

## **P6, exercise 1b answers**

- Photo 1**    **Anastasia, daughter of Tsar Nicholas II, with her sisters in 1906**
- Photo 2**    **John Kennedy, the US President, with his children (John Junior and Caroline) in 1963**
- Photo 3**    **Pablo Picasso, the artist, with his partner (Françoise Gilot) and their son (Claude) in 1952**
- Photo 4**    **Mohandas Gandhi, the statesman, with his wife (Kasturba) in 1915**
- Photo 5**    **Leo Tolstoy, the writer, with his grandchildren (Ilya and Sonia) in 1909**
- Photo 6**    **Albert Einstein, the scientist, with his sister (Maja) in 1886**

## **P6, exercise 1c answers**

- 1 Tolstoy and his wife (Sofia), Picasso and his partner (Françoise Gilot)
- 2 Tolstoy and his grandchildren; Gandhi and his wife (Kasturba); Einstein and his sister (Maja)
- 3 John Kennedy (assassinated); John Junior (plane crash); Anastasia and her sisters (assassinated)
- 4 Caroline Kennedy
- 5 Anastasia

## P7, exercise 3a answers

- 1 Yes, all three options are possible.

There is no difference in meaning or register between *haven't got* and *don't have*, but in *haven't got*, *have* = auxiliary; and in *don't have*, *have* = main verb.

The use of *haven't* on its own, without *got*, is possible, but not very common, except in a few fixed expressions like *I haven't time* and *I haven't a clue*.

- 2 Yes, both options are possible.

There is a difference in meaning. *I've been making* emphasizes the duration of the action, and it may not be completed, i.e. there may still be food being made. *I've made* emphasizes that the action is completed.

In both cases 've = auxiliary verb.

- 3 Yes, both options are possible.

There is no difference in meaning; however, *have we got to* is less common in American English.

*Have we got to* is more informal.

*Have we got to* = auxiliary verb; *Do we have to* = main verb.

- 4 Yes, both options are possible.

There is a difference in meaning:

*I've had some lovely photos taken* = a photographer has done it for me

*I've taken some lovely photos* = I've taken them myself

In *I've had ... taken*, I've = auxiliary and *had* = main verb; and in *I've taken*, *have* is an auxiliary verb.

## P7, exercise 1d answer

- 1 Anastasia; **conclusively disproved** = completely and finally proved wrong
- 2 John Junior / the Kennedy family (The *as* refers to John Junior, the *this* refers to the family); **ill-fated family** = unlucky family
- 3 Picasso's partner Françoise Gilot, and Picasso; **a damning description** = a very critical and negative description
- 4 Gandhi and his wife, Kasturba; **shared beliefs** = things that they both believed
- 5 Tolstoy's wife, Sofia; **strongly opposed** = completely disagreed
- 6 Tolstoy; **in the dead of night** = in the middle of the night
- 7 Einstein's sister, Maja; **sought refuge** = she went to the USA to be safe



## **P8, exercise 5a answer**

determined

In American English the *r* is pronounced.

## P8, exercise 5c answers

- 1 consciusious /e/ egg
- 2 resourceful /ɔ:/ horse
- 3 sarustic /æ/ cat
- 4 thorough /ʌ/ up
- 5 spontuaneous /eɪ/ train
- 6 straiughtforward /ɔ:/ horse
- 7 steady /e/ egg
- 8 self-suffucient /ɪ/ fish

## **P8, exercise 5e answers**

- 1 anxious = feeling worried or nervous
- 2 lively = full of life and energy
- 3 nosy = too interested in things that don't concern you, especially other people's affairs
- 4 sociable = enjoying spending time with other people
- 5 stingy = not generous, especially with money

## **P9, exercise 6d answer**

**puts things off** = delays things until a later time or date

**to the letter** = paying attention to every detail

**get stuck** = be unable to continue

**put together** = to make or prepare sth by fitting or collecting parts or information together

**catches your eye** = attracts your attention

**go round** = follow a route

**head-on** = in a direct way

**your gut feeling** = your natural feelings that make you react in a particular way

**a white lie** = a harmless or small lie, especially one that you tell to avoid hurting sb

**carry on** = continue



## **P10, exercise 1a Possible answers**

challenging – journalist, firefighter, police officer

repetitive – supermarket checkout assistant, factory worker,  
cleaner

rewarding – teacher, doctor, musician

## **P10, exercise 2a answers**

The jobs Emma is doing in the photos are wedding photographer, archaeologist, landscape gardener, journalist, and TV producer.

## **P10, exercise 2b answers**

- 1 A degree
- 2 pros: a job for life  
cons: commuting, sitting in an office all day, she didn't see the point of the job
- 3 She wrote a bucket list of jobs she wanted to try; she organized two-week placements; she saved money.

## **P11, exercise 2c answers**

She liked alpaca farming the most and publishing the least.



## **P11, exercise 2d answers**

- 1 By networking and cold-calling – making applications, writing letters and emails, sending her CV, speaking to people.
- 2 She got a flavour of the jobs; she found out whether she wanted to learn more about them or not.
- 3 Because she wasn't actually working, she was shadowing people.
- 4 Being a farmer, i.e. feeding, looking after, and shearing alpacas; also being an entrepreneur, making children's clothes from the wool and selling them to shops
- 5 Finding spelling and grammar mistakes in texts

## **P12, exercise 4c answers**

- 1 It's the thing that gives my life a pattern, and it stops me going mad.
- 2 I make people think about their beliefs.
- 3 Night receptionist isn't a very impressive job.
- 4 It's great to be travelling in the opposite direction to most of the traffic.
- 5 Have unpredictable days off from Monday to Friday
- 6 With almost no chance to enjoy other hobbies or interests

## **P12, exercise 4d answers**

- 1 made it
- 2 missed the point
- 3 never think twice
- 4 hold my own
- 5 keep my nose to the grindstone
- 6 has long gone
- 7 fair enough

## **P13, exercise 5a answers**

- 1 999 operator – Some people call emergency services for trivial reasons.
- 2 university lecturer – Sometimes his / her students don't pay attention, which is frustrating, but sometimes they respond positively.
- 3 A&E doctor – There are too many patients and he / she's overworked.
- 4 fashion stylist – Some fashion models are very difficult to work with, and he / she had to stand up for him / herself.
- 5 political advisor – His / Her boss isn't properly qualified for the job.
- 6 dental hygienist – He / She understands that people don't like going to the dentist, and tries to help them to relax.



## **P13, exercise 5b answers**

**result**      consequently, so

**reason**      because

**purpose**    to, in order to

**contrast**    *Although, Yet, However, though, despite*

## **P13, exercise 5d answer**

- 1 I want to find a job nearer home so that I don't...
- 2 I didn't tell my boss how bad I thought his idea was, so as not to...
- 3 Being a junior doctor is very demanding, partly because of...
- 4 Even though I was offered a good salary, I ...
- 5 Our sales have gone up dramatically, and as a result, we...
- 6 Staff will be given a bonus payment in December due to the...
- 7 I wasn't offered the job, in spite of having...
- 8 The company has not been able to find a buyer, therefore it will...

## P13, exercise 5e answer

- 1 I want to find a job nearer home so that I don't **have to spend so much time commuting.**
- 2 I didn't tell my boss how bad I thought his idea was, so as not to **lose my job.**
- 3 Being a junior doctor is very demanding, partly because of **the long hours.**
- 4 Even though I was offered a good salary, I **decided not to accept the job.**
- 5 Our sales have gone up dramatically, and as a result, we **need to hire more staff.**
- 6 Staff will be given a bonus payment in December due to the **rise in annual profits.**
- 7 I wasn't offered the job, in spite of having **all the necessary qualifications.**
- 8 The company has not been able to find a buyer, therefore it will **be closing down in two months' time.**

## **P14, exercise 1 Part 1b answer**

Eliza's overwhelming memory of her childhood is of being with her family on the farm, surrounded by travelling musicians, listening to music, singing, and playing.



## P14, exercise 1 Part 1c answer

- 1 He started playing the guitar in the 50s. In the 60s he helped to create the folk music scene in London. He was friends with Bob Dylan and Paul Simon.
- 2 The Watsons are a folk group from her mother's side of the family. They are from Hull. They were important in the 60s folk revival and in the development of folk clubs in the north of England.
- 3 Her mother's grandmother brought her mother up, as her parents had died.
- 4 Her mother's uncle played the trumpet. Her mother's father played the banjo. He used to listen to music on the radio and learn the songs he heard.
- 5 Her grandmother used to sing *The Spinning Wheel* when Eliza was young.
- 6 The farm had three houses in a row – one for Eliza and her parents, one for her mother's brother and his family, and one for her mother's sister and her family. They kept a lot of animals. There was always singing and music being played at the farm.
- 7 Her parents' friends were touring musicians who often stayed on the farm.

## **P14, exercise 1 Part 2a Suggested answers**

Eliza Carthy was probably quite an independent and confident child.

As a mother, she focuses on her children and organizes her work around them.

## **P14, exercise 1 Part 2b answers**

- 1 No, she wanted to be a writer.
- 2 To bring Eliza up, and because she didn't want her to grow up touring and travelling.
- 3 Six
- 4 She sang all the songs.
- 5 She now tries to only work at weekends and during school holidays, so that she can take care of her children during the week.
- 6 Sleep

## **P14, exercise 1 Part 3a answer**

When she was growing up, there were always a lot of musicians around, so now she doesn't like working alone.

## **P14, exercise 1 Part 3b answers**

- 1 T
- 2 F (She has a 13-piece band.)
- 3 T
- 4 F (The Watsons were her mother's relatives.)
- 5 F (She plays two musical instruments – the violin and the guitar.)
- 6 T
- 7 F (She is showing an interest.)
- 8 T

## P15, exercise 2b answers

- 1 *basically* introduces an important or fundamental point
- 2 *really* introduces an interesting or unexpected fact
- 3 *I mean* introduces more details or clarification
- 4 *apparently* introduces something that she learnt from someone else (she doesn't remember it herself, but she's been told)
- 5 *in a way* shows that she is uncertain
- 6 *of course* introduces a clear fact
- 7 *As to* introduces a point she wants to address
- 8 *anyway* shows that she's introducing a new angle on the topic

## **P15, exercise 3d answers**

**1** Yes   **2** important   **3** totally   **4** Yes   **5** opportunity   **6** hopes

Joanne is responding to Alice's points and encouraging her to speak.

## **P16, exercise 1b answers**

- 1 So that the boys could give each chocolate bar a mark and write a comment.
- 2 To give the boys something they knew well, that they could compare the products against.
- 3 They had to taste each chocolate bar, mark it from 0 to 10, and comment on why they liked or didn't like it.
- 4 Because they knew a lot about all the chocolate bars that were available.
- 5 They were very enthusiastic and took it very seriously.



## P16, exercise 1c answers

- 1 A long white room like a laboratory, full of pans of chocolate and other sweets cooking, with scientists working on their inventions
- 2 Working in the lab and suddenly creating something that tasted wonderful, and running to show it to the owner of the factory, Mr Cadbury
- 3 He imagined Mr Cadbury tasting his chocolate carefully and then congratulating Roald Dahl on his wonderful idea.
- 4 He used the experience in his book *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

## **P16, exercise 1d answers**

**1** leap   **2** grab   **3** concocting   **4** bubbling away   **5** rushing  
**6** slap   **7** picture

## **P17, exercise 2a answers**

- 1 when I was looking for, I remembered, I began
- 2 I used to picture, I used to imagine, I would come up with, I would grab

## **P17, exercise 2b answers**

**specific incidents in the past:** the past perfect, the past perfect continuous

**repeated or habitual actions in the past:** past simple (often with an adverb of frequency)

## **P17, exercise 3a answers**

- 1 From the age of about seven till I was sixteen...
- 2 When I was little...
- 3 When I was a young child...
- 4 From the age of about nine...
- 5 When I was at primary school...
- 6 When I was a kid...

## **P18, exercise 5a answers**

**Speaker 1**

**Age:** about three

**Memory:** letting go of a balloon outside

**Emotion(s):** devastated, heartbroken

**Speaker 2**

**Age:** three or four

**Memory:** having a book read to her

**Emotion(s):** annoyed

**Speaker 3**

**Age:** two and a half

**Memory:** breaking a Christmas decoration

**Emotion(s):** resentful

## **P18, exercise 5b answers**

- 1 Between the ages of two and four
- 2 Before that age, children don't have a clear sense of their own identity, they don't have the language skills, and the part of the brain needed for memories isn't fully formed.
- 3 Strong emotions, like happiness, unhappiness, pain, surprise, fear and events related to these things, like the birth of a brother or sister, a death, or a family visit, or a festive celebration
- 4 Because they tend to be family stories that children incorporate into their memory.

## **P18, exercise 5d answers**

- 1 Around 40% of people say they remember this.
- 2 A child seeing him- / herself in a mirror doesn't realize that the person is him / her.
- 3 A child can't have a memory of a past event before he / she has learned to use the past tense.
- 4 Evolutionary theory suggests that human memory is linked to emotions / feelings which are related to protecting yourself.
- 5 First memories tend to be visual, rather than smells or sounds.
- 6 If your mother tells you about the first word you ever said, that becomes something you think is a memory.



## **P18, exercise 5f answer**

**The story:** He was sitting in his pram as a one-year-old baby. A man tried to kidnap him. He remembered his nanny fighting to save him. His parents gave her a reward (a watch). Years later, Piaget's nanny confessed that she had made the story up.

## **P18, exercise 6a answers**

- 1 adulthood, neighbourhood
- 2 friendship, membership, partnership, relationship
- 3 curiosity, generosity, possibility
- 4 awareness, happiness, illness, kindness, sadness
- 5 boredom, freedom, wisdom
- 6 celebration, frustration, imagination, temptation
- 7 achievement, amazement, disappointment,  
excitement, improvement

## P19, exercise 6c answers

- 1 adt – adulthood
- 2 relation – relationship
- 3 free – freedom
- 4 curious – curiosity
- 5 happy – happiness
- 6 celebrate – celebration
- 7 disappoint – disappointment

The two endings which often cause a change are  
-(a)tion and -ity

## **P19, exercise 6f answers**

**1** loss   **2** amazement   **3** relationship   **4** possibility  
**5** danger   **6** disappointment   **7** belief   **8** imagination

## **P19, exercise 7a answers**

He was moving house, and they arrived at the new flat in the dark. He ran around the rooms with a torch.

He felt excited about the idea of living in a flat in the dark; he was disappointed when the power came on the next day and he realized what he'd imagined wouldn't happen.

## **P20, exercise 1b answers**

**1** (old) German and (Norman) French    **2** 26    **3** 46  
**4** Pronunciation    **5** More slowly

## **P20, exercise 1c answers**

- 1 It's looking for alternatives to English spellings that will make it easier to write correct English.
- 2 They have less time available to learn other subjects.
- 3 There is no agreed way.
- 4 It makes it more likely that they will re-offend.



## P21, exercise 2b answers

1 dishonest /dɪs'ɒnɪst/

Rule: the letter *h* is nearly always pronounced /h/.

Common exceptions: *heir, honest, honour, hour, exhausted*.

2 allow /ə'laʊ/

Rule: the letters *ow* are often pronounced /əʊ/, as in *blow, window, below*, but are also often pronounced /aʊ/, as in *frown, towel, now*. At the end of a word, the letters are usually pronounced /əʊ/. Occasionally, the same letters have different pronunciations according to the meaning, e.g. *row* /raʊ/ (= argument) but *row* /rəʊ/ (= a line of seats). These are called *homographs*.

3 river /'rɪvə/

Rule: the letter *i* + consonant + *e* is usually /aɪ/.

Common exceptions: *river, give, live* (the verb), *since*.

4 whose /hu:z/

Rule: the letters *wh* are nearly always /w/, but occasionally /h/, e.g. *whose, who, whole*.

5 All the same pronunciation

Rule: the letter *j* is always pronounced /dʒ/.

6 chorus /'kɔ:rəs/

Rule: the letters *ch* are usually pronounced /tʃ/, but occasionally /ʃ/, e.g. *machine, chef, cliché*, when the words are of French origin, or /k/, e.g. *chemist, architect*, when the word comes from Greek.

7 sure /ʃʊ:/

Rule: the letter *s* at the beginning of a word is nearly always /s/.

The only two exceptions are *sugar* and *sure*, where the *s* is pronounced /ʃ/.

8 All the same pronunciation

Rule: the letters *aw* are always /ɔ:/ when they come at the end of a word, or when *aw* is followed by another consonant.

9 reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/

Rule: the letters *or* are usually pronounced /ɔ:/, but are usually /ɜ:/ after a *w*, e.g. *work, word, world*.

10 All the same pronunciation

Rule: the letters *ir* are always /ɜ:/ when they are followed by a consonant, but are pronounced /aɪə/ when followed by an *e*, e.g. *require*.

## P21, exercise 2c answers

**chime** /tʃaɪm/: verb; (of a bell or clock) to ring

**howl** /haʊl/: verb; (of a dog, wolf, etc.) to make a long, loud cry

**jaw** /dʒɔ:/: noun; either of the two bones at the bottom of the face that contain the teeth

**whirl** /wɜ:l/: verb; to move around quickly in a circle

**worm** /wɜ:m/: noun; a long, thin creature with no bones or legs, which lives in soil

## **P21, exercise 3a answers**

they're, their, there



## P22, exercise 5a answers

- 1 **a collocation** = a common combination of words
- 2 **a phrasal verb** = a verb combined with an adverb and / or a preposition to give a new meaning
- 3 **a synonym** = a word or expression that has the same meaning  
**register** = the level or style of language that is appropriate for the situation in which it is being used
- 4 **an idiom** = a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words

## P22, exercise 5b Synonyms and register answers

- 1 G (*ill-fated* is more formal)
- 2 D (*siblings* is more formal)
- 3 I (*conversation* is more formal)
- 4 A (*task* is more formal)
- 5 B (*benefit* is more formal)
- 6 J (*opposed to* is more formal)
- 7 C (*resign* is more formal)
- 8 E (*man* is more formal)
- 9 F (*resemble* is more formal)
- 10 H (*require* is more formal)

## **P23, exercise 6b answers**

- 1** alcohol   **2** a treadmill   **3** a girl   **4** a blockbuster  
**5** a cupboard



## **P23, exercise 6c answers**

**pounce on** = move suddenly forward in order to catch sth

**borrow** = take and use sth that belongs to sb else

**pick up** = take hold of sth and lift it up

**resurrect** = bring a dead person back to life

## **P23, exercise 7c answers**

- 1 F (It's been changing for over 1,600 years.)
- 2 F (The monks invented the alphabet.)
- 3 T
- 4 T
- 5 T
- 6 F (They borrowed from each other.)
- 7 F (There are 375 million native speakers and 1.5 billion learners.)

## P24, GRAMMAR exercise b answers

- 1 I have got to pick my mum up from the station.
- 2 If we buy a dishwasher, **we won't have to do the washing-up.**
- 3 I **haven't seen him since 2010.**
- 4 They managed to get here **despite the heavy traffic. / despite the traffic being heavy. / despite the fact that the traffic was heavy.**
- 5 The train was cancelled **due to snow / due to the snow.**
- 6 She wore dark glasses **so as not to be recognized.**
- 7 My aunt **was always baking biscuits** for us.
- 8 **If one learns a bit of the language,** the local people...
- 9 Jane and Martha **see each other** once a month.
- 10 The children wrapped the present **by themselves.**

## **P25, CYU exercise b answers**

- 1 T
- 2 F (They can only recognize that a sentence in their own language sounds different from a sentence in a different language.)
- 3 F (They learn objects first.)
- 4 T
- 5 F (They can often use simple words to say how they feel or what they want.)
- 6 F (Some produce larger chunks.)
- 7 T
- 8 T
- 9 T

## **P26, exercise 1d answers**

- 1 If you want to be a good lover, be a great hater
- 2 Share the hate, ruin the date

Giles Coren likes the idea of the app; Victoria Coren Mitchell doesn't.

## **P27, exercise 1f answers**

- 1 *V: One of the key dangers of the internet is that it encourages us to give everything an immediate verdict...*
- 2 *G: Just as I knew from the first kiss that this was a woman who had no time for sandals on men...*
- 3 *V: Nevertheless, like most apps, it would pass the time happily enough at a bus stop.*
- 4 *V: More openly expressed hatred in the world – just what we need!*
- 5 *G: My wife and I have absolutely no interests in common. None.*
- 6 *G: The idea that a romantic life together is about sharing your stupid hobbies is deluded and childish.*

## **P27, exercise 1g answers**

**1** eager   **2** Boy   **3** aversions   **4** loathe   **5** bond  
**6** singletons

## **P27, exercise 2a answers**

**1** genuinely enthusiastic    **2** sarcastic



## **P28, exercise 3b answers**

She feels (felt) very nervous.

Because she has been using dating apps unsuccessfully for years.

## **P28, exercise 3c answers**

### **Challenge 1**

- 1 In a bookshop
- 2 No because it didn't feel natural.
- 3 She thinks it might work for some people, but not for her, and gave it 2/5.

### **Challenge 2**

- 1 In a club that had minigolf
- 2 Yes, with someone called Rob
- 3 She recommends trying something new outside your comfort zone, and gave it 5/5.

### **Challenge 3**

- 1 At a singles' event
- 2 No because there was an awkward / embarrassing atmosphere and the three men she approached weren't interested in her.
- 3 She didn't think singles events worked, and gave it 1/5.

### **Challenge 4**

- 1 In a restaurant
- 2 Yes, with her blind date, Tom
- 3 She thought it was a good experience, and gave it 4/5.

## **P29, exercise 3f answers**

- 1 She suggested going to the doctor.  
She suggested (that) I go / went to the doctor.  
She suggested (that) I should go to the doctor.
- 2 I suggested visiting the museum.  
I suggested (that) they visit / visited the museum.  
I suggested (that) they should visit the museum.
- 3 He suggested talking to her.  
He suggested (that) I talk / talked to her.  
He suggested (that) I should talk to her.

## **P29, exercise 3g answers**

- 1 She learned that there are many opportunities to meet people in real life.
- 2 The advantage of real-life dating was that it gave her a buzz and boosted her confidence, but apps have the advantage that you know beforehand whether people are single or not, and whether you have things in common.
- 3 She is not going to rule out real-life dating in the future, but will continue to use her apps.

## P30, exercise 1a answers

- 1 **executed** /<sup>l</sup>eksɪkjuːtɪd/ = killed, especially as a legal punishment  
**blow up** /bləʊ ʌp/ = explode
- 2 **Civil War** /<sup>l</sup>sɪvəl wɔː/ = a war between groups of people in the same country
- 3 **Revolution** /revəˈluːʃn/ = an attempt by a large number of people in a country to change their government
- 4 **troops** /truːps/ = soldiers in large groups
- 5 **captured** /<sup>l</sup>kaptʃəd/ = caught a person and kept them as a prisoner or in a confined space  
**looted** /luːtɪd/ = stole things from shops or buildings after a riot, fire, etc.
- 6 **treaty** /<sup>l</sup>triːti/ = a formal agreement between two or more countries
- 7 **casualties** /<sup>l</sup>kəʒuəltiːz/ = people who have been killed or injured in war
- 8 **overthrown** /əʊvə<sup>l</sup> θ rəʊn/ = removed a leader or a government from a position of power by force  
**coup** /kuː/ = a sudden change of government that is illegal and often violent

## P30, exercise 2a answers

capture, captive / captor, captive, **capture**

command, **commander**, commanding, command

execution, **executioner, execute**

**history**, historian, historic / **historical**

looting, looter, **loot**

**rebellion, rebel**, rebellious, **rebel**

**revolution, revolutionary**, revolutionary, revolt

siege, besieged, **besiege**

survival, **survivor**, surviving, **survive**

**victory**, **victor**, victorious



## P30, exercise 3c answers

**succeed** /sək'si:d/ (verb) = achieve sth that you have been trying to do

**engineering** /,endʒɪ'niəriŋ/ (noun) = the study of how to apply scientific knowledge to the design and building of machines, roads, bridges, etc.

**gripping** /'gri:pɪŋ/ (verb) = hold on tightly to sth

**stirring** /'stɜ:rɪŋ/ (verb) = move sth round and round with a spoon in order to mix it thoroughly

**servant** /'sɜ:vənt/ (noun) = a person who works in another person's house and cooks and cleans, etc. for them

## **P30, exercise 3d answers**

**succeed** (verb) = come next after sb and take their place / position

**engineering** (verb) = arrange for sth to happen, especially when this is done secretly to give you an advantage

**gripping** (adj) = exciting or interesting in a way that holds your attention

**stirring** (adj) = causing strong feelings

**servant** (noun) = a person who works for another person, company, or organization (e.g. a public servant, a civil servant)



## **P32, exercise 5c answer**

Adrian is positive

## **P32, exercise 5d answers**

- 1 That if there is a film that is the only thing people ever see or know about a historical event, then it becomes accepted as the truth.
- 2 The scene when Kirk Douglas and all his friends stand up and say, 'I am Spartacus.'
- 3 Very few. That he was a man who led a rebellion and many people died (were crucified) at the end.
- 4 It was completely invented in the film.
- 5 That Braveheart was about the idea of Scotland as an independent country.

## **P34, exercise 1 Part 1a answers**

*Classics* refers to the study of ancient Greek and Roman culture, especially their languages and literature.

A *classicist* is an expert in ancient Greek and Roman language, literature, art, architecture, or culture.

## **P34, exercise 1 Part 1b answers**

Professor Beard thinks the right way is to ask people questions about their contemporary culture and geography. The wrong way is to look at obscure and complicated ancient literature.

She thinks we can learn how to deal with a lot of political issues we have nowadays.

## **P34, exercise 1 Part 1c answers**

- 1 ...once had a Roman fort or military camp there.
- 2 ...the Romans made it the capital.
- 3 ...assassinate leaders and take over.
- 4 ...tell the Senate about it and then execute the leading conspirators without trial.
- 5 ...responses to modern-day terrorism.

## P34, exercise 1 Part 2b answers

- 1 T
- 2 T
- 3 F (She says, '...for men there's considerable disadvantages about the past...')
- 4 F (She focused on ordinary people.)
- 5 T
- 6 T
- 7 F (She says it 'has formed how we look at every other assassination since...')

## P34, exercise 1 Part 3a answers

- 1 Not particularly important
- 2 *Gladiator* because she thought it was a good re-creation of ancient Rome and because it showed a realistic image of Roman combat.
- 3 She is very pleased about it because it brings history into the popular consciousness and it shows that it can be enjoyable.

## **P34, exercise 1 Part 3b answers**

- 1 boring in an unfashionable way
- 2 or something of a similar type
- 3 people
- 4 too sentimental
- 5 its advantage or strength
- 6 a long story, especially one that is exaggerated or invented



## **P35, exercise 3b answers**

- 1 Having no plastic, buying fresh food, having limited electricity and running water  
She'd see how these things influenced what her grandmother was like.
- 2 The music and the writing of the 1960s
- 3 Elizabeth I  
She'd like to avoid the dirt and disease.

## **P37, exercise 2d answer**

A *spoiler* is information that you are given about what is going to happen in a book, film, TV series, sports match, etc. before you have read it or seen it.

## **P37, exercise 2e answers**

- 1 ...knowing in advance in an Agatha Christie story that Poirot will discover that the 'victim' of the attempted murder is, in fact, the real murderer...
- 2 ...I need to check the hero or heroine is still alive at the end of the book.  
...to make sure who is going to end up with whom.
- 3 ...once you know how the story turns out, you're more comfortable processing the information and can focus on a deeper understanding of the story.
- 4 ...that the sad ending will turn into a happy one!

## **P37, exercise 4a answers**

**1 D   2 B   3 A   4 C   5 E**

## **P38, exercise 5f answers**

- 1 A novelist / author yourself
- 2 You can communicate with them and ask them, e.g. what they mean by something.
- 3 The English translation of the Spanish Coca-Cola slogan
- 4 It's often impossible to translate it literally because the phrase only works in English.
- 5 The translation has to fit on the screen as the actor is speaking.
- 6 Humour is not the same in other languages, and some jokes are untranslatable.
- 7 It's difficult to get the right register.

## **P38, exercise 6b Possible answer**

***sobremesa*** that the Spanish are convivial and like spending a long time at the table with friends. They value food and friendship.

***ta'arof*** that politeness and hospitality are very highly valued in Iran

## P39, exercise 7a answers

- 1 *faux pas* (from French) = an action or remark that causes embarrassment because it is not socially correct
- 2 *déjà vu* (from French) = the feeling that you have experienced sth before
- 3 *cliché* (from French) = a phrase or an idea that has been used so often that it no longer has meaning and is not interesting
- 4 *debacle* (from French) = an event or situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment
- 5 *aficionado* (from Spanish) = sb who likes a particular sport, activity, or subject very much and knows a lot about it
- 6 *al dente* (from Italian) = not too soft, still with a perfect bite
- 7 *schadenfreude* (from German) = a feeling of pleasure at the bad things which happen to other people
- 8 *tsunami* (from Japanese) = an extremely large wave often caused by an earthquake

## P39, exercise 7b answers

- 1 faux pas /,fəʊ 'pɑ:/
- 2 déjà vu /,deɪʒɑ: 'vu:/
- 3 cliché /'kli:ʃeɪ/
- 4 debacle /dɪ'bɑ:kəl/
- 5 aficionado /ə,fɪʃə'na:dəʊ/
- 6 al dente /,æɪ 'denteɪ/
- 7 schadenfreude /'ʃɑ:dnfrɔɪdə/
- 8 tsunami /tsu:'na:mi/



## **P40, exercise 1c answers**

- 1 crash
- 2 crunch
- 3 giggle
- 4 groan
- 5 hum
- 6 mumble
- 7 roar
- 8 sigh
- 9 slurp
- 10 sniff
- 11 tap
- 12 whisper

## P41, exercise 3c answers

- |                 |   |  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| <b>Speaker1</b> | 1 | Neighbour's dog barking  |
|                 | 2 | He hates it.   |
| <b>Speaker2</b> | 1 | Daughter eating popcorn in the cinema                            |
|                 | 2 | She hates it.  |
| <b>Speaker3</b> | 1 | Children breathing when they're asleep                           |
|                 | 2 | She loves it.  |
| <b>Speaker4</b> | 1 | The sea  |
|                 | 2 | He loves it.   |
| <b>Speaker5</b> | 1 | The beep of kitchen appliances when they've finished a programme |
|                 | 2 | She hates it.  |
| <b>Speaker6</b> | 1 | A baby laughing  |
|                 | 2 | She loves it.  |
| <b>Speaker7</b> | 1 | Very quiet music   |
|                 | 2 | He hates it.   |
| <b>Speaker8</b> | 1 | Sound of a train   |
|                 | 2 | She loves it.  |

## **P41, exercise 3d answers**

- 1 Everything – the rain, the traffic, and the wind
- 2 Because otherwise it takes her daughter a very long time to eat it
- 3 Because it makes her feel happy and relaxed, as she knows she can have some time to herself. Also because her children are at home and healthy.
- 4 An app with sea sounds
- 5 When she's relaxing and watching TV
- 6 On YouTube
- 7 Background music, lift music
- 8 Facing forwards

## **P41, exercise 4a Possible answers**

- 1 It must be a mosquito; the man might be trying to kill it; he can't have killed it, as it's still buzzing.
- 2 The man could have been robbed; someone might have stolen his phone; it's unlikely that the police will catch the thief.
- 3 The couple are probably arriving home; the noise could be a burglar; they must have left the cat inside / the window open.

## **P41, exercise 4b answers**

- 1 The man is asleep, is woken up by a mosquito, sprays the room, then whacks it with newspaper and thinks he's killed it. He goes back to sleep, the mosquito appears again; this time he gets it.
- 2 Someone grabs the man's bag in the street and runs off, gets onto a scooter / motorbike, drives off but crashes, the police arrive and give the man his phone back.
- 3 A man and a woman arrive home late at night and hear a noise as if someone is in the house; they open the door and find it's the cat

## **P41, exercise 4d answer**

This photo was taken in Sendai, Japan. Chacha, a 24-year-old male chimpanzee, had escaped from the zoo. After two hours, he was found near some houses, climbing on power lines. Eventually, he was captured and returned safely to the zoo.

## **P42, exercise 5b answer**

It involves enjoying spending silent time with strangers rather than family or friends.



## P42, exercise 5d Possible answers

- 1 **something quite radical** = sth new, different, and likely to have a great effect
- 2 **show up, shut up, and read** = come along, don't speak, and read
- 3 **escape the hubbub** = get away from a situation in which there is a lot of noise, excitement, and activity
- 4 **break the ice** = to say or do sth that makes people feel more relaxed, especially at the beginning of a meeting, party, etc.
- 5 **uninterrupted eye contact** = to look, without stopping, at sb at the same time as they look at you
- 6 **the age-old connections** = links that have existed for a long time
- 7 **strips away** = takes away
- 8 **hadn't been able to deal with** = hadn't been able to cope with
- 9 **cherish rare moments of peace and quiet** = to love silence very much and want to protect those moments
- 10 **muster up the self-restraint** = find the ability to stop yourself doing or saying sth that you want to because you know it is better not to



## **P43, exercise 6b answer**

Two (3 and 6)

## **P43, exercise 7b Possible answers**

- 1 She had to target composers because there was very little repertoire for solo percussion, and she needed them to write music for her.
- 2 She wanted to move percussion from the back of the orchestra, where percussionists usually are, to the front of the orchestra – to make it a solo instrument, and to give it greater importance.
- 3 These are some of the different kinds of artists that she's worked with.
- 4 She compares choosing a favourite instrument to choosing a favourite child – it's impossible.
- 5 Most of the music that she writes is for films, radio, and television.
- 6 How close you are to your neighbours is something to consider if you're thinking of taking up a percussion instrument.
- 7 This was the first workshop she gave, and it gave her an amazing feeling.
- 8 She says that listening is 'the glue that binds us together' – it helps us to live with and understand each other.
- 9 If someone has dementia and doesn't speak, it's still possible to listen to them by being with them.

## **P44, GRAMMAR exercise b answers**

- 1 X Basically
- 2 X all in all
- 3 X Not only did we see the sights
- 4 ✓
- 5 X he might have got lost
- 6 X The waiter probably didn't notice
- 7 ✓
- 8 X Somebody must be baking / Somebody must have baked
- 9 ✓
- 10 ✓

## P44, GRAMMAR exercise c answers

- 1 No sooner **had they got** married than James lost his job.
- 2 Never **had (have) I seen** such a wonderful view.
- 3 The traffic is quite bad – she's unlikely **to arrive** before 7.00.
- 4 Maria is bound **to have heard** the news...
- 5 My neighbour can't **work** very long hours.

## **P45, CYU exercise a answer**

He couldn't speak any English when they first met. Now he understands a lot, but is not fluent.

## **P46, exercise 2a answers**

**business** /'bɪznəs/ = the activity of making, buying, selling, or supplying goods or services for money; a company

**busyness** /'bɪzi:nəs/ = the state or condition of having a lot to do

## P46, exercise 2b answers

1. Are you **addicted** to being busy? – negative
2. What keeps you **healthy** is being busy, busy, busy! – positive

## **P46, exercise 2c answers**

- 1 Because other people often post about exciting things that they're doing, which makes busy people worry that they are missing out.
- 2 To keep their minds occupied, so they don't think about their break-up.
- 3 Because society is obsessed with achievement and being busy creates a sense of importance and value.
- 4 Because they feel that they shouldn't be relaxing and doing nothing.
- 5 Because people are working for longer, and because smartphones and social media don't allow us to disconnect.
- 6 Because they have lots of reasons for getting up in the morning, and they have an active day.
- 7 Because people who retire early risk losing muscle strength and getting ill, and they may develop cognitive problems.
- 8 Because being active helps to prevent dementia.



## **P47, exercise 3a answers**

**unwrap** = to take off the paper, etc. that covers or protects sth

**inhale** = to take in air through your nose or mouth

**pop (sth) into** = (inf) to put sth somewhere quickly, suddenly, or for a short time

**melt** = to become (or make sth become) liquid as a result of heating

**chew** = to bite food into small pieces in your mouth to make it easier to swallow

**swallow** = to make food, drink, etc. go down your throat into your stomach

## **P47, exercise 3c answers**

- 1 Choose a type that you've never tried before, or one that you haven't eaten recently.
- 2 Look at it – its colour and shape, what it feels like – as if you were seeing it for the very first time.
- 3 Notice how the wrapping feels, see the chocolate itself; look at it and smell it.
- 4 Look at it in great detail as you hold it in your hand.
- 5 Notice how your hand knows where to put the chocolate. Put it on your tongue and let it melt. Notice if you chew and notice the different flavours.
- 6 Swallow the chocolate when it has completely melted.

## **P47, exercise 3d Suggested answer**

The main message of the meditation is that by slowing down and paying attention to the small things we do in our daily lives, we can appreciate them more.

## **P47, exercise 4a answer**

The highlighted expressions all distance the writer from the information, i.e. they imply that it might not be a definite fact. If they were left out, the information in each sentence would be presented as a definite fact.

## **P48, exercise 5d answers**

**1** (strongly) disagrees   **2** disagrees   **3** disagrees   **4** agrees  
**5** disagrees   **6** disagrees   **7** agrees   **8** disagrees

Sam is less patient than the average person – he thinks five of the times are too long.

## **P48, exercise 5e answers**

**1** a cinema   **2** it doesn't really annoy me   **3** get annoyed /  
angry   **4** queuing   **5** a takeaway   **6** a waiter

## **P48, exercise 6a answers**

- 1 Waiting at home for a delivery
- 2 Waiting for films or TV programmes to download
- 3 Waiting for an appointment with, e.g. a hairdresser / dentist / doctor

## **P48, exercise 6b answers**

- 1 **could be any time** = at a time that is not fixed
- 2 **from time to time** = occasionally
- 3 **turn up on time** = arrive at exactly the correct time



## **P49, exercise 7a answers**

- 2 hard time = rule 2
- 3 run out = rule 1, out of = rule 1
- 4 Could I = rule 1, time off = rule 1
- 5 At times = rule 2, times I = rule 1, feel like = rule 2,  
giving up = rule 1
- 6 Time's up = rule 1, Please stop = rule 2
- 7 waste time = rule 2, time on = rule 1
- 8 It's only = rule 1, matter of = rule 3, break up = rule 1
- 9 have a = rule 1, good time = rule 2
- 10 It's about = rule 1, about time = rule 2, learned to = rule 2

## P50, exercise 1a answers

- 1 Money isn't easy to get (so don't spend it carelessly).
- 2 He doesn't like spending or giving away money.
- 3 It must have cost a lot of money. (Also *It must have cost a fortune.*)
- 4 I'm not earning enough money to be able to pay for the things I need.
- 5 We owe money to the bank because we've spent more than we have in our account. (Also *We're overdrawn.*)
- 6 It's far too expensive for what it is.
- 7 We're going to have to spend less because we have less available.
- 8 She's spending more than she can afford.

## P50, exercise 1c answers

- 1 broke (*penniless* too formal)
- 2 loan (*mortgage* is for a house / flat)
- 3 in the red (*in the black* = you do not owe the bank money)
- 4 lump sum
- 5 loaded (*affluent* too formal)
- 6 exchange rate
- 7 standard
- 8 pounds (*quid* too informal)

## **P50, exercise 2b answers**

1 ~~k~~nowledge    2 ~~p~~psychologist    3 ~~s~~scientific    4 receipt  
5 overw~~h~~elming    6 bomb~~b~~    7 w~~h~~ispered    8 column~~n~~  
9 resign    10 ~~w~~wreck

## **P51, exercise 3c answers**

Doing things that are free 3, 4, 7

Giving things away 1, 2, 8

Creating or producing things 3, 5, 6, 8

Doing sth that doesn't pollute 3, 5, 6, 8, 9

Doing sth to avoid spending 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10

## **P52, exercise 4a answer**

The woman (Sarah)

## **P52, exercise 4b answers**

1 (*got married, were*) and 6 (*didn't accept*) refer to things that really happened in the past.

The others are all hypothetical situations.

## P53, exercise 5d answers

- 1 Their first product was gnocchi, which they sold to his friends.
- 2 There's a Pasta Evangelist concession in Harrods.
- 3 *Sfoglina* is the Italian word for the chefs who make the pasta. It means 'pasta artisans'.
- 4 Sicily and Piemonte are two places where they get ingredients from – pistachios from Sicily and hazelnuts from Piemonte.
- 5 £2,000 was the amount that Alessandro first invested in the business.
- 6 Two million individuals saw Pasta Evangelists on the TV programme *Dragons' Den*.
- 7 These are two of the types of business that compete with Pasta Evangelists for people's money.
- 8 This is the price of one of their more luxurious dishes.
- 9 Most of their deliveries outside London go to people living in small villages.
- 10 They think they've only just started to reach the vast potential market for their products.



## **P54, exercise 1 Part 1b answer**

Because it has a negative impact on the body and makes people ill.

## **P54, exercise 1 Part 1c answers**

- 1 ...having too much to do, too little time, money problems, and commuting.
- 2 ... there are more opportunities to be stressed/there are many more distractions, especially related to technology.
- 3 ...just relax/switch off.
- 4 ...we are more likely to become ill.
- 5 ...then we are tired the next day, which makes us more stressed.

## **P54, exercise 1 Part2b answers**

- 1 T
- 2 F (He mentions exercising, walking for ten minutes, and meditating.)
- 3 T
- 4 F (He felt very stressed about going on the subway / underground.)
- 5 F (They suggested he should travel in the first or last car of the train as it is less crowded.)
- 6 T

## **P55, exercise 1 Part3b answers**

- 1 There is no particular age at which people are most stressed.
- 2 Studying, feeling pressure to do well in exams so you can get a good job, being in a different environment so you don't have the same support as at home, socializing, financial stress
- 3 Stress can make it very difficult to focus and remember information. Stressed students might be unable to remember information in an exam.
- 4 It teaches students how to give (five-minute free) back rubs and about other stress reduction and wellness resources.
- 5 Students have said that they feel less stressed and they are able to cope with their stressors and complete their tasks.

## **P55, exercise 3b answers**

- 1 You're competing with everyone around you in your area of work.
- 2 Doing things more slowly, as in the past, was also stressful.
- 3 You couldn't achieve anything until you received a reply to your letter.
- 4 People expect you to be available all the time.
- 5 Everyone can see what everyone else is doing.
- 6 People want to be immediately successful.

## **P55, exercise 3d answers**

- 1 'that' refers back to 'the fact that life is more stressful than it used to be'
- 2 'it' refers back to the phrase 'pitted against other people'
- 3 'you're absolutely right' refers back to 'life at the moment is more about being in competition with other people'
- 4 'you do as well' refers back to 'I remember a time'
- 5 'that' refers back to 'there's no hiding place'

## **P57, exercise 1f answers**

Doing housework – parents should get children to do some housework, and children should offer.

Get to know each other, and focus on the positive.

## **P57, exercise 2a answers**

1 ✓

2 ✗ I want my boyfriend to come

3 ✓

4 ✗ I was always made to load

5 ✗ I hate my parents talking to me

6 ✓

7 ✗ I don't mind you not tidying

8 ✓

9 ✓



## **P58, exercise 4b answers**

**A** 6    **B** 4    **C** 2    **D** 8    **E** 3    **F** 7    **G** 9    **H** 5    **I** 1

The small pleasures he mentions are: a cheese sandwich, a fig, and old photos.

## **P58, exercise 4c answers**

- 1 Pineapples used to be valued because they were so expensive, but are now cheap and unexciting. Caviar sounds more interesting than eggs.
- 2 In an experiment, almost nobody stopped to listen to the violinist when he played in the street, though if he'd played the same music in a concert hall, large numbers of people would have gone.
- 3 Marriage, career, and travel are examples of large-scale things that we hope will be very enjoyable.
- 4 A Caribbean island, the Uffizi Gallery, and a hang-gliding lesson are examples of things that we assume will be more enjoyable than small things like cycling to a local park, reading a book, or looking at the clouds.
- 5 Fancy holidays aren't always enjoyable – they can be ruined by fights or bad moods.
- 6 Having a bath and talking to a grandparent are examples of small pleasures which can seem insignificant, but actually are not.

## **P58, exercise 4d Suggested answer**

We expect to get most pleasure from things which are **rare, expensive, famous, or large-scale.**

However, **small pleasures can be just as significant and enjoyable as large ones.**

## **P59, exercise 6c Suggested answer**

The second word in a compound adjective usually has the main stress.



## P60, exercise 1 answers

- 1 A **screen** is the flat surface of your phone, computer, or TV; a touch screen is a screen which allows you to give instructions by touching it rather than using a keypad, mouse, or keyboard.
- 2 A **keypad** is a (small) set of buttons with numbers or letters used to operate any electronic device, e.g. a phone, a remote control; a **keyboard** is the set of keys (digital or physical) for entering text on a phone, computer, or tablet.
- 3 A **password** is a secret word, or combination of letters + numbers, that you need to type into a computer or phone in order to use it; a **passcode** is a secret set of numbers (usually four or six digits, like a PIN) that you need to type into some electronic devices, e.g. phones, in order to use them.
- 4 Your **contacts** are the stored names, addresses, phone numbers, etc. of people who you know; your **settings** are the choices you make on a computer or other device to decide the way things look and work, e.g. sound level, brightness, etc.
- 5 **Broadband** is high-speed access to the internet; **wi-fi** is a way of connecting to the internet using radio waves.
- 6 An **update** is a recent change to a computer program that is sent to the user; a **pop-up** is a window that appears on the screen, especially one containing an advert, that you have not requested.
- 7 **Coverage** is the quality of the connection in a particular place (e.g. *The coverage isn't good in this area*); **signal** is the electrical waves that carry data to a mobile phone or other device (e.g. *I can't get a good signal in my house*).



- 8 To **download** is to get and store a file of data from the internet; to **stream** is to play video or sound files while they download (these are deleted after they're played).
- 9 To **scroll** is to move content on a screen up or down so that you can see different parts of it; to **swipe** is to move your finger quickly across the screen in order to give commands.
- 10 To **hang up** is to end a call; to **top up** (your phone) is to pay more money, so you can make calls or have more data.
- 11 To **put sb through** is to connect sb by phone to the person they want to speak to; to **get through to sb** is to manage to speak on the phone to the person you want to speak to.
- 12 To **switch off** (a device) is to turn it off; to **unplug** (a device) is to disconnect it from the power supply or from another device.

## **P61, exercise 3d answers**

**Positive:** reading more books, sleeping better, not having work emails

**Negative:** being left out of family WhatsApp communications, too quiet, not being able to listen to music, not communicating with anybody, not being able to take photos

## **P61, exercise 3f answers**

- 1 Generally less stressful because he doesn't rely on his phone as much – he doesn't use many apps and he's happy to put his phone away.
- 2 He uses his phone and Twitter more than he thought.
- 3 Because his phone screen time and pick-ups had gone up.



## P61, exercise 3g answers

- 1 He isn't really a techie – he only uses WhatsApp and Twitter, and he doesn't play games on his phone.
- 2 He missed the two he normally uses, but otherwise, it wasn't a problem.
- 3 He never has his phone at the table, and he doesn't like it when other people do.
- 4 Checking the football is his guilty pleasure – something he enjoys but knows he shouldn't do.
- 5 He works for *News at Ten*, and without a phone it was difficult to find out about the news stories they would be covering.
- 6 If the Queen died suddenly and he didn't have his phone, people wouldn't be able to let him know and he wouldn't be able to do his job.
- 7 It was the thing he couldn't cope with.
- 8 He can do without social media, but as a journalist, he has to use it because it's part of the job.

## **P62, exercise 5b answers**

**Refer to present or future situations:** 3 and 4 (second conditionals), 5 (first conditional)

**Refer to past situations:** 1 and 6 (third conditionals)

Sentence 2 is a mixed conditional (a combination of a second and a third conditional). It refers to a hypothetical situation in the present (*If my laptop wasn't so new...*) and the consequence it had in the past (*...I wouldn't have bothered to get it repaired*).

## **P62, exercise 6c answers**

**A** Lego   **B** baking   **C** his health   **D** cats   **E** Disney films

## **P63, exercise 8b answers**

**The sentences that are true are:**

1, 2, and 5

## P63, exercise 8c answers

- 1 Work, gambling, shopping, technology
- 2 3.5 billion
- 3 Around \$140 billion
- 4 Getting to the top levels of a game, equipment you can win or buy within a game
- 5 A nine-year-old boy who got up early and stayed up late to play *Fortnite*, and who spent his parents' money on the game
- 6 A technology addict keeps going even if they know it's causing problems, and an enthusiastic user knows when to stop.
- 7 Because in the modern world people can't realistically take a break from technology
- 8 It can't give us a deep connection with other people, it can't replace face to face contact.

## P66, exercise 1c answers

- 1 Because it stands for *Quite Interesting* and the writers think all the facts are interesting, and it is also *IQ* (= intelligence quotient) backwards.
- 2 Everything you think you know is probably wrong, and everything is interesting.
- 3 You are more likely to be killed by an asteroid than by lightning. Julius Caesar was not born by Caesarean section.
- 4 That human beings, especially children, are naturally curious and want to learn.
- 5 Schools can make an interesting subject boring by making children memorize facts, and if children are forced to learn something, they will probably be less successful.



## **P66, exercise 1e answers**

- 1 Because learning should never feel like hard work.
- 2 Because if they follow their curiosity, they will learn things because they are interested in them.
- 3 Because children shouldn't be made to go to school every day if they don't want to. There shouldn't be any exams, only projects chosen by the children.
- 4 Because children would learn all theories through practical activities.
- 5 Because there should be no official school leaving age. Young and old could continue to learn together.

## **P67, exercise 2a answers**

- 1 What a ridiculous idea
- 2 How interesting



## P67, exercise 2b answers

- 1 The adjectives (*ridiculous* and *interesting*) have extra stress. The intonation is more exaggerated, with extra stress on the stressed syllable.
- 2 Because *interesting* begins with a vowel, and when a word ending in *w* is followed by a word beginning in a vowel, the /w/ sound is added.

## P67, exercise 3b answers

1 *il, un, in*

2 *anti* = against

*over* = too much

*out* = more than, better than

*re* = again

*mis* = wrongly

*sub* = under

*micro* = very small

## **P68, exercise 4e answers**

- 1 No, it can't.
- 2 Probably nothing, although some flyers might worry more about security.
- 3 Not necessarily, as it can be unclear what is actually a rule and what isn't, so people are unsure how to behave.

## P69, exercise 5a answers

- 1 Same meaning, but different register. *It is not permitted* is more formal.
- 2 Slight difference in meaning: *You'd better* is stronger than *You ought to* and implies that something negative may happen if you don't, e.g. *They will take your water away*.
- 3 Slight difference in meaning: *We aren't supposed to...* means it is not allowed, but people sometimes do it.
- 4 Same meaning and register.
- 5 Completely different meaning:  
***We should have left home early*** = it would have been a good idea, but we didn't do it.  
***We had to leave home early*** = it was necessary and we did it.

## **P70, exercise 1a answer**

They have all been shown on the fourth plinth in Trafalgar Square.

## **P70, exercise 1b answers**

- 1 It was originally intended to have a statue of King William IV on a horse.
- 2 The fourth plinth was empty for over 150 years because people couldn't agree what to put on it.
- 3 People discussed having permanent statues, e.g. Nelson Mandela or Margaret Thatcher.
- 4 Some people say this was rejected in order to eventually have a statue of Elizabeth II there.

## **P70, exercise 1d answers**

**1**

- a Nelson's ship HMS Victory
- b The relationship between the birth of the British Empire and today's multicultural Britain
- c It was bought from the artist and is on permanent display in the National Maritime Museum.

**2**

- a A rocking horse
- b Victory in war
- c Future generations, and a time when there are fewer war monuments

**3**

- a To re-create over 7,000 objects of Iraqi art which had been destroyed in the war
- b A winged god, which originally stood at the entrance to Nineveh
- c Date syrup cans, to symbolize that not only was art destroyed in the war, but also the date industry was decimated.

## P71, exercise 2c answers

- 1 **look as if** is followed by a clause.

**looks like** is normally followed by a noun. However, in informal English it can also be followed by a clause (*It looks like*

*it might be a modern cot*).

**look at** = turn your eyes in a particular direction

**see** = to become aware of sth using your eyes

**look** = appear based on what you can see

**seem** = appear based on any of the senses, e.g. what you hear, taste, etc. or on what you know or think

- 2 hearing, taste, smell, touch



## **P71, exercise 3a answers**

### **1 computer /ə/**

sculpture, picture, architecture, capture, creature, culture, feature, furniture, future, leisure, measure, nature, pleasure, signature, structure, temperature, texture, treasure

### **2 tourist /ʊə/**

allure, endure, immature, impure, obscure, secure, sure.

## P71, exercise 2c answers

- 1 In group 1, the stress is on the first syllable in all the words.
- 2 The *t* makes a /tʃ/ sound before *-ure* and the *s* makes a /ʒ/ sound.
- 3 In group 2, the stress is on the last syllable.

## P71, exercise 4a answers

- 1 **a sculpture** = work of art that is a solid figure or object made by carving or shaping wood, stone, clay, metal, etc.  
**an installation** = a piece of modern sculpture that is made using sound, light, etc. as well as objects
- 2 **a statue** = a figure of a person or animal in stone, metal, etc.  
**a monument** = a building, column, statue, etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event
- 3 **abstract art** = not representing people or things in a realistic way, but expressing the artist's ideas about them  
**figurative art** = showing people, animals, and objects as they really look
- 4 **a landscape** = a painting of a view of the countryside  
**a still life** = a painting or drawing of arrangements of objects such as flowers, fruit, etc.
- 5 **a portrait** = a picture of a person  
**a self-portrait** = a picture of a person created by the person him or herself
- 6 **a drawing** = a picture made using a pencil or pen rather than paint  
**an illustration** = a drawing or picture in a book, magazine, etc., especially one that explains something
- 7 **a poster** = a large mass-produced picture printed on paper  
**a painting** = a picture painted by an artist
- 8 **a canvas** = the strong cloth artists use to paint on  
**a frame** = a border or structure of metal or wood that holds a picture in position

## **P72, exercise 5a answer**

The programme ends in joy if the masterpiece is genuine and in disappointment if it is a fake.



## **P73, exercise 5e answers**

- 1 That the painting was by Lucian Freud
- 2 Because of his bad relationship with Denis
- 3 He loves it. It reminds him of Freud's early drawings. He loves the shadows and the exaggerated face.
- 4 No, he has always loved it, whether it was a fake or not. Because he has been given so many different opinions over the years as to whether it's a fake or not, but has always continued to love it whatever people said about it.
- 5 He is going to leave it to be sold after he dies and have the money go towards helping young artists.

## **P73, exercise 5f answers**

- 1 gobsmacked (= so surprised that you do not know what to say)
- 2 swept along (= very interested or involved in sth, especially in a way that makes you forget everything else)
- 3 biting [our] nails (= very nervous)
- 4 fallen over backwards (= fainted)
- 5 clicked (= suddenly became clear)

## P73, exercise 7b answers

- 1 **out of the blue** = suddenly, unexpectedly
- 2 **the black market** = an illegal form of trade in which foreign money, or goods that are difficult to obtain, are bought and sold
- 3 **red tape** = bureaucracy; official rules that seem more complicated than necessary and prevent things from being done quickly
- 4 **a white lie** = a harmless or small lie, especially one that you tell to avoid hurting sb
- 5 **(see everything in) black and white** = way that makes people or things seem completely bad or good, or completely right or wrong
- 6 **a white elephant** = a thing that is useless and no longer needed, although it may have cost a lot of money
- 7 **a grey area** = an area of a subject or situation that is not clear or does not fit into a particular group and is therefore difficult to define or deal with
- 8 **a red herring** = an unimportant fact, idea, event, etc. that takes people's attention away from the important ones

## **P74, exercise 1 Part1a answer**

He has written books and produced art for galleries, museums, and hospitals.



## **P74, exercise 1 Part1b answer**

To learn how to draw and do a lot of drawing

## **P74, exercise 1 Part1c answers**

- 1 ...both an artist and an illustrator.
- 2 ...was finding his own way of drawing and he wanted to illustrate his own book.
- 3 ...had their first book published.
- 4 ...young people ask him for advice.
- 5 ...of him.

## **P74, exercise 1 Part2b answers**

- 1 F (He says that the illustrator may want to talk to the author.)
- 2 T
- 3 F (He drew what he thought the characters looked like and then he would talk to Roald Dahl about it.)
- 4 F (He got into the mood of the books on his own.)
- 5 T
- 6 T
- 7 F (It got in the way / It was problematic.)
- 8 F (They were based on a pair of Roald Dahl's shoes.)

## **P75, exercise 1 Part3a answers**

- 1 He has to be able to identify with them.
- 2 He identifies with them as he is drawing a character.
- 3 He never draws from life.
- 4 He drew on a screen in a TV studio about 40 years ago, but he no longer draws digitally.
- 5 He likes the way they feel on the paper.
- 6 They influenced him when he started drawing.
- 7 André François came to the exhibition.

## **P75, exercise 1 Part3b answers**

- 1 Some are more interesting than others. He has to imagine that he is them as he draws them.
- 2 He isn't illustrating children's books because he loves children, and he doesn't have children. He just identifies with them.
- 3 He invents everything he draws.
- 4 He wouldn't mind drawing digitally.
- 5 It helps him to feel the scratch the quills, nibs, and reed pens make.
- 6 Ronald Searle influenced him a lot in the 50s. André François is probably the artist who had the biggest effect on Quentin Blake. He died a few years ago.
- 7 The gallery owner invited André François to the exhibition.

## **P75, exercise 2b answers**

- 1 Someone published it for us.
- 2 I reached 30.
- 3 Making it more successful
- 4 Feel the atmosphere
- 5 Preventing sb from doing sth
- 6 Obtain a different sort of
- 7 I obtained his address.

## P75, exercise 3b answers

- 1 She loved reading *The Hobbit* and *Lord of the Rings*. The graphic novel was disappointing because seeing how someone else showed the fantasy world ruined it for her.
- 2 He had dyslexia. His mum would read to him and he'd look at the pictures.
- 3 Pictures give children something to base things on when they can't read for themselves. The Harry Potter films showed the world just as she'd imagined it when reading the books.



## **P75, exercise 3d answer**

They are used to add stress and emphasis.

## P76, exercise 1 answers

- 1
  - a From a fall, being hit by sb, or knocking against sth, leaving you with a blue, brown, or purple mark
  - b As an allergic reaction to sth, or with certain children's illnesses, such as measles. It is an area of red spots on the skin.
  - c From walking a long way in uncomfortable shoes, or from wearing shoes that are too tight. It is a swelling on the skin filled with liquid.
  - d From a drug that has an unwanted bad effect
- 2
  - a A plaster
  - b Stitches
  - c For a bacterial infection, you might be given antibiotics. For a viral infection (e.g. a cold, flu), there is often no treatment, except for throat sweets and painkillers.
  - d An icepack, followed by a tight bandage and putting your foot up
  - e Usually an X-ray followed by a plaster cast. If the break is serious, possibly surgery under anaesthetic to insert metal plates or rods.
- 3
  - a Sneezing, coughing, a runny nose, a sore throat
  - b As for a cold, but also with a temperature / fever, and general aches and pains
  - c Vomiting / Being sick, diarrhoea
  - d Chest pain, arm pain, fast or irregular heartbeat, sweating, dizziness
  - e Speech difficulty, weakness or loss of feeling in one arm, loss of feeling in one side of the face

- 4
  - a You might faint.
  - b You might have an allergic reaction, get a rash, or your hand might swell up.
  - c You might get hypothermia.
- 5
  - a For any non-emergency medical problem (*GP* = General Practitioner, i.e. a doctor who deals with general medical problems that don't require a specialist)
  - b Because you have a medical problem that requires advice or treatment from a doctor who is an expert in that field.
  - c If you need to have an operation. A surgeon is a doctor who performs operations.
  - d If you need diagnosis, advice, or treatment for a mental health condition

## P76, exercise 2d answers

- 1 **outweigh** /aʊt'weɪ/ = are greater or more important than sth
- 2 **sink** /sɪŋk/ = move downwards
- 3 **underestimate** /ʌndə'r'estimeɪt/ = think that the amount, cost, or size of sth is smaller than it really is
- 4 **wean themselves off** /wi:n dəm'selvz ɒf/ = make themselves gradually stop doing or using sth
- 5 **stuck to** /stʌk tə/ = continued doing sth despite difficulties
- 6 **be undertaken** /bi ʌndə'teɪkən/ = be done
- 7 **varies** /'veəriəz/ = changes or is different according to the situation



## P77, exercise 3a answers

**acupuncture** /'ækjʊpʌŋktʃə/ = a Chinese method of treating pain and illness using special thin needles which are pushed into the skin in particular parts of the body

**aromatherapy** /ə,rəʊmə'θerəpi/ = the use of natural oils that smell sweet for controlling pain or for rubbing into the body during massage

**chiropractic** /,kaɪərəʊ'præktɪk/ = treating some diseases and physical problems by pressing and moving the bones in a person's spine or joints

**herbal medicine** /'hɜ:bl 'medsn/ = treating or preventing illness using extracts from plants and herbs

**homeopathy** /,həʊmi'ɒpəθi/ = treating diseases or conditions using very small amounts of the substance that causes the disease or condition

**hypnotherapy** /,hɪpnəʊ'θerəpi/ = a treatment that uses hypnosis, i.e. putting people into an unconscious state, to help with physical or emotional problems

**osteopathy** /,ɒsti'ɒpəθi/ = the treatment of some diseases and physical problems by pressing and moving the bones and muscles vitally

## **P77, exercise 3b answers**

- Speaker 1** Yes, acupuncture for back pain. It was successful.
- Speaker 2** Yes, herbal medicine for skin problems (tea). It was successful.
- Speaker 3** No, she thinks it's a waste of time and doesn't work.
- Speaker 4** Yes, hypnotherapy to stop smoking. It wasn't successful.
- Speaker 5** Yes, aromatherapy for back and shoulder problems. It was successful.

## **P78, exercise 4b answers**

### **+ *to* + infinitive**

afford, agree, happen, manage, pretend, refuse, tend, threaten

### **+ gerund**

avoid, be worth, can't help, can't stand, deny, imagine, involve, look forward to, miss, practise, regret, risk, suggest

### **+ infinitive without *to***

had better, needn't, would rather

## **P78, exercise 5b answer**

Telling people to take up hobbies and other activities rather than taking medicine



## **P79, exercise 5d answers**

- 1 It causes an increase in the area of the brain that deals with memory and learning.
- 2 In older people, it produces as many T-cells as in young people.
- 3 The stretching and deep breathing make a big difference, and 15 minutes of yoga a day can reduce your blood pressure by 10%.
- 4 It reduces the risk of getting diabetes and some types of cancer; it reduces the chance of developing up to 40 chronic diseases.
- 5 Half an hour a week reduces tension and fatigue and makes you less likely to get depressed.
- 6 It makes a difference to how the body reacts to animals.
- 7 It helped them feel better about themselves.

## **P79, exercise 6d answers**

- 1 to, to, the, about, as, as, a
- 2 doctor, stubborn – the /ə/ sound is on the unstressed syllable.

## **P79, exercise 6f answers**

- a He's lost a lot of weight since September. = 5 He's as thin as a rake.
- b It's about time he saw an optician. = 3 He's as blind as a bat.
- c She never complains about taking her medicine. = 7 She's as good as gold.
- d He's never had a problem with insomnia. = 9 He sleeps like a log.
- e My grandmother's 94 and never catches a cold. = 8 She's as tough as old boots.

## **P80, exercise 1a answers**

- 1** New York, USA    **2** Copenhagen, Denmark    **3** Peru  
**4** Hawaii, USA    **5** South Dakota, USA    **6** Bolivia

## **P81, exercise 1c answers**

- A It was just big stones.
- B It was empty and soulless; there was no white sand, but had tacky hotels.
- C There were long queues to get in and go up. You can't see the iconic building because you're on it.
- D It was not remote, but near the shore, run-down, and local people don't want tourists there.
- E It is a long way from the city centre, surrounded by tourists, small, and unimpressive.
- F It is very boring – just flat, with trees on the top of the mountain.

The only positive comment is about Machu Picchu: breathtaking location, beautiful hill behind.

## **P81, exercise 1e answers**

- 1** the Sphinx    **2** The Mona Lisa    **3** Stonehenge  
**4** the Australian Outback    **5** Times Square on New Year's

## **P81, exercise 2a answer**

imposing = impressive to look at



## **P81, exercise 2b answers**

**breathhtaking**: positive – very impressive or exciting; to describe, e.g. a view, an experience

**iconic**: positive – acting as a classic symbol of sth; to describe, e.g. a building, a painting

**run-down**: negative – in very bad condition; to describe, e.g. a building, an area in a city

**soulless**: negative – depressing; to describe, e.g. a city, a building, a monument

**tacky**: negative – cheap and lacking in taste; to describe, e.g. souvenirs, a hotel or restaurant

## **P82, exercise 4c part a answers**

- 1 He warned them about the windy weather at Gatwick Airport, and the fact that it might be quite bumpy.
- 2 There was terrible turbulence, and the plane was dropping down and rising again.
- 3 They could see that the wind was very strong, and the wings were moving up and down.
- 4 They all thought they were going to crash.
- 5 The plane suddenly went up again.
- 6 That the wind made it too dangerous to land, and that all the airports in the UK were now closed.

## **P82, exercise 4c part b answers**

- 7 In Paris
- 8 Amsterdam, Schiphol Airport
- 9 Because it was less windy than at Gatwick
- 10 They stood up and started to get their things from the overhead lockers.
- 11 That the flight was going to refuel and then go back to Gatwick
- 12 To stay on the plane or to get off

## **P82, exercise 4c part c answers**

- 13 Because they didn't want to be stuck in Amsterdam over Christmas.
- 14 They got off the plane.
- 15 They spent the night at the airport, then got a train to Belgium, and took the Eurostar from Brussels to London.
- 16 At 7.00 p.m. on Christmas Eve

## **P82, exercise 5b answers**

- 1** 're going to leave, 'll be leaving      **4** 're trying  
**6** 're going to land

## P83, exercise 7b answers

- 1 Porthcurno Beach is a *Poldark* location, and lots of people visit the beach because they've seen the TV series.
- 2 The '*Poldark* Effect' has greatly increased tourist numbers in Cornwall.
- 3 The National Trust owns Porthcurno Beach.
- 4 The Cornish economy depends very heavily on the tourism industry, which brings in £2 billion a year.
- 5 500,000 people visit Charlestown every year.
- 6 High visitor numbers put pressure on the local infrastructure, especially roads and beaches.
- 7 Northern Ireland is one of the principal locations for *Game of Thrones*.
- 8 Political violence in the past meant that Northern Ireland wasn't a tourist destination.
- 9 The Northern Irish Government contributed £9 million to the building of Titanic Studios, and *Game of Thrones* has since brought £65 million into Northern Ireland.
- 10 *Outlander* and *Downton Abbey* are other TV programmes which have had a similar effect to *Poldark* and *Game of Thrones* (in Scotland and at Highclere Castle).



## P83, exercise 7c answers

1

**Simon Hocking** is in favour of screen tourism because it brings a lot of money into the local economy.

**Ian Lay** is positive about it because it brings people to Cornwall and is very good for the local restaurants.

**Tania Plowright** thinks it can cause problems, especially with increased traffic.

**Bridgeen Barbour** thinks it's been great for Belfast and has created lots of opportunities.

2 Generally good:

**Cornwall:** screen tourism has been generally good, bringing in lots of visitors and money and boosting the local economy, though with some downsides like heavy traffic and crowded beaches.

**Northern Ireland:** screen tourism has been very beneficial, bringing in lots of visitors and investment, and helping Northern Ireland to recover from a troubled political past, with no obvious downsides.



## **P84 VOCABULARY exercise a answers**

- 1** misspelled / misspelt    **2** demotivated    **3** outnumbered  
**4** overrated    **5** undercharged    **6** discontinued  
**7** rescheduled    **8** illogical

## **P85 CYU exercise a answer**

Eat probiotics; wash your hands, take multivitamins and Omega-3; sit in the right place, close your eyes or look at the horizon, distract yourself; use insect repellent, wear suitable clothing

## **P86 exercise 1b answer**

It implies that the writer dislikes animals.

## **P88 exercise 3a answers**

**2** to    **3** is    **4** does    **5** should    **6** have    **7** so    **8** are

The function of these words is to avoid repetition.

## **P88 exercise 5a answers**

**an omnivore** = sb who eats anything

**a flexitarian** = sb who has a mainly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eats meat or fish

**a pescatarian** = sb who doesn't eat meat, but does eat fish

**a vegetarian** = sb who doesn't eat meat or fish

**a vegan** = sb who doesn't eat or use any animal products

## P88, exercise 5e answers

- 1 Jimmy says it's immoral to kill animals and eat them.  
Simone says it isn't immoral; it's a personal decision.
- 2 Jimmy says it reduces your carbon footprint much more than flying less or getting an electric car.  
Simone says it can reduce your carbon footprint, but many vegan-friendly foods, e.g. quinoa and avocados, come from very far away; also, growing food crops can be as damaging to the environment as farming animals.
- 3 Jimmy says you need to take a bit of care, but there's nothing wrong with taking vitamin supplements, and many nonvegans do it.  
Simone says it's harder to maintain a balanced diet if you're vegan, especially with vitamin B12.
- 4 Jimmy says overall, being vegan is hugely positive for your health: less risk of diseases, and vegans are not overweight.  
Simone says it may be partially true, but basically, a vegan diet doesn't give your body what it needs to be healthy.
- 5 Jimmy says most restaurants now offer vegetarian and vegan food.  
Simone says this is only true in big cities and in some countries.
- 6 Jimmy says most of his friends are vegan and all his friends enjoy cooking vegan food.  
Simone says it's inconsiderate to expect people to cook vegan food just for you.

## **P90 exercise 1a answers**

**The following are common ways of cooking these foods,  
but there are lots of other acceptable answers:**

fried / roast / grilled chicken

boiled / fried eggs

baked / boiled / fried / roast potatoes

baked / fried / grilled / steamed fish

boiled / fried / steamed rice



## **P90 exercise 2a answer**

Sentence 1 has more syllables, with 11 syllables whereas sentence 2 has 9 syllables.

## **P90 exercise 2b answers**

- |                      |                      |                    |                    |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>1</b> restaurant  | <b>2</b> comfortable | <b>3</b> medicine  | <b>4</b> different |
| <b>5</b> temperature | <b>6</b> dictionary  | <b>7</b> miserable | <b>8</b> separate  |
| <b>9</b> family      | <b>10</b> ordinary   |                    |                    |

## P90 exercise 2c answers

- |               |               |             |             |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 restaurant  | 2 comfortable | 3 medicine  | 4 different |
| 5 temperature | 6 dictionary  | 7 miserable | 8 separate  |
| 9 family      | 10 ordinary   |             |             |

## **P90 exercise 3b answer**

The author uses scientific methods to work out how to cook things better.

## **P90 exercise 3c answers**

**2** add    **3** drop    **4** heat    **5** bring    **6** stick    **7** remove  
**8** peel

## P91, exercise 3e answers

- 1 fried eggs: He mentions heating oil in a pan and spooning it over the eggs.
- 2 scrambled eggs: He uses the words *dense / creamy* and *light / fluffy*.

## **P91 exercise 3g answers**

**rubbery** = feeling like rubber – negative

**creamy** = thick and smooth, like cream – positive

**fluffy** = soft and light, containing air – positive

**crispy** = pleasantly hard and dry – positive



## **P91 exercise 3h answers**

an apple – crunchy, juicy

chips – greasy, crispy

honey – sticky

an omelette – fluffy, greasy

an oyster – slimy

a sauce – creamy, lumpy, watery

squid – rubbery

## P92, exercise 4a answers

- 1 a recipe book
- 2 a tuna salad
- 3 children's portions
- 4 Both are possible, but with a different meaning: *a coffee cup* = a cup used for coffee; *a cup of coffee* = a cup with coffee in it
- 5 a chef's hat
- 6 a tin opener
- 7 Both are possible and mean the same.
- 8 a friend of John's

## **P92, exercise 5a answers**

- A avocado, tomato, and onion salad
- B grilled lamb chops
- C chocolate and almond tart
- D herb butter
- E onion rings
- F orange and strawberry sorbet

## **P93 exercise 5e answers**

**1** fish    **2** bread    **3** vegetarian    **4** outside    **5** tap  
**6** complain    **7** staff

Giles would never order the New York strip steak or the sourdough bread.

## **P93, exercise 5f answers**

- 1 Fresh fish is much harder to buy and cook well yourself than steak.
- 2 Bread fills you up and then you don't want all the much more exciting food on offer.
- 3 The best vegetarian food is cooked by good chefs who are not necessarily vegetarian.
- 4 Sitting outside in London is noisy and that's where the smokers sit.
- 5 Tap water is fine and it's free.
- 6 If you're polite but firm, you'll probably get the replacement food free and everyone will feel relaxed, rather than angry or upset.
- 7 It's just important to be polite.

## **P93 exercise 5g answers**

- 1** fiddly to prepare    **2** utterly starving, gobbles up  
**3** such large portions    **4** chew on    **5** whole load of stuff  
**6** jug of tap    **7** make a fuss

## **P94 exercise 1 Part 1b answers**

Arthropods are animals with lots of hinged legs (legs with joints in them) and hard outsides, e.g. crustacea, spiders, and insects.

They are important because they make up three quarters of all animals in the world. / They are the biggest animal group in the world.

## **P94 exercise 1 Part 1c answers**

- 1** Examples of animals with a spine: bats, cats, rats, mammals, amphibians, fish, birds  
He thinks they are less important because they make up only 2.9% of all species.
- 2** When he was on a field trip at university (for his first degree).  
Ants caught his attention.
- 3** Normally, new species are named after the country they are found in or how they look.  
He has five named after him.
- 4** Their habitat is being destroyed and they are disappearing very quickly, and we may never even discover some of them.



## **P94 exercise 1 Part 2a answers**

He isn't particularly sympathetic.

Yes, once. He was afraid of a fer-de-lance snake in the Amazon.

## **P94 exercise 1 Part 2b answers**

- 1 T
- 2 T
- 3 F (He thinks it is justifiable for people who live in countries with dangerous spiders.)
- 4 F ('In the UK, however, there are no spiders which can injure you at all.')
- 5 F (He cured one girl of her phobia in a day.)
- 6 T
- 7 F (The snake didn't like the head torch.)
- 8 F (He froze and then put the leaf back on the snake.)

## **P94 exercise 1 Part 3b answers**

- 1 He has killed millions because he has to, so that he can work on them and describe them.
- 2 He will catch the insect and let it go outside the house. He kills fleas as they are a pest.
- 3 It is an ecological theory meaning if you use more energy collecting food to feed yourself and your family than you get back from eating it, it isn't worth it.
- 4 People don't eat insects in cold countries because they say they are dirty and look strange. Also, insects in the West are small, so they aren't worth eating. Insects in hot countries are large and swarm, so can be collected very easily. People have been doing this for millions of years.
- 5 He thinks a mealworm in a snack is a good way to start eating insects.
- 6 He cooked the crickets with some garlic, salt, and pepper. He then gave them to the children, who ate all of them.
- 7 The mother couldn't believe her son had eaten crickets as he refuses to eat broccoli at home.

## **P95 exercise 2b answers**

- 1 pretty sure = quite sure / certain  
out there = in the natural world
- 2 by going = by saying
- 3 something like = approximately / about
- 4 bit of a pest = rather
- 5 hundred or so = approximately / about
- 6 or whatever = something like that
- 7 the whole lot = all of it / everything
- 8 I went = I said  
She was like = She replied

## **P95 exercise 3b answers**

- 1 going on a safari or a diving holiday.
- 2 how they filmed the programmes.
- 3 he's fascinated by animals and wildlife.
- 4 doesn't watch them regularly.
- 5 wildlife programmes becoming more extreme.

## **P95 exercise 3d answers**

**1** doesn't it    **2** maybe    **3** doesn't he, maybe  
**4** aren't they    **5** isn't there

The speakers use question tags to check others agree with their points / to invite agreement, and maybe to add a tentative point of their own.

## **P96 exercise 2b answers**

**1** Pilates    **2** step    **3** yoga    **4** circuits    **5** weights  
**6** spinning

## **P96 exercise 2c answers**

The winners were circuits (burns more calories, interesting and varied, has a wider range of benefits), Pilates (burns slightly more calories, is addictive, improves strength as well as posture), and spinning (less boring, very good for your heart and lungs).



## **P97 exercise 3a answers**

**1** strength    **2** strengthening

## **P97 exercise 3c answers**

**1** shorten    **2** length, width    **3** height    **4** weaken  
**5** depth    **6** thicken    **7** flattened    **8** weaknesses  
**9** widened    **10** strengthened    **11** lengthened    **12** strength

## **P98 exercise 4d answers**

- 1 F (He played tennis and football, but loved watching all sports.)
- 2 F (He plays a bit of football and tennis, but he doesn't do enough exercise and he's no athlete.)
- 3 T
- 4 T
- 5 F (You need specialist knowledge for some sports, but not all. For example, a race is a race, whether it's swimming, running, or horse racing, and you tell the story.)
- 6 F (He thinks you need to give some space to the pictures and sounds of what's happening, rather than talk over everything.)
- 7 F (He disagrees with them, but he doesn't attack them for it.)
- 8 T
- 9 T
- 10 F (The feeling that you're part of it is incredible, and the Olympic park is full of energy.)

## **P100 exercise 1d answers**

- 1 The swimming, barbecues in the mountains, fishing for octopus
- 2 They rented a cheap house in the mountains, and did lots of walking and cycling.
- 3 He considered it an honour to be involved in local politics and be part of the decision-making process.
- 4 People can see they're working, and they employ local people.

## P101 exercise 1f answers

- 1 next, nothing (*next to nothing* = almost nothing)
- 2 stumbled on (= to discover sth unexpectedly)
- 3 having, ball (*have a ball* = enjoy yourself a lot)
- 4 had, hankering (*have a hankering* = have a strong desire)
- 5 consumer detox (= a removal of the desire to buy things)
- 6 ruled, out (*rule sth out* = to decide that sth is not possible)
- 7 bigger hurdle (= a bigger problem that must be solved or dealt with before you can achieve sth)
- 8 turn, back (*turn your back on sth* = to reject sth that you have previously been connected with)

## **P101 exercise 2a answers**

- 1 It was David who convinced me it was a good idea.
- 2 The thing that really made a difference was when we had children.
- 3 What I really like about the UK is, is that sense of cultural diversity.
- 4 The main reason why, why I can't see us going back is definitely Dan and Tom.

## **P102 exercise 4a answer**

He saw some graffiti which made him question where his home was.

## **P103 exercise 4c Suggested answers**

- 1 Surprised, upset
- 2 Pleased, relieved when he got a positive reaction;  
upset when a man shouted at him
- 3 Hot, exhausted, depressed
- 4 Depressed
- 5 Relieved, a bit strange
- 6 Pleased with himself/satisfied
- 7 Angry



## P103 exercise 5a answers

- 1 foreigner = a person who comes from a different country; stranger = a person that you don't know; outsider = a person who is not accepted as a member of society, group, etc.
- 2 emigrant = a person who leaves their own country to go and live permanently in another country; immigrant = a person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own; migrant = a person who moves from one country or region to another, especially in order to find work
- 3 journey = act of travelling from one place to another; trip = a journey to a place and coming back again, especially a short one for pleasure or a particular purpose; voyage = a long journey, especially by sea or in space
- 4 walk = move or go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other; stroll = walk somewhere in a slow, relaxed way; wander = walk slowly around or to a place, often without any purpose or direction
- 5 reclusive = living alone and avoiding other people; reserved = slow or unwilling to show feelings or express opinions; shy = nervous or embarrassed about meeting or speaking to other people
- 6 achieve = attain a particular goal, status, or standard, especially by making an effort for a long time; succeed = have the result that was intended, achieve sth that you've been trying to do or get; reach = arrive at the place you have been travelling to, achieve a particular aim

- 7 ground = the solid surface of the Earth; floor = the surface of a room that you walk on; soil = the top layer of earth in which plants, trees, etc. grow
- 8 deplore = strongly disapprove of sth and criticize, especially in public; deny = say that sth is not true; decline = refuse politely to accept or do sth (also = become smaller / fewer / weaker)

## **P103 exercise 6a answers**

**Bursorsky**      It was the presenter's original surname.

**Annie Moore**      She was the first immigrant to be processed at Ellis Island.

**Isaac Asimov, Max Factor, and Elia Kazan**      They are famous people who came through the immigration centre at Ellis Island.

## **P104, GRAMMAR exercise a answers**

1 ✓

2 ✗ because she had never expected

3 ✗ I hope not

4 ✗ a tin opener

5 ✗ a glass of wine

6 ✗ which is a bit strange

7 ✓

## **P104 VOCABULARY exercise a answers**

- 1** calf    **2** kennel    **3** neigh    **4** claws    **5** species  
**6** hunt    **7** beak    **8** chopping board    **9** simmer  
**10** grate    **11** stuff    **12** melt    **13** whip    **14** mince

## **P109 6A Student A exercise d answers**

Doing housework – parents should get children to do some housework, and children should offer.

Get to know each other, and focus on the positive.

## **P110 7B Student A exercise a answers**

- 1 A bottle / vase is missing on the small table.
- 2 The portrait of the blond man is a painting of a boat.
- 3 There is no door on the right.
- 4 The small chair by the window is missing.
- 5 There is an electric socket on the wall by the bed.
- 6 The red cover / blanket on the bed is blue.
- 7 One of the prints under the portraits is missing.
- 8 The middle coat on the rack by the bed is missing.

## **P110 7B Student A exercise b answer**

A is the original.



## **P111 9A Student A exercise a answers**

- 1 A I absolutely hate getting up early.  
B So do I. Luckily, I don't often have to.
- 2 A Is Lina coming swimming this afternoon?  
B She isn't, but her children are. She didn't want to.
- 3 A Your brother lives in Liverpool, doesn't he?  
B Yes, and so does my sister.
- 4 A Your aunt doesn't eat much, does she?  
B No, she doesn't, but she drinks like a fish.
- 5 A You do like cabbage, don't you?  
B I love it. It's cauliflower I can't stand.
- 6 A I absolutely hate getting up early.  
B So do I. Luckily, I don't often have to.

## **P111 9A Student A exercise b answers**

7 B Are you going to go skiing at Christmas?

A We'd like to, but we aren't sure if we can afford to.

8 B Katie doesn't look like her parents, does she?

A No, and neither does her brother. Maybe they were adopted.

9 B Were there many people waiting at the doctor's?

A No, there weren't. I was the only one.

10 B Do you do a lot of gardening?

A I don't, but my partner does. I'm too lazy!

11 B Erica did say she was coming, didn't she?

A She said she wanted to, but she wasn't sure if she'd be able to.

12 B Adam isn't particularly good at tennis, is he?

A He is! He won the under-18 cup this year.

## **P113 9A Student B exercise a answers**

- 1 A I absolutely hate getting up early.  
B So do I. Luckily, I don't often have to.
- 2 A Is Lina coming swimming this afternoon?  
B She isn't, but her children are. She didn't want to.
- 3 A Your brother lives in Liverpool, doesn't he?  
B Yes, and so does my sister.
- 4 A Your aunt doesn't eat much, does she?  
B No, she doesn't, but she drinks like a fish.
- 5 A You do like cabbage, don't you?  
B I love it. It's cauliflower I can't stand.
- 6 A I absolutely hate getting up early.  
B So do I. Luckily, I don't often have to.

## **P113 9A Student B exercise b answers**

7 B Are you going to go skiing at Christmas?

A We'd like to, but we aren't sure if we can afford to.

8 B Katie doesn't look like her parents, does she?

A No, and neither does her brother. Maybe they were adopted.

9 B Were there many people waiting at the doctor's?

A No, there weren't. I was the only one.

10 B Do you do a lot of gardening?

A I don't, but my partner does. I'm too lazy!

11 B Erica did say she was coming, didn't she?

A She said she wanted to, but she wasn't sure if she'd be able to.

12 B Adam isn't particularly good at tennis, is he?

A He is! He won the under-18 cup this year.

## **P114 6A Student B exercise d answers**

Doing housework – parents should get children to do some housework, and children should offer.

Get to know each other, and focus on the positive.

## **P115 7B Student B exercise a answers**

- 1 A bottle / vase is missing on the small table.
- 2 The portrait of the blond man is a painting of a boat.
- 3 There is no door on the right.
- 4 The small chair by the window is missing.
- 5 There is an electric socket on the wall by the bed.
- 6 The red cover / blanket on the bed is blue.
- 7 One of the prints under the portraits is missing.
- 8 The middle coat on the rack by the bed is missing.

## **P115 7B Student B exercise b answer**

A is the original.



## **P116 exercise b answers**

- paragraph 1**     Information about qualifications and skills (her studies and level of English)
- paragraph 2**     Information about her work experience
- paragraph 3**     Why she thinks she would be suitable for the job



## P116 exercise c answers

### Sentences that should be crossed out:

I made many American friends during this period, but we lost touch when I came home. (irrelevant)

He is, in fact, my uncle. (irrelevant)

I would definitely not panic when things got busy!  
(inappropriate, too informal)

### Mistakes:

advertised **on** your website

a high level of spoken **E**nglish

in the United States **for** six months

an exchange programme

marketing **ass**istant and administrator

The director of **the** company

enthusiastic **about** travelling

apart **from** my work experience

calm and conscientious

**(any) further** information

## **P117 exercise e answers**

- 1 I am writing to apply for the post of receptionist.
- 2 I have recently graduated from Humboldt University, where I completed a degree in Business Studies.
- 3 I have a high level of spoken English.
- 4 I have some relevant experience.
- 5 My tasks have included...dealing with clients by phone.
- 6 I...would welcome the chance to be part of such a high-profile and successful company.
- 7 I attach a full CV.
- 8 If you require any further information, I would be very happy to provide it.
- 9 I look forward to hearing from you.

## **P118 exercise b answers**

*The lost joys of childhood* fits the article best.

## P118 exercise c answers

- 1 The effect is to get the readers' attention and make them want to read on and find the answer. It makes it clear that the article discusses the answer to that question. The question is answered in the conclusion, based on the writer's own opinion.
- 2 The writer's own childhood memories; examples are playing games, playing outside with other children
- 3 Families are smaller because fewer people have the time to bring up a large family. Youngsters spend most of their free time at home, inside, because parents worry about letting them play outside.
- 4 *As a result, Another major change, so, Finally*

## **P120 exercise c answers**

**1** which is    **2** who are    **3** which was

## **P121 exercise d answers**

- 1 Believing him to be the murderer,...
- 2 Armelle, forced to marry a man she did not love,...
- 3 Simon, realizing that the police are after him,...
- 4 First published in 1903,...
- 5 Hearing the shot,...
- 6 Based on his wartime diaries,...

## **P121 exercise e answer**

*Totally* increases the strength of the adjective and *slightly* reduces the strength of the verb.

## **P122 exercise a answers**

### **The classes**

- maximum of 12 students per class
- students who arrive more than five minutes late for a class have to wait for a break to enter

### **The self-study centre**

- buying more computers
- extending opening hours to 9.00 p.m.

### **The cafeteria**

- reopening the cafeteria
- offering healthy snacks and hot meals



## P122, exercise b answers

- 1 The **aim of this proposal** is...
- 2 ...is to **suggest a range of improvements to** the classes and facilities...
- 3 In general, students **rate the quality of teaching very highly.**
- 4 **As regards class size**, we suggest that there should never be more than 12 students in a class.
- 5 **Regarding class duration**, lessons officially last an hour...
- 6 ...we suggest, **firstly, purchasing** more computers...
- 7 ...**the majority of students currently attending courses at King James** are positive...
- 8 ...that **if the suggested changes are implemented**, student numbers could be increased by as much as 10%.

## **P124 exercise b answer**

At the beginning for the 'in favour' paragraph, and at the end for the 'against' paragraph

## **P124 exercise c answers**

Introduction 1 is the best – it describes the present situation (Smartphones dominate the field of personal communications) and refers to the question in the title of the essay.

Conclusion 3 is the best – it refers to both the pros and cons discussed in the essay (a wonderful tool / they have both pros and cons), and it provides a logical summary of the arguments in the form of a personal opinion (they have to be used wisely / It is very important that we control them and not the other way round).

## **P126, exercise b answers**

- A We expect the rest of the paragraph to give examples of this, e.g. better public transport, better water systems, etc.
- B We expect the paragraph to develop this argument and give more examples, e.g. overcrowding, excess traffic, etc.
- C We expect some information about tourism in general.
- D We expect specific examples of what governments are doing and the results of this, e.g. creating conservation areas.
- E We expect the paragraph to elaborate further, e.g. jobs are created in hotels and restaurants.

## **P127, exercise d answers**

- 1 In paragraphs 1 and 6 (the introduction and the conclusion)
- 2 Three – jobs and the economy, better infrastructure, better conservation
- 3 To give an opposing opinion, and then refute it

## **P128 exercise b answers**

The service was very slow, but they were still asked to leave the table by 9.00, when they hadn't really finished their meal. The waiter's recommended dishes were more expensive than the ones on the menu, but the waiter didn't point this out when they ordered.

## **P128, exercise c answers**

- 1 b (more formal and avoid using contractions)
- 2 a (avoid emotional language)
- 3 a (more formal verb)
- 4 b (formal fixed phrase)
- 5 b (more formal adjective, more precise, less vague)
- 6 a (formal phrase)
- 7 a (use of passive is less confrontational)
- 8 b (passive is less personal and confrontational)
- 9 a (more formal verb)
- 10 a (less aggressive and demanding)

## **P129 exercise a answer**

The hotel was turning into a B&B, so there were noisy builders, a cold breakfast as the kitchen wasn't open, no room service or evening meal, and the manager wasn't available.



## **P129, exercise d answers**

- 1 I am writing to complain...
- 2 ...according to our online reservation...
- 3 ...the waiter not only brought us the bill, but also asked us to hurry...
- 4 I feel strongly that if customers are given a table...
- 5 Under the circumstances...
- 6 I look forward to hearing your views on this matter.

## P142, exercise 1A a answers

1 ✓

2 ✓

3 ✗ Does your husband have to work tomorrow? /  
Has your husband got to work tomorrow?

4 ✓

5 ✗ How long have you had your flat in London?

6 ✓

7 ✗ My parents had a lot of problems with my sister  
when she was a teenager.

8 ✗ I haven't had a holiday for 18 months.

9 ✓

## **P143, exercise 1B c answers**

- 1 We enjoyed the play in spite of our seats being a long way from the stage. / in spite of the fact that our seats were a long way from the stage. / in spite of having seats which were a long way from the stage.
- 2 It took us ages to get there because of the heavy traffic.
- 3 I took the price off the bag so (that) Becky wouldn't know how much it had cost.
- 4 Keep the receipt for the sweater, in case your dad doesn't like it.
- 5 Susanna isn't at all spoilt, even though she's an only child.
- 6 Prices have risen due to increased production costs. / the increase in production costs. / the fact that production costs have increased.

## **P144, exercise 2A a answers**

- 1 was sitting, had been crying
- 2 ✓
- 3 used to live, bought
- 4 didn't use to look
- 5 ✓, ✓
- 6 had crashed, was pouring

## **P146 exercise 3A a answers**

**1** is becoming    **2** buy / have    **3** persuade / tell (*make* is also possible, but without *to*)    **4** have    **5** received  
**6** catch / take    **7** arrive at    **8** fetch / bring    **9** be  
**10** persuade (*make* is also possible, but without *to*)

## P146, exercise 3A b answers

- 1 I only just **got my work permit renewed** in time.
- 2 My husband has only been in the UK for two months and he just can't **get used to driving** on the left.
- 3 Monica's fiancé **nearly got killed** in a car crash.
- 4 I can **get my sister to babysit** tomorrow night, so we can go out.
- 5 If you can't find your keys, we'll have to **get all the locks changed**.
- 6 We **got stopped** by the police today.
- 7 I went to the optician's yesterday to **get my eyes tested**.
- 8 We could drive there if you could **get your parents to lend us** their car.
- 9 My job has **got / been getting more stressful** over the last few years.
- 10 We really want to **get the kitchen replaced** soon.



## P147, exercise 3B b answers

- 1 And **anyway / in any case / besides**, I decided that I didn't really like them that much.
- 2 **After all / I mean**, you've got nothing to lose.
- 3 **Talking of / Speaking of** Simon, did you know he's moving?
- 4 **By the way / Incidentally**, did you remember to get a birthday present for Mum?
- 5 **As regards / Regarding** salary, you will be paid on the last day of each month, with a bonus in December.
- 6 It was a very overcast day, but **at least / on the other hand** it didn't rain.
- 7 **On the one hand**, buying our own place would mean not paying rent, but **on the other hand**, I'm not sure we can afford a mortgage.
- 8 They've employed me as a troubleshooter – **in other words / that's to say**, somebody who sorts out any problems.
- 9 **All in all**, the meal was a great success.
- 10 **Actually / In fact / As a matter of fact**, they live in the flat below us.
- 11 You'd better hurry up with your homework, **otherwise** you won't be able to watch TV tonight.

## **P148, exercise 4A answers**

- 1 Not until **years later** did I realize my mistake.
- 2 Never **had we seen** such magnificent scenery.
- 3 Not only **did they dislike** her, but they also hated her **family**.
- 4 Only when **we read** his autobiography did we **understand** what he had really suffered.
- 5 Hardly **had we started** to eat when we heard **someone knocking** at the door.
- 6 Rarely **have I read** such a badly written novel.
- 7 Not until **you've tried** to write a novel yourself do you **realize how hard** it is.
- 8 Not only **was the hotel room** depressing, (but) it was **cold as well**.
- 9 Only when **it is unusually cold** do we light the fire.
- 10 No sooner **had he gone** to sleep than the phone rang.
- 11 Only **then did I realize** the full scale of the disaster.
- 12 Never **has he regretted** the decision he took on that **day**.
- 13 Only when **I spoke** to the manager was the problem **taken seriously**.
- 14 Scarcely **had he had time** to destroy the evidence **before / when** the police arrived.
- 15 Never again **would he see** his homeland.



## **P149, exercise 4B a answers**

1 X Someone must have moved them.

2 ✓

3 X I think it could / might / may be

4 ✓

5 X She definitely won't like

6 X Julian is bound to be late

7 ✓

8 X I think she must still be studying.

9 ✓

## **P149, exercise 4B b answers**

- 1 He **probably won't have time to call in and see us.**
- 2 She **may never get over** the break-up.
- 3 They **ought to have heard the news by** now.
- 4 I **can't have left my credit card in the restaurant.**
- 5 Your sister **is bound to like the scarf.**
- 6 The company director **is unlikely to resign**, despite the disastrous sales figures.
- 7 He **must have been in love with her**, otherwise he wouldn't have married her.
- 8 Did **you definitely** lock the back door?
- 9 According to press reports, it's **likely that the couple will get divorced** soon.

## P150, exercise 5A a answers

- 1 It **seems / appears** that the less children sleep, the more likely they are to behave badly.
- 2 It **would** appear that someone has been stealing personal items from the changing rooms.
- 3 Matt **seems / appears** to have aged a lot over the last year.
- 4 He may not look it, but he is **said / thought / believed** to be one of the wealthiest people in the country.
- 5 **According** to some sources, the latest research is seriously flawed.
- 6 Despite the fact that there will be an autopsy, his death is **said / thought / believed / understood** to have been from natural causes.
- 7 **There** are thought to be several reasons why the experiment failed.
- 8 The troubled celebrity is believed **to** have had financial difficulties.
- 9 It is understood **that** the minister will be resigning in the near future.

## P150, exercise 5A b answers

- 1 It would **seem / appear** that people who work **night shifts** die younger.
- 2 The prisoners may **have escaped** to France.
- 3 The Prime Minister is **expected to make a statement** this afternoon.
- 4 It **has been announced (by the company)** that the **new drug** will go on sale shortly.
- 5 Stress **is believed to be responsible** for many common skin complaints.
- 6 According **to the instructions, the battery lasts** for at least 12 hours.
- 7 The government **appears / seems to be intending to lower** the top rate of income tax.
- 8 It **has been suggested that birth order** has a strong influence on children's personalities.
- 9 There **seem / appear to be more cyclists on the roads** than there used to be.

## **P151, exercise 5B b answers**

- 1 **I'd rather you didn't wear shoes in the living room, if you don't mind.**
- 2 **I wish I could afford to** travel more.
- 3 **If only we hadn't painted the room blue** – it looks awful!
- 4 Don't you think **it's (high) time you started to look / looking** for your own flat?
- 5 **If only he wasn't / weren't so rude**, he'd be easier to work with.
- 6 **Would you rather we came** another day?
- 7 **I wish I had bought the tickets** last week.
- 8 **If only he would let us know** before he turns up.



## P152, exercise 6A answers

- 1 You sit down. Let **me make** the coffee.
- 2 The situation at work made **me feel uncomfortable**.
- 3 We have arranged **for you to** stay with a British family.
- 4 I don't mind **Sarah coming**, but I'd rather her boyfriend didn't.
- 5 I would hate **you to think** that I didn't enjoy myself, because I did!
- 6 I didn't expect **you to pay** for everything.
- 7 I would love **you to visit** for a few days.
- 8 Living at home again will involve **your younger sisters having** to share a bedroom.
- 9 I reminded **Hannah to do** her homework.
- 10 I can't imagine **you being** shy!
- 11 The money my uncle left me enabled **us to buy** a bigger flat.
- 12 The guards prevented **us from crossing** the border.
- 13 Would you prefer **me to call back** later?
- 14 We don't want to risk **the car breaking down** while we're on holiday.
- 15 I dislike people **answering their phones** in restaurants.
- 16 When I was an intern, I **was made to do** all the photocopying.

## P153, exercise 6B a answers

- 1 ✓
- 2 ✗ if the camp wasn't / weren't so crowded
- 3 ✓
- 4 ✓
- 5 ✗ if she hadn't got injured last month
- 6 ✓
- 7 ✗ They would have got divorced ages ago
- 8 ✗ If the storm hadn't been at night
- 9 ✓
- 10 ✗ if I'd / had known I was going to have so many problems with it

## **P155, exercise 7B a answers**

- 1 X he seems very angry
- 2 ✓
- 3 X I actually heard the bomb explode.
- 4 X It sounds like Beethoven's 7th
- 5 ✓
- 6 X it feels more like plastic
- 7 ✓



## **P156, exercise 8A b answers**

- 1 We **don't have / haven't got enough time to** do any more shopping.
- 2 I **hate being woken up** suddenly.
- 3 **Do you regret not studying / not having studied** harder at school?
- 4 I love it when people help me in the kitchen **without (even) being asked / having been asked**.
- 5 I'd **loved to have been able to go to / 'd love to have gone to** your birthday party.
- 6 **The children seem to be having a good time**, don't you think?
- 7 My **hope is to have the operation** as soon as possible.

## P157, exercise 8B b answers

4 no difference

5 *is due to arrive* is more formal

7 *is to open* is more formal

8 *I'll be writing up* implies it's sth you know will happen, but that you've probably not planned yourself. *I'm going to write up* implies you've planned it.

9 no difference

## **P158, exercise 9A a answers**

- 1 Everyone else liked the hotel, but I didn't like it.
- 2 Nobody expects us to win, but we might win.
- 3 I didn't take the job in the end, but now I think I should have taken it.
- 4 I went to the gym every week and I played basketball when I was living in the USA.
- 5 **A** Would you like to come for dinner tomorrow?  
**B** I'd love to come to dinner, but I'm afraid I can't come.
- 6 We don't go to the theatre very often, but we used to go before we had children.
- 7 I won't be able to go to the concert, but my wife will be able to go.
- 8 We didn't enjoy the film because we arrived late and we missed the beginning.

## P158, exercise 9A c answers

- 1 I **hope not**. I want to do some gardening.
- 2 I **used to**, but I stopped going last month.
- 3 I **suppose not**. She might give it to the other children.
- 4 No, but I'll **try to** after the meeting.
- 5 I **guess so**, though I'm really enjoying myself.
- 6 I don't know. I've **always wanted to**.
- 7 Yes he has, even though I **asked him not to**.
- 8 Yes, I **imagine so**.

## **P159, exercise 9B a answers**

- 1 ✓
- 2 ✓
- 3 the end of the story
- 4 the wife of my friend who lives in Australia
- 5 hers
- 6 a bottle of milk
- 7 photo of the house
- 8 story book
- 9 a box of old photographs
- 10 ✓
- 11 ✓

## **P159, exercise 9B b answers**

In 1, *my friend's* = one friend; *my friends'* = more than one friend

In 2 and 10, there is no difference in meaning.

In 11, *a wine glass* = a glass for wine; *a glass of wine* = a glass with wine in it

## P159, exercise 9B c answers

- 1 I can't find the **bottle opener**.
- 2 It's **Alice and James' wedding / Alice and James's wedding** next weekend and I don't have anything to wear yet.
- 3 There's shepherd's pie on **today's menu**.
- 4 Can I introduce you to Jess White, our **marketing manager**?
- 5 Don't forget to lock the **garage door** when you take the car out.
- 6 We would like a room with a **sea view**, if that's possible.
- 7 The **government's proposal** to freeze MPs' salaries has been met with criticism.
- 8 Make sure you fill the **cats' bowls** with water every day – they get quite thirsty.



## **P160, exercise 10A a answers**

- 1 ✓
- 2 ✗ that goes to Birmingham
- 3 ✗ which was absolutely true
- 4 ✗ who is very bright
- 5 ✗ The employee to whom I spoke / (who / that) I spoke to
- 6 ✓
- 7 ✓
- 8 ✗ eats what I cook
- 9 ✓
- 10 ✗ whose fans sing the best
- 11 ✗ What we love about living in Paris
- 12 ✗ none of which I enjoy

## **P160, exercise 10A b answers**

- 1 They gave us a present, which was a complete surprise.
- 2 My girlfriend, who is an architect, is very intelligent. / My girlfriend, who is very intelligent, is an architect.
- 3 It's too hot in my flat, which makes it impossible to sleep.
- 4 The car which / that crashed into mine was a Mini.
- 5 The police officer (who / that) I spoke to was working on the reception desk. / The police officer to whom I spoke was working on the reception desk.
- 6 Our computer, which we only bought two months ago, keeps on crashing.
- 7 The things (which / that) I left on the table aren't there any more.
- 8 That's the electrician who / that did some work for my mother.
- 9 I've got two brothers, neither of whom can swim.
- 10 The houses, many of which were built in 1870, are still in very good condition. / Many of the houses, which are still in very good condition, were built in 1870.

## **P161, exercise 10B b answers**

- 1 The reason (why) she left her husband was...
- 2 The place (where) we stopped for lunch was...
- 3 What happened was that...
- 4 What really annoyed me was that...
- 5 It was your brother who...
- 6 All I said was...
- 7 The person (who / that) I like best of all my relatives is...
- 8 What happens is...
- 9 What you need to do right now is...
- 10 The first time I met Serena was...

## **P162, exercise 1a answers**

- 1 resourceful
- 2 thorough
- 3 bright
- 4 straightforward
- 5 determined
- 6 self-sufficient
- 7 sympathetic
- 8 conscientious
- 9 gentle
- 10 steady
- 11 spontaneous
- 12 sarcastic

## P163, exercise 2a answers

- 1 I'm hoping it'll be a good career move to go from publishing to advertising.
- 2 I've been unemployed for six months now, so I spend most of my time **job-hunting**.
- 3 My brother works as an **events manager**, organizing conferences.
- 4 I left school at fifteen, so I had to look for a job that didn't require any **academic qualifications**.
- 5 My problem is that all the jobs I want to apply for ask for some **work experience**, and as I've just finished university, I don't have any.
- 6 I'm a junior doctor, and if I want to move up the **career ladder**, I need to work in several different hospitals and departments.
- 7 In Britain, people who work for government departments are called **civil servants**.
- 8 In some careers, people with very good qualifications are put onto a **fast track**, so they get promoted more quickly.



## P163, exercise 3a answers

- 1 *Colleagues* and *co-workers* mean the same thing, but *co-workers* is American English.
- 2 *Quit* and *resign* mean the same thing, but *quit* is more informal.
- 3 *Staff* and *workforce* mean the same thing.
- 4 *Laid off* and *made redundant* mean the same thing, but *laid off* can be temporary and *made redundant* can't.
- 5 *Out of work* and *off work* are different. *Out of work* means you don't have a job or have lost the one you had, and *off work* means a temporary absence because of illness or if you are having a baby.
- 6 *Be sacked* and *be fired* mean the same thing, but *be fired* is more common in American English.
- 7 *Get promoted* and *get a pay rise* are different. *Get promoted* means get a better job in the same company. *Get a pay rise* means get an increase in salary.
- 8 *Skills* and *qualifications* are different. *Skills* are particular abilities; *qualifications* are exams you have passed or studies you have completed.
- 9 *Hire* and *employ* mean the same thing, but *to hire somebody* can be for the first time or temporary, for example *to hire a detective*, *to hire a lawyer*.
- 10 *Perks* and *benefits* mean the same thing, but *perks* is more informal.

## P164, exercise 1a answers

- 1 I get the impression you're a bit annoyed with me.
- 2 When I told him to meet us at the station, he got **the wrong end of the stick** and went to the bus station, not the train station.
- 3 Since we stopped working together, we hardly ever get **the chance** to see each other.
- 4 Everyone else laughed, but I didn't get **the joke**.
- 5 When you get **to know** him, I think you'll really like him.
- 6 I need to speak to Martina urgently, but I just can't get **hold of** her.
- 7 I want to get **rid of** that awful painting, but I can't because it was a wedding present from my mother-in-law.
- 8 I'm going to get **my own back on** my brother for telling our parents I got home late. Now I won't lend him my bike.
- 9 He's going to get **into trouble with** his boss if he's late again.
- 10 I tried to walk past him, but he wouldn't get **out of the way**.



## P164, exercise 1b answers

- 1 **get the impression** = think, have an idea or opinion
- 2 **get the wrong end of the stick** = to understand sth in the wrong way
- 3 **get the chance** = have the opportunity
- 4 **get the joke** = understand a joke
- 5 **get to know** = discover what sb or sth is really like
- 6 **get hold of** = make contact with
- 7 **get rid of** = throw away, make yourself free of sb / sth
- 8 **get my own back on** = take revenge on sb
- 9 **get into trouble with** = find yourself in a situation in which you can be criticized or punished
- 10 **get out of the way** = move to one side to allow sb or sth to pass

## P164, exercise 2b answers

- 1 I **Get real** = see things as they really are, don't act in a stupid / unreasonable way
- 2 J **Get a life** = used to tell sb to do sth more exciting with their life
- 3 A **get nowhere (not get anywhere)** = to make no progress or have no success
- 4 F **get on sb's nerves** = to annoy sb
- 5 D **get your act together** = to organize yourself more effectively in order to be able to achieve sth
- 6 C **get on like a house on fire** = to get on very well with sb
- 7 E **get a move on** = you tell sb to get a move on when you want them to hurry
- 8 B **to be getting on** (always in the continuous form) = to be getting old
- 9 H **get the message** = understand what sb is trying to tell you
- 10 G **get your own way** = get or do what you want, especially when sb has tried to stop you

## **P165, exercise 1a answers**

- 1 casualties
- 2 refugees
- 3 forces
- 4 troops
- 5 commander
- 6 the wounded
- 7 civilians
- 8 snipers
- 9 survivors
- 10 ally

## **P166 exercise 2c Suggested answers**

nervous – stammer / giggle

terrified – scream

lose their temper – yell

not supposed to be making any noise – whisper

amused or embarrassed – giggle

speak without opening their mouth enough – mumble

relieved – sigh

team misses a penalty – groan

very unhappy – sob

## P167, exercise 1a answers

- 1 I **waste** a lot of time playing games and messaging on my computer instead of studying.
- 2 If you take the motorway, you'll **save** time – it's much quicker than the local roads.
- 3 I had three hours to wait for my flight, so I sat there doing sudoku puzzles to **kill** time.
- 4 There's no hurry, so **take** your time.
- 5 When my mother was young, she never had the chance to travel. Now she's retired and wants to **make up for** lost time, so she's booked a trip around the world.
- 6 The novel is seven hundred pages long and I'm a slow reader. It's going to **take** me a long time to finish it.
- 7 I'd better go home now. If I'm late again, Dad will **give** me a hard time.
- 8 I would like to go camping this weekend, but my final exams are next week, so I can't **spare** the time.
- 9 My children **take up** all my time – I never seem to get to read a book or watch a film!
- 10 New York's such a fantastic city! You're going to **have** the time of your life there.
- 11 Let's not **spend** too long at the museum or we'll **run out** of time.
- 12 They want us to sign the contract today, but I'm not sure about it. I think we should **play for** time.



## P167, exercise 2a answers

- 1 I'm really punctual, so I hate it when other people aren't on time.
- 2 I've never heard of that singer. He must have been **before** my time.
- 3 **By** the time we got to our hotel, it was nearly midnight.
- 4 I missed the birth of my first child. I was on a plane **at** the time.
- 5 She's been working too hard recently. She needs some time **off**.
- 6 If we don't take a taxi, we won't get to the airport **in** time for the flight.
- 7 I don't eat out very often, but I do get a takeaway **from** time to time.
- 8 He suffers from back pain and it makes him a little irritable **at** times.
- 9 You can come any time from ten **to** two.
- 10 My dad's a bit **behind** the times – he still thinks men should wear a suit and tie at work.
- 11 Don't try to multitask. Just do one thing **at** a time.
- 12 I thought it would take ages, but in fact I finished it **in** no time.

## P168, exercise 2a answers

- 1 **consumer society** = a society where buying and selling material goods is considered very important
- 2 **standard of living** = the amount of money and level of comfort that a particular person or group has
- 3 **income** = the money sb earns from work, from investing money, or from business  
**inflation** = the rise in the prices of goods and services in a particular country which results in a fall in the value of money  
**cost of living** = the amount of money people need to pay for food, clothing, and somewhere to live
- 4 **can't afford** = not have enough money to be able to buy or do sth
- 5 **manage their accounts** = deal with their money in the bank  
**balance** = the amount of money that sb has in their bank account at a particular time  
**make transfers** = move money from one place to another  
**make payments** = pay a sum of money
- 6 **interest rates** = the percentage of extra money that you pay back when you borrow money
- 7 **in debt** = the situation of owing money, especially when you cannot pay  
**mortgage** = a legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends you money to buy a house, etc., and you pay the money back over a particular number of years



8 **shares** = any of the units of equal value into which a company is divided and sold to raise money. People who own shares receive part of the company's profits.

**stock market** = the business of buying and selling shares in companies and the place where this happens (also called the **stock exchange**)

9 **currency** = the system of money that a country uses  
**exchange rates** = the amount of money you get when you change one currency into another

10 **went bankrupt** = to be without money to pay what you owe

**the recession** = a difficult time for the economy of a country, when there is less trade and industrial activity than usual and more people are unemployed

## **P168, exercise 3a answers**

- 1 rich / wealthy
- 2 affluent
- 3 well-off
- 4 loaded
- 5 poor
- 6 penniless
- 7 hard up
- 8 broke

## **P168, exercise 4 answers**

- 1 Five thousand pounds
- 2 five dollars
- 3 five pounds
- 4 fifty thousand (pounds)
- 5 five pounds (or ten pounds)

## **P169 ACTIVATION exercise answers**

- cook*: pre, over, under
- lingual*: mono, multi, bi
- war*: anti, post, pre
- national*: multi, inter
- place*: re, mis

## **P169, exercise 1a answers**

### **1 Negative prefixes**

im- immobile, immoral, impersonal, impractical

il- illegitimate, illiterate, illogical

ir- irrational, irregular, irrelevant, irreplaceable

in- inappropriate, incapable, incoherent, incompetent, inhospitable

un- unattractive, undo, unhelpful, unofficial

dis- disagree, discontinue, disembark, dishonest

## **P169 exercise 1b answers**

*im-* + *m* or *p*

*il-* + *l*

*ir-* + *r*



## P170, exercise 1a answers

- 1 The view is absolutely breathtaking.
- 2 It's a really **lively** area at night.
- 3 We found a tiny café in the back streets of Venice, right **off the beaten track**.
- 4 It's a lovely city, almost completely **unspoilt** by tourism.
- 5 The site of the temple is extremely **remote** – you can only get there on foot and it takes four hours.
- 6 The enormous statue at the entrance to the palace is very **imposing**.
- 7 The Leaning Tower of Pisa is one of Italy's most **iconic** sights.
- 8 I think that restaurant's **overrated**.
- 9 The museum's pretty **dull**, but the café's good.
- 10 The shops are quite **touristy**, but we bought some nice things.
- 11 The seafront has been **spoilt** by all the new hotels.
- 12 The hotel pool is always **overcrowded**.
- 13 The souvenirs were all plastic Eiffel Towers and key rings, really **tacky** stuff.
- 14 The main square is quite smart. But the buildings behind are very **run-down**.
- 15 The old town has a lot of character, but the modern part of the city is mainly **soulless** office blocks.
- 16 The hotel breakfast was a bit **pricey**, but it was worth it.
- 17 The hotel entrance is **unimposing**, but the lobby inside is spectacular.
- 18 It's a lovely city, almost completely **unspoilt** by tourism.



## **P170 exercise 2b answers**

**hit the shops** = go shopping as a fun / leisure activity

**get away from it all** = to have a holiday in a place where you can really relax

**recharge your batteries** = to get back your strength and energy by having a holiday

## **P171 exercise 1b answers**

**A baby bear or a fox is called a *cub*, a young whale or elephant is a *calf*, and a young donkey is a *foal*.**

## P171, exercise 2a answers

- 1 **protect** = to make sure that sb or sth is not harmed or injured  
**environment** = the natural world in which people, animals, and plants live  
**animal charities** = organizations which collect money to help animals, e.g. the World Wildlife Fund
- 2 **animal rights activists** = people who demonstrate for the rights of animals to be treated well, e.g. by not being hunted or used for medical research
- 3 **treated cruelly** = handled in a cruel or violent way
- 4 **live in the wild** = live in their natural environment – not in zoos, etc.
- 5 **endangered species** = kinds of animals that may soon no longer exist, e.g. the tiger, the polar bear, etc.
- 6 **hunted for sport** = killed for enjoyment rather than for food
- 7 **bred in captivity** = kept in order to reproduce
- 8 **inhumane conditions** = very cruel conditions

## **P172 ACTIVATION exercise answers**

**Utensils needed for...**

**an omelette:** a bowl, a whisk, a spatula, a frying pan

**spaghetti:** a saucepan, a colander

**biscuits:** a baking tray, a bowl, a sieve, scales, a spatula