickly.

3 Even though / Although / Despite the fact that the weatherman had always had an excellent reputation, he lost it overnight.

The weatherman had always had an excellent reputation. However / nevertheless, he lost it overnight.

### Listening p124

2

1 the UK; 2 warm zones (we find); 3 isn't great enough; 4 chain reaction; 5 reach a speed of; 6 280 kph; 7 level of the sea; 8 Australia; 9 dolphins  
10 fifteen / 15

3

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

### Key word p125

4

1 You should keep out of Simon's way when he is in a bad mood. 2 Can you tell me the way to the medical centre? 3 Meteorologists have come a long way in forecasting the weather. 4 If I had my way, everybody would have to travel by bicycle. 5 By the way, we need to bring the plants indoors; there's going to be a frost. 6 He has changed his ways since he married Linda. 7 To my way of thinking, there isn't enough evidence to support global warming. 8 The report is under way as we speak.

### Grammar p125

5

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

6

1 a; 2 the; 3 Ø; 4 the; 5 a; 6 The; 7 the; 8 a; 9 a;  
10 The; 11 a; 12 a; 13 a; 14 Ø; 15 the; 16 a; 17 a;  
18 the; 19 the; 20 the; 21 the; 22 Ø; 23 the; 24 the

### Writing p126

1

1 When we have H<sub>2</sub>O with CO<sub>2</sub> we are drinking fizzy water. 2 Fossils are hardened remains or impressions of a prehistoric animal or plant inside a rock. Fossil fuels are fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas, which are formed from the ancient remains of living organisms. The problem with burning these fuels is that they are finite, and pollute the atmosphere. 3 A greenhouse is a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from bad weather. 4 The greenhouse effect refers to the way in which, over the past 100 years, the average temperature around the globe has risen dramatically. Researchers believe that this global warming comes from added carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere. With water vapour, the gases form a layer that holds in heat like a greenhouse.

### Vocabulary pp126–127

2

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

5

Starting at top left with (*Personally*) I think ... and moving clockwise round the diagram, the boxes should be numbered a, d, c, b, j, g, e, f, i, h

6

Answers will vary, but the first question would seem to best lend itself to structures 2 and 3. The second question is more suited to structure 1.

## Review and exam practice pp128–129

1

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

2

9 so; 10 have; 11 able; 12 its; 13 had; 14 out;  
15 make 16 who

3

17 dangerous; 18 Unfortunately; 19 pollution;  
20 efficiency; 21 catastrophic; 22 renewable;  
23 disadvantage; 24 difference

4

25 far as I'm concerned; 26 set fire; 27 should have worn; 28 must have blown; 29 me the way to;  
30 been turned into

5

Speaker 1: H; Speaker 2: A; Speaker 3: E;  
Speaker 4: G; Speaker 5: B

## Unit 13

### Vocabulary pp130–131

4

1 Business; 2 Sport; 3 Politics; 4 News; 5 News;  
6 Horoscope; 7 Showbiz; 8 Business

5

1 pull ahead; 2 break off; 3 fall out; 4 pull out; 5 go up; 6 cover up; 7 leak out; 8 break up

### Listening p131

#### EXAM SPOTLIGHT p131

1 yes, the answers will be in the same order as on the recording. 2 one to three; 3 yes – you are not expected to paraphrase (i.e. express the same thing in a different way)

7

1 twenty; 2 headmaster; 3 spelling; 4 technique;  
5 pupils; 6 the wrong vowels; 7 full stops; 8 Minister;  
9 union; 10 muscles

### Grammar p131

8

1 'Most errors arose because students missed out letters.' 2 'What do you think the reasons are, Minister?' 3 'I have sent schools a list of 600 words all children should know.' 4 'We will / shall be commenting later.'

9

a 1, 2, 3, 4; b 0; c 2

10

1 was going to go; 2 could give; 3 got home and could help; 4 saw; 5 do you do

### Speaking p131

11 Possible answers

The report reveals that spelling has got worse in the last four years among British teenagers aged 11–14.

One thing that surprised me was that students spell quite basic words incorrectly.

It's amazing that standards have gone down although spending on education has gone up.

It would be interesting to know more about the response of the teachers union.

### Reading pp132–133

1 Possible answer

The infographics show that the Internet is addictive and has a negative influence, encouraging people to stay up late and waste time online, and affecting our ability to concentrate and our relationships.

2 Possible answers

How many hours do you normally spend online, in a week / a day?

Do you often use more than one device at a time, e.g. watch TV and use a tablet?

Do you usually sleep with your smartphone on?

What is the first thing you do when you wake up in the morning?

3

B is the closest description of the overall meaning of the text.

4

1 A (people are beginning to question how this behaviour might be changing our lives forever); 2 C (when we meet people in real life (not online) the human body produces hormones which it needs to function properly); 3 A (With so many children now communicating and playing online, they are not learning certain social skills because they are not receiving regular human contact.); 4 C (One group often used Facebook and the other group didn't. The first group did 25% better on a test of their mental skills.); 5 A (you are constantly posting new things and reading new information); 6 C (students with larger numbers of friends on Facebook had parts of the brain which were larger)

5

1 blurred (line 5); 2 gifted (line 9); 3 influence (line 10); 4 patterns of behaviour (line 11); 5 mental performance (lines 18–19); 6 agility (line 35); 7 impact (line 39)

6 Possible answers

**positive**

make contact with people from all around the world  
find people with similar interests  
re-establish contact with old friends  
keep up to date with people's news and relationships  
post photographs

**negative**

time consuming / it can be addictive  
you don't know who is hiding behind the facebook page  
the people we meet on social media sites aren't real friends  
encourages gossiping and cyber bullying

**Listening p134**

2

Economics 3; Education 1; Astrology 4; Celebrities 5; Science 2

3

Speaker 1: D; Speaker 2: G; Speaker 3: B; Speaker 4: E; Speaker 5: A

**Key words pp134–135**

4

1 tell; 2 said; 3 told; 4 said

5

1 tell; 2 saying; 3 tell; 4 say; 5 say; 6 tell

**Grammar p135**

6

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

7

1 He recommended buying the new computer game.  
2 The spokesperson criticised the new law. 3 His father warned them to be careful at that time of night. 4 She advised me to accept his offer. 5 Michael apologised for missing the party. 6 Mum reminded me to call her when I got there. 7 The neighbours invited her / him / them over for lunch.

8 Possible answers

The policeman criticised the car driver for going too quickly, which is why he didn't see the lorry turning into his lane. He suggested that the driver should have slowed down as he approached the junction. He also reminded us that as it was a foggy morning, drivers should have had their lights on.

The pedestrian told us / explained that she had been walking along when she heard a loud bang. She blamed the driver for what happened. She suggested that he wasn't looking where he was going, so he didn't see the other car coming up the road.

The lorry driver apologised for the accident, but criticised the car driver for not having his lights on.

**Writing pp136–137**

1

1 business; 2 definite; 3 grateful; 4 committee; 5 focused; 6 receive; 7 accommodation; 8 government; 9 advertisement; 10 necessary; 11 which; 12 separate; 13 recommend

2

1 stationery; 2 complements; 3 there; 4 whose; 5 affecting; 6 lose; 7 practise

3 :

colon  
; semi-colon  
! exclamation mark  
'...' inverted commas  
. full stop  
' apostrophe  
? question mark  
, comma

4

1 It's your turn, I think. 2 How long have you been here? 3 The boy at the bus stop, who we'd seen earlier, was now crying. 4 The rabbit said to Alice, 'I'm late, I'm late'. 5 Please bring the following items with you to the exam: pens, pencils and an identity card. 6 Jesse was late as usual; it had always been the case since childhood. 7 My father shouted, 'Turn that music down!' 8 I look forward to hearing from you.

5

2 Colon missing; 4 You need the conjunction 'so'; 3 Underline all headings; 5 You use the same noun. Can you think of a synonym to avoid repetition? (e.g. residents, locals,) or paraphrase (e.g. use a passive construction); 8 Missing comma; 7 Wrong word (tell); 10 This sentence is too informal and personal. Either change or delete. 6 Wrong adjective ending; 9 Incorrect quantifier. The noun that follows is countable. (few); 1 Problem with the relative pronoun; 11 Missing apostrophe; 12 Inappropriate style and not necessary. We don't normally ask questions in reports.

**Video pp138–139**

2

a) Cold and snow: USA; b) Floods: Australia, Pakistan; c) Drought and wildfires: Russia

3

1 France; 2 Germany; 3 hottest; 4 50,000; 5 fifth 6 5,000; 7 traffic; 8 storms; 9 heat; 10 atmosphere

4

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

5

1 ^; 2 -; 3 v; 4 ^; 5 v; 6 -

6 Possible answers

^ rise, go up, surge, rocket, soar, creep up  
v fall, go down, drop, decline, plummet, tumble  
- stabilise, stagnate, level off

**Unit 14**

**Vocabulary pp140–141**

3

1 accessory; 2 making; 3 clash, go; 4 into; 5 cult; 6 cool, designer; 7 trendy; 8 brands; 9 fads; 10 classic, wardrobe; 11 flair; 12 craze; 13 designer; 14 suit; 15 scruffy

4

1 fashionable; 2 fashioned; 3 out of

5

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

6

1 let out; 2 take in; 3 turn up; 4 take off; 5 put on; 6 dress up; 7 have on, try on; 8 do up

7

1 someone inviting another person to a party; 2 a shop assistant; 3 boss to employee; 4 mother to son; 5 friend to friend; 6 shop assistant; 7 customer to shop assistant

**Listening p141**

8

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

**Grammar p141**

9

1 b; 2 a

10

1 Marcello had his car sprayed in his team's colours. 2 They had their new house in the mountains built by a local firm. 3 They are going to have their wedding photographs taken by a professional photographer. 4 Helen is having her wedding dress made by a famous dressmaker from Milan. 5 Kevin is going to have his teeth whitened for the occasion. 6 They will be having their hair done on the big day by the best hairdresser in town.

**Reading pp142–143**

2

- *Cosplay*: the craze for dressing up in costumes
- Manga and Anime: Manga is a Japanese style of comic-book art, and Anime is a Japanese style of animated cartoon
- Tamsin Harper: the reporter who wrote the article
- the Cotswolds: an attractive region of countryside north-west of Oxford in central England
- the Akihabara district: a district of Tokyo
- Tomoko, Toshi and Hugo: three of the Cosplay fans
- Dragoncon: a big fantasy convention held in the USA

3

1 C; 2 D; 3 D; 4 A; 5 A; 6 C

**Grammar p142**

5

1 b; 2 a

6

- 1 Form: present continuous  
The labels are being sewn onto designer clothes.
- 2 Form: simple past  
Eighty million pairs of trainers were sold (by them) last year.
- 3 Form: present perfect  
Japanese designs have been taken as their inspiration.

## Review and exam practice pp148–149

4 Form: 'going to' future

Their new range of swimwear is going to be presented at the Olympic pool.

5 Form: past continuous

My favourite shoes were being destroyed by our new puppy.

6 Form: past perfect

Hundreds of holes had been made in the clothes in the wardrobe.

7 Form: future perfect

The costumes will have been finished by next weekend.

8 Form: modal in the present

Action should be taken against this immoral trade.

9 Form: modal perfect

The trade should have been banned.

### Listening p144

2

1 D; 2 F; 3 D; 4 P; 5 F; 6 P; 7 D

3

1 B; 2 C; 3 A; 4 B; 5 C; 6 C

### Key word p144

4

1 Do you think you could; 2 Don't you think we should; 3 thinking about; 4 think so; 5 thought up; 6 think things through; 7 think back to; 8 To my way of thinking

### Grammar pp144–145

5

1 b; 2 a

6

Passive 1a, 2b; Active 1b, 2a

7

1 and 2 can use *let* (because they are active sentences)

### Speaking p145

9

See the underlining in the audioscript on Teacher's Book page 139.

10

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

### Writing pp146–147

1

1 c; 2 d; 3 a; 4 b

2 Possible answers

1 and 3 happy / optimistic; 2 and 4 sad / pessimistic

3

**age:** early forties, elderly, young, twenties

**height/build:** smallish, plump, little, skinny, tall

**hair:** untidy, blonde, steel-grey, red, pigtails, messy, dyed

**skin:** wrinkled, freckled, unhealthy, pale, tattoo

4

bright and welcoming; smallish and plump; pleasant, warm and cosy

5

cosy: comfortable; cramped: very small; elderly: old; glare: look (aggressively / angrily); loom: stand over (menacingly); messy: untidy; nasty: unpleasant; plump: fat; pretty: nice-looking; snap: speak (sharply); stare: look (fixedly)

6

a elderly; b cosy; c cramped, messy, skinny, snap; d glare, snap, loom; e plump, pretty

7

smell = sweet smell of honeysuckle, the smell of cooked cabbage

sight = bright, faded, brighten

taste = so strong you could almost taste it;

touch = warm, sticky

hearing = crackling, snap

1

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

2

9 as; 10 place; 11 for; 12 when; 13 were; 14 its; 15 all; 16 that

3

17 hunger; 18 lengths; 19 fashionable; 20 choice;

21 widening; 22 exploitation; 23 designer;

24 ethically

4

25 wasn't allowed to have; 26 kitchen was decorated by; 27 was made to have; 28 are being encouraged;

29 is shocked by; 30 had his tattoo removed

## Unit 15

### Warm-up activity p150

The statue is in Łazienki Park, Warsaw, and is of the Polish composer Frédéric Chopin.

### Listening p150

3  
Speaker 1: G; Speaker 2: F; Speaker 3: A;  
Speaker 4: B; Speaker 5: D

4  
terracotta, old clothes, newspaper, concrete, rubber  
5  
1 F; 2 F; 3 T; 4 T; 5 F; 6 T; 7 F; 8 F; 9 T; 10 T; 11 T;  
12 F; 13 T; 14 T; 15 F

### Vocabulary p151

8  
1 exhibition; 2 galleries; 3 site; 4 tradition;  
5 heritage; 6 statue; 7 ancient; 8 historic;  
9 memorial; 10 ceremony; 11 place; 12 notorious;  
13 landscape; 14 custom; 15 festival; 16 worthless;  
17 invaluable; 18 middle ages, infamous

### Reading p152

3  
1 F; 2 C; 3 E; 4 G; 5 A; 6 D

### Grammar p153

5  
Rule 1: We use *too* before an adjective and *enough* after an adjective and before a noun.

6  
Rule 2: We use *so* before an adjective and *such* before a noun or an adjective + noun. If the noun is countable *such* comes before *a / an*.

7  
1 such an; 2 have enough; 3 rich enough; 4 such a successful; 5 so impressed; 6 was too

### Vocabulary p153

9  
1 look after; 2 set out; 3 turn out; 4 turn up; 5 take in; 6 find out; 7 pass off; 8 go through;  
9 take off; 10 turn down

10 Possible answers  
1b When her parents died her aunt gave her a home.  
1c It took me a minute to understand the news.  
2a The factory produces a car every ten months.  
2b We eventually discovered what had happened to the parcel: we finally learnt it had been delivered to the wrong address. 2c They asked everyone to leave the nightclub. 3a He arrived at my house without warning at three o'clock ... 3b Can you increase the volume? I can't hear a thing. 3c These jeans are too long. Could you shorten them for me?

### Listening pp154–155

3  
1 A; 2 B; 3 C; 4 C; 5 B; 6 B; 7 A  
4  
1 cook (one of the women-folk); 2 more fun; 3 dress up; 4 drummer; 5 pikes; 6 five metres; 7 horses;  
8 absolutely fantastic; 9 banquets; 10 execution

### Key word p155

5  
1 Mind; 2 changing his; 3 slipped my; 4 out of her / lost her; 5 make up; 6 like-minded; 7 reminder  
6  
1 I hope you don't / won't mind my mentioning this, but you are wearing different coloured socks. 2 Do you mind if I close the window? It's terribly cold in here.  
3 Do you mind if I take a photo of you in your uniform?  
6  
1 The idea hadn't occurred to me. 2 I can visualise it / imagine it. 3 Think of offering me the job. 4 I'm thinking about it a lot. 5 I am quite flexible / easy-going about it. 6 I forgot about it / was distracted from it.

### Writing pp156–157

1  
1 B; 2 A; 3 C  
2 Possible answers

|                              | A | B | C |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| CONTENT                      |   |   |   |
| Task completion              | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Relevance to question        | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Length                       | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| COMMUNICATIVE                |   |   |   |
| ACHIEVEMENT                  |   |   |   |
| Appropriate style for reader | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Communicates ideas clearly   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| ORGANISATION                 |   |   |   |
| Layout                       | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Paragraphs                   | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Use of linkers               | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| LANGUAGE                     |   |   |   |
| Vocabulary range             | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Grammar / accuracy           | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Spelling                     | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ |

3 Possible answers  
A  
Last winter I went to the Winter Wonderland in Hyde Park. It is an absolutely enormous fun fair with many attractions. There were some exciting rides and two circuses which were really enjoyable. One thing we really loved was the ice palace. I strongly recommend that you go there if you can. It is a great experience for children; they can sit in a carriage made of ice which is pulled by a unicorn. The food was quite good but there wasn't enough room to relax.  
Another thing that looked fun was the ice-skating, but we didn't try it because there were far too many people and it isn't that good for small children. I would visit it again just to go on the rides, but it was much too expensive. Even though you didn't have to

pay to go in, everything else cost a lot. We enjoyed ourselves, but it is not suitable for young children. If you want to take your family I suggest that you visit it in the afternoon. I would also suggest that it is better for teenagers than younger children.

B  
Hi Jim,  
Thanks for your lovely letter! It would be great to see you. The best time of the year to visit is in September or early October in time for the Trung Thu festival. This is a celebration for the moon and its exact date depends on the moon. Trung Thu is a special time for children, who wear masks – the most popular ones are pigs, demons and the moon. We also eat moon cakes, and we carry lights shaped like a star, with candles inside. One other thing is we burn money (pretend, of course) to bring good luck. This is also the time of year when we remember our ancestors. I have attached some photos I took at last year's festival.

It would be great to see you. I'd be delighted if you decide to come and stay with us. I'll be able to show you some interesting places in Vietnam. I am really looking forward to hearing from you again.

With very best wishes,  
Nguyen Troc

C  
I would like to tell you something about the Day of the Dead. I was lucky enough to be visiting relatives in Mexico when it took place. The festival has a long and interesting history which goes back to the ancient Aztecs. Nowadays it is like 'All Saints' Day'.

At first I thought it would be a scary and sad event, but in fact it was a happy occasion. In the days leading up to it, families take care of the graves. They decorate them with brightly-coloured flowers and put sweets near them. These look like skulls and cross-bones! Sometimes they leave the dead person's favourite food, and even glasses of alcohol!

Everywhere you go you could see people dressed up as Catrina – the 'lady of the dead'. On the big day we put on our best clothes and went to the cemetery. We said some prayers, and lit candles. It was really moving. An uncle recited some funny poetry about the dead relative. I found this a bit disrespectful and shocking, but apparently this is a tradition. In my view the cemetery with its candles was the nicest place I have ever visited. It left me with some wonderful memories and no bad nightmares!

### Video pp158–159

3  
1 took place; 2 extended across; 3 died; 4 believed to be; 5 did well and became successful; 6 decreased over time; 7 encouraged; 8 make certain  
4  
1 b; 2 a; 3 c  
5  
1 a; 2 b; 3 a; 4 b; 5 a; 6 b; 7 a  
6  
1 land; 2 rituals; 3 ancestors; 4 network; 5 span  
6 survival; 7 clans; 8 spiritual; 9 dreaming; 10 ensure