

Unit 1

Opener (page 9)

- 2 1 They are two sisters in Brunei.
2 They are praying.
3 They are at a celebration for their father's birthday.

3 a the colours

1a (pages 10 and 11)

- 1 Colour gives the schoolboy a sense of group identity – it shows he's from the Quechua community.

The Huli villager is putting on face paints in traditional colours, they are an important part of the festival.

- 2 1 a badge of identity; expressing individuality through decoration; sending messages
2 a badge of identity: wearing colourful traditional dress, uniforms or sports team colours; expressing individuality through decoration: face-painting for festivals, wearing the 'in' colour; sending messages: using colours in packaging and labelling brands

- 4 Present simple: *live, plays, do, use, need, know, comes, wear, dress,*

belong, is, changes, understand, stand out, select, can, says, means

Present continuous: *is getting, 's applying, are starting, are wearing*

- 1 present simple
2 present continuous
3 present simple

- 5 1 dress 5 are trying
2 is wearing 6 buy
3 says 7 don't eat
4 gets

6

Categories	Stative verbs
thoughts / mental processes	believe, know, mean, suppose, understand
the senses	hear, sound, taste
emotions	want, love, need
possession	have, belong, contain

- 7 1 a think b are thinking
2 a come b are coming
3 a love b is loving

- 8 Present simple: at weekends, every day, never, always, often, usually

Present continuous: right now, this month, this week, at the moment, this autumn, today

9 Sample questions:

How often do you buy new clothes / CDs / magazines?

What are you wearing right now?

Where are you working these days?

What do you usually eat for lunch?

What do you wear at weekends?

Do you usually work long hours?

10 Sample answers:

Routines: cook a meal, decorate your house, do DIY, do housework, go online

Leisure activities: decorate your house, do DIY, dress up, go online, go out with friends, go shopping, go to evening classes, go to an exercise class, learn a new skill, make something with your hands, read a new book, spend time with your family

1b (pages 12 and 13)

1 In many cultures, red is the colour of love, e.g. people give red roses to show they love someone.

Red is also commonly the colour of anger (red in the face, a red rag to a bull).

2

1 prosperity 5 knowledge

2 luck 6 sadness

3 courage 7 mourning

4 wisdom 8 envy

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

4 1 anger 4 cold / sadness

2 knowledge 5 green

3 love

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

8 Blue

Yellow

1 do

5 does

2 Who

6 Which

3 is

7 do

4 is

8 can

10 1 d 2 c 3 b 4 a

Possible follow-up questions for 5–8:

5 What do you enjoy / find difficult about it?

6 Do you find it interesting?

7 Which courses are you doing?

8 Which hobbies do you have?

1c (pages 14 and 15)

2 and 3 c

4 1 Russell Hill and Robert Barton are British **anthropologists**.

2 Joanna Setchell does research into African **primates** / **mandrills**.

3 Jonathan Blount is a **biologist** at the University of Glasgow.

5 1 d 2 a 3 b 4 c

6 b

7 *In species such as the blue-footed booby, a completely different colour seems to give the male birds the same advantage with females.*

8 anthropologist, athlete, biologist, competitor, contestant, opponent, primatologist, researcher, scientist

1d (page 16)

1 Students' own ideas

2 Dialogue 1

Be punctual, courteous and positive.

Make sure you know the other person's name. Use it!

Make the other person the focus of your attention ...

Know what you want to say and say it effectively!

Dialogue 2

Be punctual, courteous and positive.

Know what you want to say and say it effectively!

3 Allow me to introduce myself

How do you do. My name's

It's a pleasure to meet you

why don't I give you my card

it's been good talking to you. Let's stay in touch

Hello, how are you? I'm

I'm very pleased to meet you

thanks for your time

Let me give you my card

The first pair give the best performance. They use courteous, positive but formal language (*How do you do, Pleased to meet you, I do, actually*) and use their names. The second pair are friendly and polite but don't use one another's names and are too informal (*How are you? Great, Erm, what about you?*). Yuvraj talks about himself and does not focus on the other person. *Thanks for your time* is not really appropriate here and sounds quite rude.

4 *Allow me to introduce myself.*

How do you do?

It's a pleasure to meet you.

It's been good talking to you.

Let me give you my card.

1e (page 17)

1 a (*colour therapy, how to use colour in the workplace*)

d (*Colour it! is completing a project for the redecoration of our hotel; ... is involved with the promotion of Young Fashion Week*)

2a 1 website

2 neutral

3 potential clients

4 to promote the company

5 separate sections of text

- 2b** 1 website: the layout shows it is a website
 2 neutral: The tone speaks directly and personally to the reader (*We can offer ... We help you ...*) but it also has formal written features (*In addition*).
 3 potential clients: *We can offer advice on ... ; we help you find ... ; Testimonials*
 4 to promote the company: *We are a professional colour consultancy with fifteen years' experience; We lead the field ... ; Testimonials*
 5 separate sections of text: the texts have headings and are in separate boxes.

- 3** 1 with fifteen years' experience, currently, This year
 2 In addition, also
 3 offer advice, help, lead the field, working with, advising, reduce stress, completing a project, involved with the promotion of

- 4** 1 currently, In addition
 2 This year, also

1f (pages 18 and 19)

- 2** 1 weavers 6 shawls
 2 village 7 visitors
 3 cooked 8 traditions
 4 farming 9 self-sufficient
 5 business

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

- 5** 1 the leader for the Centre for Traditional Textiles
 2 She thought it was sad that traditional weaving was disappearing.
 3 that the younger generation should learn to weave
 4 One woman's husband has started helping with the sheep.
 5 They can make a reasonable amount of money.

Unit 1 Review (page 20)

- 2** 1

Q: What does this championship mean to you?

A: Actually, I don't think / I'm not thinking too much about it. I am concentrating on what I am doing now and the process of building up to it.

- 2**

Q: What influences you during a race?

A: When you hear people cheering your name, it makes it more exciting.

- 3**

Q: Do you train every day?

A: At the moment, I am doing a bit more than usual. I get Sundays off and I have gym work as well.

4

Q: How does an important competition affect your training routine?

A: The routine doesn't change before a major championships. But this time, we are trying different stuff in the sessions.

5 athlete, biologist, colleague, competitor, contestant, friend, manager, mentor, opponent, parent, researcher, scientist, teacher

Life

Unit 2

Opener (page 21)

- 1 2 play (all the others are people)
3 dancer (all the others are types of performance)
4 act (all the others are people)
5 singer (all the others are groups of musicians)
6 clown (all the others are types of performance)

- 2 1 drama, play 2 choir
3 show, musician

- 3 1 the theatre
2 a choir competition
3 the photo

2a (pages 22 and 23)

- 1 1 charango – Cuba
2 blues – USA
3 fado – Portugal
4 taiko drumming – Japan
5 flamenco – Spain
6 bossa nova – Brazil

- 4 1 influences 4 British
2 six 5 singer
3 Zulu 6 Belgium

- 5 1 Manu Chao has not been successful
in the **English**-speaking world

2 ... since the release of Paul Simon's **album** *Graceland*.

3 for **many** years – **since the 1980s**.

4 Zap Mama have had several **international** hits.

- 7 3 is false because we use the past simple when an action is finished in the past.

- 8 1 has lived 4 has happened
2 has become 5 have heard
3 have mixed 6 have ... made

2, 5 and 6 are irregular

- 9 1 has grown 4 has also got
2 have taken over 5 have started
3 has become 6 have found

- 10 For: a couple of days, a few months, a while, ages, centuries, some time, years

Since: 1986, I was a child, July, last Monday, lunchtime, my last holiday, the day before yesterday

- 11 1 I have lived in this town for three years.
2 I have been in my current job since 2009.
3 I have known my best friend since school.
4 I haven't listened to Peter Gabriel for ages.
5 I have always wanted to visit Africa.
6 I have never had a musical instrument.

12 1 d yet 2 a already
3 b yet 4 c just

2b (pages 24 and 25)

2 c

3 Sample answers:

Reasons: people dance to *fill the time*;
it's a way of meeting people and
having a social life

Effects: *it makes them feel young*; *it*
seems to change their mood
completely; *Dancing reminds me I'm*
alive

4 Sample answers:

make them feel young: *keeping fit*
meet people: go to classes, join a club
/ sports team
have a social life: go out with friends,
visit friends
change their mood: listen to music, go
to the cinema

5 1 prepositions

2 adjectives

6 *I can't imagine doing anything else;*
they're learning to do traditional
dances; Dancing seems to change
their mood; I keep practising; I find it
hard to stop

1 Verb + *-ing* form: adore, imagine,
keep

2 Verb + *to* + infinitive: learn, seem,
want

7 1 finishes 4 involves
2 agrees 5 refuse
3 pretend 6 help

8 1 doing (use *-ing* form after *enjoy*)

2 Painting (subject of the sentence)

3 to be (use *to* + infinitive after
adjective)

4 changing (use *-ing* form after
imagine)

5 to learn (use *to* + infinitive after
adjective)

6 to play (use *to* + infinitive after *learn*)

7 taking (use *-ing* form after
preposition)

8 to find (use *to* + infinitive after *seem*)

9 1 d 2 e 3 c 4 b 5 a

11 1 I really enjoy (+ *-ing* verb)

2 I'm quite keen on (+ *-ing* verb)

3 I hate (+ *-ing* verb)

4 (*-ing* verb) makes me feel great.

5 It's not easy (+ *to* + infinitive)

6 I'm learning (+ *to* + infinitive)

2c (pages 26 and 27)

2 Sample answer:

The author describes globalisation in
terms of popular culture crossing
borders – we live in different
countries, eat food from all over the
world and are interested in the arts of
other cultures.

3 1 paragraph 2

2 paragraph 5

3 paragraph 3

4 1 In Japan, people have become

fanatics of flamenco.

2 Lebanese food in New Delhi, pasta
and Italian food in Denmark, mutton
and vegetarian food in McDonald's in
India

3 The Barbie doll now comes in
about 30 national varieties.

4 More than a fifth of all the people in
the world speak some English.

5 In Shanghai the television show
Sesame Street has been redesigned to
teach Chinese values.

5 b and c agree with the text

a does not agree with the text: there
are several examples of globalisation
in everyday life.

d does not agree with the text (*I have
discovered that cultures are as
resourceful, resilient and
unpredictable as the people who
compose them*)

6 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a

7 c

9 1 espresso 4 connections
2 culture 5 influences
3 market 6 world

2d (page 28)

2 1 advert 2 5 advert 3

2 advert 1 4 advert 3

3 advert 1 6 advert 3

3 Do you feel like going out tonight?

Yeah, why not?

What's on?

Do you like the sound of that?

It doesn't really appeal to me!

What's it about?

I'm not in the mood for anything
depressing.

What else is on?

What time is it on?

Where's it on?

I'm not keen on him.

4 1 really, absolutely

2 really, pretty, very

The adjectives in 1 are stronger.

5 Group A: *absolutely* or *really*

Group B: *very*, *really* or *pretty*.

Really can be used with both sets of
adjectives.

Pretty means fairly or moderately.

2e (page 29)

2 a and d

3 Facts: *Baz Luhrmann is a film*

*director whose films include Strictly
Ballroom, Romeo + Juliet, Moulin
Rouge! and Australia. Luhrmann has
also directed opera. They have had
box office success ... in Romeo +
Juliet the actors speak in verse, in
Moulin Rouge! they sing their lines.*

Australia didn't go down so well with the critics.

Opinions: *in my opinion, Luhrmann's work just gets better and better ... his films are usually vibrant, energetic and spectacular ... unusual ... I thought it was absolutely fantastic ... To me, his films have the power of dreams. They take you into thrilling, unforgettable worlds.*

Direct quotes: 'putting on a show'; 'achieving so many of the dreams I had as a kid – from going to the Oscars to getting a letter from Marlon Brando'.

- 4** biased, personal, subjective, informative

The profile includes a lot of strong personal opinions, but also some facts.

5a Column 1: despite

Column 2: although

Column 3: on the other hand, nevertheless

Column 4: consequently

- 5b** The verb form changes after *despite*; we use the -ing form: *despite being* ...
We use a comma at the end of the clause, or immediately after *However*.

- 5c** 1 They have had box office success, even though they are unusual films.
2 I enjoyed *Romeo+Juliet* but I didn't understand all the dialogue.
3 I love epic films. Nevertheless, I didn't enjoy this one.
4 In spite of praising Luhrmann's earlier films, the critics did not like *Australia*.
5 I've seen all of the films. However, I haven't seen any of the operas.
6 His last film was absolutely brilliant, so I'm looking forward to seeing the next one.

2f (pages 30 and 31)

- 3** drum drummer drumstick dance

- 4** 1 an ancient type of drumming

2 Japan

3 movement of the body

4 sound, body and mind

5 They can express their feelings and energy and feel as if they are outside their body looking in.

- 5** 2,000 years ago: Japanese warriors used drums to cause fear. The distance the sound of drums travelled marked village boundaries.

The early 1900s: traditional taiko drumming was popular in Japanese-American communities.

The mid 1900s: people were losing interest.

1968: Seiichi Tanaka arrived and brought a new interest and a new style of drumming.

Now: there are 800 groups across the USA and Canada.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 6 1 boat | 5 Canada |
| 2 the USA | 6 drum |
| 3 drums | 7 body |
| 4 800 | 8 stick |

- 5** 1 actor, director
 2 conductor, musician
 3 choreographer, dancer
 4 singer, orchestra

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 8 1 going | 4 in |
| 2 to see | 5 by |
| 3 Do you | 6 about |

Unit 2 Review (page 32)

- 2** 1 probably performers

2 summer

3 Osaka, Japan

- 3** 1 I've lived in Japan **for** three months

2 I **have** / I've learned some Japanese

3 One of my favourite pastimes is **going** to matsuri.

4 I've **just** got home from the Nango summer jazz festival

5 it was great **to** sit around in the sunshine

6 It has **been** part of Osaka summer events

7 **for** about a thousand years

8 and some performances have hardly changed **since** then

9 we're actually hoping **to** join the big procession of boats on the river.

10 I haven't been on the river **yet**, so I'm really looking forward to that.

Life

Unit 3

Opener (page 33)

1 Sample answers:

- 1 They are going to fetch water.
- 2 Every day (the caption says they spend five hours a day fetching water).
- 3 Presumably, they will use the water very sparingly, so mostly for drinking and in cooking food.

3 1 70 2 3 3 46 4 10 5 200

3a (pages 34 and 35)

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

5 1 b 2 c

- 6 1 We were going around a small island.
- 2 It jumped into the water about a metre away from our boat.
- 3 The sun was shining in through an opening in the roof.
- 4 My mom realised pretty quickly that I was missing and she came after me.

7 1 a 2 c 3 b 4 d

- 8 1 b What were they doing when they saw the hippo?
- 2 a What did they do when they saw the hippo?

9 1 past continuous

2 past simple

10 1 I was taking a photo of the hippo when I dropped my camera in the water.

2 My friend fell out of the raft because he wasn't holding on.

3 I saw some strange fish when / while I was diving.

4 I was having some problems with my mask so my brother helped me.

11 1 was working 6 swam

2 heard 7 was moving

3 began 8 caught up

4 bought 9 got

5 set out 10 spent

11 felt

12a heard /h[ɪ]d/, were /w[ɜ:]/, began /bɪˈɡæn/, bought /b[ɒ]t/, set /set/, swam /swæm/, was /w[ɜ:]/ (or /w[ɪ:]/), caught /k[ɒ]t/, got /g[ɒ]t/, spent /spɛnt/, felt /felt/

12b fall = fell /fel/; lie = lay /lej/; run = ran /ræn/; sink = sank /sæŋk/; teach = taught /t[ɔ:]t/; tell = told /teʊld/

3b (pages 36 and 37)

1 1 b 2 a 3 d

- 2 1 He was on a secret mission to find two missing US nuclear submarines.
- 2 They jumped for joy at first, but then realised that a lot of people had died on

the wreck, so they stopped work and held a memorial service.

3 He felt angry because the wreck of *Titanic* had been exploited – ‘turned into a freak show’.

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

1 b and c, agreed (*had agreed* in interview)

2 b died (*had died* in interview)

3 a took (*had taken* in interview);
c disappeared (*had disappeared* in interview)

The past perfect simple is used for things that happened before Ballard’s discovery.

5 1 had changed 3 had ... belonged
2 had died

6 1 before 2 don’t have to

7 1 had been 4 had disappeared
2 sank 5 hadn’t located
3 was 6 had visited

8 Sample answers:

1 The ship hadn’t seen it in time.

2 They hadn’t put enough life boats on the ship.

3 People had turned the site into a freak show.

4 They had decided it was a romantic place.

5 He had decided to make a film about the disaster.

9 1 was	5 had sunk
2 began	6 hit
3 had discovered	7 had already made
4 felt	8 retired

3c (pages 38 and 39)

2 Sample answers:

1 He tried to swim out to sea during a storm, realised it was too difficult, and found it difficult to swim back.

2 He didn’t respect the sea – it was a moment of Catalan bravado to go into the sea when it was too stormy.

3 He has learnt his lesson, feels lucky to be alive, and respects the sea now. He does not go swimming when it is dangerous.

3 1 two

2 afraid (guts are intestines – this is a poetic and unusual way of saying that you feel sick with fear)

3 stop

4 it was difficult for me

5 stop swimming

6 quickly (and on his hands and knees)

4 Sample answers:

1 The first decision was to go swimming despite the storm. The consequence was that he had to fight against the sea and swallowed lots of seawater and sand. The second decision was to turn back. The consequence was that he was hit by

waves and caught in the surf zone, and he couldn't get back. The third decision was to give up fighting against the sea. The consequence was that he was carried to the shore and survived.

2 He speaks about the sea as if it were a person. The feelings he expresses are very intense and romantic.

3 He is asking for forgiveness because man is responsible for the lack of fish, through overfishing and pollution.

4 Students' own opinions.

5 1 T (It was dangerous on the day in the article.)

2 T (Enric says that the sea has almost killed him a couple of times, and admits that it was his fault. He also admits to Catalan bravado. It implies he is a risk taker.)

3 T (He says he was feeling lucky to be alive.)

4 T (He still swims in the sea.)

5 T (He says he has not been to the sea when she does not want him.)

6 1 I **got into** the pool.

2 The weather **didn't get better**.

3 I couldn't **get to** the shore.

4 I wasn't **getting any closer to** the land.

5 We **get** so much from nature.

6 I'd **got out (of)** that dangerous situation.

3d (page 40)

2 A is more likely (empty cage; having a bath)

3 Story 2 matches the photo.

A photo for Story 1 might show two fish splashing in some water in a sink.

4 Did I ever tell you about the time

After we saw

a couple of weeks later,

During the night,

I remember once, a couple of years ago,

Anyway, after a few days,

one day,

all of a sudden

immediately

the next thing was,

5 The first story is true. It happened to the author. The lid partially covered the tank but the fish had knocked it off anyway. Both fish survived and were lucky not to have been eaten by the family cat!

3e (page 41)

1 Sample answers:

Personal blogs: what they've been doing, photos, thoughts and feelings, interests, travel, personal opinions
Professional blogs: advice and tips, information about a company or product, feedback on meetings or conferences

- 2** 1 What happened to the writer's family last weekend.
 2 The things you take to the beach: towels, swimming costumes, sunglasses, etc.
 3 The writer's three children.

3 c, d, b, f, e, g, a

4a a ran = rushed

b started to shine = came out

e got = jumped

f picked up = grabbed

g went = headed

The verbs in the blog are more dramatic and interesting.

4b 1 raining = pouring with rain

2 full of people = packed

3 looking = staring

4 arrived = washed up

5 holding = clutching

4c 1 raced 4 scrambled

2 exhausted 5 wandered

3 boiling 6 collapsed

3f (pages 42 and 43)

3 1 drinking

2 washing animals

3 washing clothes

4 irrigating crops

5 washing themselves

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

(The correct information is underlined in the script extract below):

00.42–01.19 ...

Sometimes there's enough water for everyone, and sometimes there isn't.

The people of New Delhi need about one billion gallons of water a day.

They're surviving on 25 per cent of that. Even in the richer areas, you'll

find busy shopping centres, well-

dressed shoppers, expensive

restaurants, and the same community water tankers.

01.21–02.05

...

But it doesn't replace the water that's used every year. So the question

remains: is there an answer to India's water problem? Some leaders think that the answer lies in a series of new dams.

However, many people disagree with this proposal. They believe that India's

existing dams have contributed to the water shortage by drying up riverbeds, fields and wells.

5 d, b, a, c

6 1 smog 4 reservoirs

2 well 5 small-scale

3 riverbeds

Unit 3 Review (page 44)

2 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are correct.

4 had just passed 8 were watching

6 had gone by 11 was setting

7 hadn't managed 14 had just got
up

3 lake, marina , ocean, pool, reservoir,
river, sea, stream, waterfall

4 Students' own answers

Unit 4

Opener (page 45)

3 Sample answers:

Ballerina: demanding, glamorous, stressful

Film star: exciting, glamorous, well-paid

Fire fighter: dangerous, dirty, demanding, responsible, satisfying

Footballer: exciting, glamorous, rewarding, well-paid

Pilot: dangerous, demanding, responsible, well-paid

Police officer: dangerous, demanding, responsible, secure

Rock star: exciting, glamorous, well-paid

Scientist: demanding, rewarding, satisfying

Train driver: responsible, routine, secure, badly paid

Vet: dirty, responsible, rewarding, satisfying, secure

4 Speaker 1

a a superhero or fireman (fire fighter)

b office worker

c fireman: exciting, satisfying, dangerous, dirty, demanding

Speaker 2

a train driver

b accountant

c train driver: in charge, responsible for passengers; accountant: routine, secure

Speaker 3

a a footballer

b nurse

c footballer; glamorous, well-paid, famous; nurse: badly paid, stressful, rewarding

4a (pages 46 and 47)

3 1 an accountant

2 a senior technician

3 Hyundai

4 a farmer; self-employed

5 a manager

6 Nokia

4 1 Morten Andersen

2 Meena Shekaran

3 Kashinath Manna

4 Tamil Selvan

6 (See answer key to Exercise 7)

7 *I'll be fine* (Meena – 100% sure)

Selvan might soon own one of the cars he makes (the author of the article – not 100% sure)

India will be the world's third largest car market (industry experts – 100% sure)

some farmers may have to give up their land (the press – not 100% sure)

Their future could be very difficult (the author of the article – not 100% sure)

The road will certainly bring lots of jobs. (Morten Andersen – 100% sure)

- 8** 1 won't 4 mightn't
2 may not 5 will
3 will 6 may not

9 In each case, *might*, *may* or *could* are used when the speaker is not sure. *Will* is used when they are sure.

10 2 Tamil Selvan will probably buy a car.

3 Kashinath Manna's life might not change.

4 The Nokia factory will probably expand.

5 Job opportunities might increase.

6 Travelling around will certainly be easier.

7 People's standard of living will certainly improve.

- 11** 1 work 5 work
2 job 6 work
3 work 7 jobs
4 work 8 work

4b (pages 48 and 49)

2 1 works

2 a nurse

3 has a job

4 leave work

5 graduated from university

6 stay in Kabul

3 1 Devi isn't going to stay in this job forever.

2 Devi is taking an exam next month.

3 Elisabeth is going to start her own business.

4 Elisabeth is meeting the bank manager on Wednesday.

5 Sahera's friend is going to study in the United States.

6 Sahera's friend is leaving Kabul next week.

4 Devi and Elisabeth have decided what to do. Sahera hasn't decided yet.

5 1 I'm not going to stay in this job forever.

2 I'm taking the entrance exam next month.

3 I suppose I'll tell him soon.

6

2

I'm going to take

going to start

I'll get

I'm meeting

I'll take

- 3**
- are going to work
 - is going to continue
 - going to stay
 - I'll take
 - she's leaving

7 1 c 2 b 3 a

- 8**
- 1 I'm taking
 - 2 I'm starting
 - 3 I'm going to do
 - 4 I'm going to manage
 - 5 they are going to do
 - 6 I'm going to be
 - 7 I'll have

- 9**
- 1 I'm going to take a year off.
 - 2 I'll help you.
 - 3 Yeah, she's getting married next month.
 - 4 Are you going to take it?
 - 5 Yes, I'm going to my first class tonight.
 - 6 I'll open it.

- 11**
- 1 pass an exam 3 do a training course
 - 2 fail an exam 4 pass an exam

4c (pages 50 and 51)

- 1** Sample answers:
- In an economic boom more jobs are available, wages are better and people have more money, so they spend and buy more.

In an economic crisis there are fewer jobs and more unemployment, wages are generally lower, and sometimes prices are also higher so people can buy less and spend less money on luxuries such as holidays.

2 1 d 2 c 3 a 4 b

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

- 4**
- 1 F (72 per cent are between the ages of 16 and 64.)
 - 2 T (Each year about ten million rural Chinese move to the cities.)
 - 3 F (The next step is to develop higher education. Many people are looking for better training.)
 - 4 F (In a Chinese factory town, there are many private courses: English classes, typing classes, technical classes.)
 - 5 T (The nation has become successful by making products for overseas consumers.)

5 *Nobody in the developed world should criticise China without taking a look in the mirror.* This refers to the fact that it is hypocritical to criticise China for rushing to industrialise and for polluting the environment because this is exactly what all developed countries have done in the past. People in developed countries are also responsible for the problems because

they buy most of the products that China produces.

There's nothing foreign about the materialistic dreams of the average Chinese worker. This implies that having materialistic dreams is common to all people on Earth, including Chinese people.

6 1 P 2 both 3 N

7 c

9 Sample answers:

1 D 5 C / S

2 C / S 6 C

3 D / C 7 D

4 D 8 D / C

10 Money: paid holiday, pay rises, salary, bonuses, discounts on company products, wages
Hours: long hours, flexi-time, overtime, clocking on and off, part-time

Benefits: paid holiday, pension scheme, bonuses, company car, discounts on company products, free language classes, health insurance

4d (page 52)

1 1 assisting the Research Coordinator, managing film production materials, dealing with queries
2 15 June

3 a degree in a relevant subject, 1–2 years' experience in film production, excellent database and research skills
4 should be organised and independent, able to meet strict deadlines, good at working under pressure

2 methodical, conscientious, hardworking, self-confident

4 1 Yes 2 No 3 Smart clothes, a suit

5 is it all right if I give you as my referee?
I'm not sure about that.
do you mind helping me with my CV?
Of course not.
Will you be able to do it today?
Yes, I will.
can you have a look at my covering letter too?
Would it be OK to borrow your suit?
Sure, no problem.

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

4e (page 53)

2 The letter includes all the information.
In an email, you need not include your address or that of the person you are writing to.

4a concise sentences: *I will graduate in Digital Media this month from Manchester University.*

formal phrases to begin sentences: *I am writing in reply to ... ; I consider*

*myself to be ... ; I am available for
interview ... ; I enclose my CV; I look
forward to hearing from you.*

no contractions: *I am writing ... ; I
have worked ... ; I will ...*

standard phrases to open and close
the letter: *Dear Sir; Yours faithfully*

- 4b** 1 I shall finish my degree soon.
2 I look forward to hearing from you.
3 I am writing in reply to your
advertisement in the newspaper.
4 I enclose my CV, which gives my
contact details.
5 I am available from the start of
August.

4f (pages 54 and 55)

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

5 1 c 2 b 3 a

6 1 share 4 move
2 caught 5 aware
3 support

Unit 4 Review (page 56)

2 1 will 6 to
2 might 7 not
3 'm 8 going
4 will 9 won't
5 'll 10 getting

7 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 d

Life

Unit 5

Opener (page 57)

1 Sample answers:

1 It looks like a wildlife holiday in Antarctica.

2 No, it's probably a once in a lifetime trip. It must be very expensive. Conditions would be difficult and it might be dangerous.

3 Students' own answers.

2 being on planes 3

business trips 3

day trips 2

delays 3

luggage 1

planning 2

a round-the-world trip 1

taking local buses and trains 1

travelling for work 3

weekends away 2

3 1 Just take a small backpack with the essentials.

2 The key to a good trip is good planning. Don't leave anything to chance!

3 Once you start your journey, take your watch off and relax.

5a (pages 58 and 59)

1 1 over 3,000 kilometres

2 Congo and Gabon

3 working on a project

4 on foot and by boat

5 fifteen months

2 1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 e

3 1 F (*Fay has worked on several major conservation projects in Africa and America*)

2 F (*he hasn't slept in a bed more than 50 times in the last ten years*)

3 F (*his injuries weren't life-threatening*)

4 T (*His most recent pair of sandals lasted 2,000 kilometres before they fell apart*)

5 T (*elephant deaths fell significantly; in Gabon, the government has created thirteen new national parks*)

5 1 present perfect 2 past simple

6 Present perfect verbs: He's lived; Fay has worked; He's counted; He's walked; he hasn't slept; he's had; has drawn ... and made; has created

Past simple verbs: he survived; he came; (it) attacked; his injuries weren't; he nearly died; lasted; fell; started

Different forms: drew / drawn; came / come; weren't / not been; fell / fallen

7 1 have also flown 4 didn't have

- 2 has done 5 filled
3 once spent 6 has used

8b Present perfect: for (six years), in the last ten years

Past simple: a few years ago, on one occasion, for

5b (pages 60 and 61)

- 1** A: vibrant city
B: peaceful setting, unspoilt coastline
C: busy street, crowded market
D: peaceful setting, exotic scenery

2 Sample answers:

USA: vibrant city, busy street
Caribbean: tropical beach, exotic scenery, relaxing surroundings
Central America: crowded market, exotic scenery, remote village
UK: vibrant city, busy street
Central Europe: vibrant city, busy street
Spain: vibrant city, crowded market, safe resort
Egypt: safe resort, relaxing surroundings
Kenya: exotic scenery, remote village
South Africa: vibrant city, unspoilt coastline, exotic scenery, remote village
Antarctica: peaceful setting
China: vibrant city, exotic scenery, peaceful setting

Australia: vibrant city, tropical beach, unspoilt coastline

New Zealand: unspoilt coastline, peaceful setting

- 3** 1 cruises 3 bush camp holidays
2 safaris 4 cultural holidays

5 have been flocking, has been growing, have been promoting, has been travelling

- 6** 1 *has / have + been + -ing* form of the main verb
2 actions – you can't use a continuous form to describe a state
3 activities which are continuing (or which continued until recently)

7 have visited, has filled, have sold, has doubled

- 1 present perfect simple
2 present perfect continuous
3 present perfect simple

- 8** 1 e 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 f 6 d
2 I've been lying by the pool – I've finished my book.
3 We've been looking for cheap deals – we haven't found one.
4 We've been touring European cities – we've seen dozens of churches.
5 We've been following the coast path – we've walked ten kilometres.
6 We've been visiting local markets – we've spent a fortune.

- 9** 1 Matt 5 Rose
 2 Matt 6 Matt
 3 Lucy 7 Paul
 4 Rose 8 Paul

- 10** 1 have you been coming
 2 have you been
 3 have you been
 4 did that take

- 11** 1 Present perfect continuous because
 it is an incomplete action which is
 repeated over a period of time.
 2 Present perfect simple because it is
 incomplete but it is a state verb.
 3 Present perfect continuous because
 it is an incomplete action which is
 repeated over a period of time.
 4 Past simple because it is a finished
 past action.

- 12** Sample answers:
 1 How long did you stay / were you
 there?
 2 How long have you been waiting?
 3 How long have you been in the
 country?
 4 How long have you been doing the
 course?
 5 How long have you had it?
 6 How long have you been
 travelling?

5c (pages 62 and 63)

- 1** Sample answers:

Advantages: provides money and jobs
 for local people; makes sure that
 places are protected; improves local
 infrastructure

Disadvantages: overcrowding;
 pollution; too much development and
 construction; natural places can be
 spoilt; increased prices, particularly
 house prices, can affect local people

- 2** Sample answers:

- 1 air pollution, carbon emissions and
 climate change, noise pollution
 2 conservation or damage to wildlife
 3 pollution, litter
 4 overcrowding and over-
 development, loss of natural habitats

- 3** c

- 4** 1 cruise holidays 4 construction
 2 wildlife 5 low-cost
 flights
 3 litter 6 climate change

- 5** 1 They dump waste in the oceans.
 2 expeditions to collect rubbish on
 Everest
 3 People can take several short
 holidays every year.
 4 yes – rail travel and eco-tourism

- 6** 1 impact 4 habitats
 2 rubbish / waste 5 greener
 3 population 6 pollute

- 7** 1 N 2 T 3 N 4 F 5 T

- 9** Very green: recycling household waste; saving water; switching off lights and electrical appliances; travelling by bike etc.; using eco-friendly cleaning products

Not so green: travelling by car; buying out-of-season food; flying to distant holiday destinations; upgrading mobile phones etc. frequently

5d (page 64)

1 Sample answer:

A tour guide can probably help with car hire, flight delays, food poisoning, hotel rooms, infectious diseases, train timetables, travel sickness

2 1 c 2 f

3 I wonder if you could help us? T

Is anything wrong? G

Can I help? G

Our luggage hasn't arrived. T

Which flight were you on? G

How did that happen? T

Do you know where our bags have gone to? T

When's the next flight? T

It's about my wife. T

The hotel hasn't provided mosquito nets. T

How long has she been feeling like this? G

Is there anything you can do? T

I'm afraid the luggage has gone to Rome. G

Don't worry, we'll arrange everything. G

I'll ask the hotel to send for a doctor. G

- 4** 1 The tour guide will arrange for the luggage to be sent directly to the hotel when it arrives at the airport the next morning. But the tourists will have no summer clothes to wear until then.

2 The hotel will arrange for a doctor to see Mrs Jones.

5a 1 strongly stressed

2 weakly stressed

5e (page 65)

- 1** 1 She's come from Bangkok and she's in Sydney.

2 friends (she says 'my uncle')

3 The people are fantastic and she loves Oz.

4 She has been surfing, she has seen the Opera House, and she's been on a boat trip.

2a abbreviations: *cos* (not because);

pics (not pictures)

comments in brackets: (*fell off every time!*); (*wow!*)

contractions: *haven't*

exclamation marks: *wow!*

informal expressions: *out of this world*

listing items: *been surfing ... seen the Opera House ... been on a boat ...*

missing out words: (see below)

2b I finally made it to Sydney after an 18-hour delay in Bangkok!

2c (The) weather here (is) glorious, (the) beaches (are) out of this world

(I) have: been surfing (I) fell off every time!), (I've) seen ... (and I've) been on ...

~~No~~ (I haven't seen) kangaroos or koalas yet ~~ees~~ (because I) haven't ...

(I got / received a) text from my uncle in Brisbane – (he) has ...

(My) new pictures (are) up on Flickr

2d Sample answers:

1 Weather sunny and very hot sometimes.

2 Been touring typical places – exhausting!

3 People here very kind and have helped a lot.

4 Took some photos of koalas – so cute!

5 Not heard from Anton yet.

6 Getting bus up to Brisbane cos flying expensive.

5f (pages 66 and 67)

3 We see a lizard, an elephant, an owl, a gorilla

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

5 1 The team starts on the expedition in September.

2 They will travel 2,000 kilometres.

3 This rain forest covers 150,000 square kilometres.

4 A quarter of the world's rain forests are in the Congo Basin.

5 Half the wild plants and animals in Africa are in the Congo Basin.

6 They have been travelling for eight months.

7 They can see 70 or 80 kilometres in every direction.

8 They can see 360 degrees around.

9 The river is a few hundred metres wide.

10 They'd been in the woods for 15 months.

6 1 aim, record 4 challenge, rise
2 desperate, gem 5 logging
3 collect

Unit 5 Review (page 68)

2 1 have faced

2 left

3 has devastated

4 have declined

5 changed

6 have rescued

7 have been encouraging

8 have been working

4 1 plane (the others are adjectives to describe places)

2 peaceful (the others are types of holiday)

3 fly (the others are aspects of holidays)

4 ticket (the others are nouns describing types of rubbish)

5 seaside (the others are nouns describing travel)

6 d, g, a, h, c, e, b, f

Unit 6

Opener (page 69)

- 1 Top row left to right: cheese, peanuts, popcorn, prawn, avocado;

bottom row left to right: cheese snacks, fried egg, chocolate, bagel, steak, pasta

- 2 1 avocado (89) 7 peanuts (21)
 2 shrimp (75) 8 fried egg (18)
 3 popcorn (69) 9 cheese (17)
 4 pasta (50) 10 chocolate (10)
 5 steak (44) 11 cheese snacks (4)
 6 bagel (23)

- 3 1 It gives food a number based on its nutritional value.
 2 To make it easier to see which foods are good for you.
 3 On the shelves at large supermarkets.

6a (pages 70 and 71)

- 2 1 because it has become a European Union-certified food and drink product
 2 Scottish Farmed Salmon, Spanish Melon from la Mancha and English Blue Stilton cheese

3 the diameter, thickness of crust, ingredients and application of ingredients

- 4 1 *can't, mustn't, must, has to, should* and *don't have to* are in the news item.

2 ... *these food products had to meet very strict criteria.*

3 *should* and *don't have to*

- 5 2 People with nut allergies *mustn't* eat the product.

3 You *shouldn't* exceed the recommended daily intake of salt.

4 You are not allowed to sell the items in the multipack separately.

5 You have to heat thoroughly before serving.

6 Diabetics *shouldn't* eat this product.

- 7 1 You're not allowed to take durian on buses in Singapore.

2 You should avoid using raw eggs in mayonnaise.

3 Only qualified chefs are allowed to prepare it.

4 You have to ferment it first.

5 You *mustn't* eat them in the summer.

6 You *don't* have to peel potatoes before you boil them.

7 Red beans *must* be boiled for fifteen minutes.

8 You can eat raw steak.

6b (pages 72 and 73)

2 It consists of imagining you are eating a specific food, so that you want to eat the food less.

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

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

6 1 *if* + present simple, *will* + infinitive without *to*
2 at the start or in the middle, joining two clauses
3 when *if* is used at the start
4 the present or future
5 ... *if you imagine eating a specific food, your interest in that food will drop.* (generally true)
... *if you are less interested in that food, you'll eat less of it.* (generally true)
... *if you force yourself to think about chewing and actually swallowing food, you'll reduce your craving.* (future possibilities)

7 1 believe, will be
2 will need, want
3 don't buy, won't be able
4 find, will you let
5 go, we will
6 will give up, do
7 don't try, will never know
8 will you do, doesn't work

8 Both options are possible in sentences 2, 3, 7 and 8.

1 ~~as soon as~~ 5 ~~when~~
4 ~~before~~ 6 ~~unless~~

9 Sample answers:

avoid fatty food / heavy meals at night / snacks between meals
change bad habits
cut down on computer and TV time / fatty food / snacks between meals
cut out fatty food / junk food / snacks between meals
give up smoking / bad habits / junk food
learn relaxation techniques / a new sport
reduce computer and TV time / stress
take up an outdoor activity / a new sport

10 Sample answers:

If you cut down on fatty food, you'll lose weight.
If you give up smoking, you'll live longer.
If you reduce stress, you'll feel more relaxed.
If you take up a new sport, you'll get fit.
If you cut out snacks, you'll improve your appetite.

6c (pages 74 and 75)

2 daily life

3 1 chocolate 4 food and drink

2 drug 5 sleep cycle
3 energy

4 Beneficial effects:

makes you less tired
makes you **more alert**
relieves **pain**
reduces asthma **symptoms**
increases **reaction speed**

Harmful effects:

is mood-altering
is **habit-forming**
raises **blood pressure** increases the
risk of heart disease

5 1 They have changed from a schedule
built around the sun to an indoor job
timed by a clock.

2 electric light and caffeinated food

3 The human body will not function
at its best, physically, mentally, or
emotionally.

4 People have to use caffeine to help
them stay awake, but then they don't
get enough sleep, so they are tired,
and they need more caffeine to help
them stay awake.

7 1 however, on the other hand, despite
this

2 so, one result (of this concern) is
that ...

3 consequently, therefore

8 However: *people don't think twice
about their caffeine intake* contrasts
with *it raises blood pressure*.

On the other hand: *many canned
energy drinks sold in the USA carry
warnings* contrasts with *research
suggests that caffeine may have
benefits*.

Despite this: *Studies have shown it
helps relieve pain ...* contrasts with *a
study in Ireland recommended that
children ... shouldn't drink energy
drinks*.

11 1 close 4 day
2 today 5 night
3 all 6 on

6d (page 76)

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

3 1 W 6 W
2 W 7 C
3 C 8 W
4 C 9 C
5 C 10 W
11 W

5 plantain fritters: *plantain is a type of
savory banana you eat as a
vegetable; a fritter is a fried dish.*
akkra: *it's made from a kind of bean
called black-eyed peas*
ackee and saltfish: *ackee's a kind of
fruit that's traditionally served with*

saltfish ... it's a bit like fresh cod. It doesn't taste salty when it's cooked.
goat curry: it's like lamb, but the flavour's a bit stronger.

6 Both diners start with akkra. One diner chooses ackee and saltfish. The other chooses goat curry.

7a 1 interesting 3 traditionally
 2 savoury 4 vegetables

7b chocolate natural restaurant
 separately technique

6e (page 77)

1 c

2 1 to close the staff restaurant
 2 Staff will have to travel into the nearest town at lunchtime. This could lead to time-keeping and punctuality issues.

3 Staff will eat snacks and sandwiches, which are not healthy. Health and productivity could suffer.

4 How will the closure of the restaurant affect the policy that staff are not allowed to eat at their work stations?

Will there be provision for a kitchen or food area?

5 a meeting to discuss the issues

3a lead to: cause = staff have to travel into town; consequence = time-keeping and punctuality issues

result in: cause = restaurant closes;
 consequence = many people eating snacks and sandwiches

therefore: cause = food is not nutritious; consequence = staff health and productivity could suffer

3b 1 Consequently / Therefore

2 lead to / result in

3 Consequently / Therefore

4 means

5 lead to / result in

6 so / thus

6f (pages 78 and 79)

3 The video shows all these except *catching fish*.

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

(See also the underlined phrases in the video script.)

00.16–00.52 ... Here, no product has a higher price than the one that's the most dangerous – the puffer fish, or fugu. ... fugu appears on more than 80 menus ...

00.55–01.18 ... 1,000 times stronger than cyanide!

...

01.40–01.55 'It'll be fine, don't worry. I've been doing this for 53 years. I took the exam in 1949 and passed. This is my fugu chef licence.'

01.56–02.39 ...

Fugu chefs had to get licences for preparing and serving puffer fish.
Even with more regulations, fugu killed 2,500 Japanese people between 1945 and 1975.

Regulations and education have cut the number of deaths to only three annually, but many diners still get sick.

02.40–02.49 ‘About 70 per cent of the poisonings happen in private homes where people catch and prepare fugu on their own and get poisoned. That’s most common.’

- 5** 1 He’s studying fugu poison; he hopes to develop an anti-toxin.
2 1 milligram. It paralyses peoples nerves and lungs so they can’t move or breathe.
3 They need to use a respirator which can breathe for them.
4 about half of the fish: the heart and gills

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 6 1 puffer fish | 5 licence |
| 2 120 | 6 eight |
| 3 dying | 7 fin |
| 4 fine | 8 breathe |

Unit 6 Review (page 80)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 1 show | 8 must |
| 2 Must | 9 will stick |
| 3 have to | 10 (both correct) |
| 4 will be | 11 mustn’t |
| 5 (both correct) | 12 can’t |

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6 will absorb | 13 will eat |
| 7 Am I allowed to | 14 Do I have to |

- 4** cut down on / reduce
cut out / give up
learn / take up

5 Sample answers:

If you cut out fatty food you will reduce the risk of heart disease.

If you cut down on junk food you won’t have high blood pressure.

If you give up living by the clock you will reduce stress.

If you give up bad habits like drinking caffeine you will reduce tiredness.

- 7** b

Life

Unit 7

Opener (page 81)

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

7a (pages 82 and 83)

3 a 1 b 5 c 4 d 2 e 3

4 1 bad weather 5 house
2 more basic 6 your house
3 shelter 7 design
4 brick or stone 8 cities

5 1 are getting smaller and smaller
2 The colder ..., the warmer ...
3 better / best

6 1 add *-er* (*warmer, faster, etc.*)
2 change *-y* to *-i* and add *-er* (*easier, friendlier, etc.*)

7 1 Modern houses are less appropriate for local conditions.
2 A cave house is not as small as you think.
3 An igloo is not as cold inside as you might think.
4 New houses are getting more and more expensive every year.
5 My flat is the best in the block.
6 This house is the oldest (house).
7 A house on stilts survives more easily in floods.

8 You can put up a ger more quickly than a brick house.

8 cleanliness and dirt: 4

housework: 4

maintenance: 2

neighbours: 3

noise: 3

price: 1, 2

size: none

space: none

9a As is weak

9b a 3 b 1 c 2 d 4 e 3 f 3

7b (pages 84 and 85)

2 1 atmosphere 5 built-up
2 public transport 6 skyscrapers
3 financial 7 residents
4 modern 8 neighbourhoods
All the sentences are true.

4 1 It was a pristine wilderness, then there were farms here.
2 The people were probably farmers.
3 You could see forests, marshes and grassland, sandy beaches along the coasts and fresh-water streams.

5 1 Eric Sanderson created the top images – a visualisation of New York as the pristine wilderness it would have been hundreds of years ago.
2 He wants the people living in New York to know what natural potential the city has.

3 It reminded him that 300 years ago beavers were common in New York. So, it symbolised the New York that he was trying to recreate with the map.

6 Past habits: *beavers, bears and turkeys would roam freely*

Past states: *beavers used to be common in the area; what the area used to look like; There used to be sandy beaches; see what used to be there; Murray used to have a farm here*

7 Single past actions use the past simple. Some examples are:
Sanderson's project resulted in a 3-D computer model of the area; the British troops landed near here; Mrs Murray offered the British officers tea while George Washington's troops slipped past them.

8 1 b (past habits)
2, 3, 4 a (past states)

9 1 New York used to be a lot greener than it is now.
2 There used to be a lot of forest and natural landscapes.
3 The early residents didn't use to live in a large city.
4 People used to hunt beavers for their skins.
5 (*used to* is not possible here – it is a single action)

6 What used to be in the area where Fifth Avenue is now?

- 10** 1 moved
2 used to / would stand
3 were
4 were
5 used to / would run
6 didn't go
7 didn't (use to) own
8 used to / would take
9 used to / would have
10 used to / would go
11 was
12 was / used to be

7c (pages 86 and 87)

- 1** 1 Atlantic Ocean 3 city
2 islands 4 languages

2 c

- 3** a 3 b 2 c 5 d 4

- 4** 1 They are graceful; they parade through the town on holidays.
2 It's large and elegant with fountains and stone benches.
3 It's small and immaculate.
4 Men meet there to swap stories and have a drink.

- 5** 1 a town where the main industry is producing coffee
2 behaving in a way that is polite and friendly

3 water that comes through pipes and from taps

4 the man she loved during her life

5 the islands where their distant ancestors once lived

6 to tell stories to one another

7 the news passed quickly from one person to another

8 an art, craft or skill that very few people can do

7 Sample answers:

1 There's a dreamy atmosphere to Adjuntas; the large, elegant square, with its fountains and stone benches.

2 Opened in 1998; Lala Echevarria, an 85-year-old great-great-grandmother; they had thirteen children and shared 44 years before he died in 1983.

3 The shop filled with working-class men clapping, tapping and nodding to the music.

7d (page 88)

1 Sample answers:

Cost (rent, bills); location (Is it far from work or school? Is it near the city centre and other facilities you use? Is it on a bus route or train line?); appearance (Is the property in good condition? Is it attractive and appealing?); size and number of rooms; features (A garden? A garage? A balcony? Central heating?)

2 1 in the town centre

2 to rent

3 two bedrooms

4 a lift

5 doesn't mind the age of the property

6 doesn't need a garage

3 I think I'd rather **rent** than **buy**, for now anyway.

I'd prefer **something small**, but not too **small**.

So, two bedrooms, and preferably with a **lift**.

Would you rather **look at new** places or **older** ones?

To be honest, I prefer **towns** to **villages**.

I must say I prefer living **here**.

I haven't got a car, I prefer to **walk**, or **cycle**.

4 to rent: she's just started a new job
two bedrooms: wants something small
but expects friends to stay
a lift: doesn't want to carry her bike upstairs
age unimportant: just getting an idea of what things are like
towns: likes her privacy
no garage: no car

5c Sample questions:

Do you prefer staying in or going out?
Would you rather watch a film or listen to music this evening?

Do you prefer Indian food or Chinese food?

Would you prefer to have no homework or lots of homework?

7e (page 89)

1 b (there are a lot of strong, positive adjectives)

2 streets and buildings: *historic, picturesque, gorgeous*
shops: *fascinating old shops*
facilities: *so much to do within walking distance; variety of bars, restaurants, gyms; great parks, an excellent public library and good schools*
local residents: *a real sense of community; a mix of original residents and new arrivals*
atmosphere: *a lot of charm; like living in a village*

3a a 1 b none c 4 d 3 e 2

3b The paragraph on 'bad points' should not be first or last. It could come as the second paragraph, but would be best as the penultimate paragraph.

4 1 It is similar to 2 I am
Other examples in the text:
1 it's almost like living in a village.
2 perfect both as a place to live and a place to visit

5 1 As there's so much to do within walking distance

2 there are great parks (like Greenfields)

6 1 As 4 like
2 like 5 Like
3 as 6 like

7f (pages 90 and 91)

4 1 main 4 began
2 built 5 immigrants
3 neighbourhood 6 mainly

5 1 the director of the Spanish Choir of San Francisco
2 by raising money to help them after natural disasters
3 peace in Central America
4 fairness in the community, and the environment
5 Saint Peter's
6 their interest in their families and their traditions

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

Unit 7 Review (page 92)

1 It shows a man playing golf on top of a skyscraper.

2 1 the craziest
2 more carefully
3 as high as
4 more dangerous
5 better
6 as often as

7 the most dedicated

8 closer and closer

3 1 was

2 would / used to play

3 used to live / lived

4 used to be

5 was / used to be

6 didn't use to take / didn't take

7 didn't use to mind

8 complained

9 made

4 1 central heating (the others are parts
of a house)

2 run-down (the others are nouns)

3 fireplace (the others are places
outside a house)

4 residents (the others are adjectives
to describe places)

5 double glazing (the others are
places outside a house)

6 1 I prefer 4 living

2 go 5 I'd rather

3 I prefer 6 I'd prefer

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

Life

Unit 8

Opener (page 93)

- 2 1 the flamingoes
2 that they form this shape
3 similar trick photography
4 the photograph
5 the photographer
6 the flamingoes
- 3 1 A flock of birds in the shape of a flamingo
2 She thinks it has been changed to make the bird shape.
3 The man

8a (pages 94 and 95)

- 2 1 Nitrogen / oxygen, atmosphere
2 butterflies / flies, insect
3 Radiation
4 Ants / beetles
5 stem
6 Particles
7 Predators, species
8 spikes
- 3 Clip 1: atmosphere, nitrogen, oxygen, particles, radiation
Clip 2: ants, butterflies, predators, stem
Clip 3: ants, beetles, flies, insect, spikes

- 4 1 F (*they are completely natural*)
2 T 3 T 4 T
5 F (*they can't move and chase after things*)
6 T

- 5 1 The result of particles in the Earth's atmosphere colliding with each other.
2 To keep their eggs away from predators like ants on the ground.
3 They attract them by looking like something else – like water drops, for example.

- 6 1 b (*can't* + infinitive)
2 a (*must* + infinitive)
3 c (*might* + infinitive)
4 d (*may not* + infinitive)

7

- 1
they can't be natural.
they must be man-made
must be projecting disco lights
they might have a religious significance
they could be a form of radiation.

- 2
This might be a painting
Or it might be protecting the ball
They must have a reason
may choose this spot

- 3
That can't be true
may not seem logical

They must use a very special
technique,
they can't move
the insect must get a nasty
surprise
it can 'eat' it

- 8 1 ~~can't be~~ 4 ~~can't mean~~
2 (both correct) 5 ~~may be~~
3 (both correct)

- 9 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a

looks as if = looks as though

- 10 1 look
2 looks like
3 looks as though / if
4 look
5 look as though / if
6 look

8b (pages 96 and 97)

- 1 1 ancient 4 century
2 period 5 sacred
3 prehistoric 6 society
- 2 1 enormous drawings on the ground
2 in the Nasca desert in southern Peru
3 huge – the biggest is about 200
metres across
4 geometric shapes; animal shapes
such as a spider, birds, a monkey, and
a dog; human figures
5 hundreds
6 about 500 square kilometres
7 about 2,000 years old

8 They were made by moving stones
and revealing the white ground
underneath.

- 4 1 in the late 1920s
2 an astronomical calendar; ancient
Inca roads or irrigation systems;
landing strips for aliens
3 Because Peru was so dry that the
emergence of water from the ground
seemed sacred.
4 The Nasca lines may have been part
of a long tradition of ceremonial
activities connected to water and
religious beliefs.

- 6 1 The Nasca people ... couldn't have
seen them ...
2 the lines must have been part of an
astronomical calendar
3 they might have been ancient Inca
roads
4 they could have been landing strips
for alien spacecraft!
5 Water must have had an incredible
significance
6 This must have seemed an
astonishing ... phenomenon
7 the same group of people can't have
created them
8 Nasca lines may have been part of a
long tradition

- 7 1 Sentences 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 (from
answer key above)
2 Sentences 2, 5 and 6

3 Sentences 1, 5, 6 and 7

4 ensure 8 log

10 *Have* is an auxiliary verb. It is pronounced /hV/ in these sentences.

5 Sample answers:

1 claims / theories

2 human

3 envelopes

4 give a DNA sample

8c (pages 98 and 99)

6 1 F 2 O 3 O 4 F 5 O 6 F

1 a Earhart ran out of fuel and crashed in the Pacific Ocean. (official theory)

b Earhart could have landed on a different island, called Nikumaroro, and subsequently died since the island is uninhabited.

c Earhart was captured while on a secret mission to the Japanese-controlled Marshall Islands in the North Pacific and eventually returned to the USA with a new identity.

7 Sample answers:

A new project aims to create a genetic profile ... (fact)

Justin Long's ... family is partially funding the DNA project (fact)

... claims that a bone found on the South Pacific island of Nikumaroro is Earhart's. (opinion)

... which they believed might have been from one of Earhart's fingers. (opinion)

2 1 the theory that Earhart landed on Nikumaroro

2 DNA sampling

3 It will prove where Earhart crashed.

8d (page 100)

1 1 b 2 a 3 b

3 1 His family is partially funding the DNA project.

2 No hair samples from Earhart are known.

3 About 99 per cent of the genome is identical among all humans, so the team needs to have enough material to show that the DNA belongs to Earhart and nobody else.

2 Story 1:

1 Sheep are reflecting the sun back into the atmosphere because they are white.

2 No

3 April 1st

Story 2:

1 Blue 20 euro notes are forged

2 Yes

3 April 1st

4 1 funding 5 assumption

2 reveal 6 profile

3 archive 7 identical

Story 3:

1 Petrol prices have halved, so the girl has filled her dad's car with petrol – but it's a diesel car.

2 Yes

3 April 1st

3 1 Oh yeah?

2 Come off it!

3 You're having me on!

4 That can't be right!

5 You must be joking!

6 Are you sure?

7 They must have made a mistake.

8 Really?

9 Are you serious?

8e (page 101)

1 It is a true story.

2a 1 A woman accidentally cut through an underground cable.

2 an elderly Georgian woman

3 in Georgia

2b 1 She was digging for metal when her spade damaged the fibre-optic cable.

2 Internet services to Armenia were cut off. A monitoring system detected the damage. A security team went to the spot. The woman was arrested.

3 The woman was digging for metal.

Georgia provides 90 per cent of Armenia's Internet. The cable is protected, but apparently landslides or

heavy rain may have left it exposed on the surface.

2c The main events are in chronological sequence.

Background information is inserted after the main event.

3a accidentally = by mistake

unfortunately = we are sorry to say

temporarily = for a short time

immediately = at once

apparently = it seems that

3b 1 ~~Quickly~~ 4 ~~Rapidly~~

2 (both correct) 5 ~~sadly~~

3 ~~amazingly~~ 6 ~~Slowly~~

3c 3 Internet services were *gradually* restored across the region.

This could go after '... temporarily affected.'

6 *Hopefully*, the police will release the woman because of her age.

This could go after '... three years in prison.'

8f (pages 102 and 103)

3 driving, hiking in the rain forest, holding bees, working with a beehive, putting his hand in a beehive

4 1 over 30 years

2 deep in the rain forest of Panama

3 300

4 The 'killer bee' has better skills and is using up the resources needed by the native bees.

5 They pollinate plants and provide food.

6 all sorts of places, from high in the tops of trees to underground holes

7 to improve the honey production of native bees

8 The bees escaped and spread across the continent.

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

(See also the underlined phrases in the video script.)

Part 2

03.06–03.34

...

People were worried about how the bees would affect the environment.

By 1982, this powerful foreign bee had crossed almost the entire South American continent. It was starting to make its home in Panama.

...

03.35–04.06 According to Roubik, the newspapers and television mostly talked only of a group of 'killer bees'. He says that they invented this story for excitement, but they didn't really discuss the important story. The biggest danger was not to man, but to the future of the Latin American rain forests. Native bees are pollinators that play an important role in making

all plants reproduce. Without the native bees, Roubik was worried that the rain forests couldn't survive. To understand the true effects of the killer bees, Roubik must study them up close.

Unit 8 Review (page 104)

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

a must d can't have

b can't e might

c might have f must

4 1 oxygen, nitrogen

2 flies, ants, butterflies

3 ancient, prehistoric

4 theory, facts

5 Sample answers:

1 when you change aspects of a photo when editing

2 the part of a plant that the leaves are attached to

3 things that stick to other things, e.g. glue, jam

4 Arctic tern and salmon

5 They move water to places where it is needed.

6 a collection of documents

7 detectives, archaeologists

8 no

9 discoveries

10 digging

6 you're joking; come off it; hold on; that can't be right; you can't be serious; are you sure?

Unit 9

Opener (page 105)

2 1 new phone, his mum

2 video games

3 jewellery

9a (pages 106 and 107)

4 Tick the following: 2, 3, 4

5 Sentences 2 and 5 are correct.

1 There are approximately **five** billion mobile phones ...

3 ... you can talk to your **mobile**.

4 A new mobile banking scheme has started in **Afghanistan**.

6 The Afghan **National Police** ...

7 ... receive their salaries **on their mobiles**.

8 Each police officer gets a **text message** ...

7 1 c 2 b 3 d 4 a

8 *a/an* + singular noun: bank account, example, (good) place, payment, text message

the + singular countable noun: list, mobile phone network, (new) system, way, bank

the + plural countable noun: policemen, interactive voice menus, payments, Afghan people

the + uncountable noun: Afghan National Police, economy, cash

zero article + plural countable noun: people, mobile phones, (big) towns, cities, things, bills, goods, mobiles, (salary) payments

zero article + uncountable noun: mobile technology, personal banking, technology, mobile banking, cash

9 8 their (salaries)

10 1 a 5 your

2 your, a 6 – , an

3 the 7 all

4 their 8 each

9b (pages 108 and 109)

2 1 Laura Morelli

2 She is a shopping expert.

3 hand-made crafts or fair-trade products

3 1 D 2 A 3 C 4 E

4 1 main verb: are bought

2 main verb: have been made

3 main verb: can be ordered

Information about who or what does the action is not given in the sentences.

5 1 This eco-basketball has been produced

2 profits are donated

3 have been grown free from chemical pesticides

4 Water-recycling methods are being introduced

5 Profits from these flowers will be used to support school projects

6 cowboy boots are based on an original design

7 but have been decorated with an explosion of colour

8 Turquoise was being mined when the Spanish arrived

6 *be* + the past participle form of the main verb

7 1 is paid

2 are taken

3 have been weighed

4 get

5 are using

6 are being reviewed

7 will be contracted

8 can be packed and sold

8 1 have been sold

2 has been adapted

3 has been translated

4 was nominated

5 is worn

6 was viewed

7 were downloaded

8 was bought

9c (pages 110 and 111)

2 a

3 1 The main people are Andrew McCarthy, the writer, Sam, his eight-year-old son, and Mohamed, a friend who owns a shop in New York. They go to Morocco to bargain for and buy things in the suq.

2 He buys a tall, cobalt blue, tear-shaped vial for 200 dirham (\$24) and an ornate box for 1,300 dirham.

3 the box

4 1 freshly-squeezed orange juice

2 world-famous market

3 lethal-looking swords

4 soft hand-dyed fabrics

5 large camel bones

6 massive copper lamps

7 tall, cobalt blue, tear-shaped vial

8 old perfume bottle

9 bright yellow, Moroccan men's slippers

5 1 The first thing you say is "Too much – *bezaf*" and then walk away.

2 When you see something you like, maybe a lamp, you ask about something else instead. Then, as you walk out, you ask, "And how much is that lamp?"

3 Don't always give an offer. Make them continue to lower the price

4 Wear something Moroccan.

- 6 Sam followed advice 2, 3 and 4. It was effective because he bought the box at half the original price.

9d (page 112)

1 Conversation 1

- 1 a jeweller's
- 2 a silver chain
- 3 yes

Conversation 2

- 1 a furniture shop
- 2 a sofa
- 3 yes

2 Can I have a look at this silver chain?

C

It's in the sale actually, it's got 20 per cent off. A

I was looking for something more delicate. C

Can she return it if she doesn't like it?

C

Excuse me, are you on the living room section? C

Do you have the reference number or the model name? A

Let me see if it's in stock. A

How much do you charge for delivery? C

You can pay by card or in cash. A

3 Can she return it if she doesn't like it, though?

Yes, she can exchange it within ten days.

as long as she's got the receipt,

Can you gift-wrap it for me?

we don't actually do gift-wrapping,

do you have the reference number or the model name?

Yes, it's Byunk. The number is 00 389 276.

let me see if it's in stock.

The website said 'available'

What about delivery? How much do you charge for delivery?

Can you tell me your postcode? The charges go by area.

how do I get to the tills, sorry?

Just follow the yellow arrows.

9e (page 113)

1 The information tells the buyer

everything they need to know about the item in order to decide if they want to buy it and how much money to offer. It also gives the practical details they need for payment.

2 no information about the seller

condition – used, some marks, good condition

description – orange, hand-woven deep pile round wool rug, 250cm

payment – PaypalTM, cash

postage – free local pick up

starting price – £10

reason for selling – moving to a new house

3a It was a gift from my parents.

New house is in the country, so we are going to have rustic themed decor.
It's such a shame to throw it away, so I hope that I can get a sale rather than have to take it for recycling.

3b 1, 3 and 5 are relevant

1: after 'This rug is in used condition.'

3: after 'otherwise it is in good condition'

5: after 'Local pick up preferred.'

9f (pages 114 and 115)

3 1 a metal table

2 eggs

3 birds in cages

4 kaftans

5 dates and apricots

6 a man carrying vegetables

7 carpets

8 a donkey

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

5 1 a, b, e, g

2 c 3 d 4 f 5 h 6 i

Unit 9 Review (page 116)

2 1 The 7 a 13 the

2 – 8 The 14 –

3 – 9 the 15 A

4 each 10 – 16 the

5 a 11 every 17 a

6 their 12 a 18 a

3 a bar of chocolate: cocoa beans – Ghana

a pair of jeans: cotton – Egypt

a sandwich: wheat – Canada

jewellery: gold – South Africa

mobile phone batteries: lithium – Chile

perfume: flowers – south of France

6 bank account, bank card, bank statement, bank transfer, credit card, credit statement, debit card, debit statement, savings account

7 The website said 'available' this morning. What about delivery? We don't actually do gift-wrapping. Let me see if it's in stock. Have you got the receipt? Can she return it if she doesn't like it?

Unit 10

Opener (page 117)

- 2 Problems mentioned: carrying your food in a heavy backpack; high temperatures; going up massive sand dunes; very long distance to run; running with little or no sleep

3 1 52 and 47

- 2 Steve Holman is running 200 kilometres, Leslie Antonis ran 160 kilometres, a regular marathon is 42 kilometres.

- 3 Students' own answers

10a (pages 118 and 119)

- 1 The main character in the *Terminator* films, played by Arnold Schwarzenegger, was a cyborg, a mixture of man and machine.

- 2 bionic devices
face transplants
growing new organs

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

4 Sample answers:

- A bionic limb can perform more functions than a traditional artificial limb, e.g. lifting and holding things;

it can move, twist and bend like a real limb.

5 1

- 1 a TV series
2 a woman
3 a process
4 things
5 people
6 a time

2 that and which

3 4a

6 essential

7 which suggests that this bionic future is already here

whose arm was amputated in a traffic accident

who has had a full face transplant

which actually grows human organs

who injured her arm

where they specialise in bionics

which fits onto her shoulder

that we take for granted

who have lost the use of a limb

when the blind can see

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 8 1 who | 4 when |
| 2 who | 5 where |
| 3 which | 6 whose |

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 11 1 injured | 5 hurt |
| 2 heal | 6 treatment |
| 3 appointment | 7 monitoring |
| 4 cure | 8 painful |

10b (pages 120 and 121)

1 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 T

2 1 a thousand-year process to make

Mars 'green' and inhabitable

2 to show that over time the planet
will become greener with life on it

3 They are domes for gardens and
habitations.

3 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d

4 1 600 years

2 releasing carbon dioxide

3 It would provide more land for us,
and we might learn to manage Earth
better.

6 1 *If* + past simple (*warmed*), *would* +
infinitive (*grow*)

2 *If* + past simple (*was*), *would* (*not*) +
infinitive (*be*)

7 1 the present or the future

2 improbable

8 If we tried to, could we really

transform the frozen surface Mars
...?

If we warmed it up and threw in some
seeds, plants would grow there.

If we transformed Mars, ... we might
learn to manage our limited Earth
better.

If I was an astronaut, I wouldn't be
keen on that six-month journey!

Could and *might* express uncertainty,
would is a more certain consequence.

9 The speaker uses the first conditional
because the condition is real – the
speaker is making a serious
prediction about the future.

10 1 had, would be

2 would ... take

3 Would ... be

4 would happen, melted

5 would ... change, increased

6 would ... learn

1 It might begin with a series of
eighteen-month survey missions.

2 It would take six months.

3 Yes, it would.

4 It would release carbon dioxide.

5 The temperature would go up.

6 We would learn to manage our
limited Earth better.

10c (pages 122 and 123)

1 b

2 Student A

1 Diane Van Deren

2 Yukon Arctic Ultra

3 February 2009

4 700 kilometres

5 11 days

6 frozen fruit and nut bars

Student B

1 John Dau

- 2 Sudan
- 3 1987
- 4 1,600 kilometres
- 5 14 years
- 6 grass and mud

5 Diane

- 1 Following an operation, she realised she could run for hours so she started doing ultramarathons.
- 2 choice
- 3 She has given herself purpose in life.
- 4 She is an inspiration for others.

John

- 1 He was escaping from soldiers sent to destroy his village.
- 2 necessity
- 3 He has survived and had an opportunity to get educated in the USA.
- 4 He took care of younger children.

6 Students' own ideas

8 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 c

9 1 happens

- 2 started (as a hobby or sport)
- 3 remove
- 4 left (the ground in a plane)
- 5 deprived him of it
- 6 accepted

10d (page 124)

1 Allergic reactions: food poisoning, insect bites, wasp and bee stings

Cuts and bruises: blades and knives, falling off something, falling over, tripping up

Sprains and breaks: falling off something, falling over, tripping up

3 Cuts and bruises: That looks nasty! It's nothing. It might need stitches.

Allergic reactions: I've been stung. It looks a bit swollen. It's painful. I feel a bit sick.

Sprains and breaks: It hurts when I move it. It's just a sprain. You might have broken something.

4 1 You'd better wash it straightaway. If I were you, I'd go down to A&E. I would keep an eye on it.

2 You should put some antihistamine cream on it.

3 It might be worth getting it X-rayed. I wouldn't just ignore it. Why don't you go and see Rosana?

5a When weakly stressed, *and* is pronounced /ʌn(d)/

5c Day and night, doctors and nurses, eyes and ears, food and drink, fruit and nuts, hands and knees, mind and body, rich and famous

10e (page 125)

1 Sample answers:

car trouble: mechanic, friend

difficulties at work: manager,
colleague, personnel department

money worries: bank manager,
financial advisor, parent

personal problems: partner, close
friend, counsellor, psychiatrist

relationship dilemmas: close friend,
counsellor, psychiatrist

2 c

3 It's informal because it uses informal expressions (*Hi there, Thanks so much ..., I bet you wish you were me, The things is, By the way*) and abbreviations (*I've got, It's, I'd*).

4 Sample answers:

I would advise Kate to go, it would be a wonderful opportunity, and she would get some good experience that might help her to get a better job when she comes back.

I would advise her not to go. She might not be able to find a job when she comes back. Jobs are difficult to find at the moment.

5a Clearly, naturally, **obviously, of course**

In fact, to be honest, **actually**

Before I forget, Incidentally, **By the way**

Anyway, Well, **So**

All the same, Even so, However, **The thing is**

5b 1 In fact / Actually

2 of course

3 Before I forget / Incidentally / By the way

4 Anyway / Well

5 All the same / Even so

10f (pages 126 and 127)

3 The people do all the activities except sailing and flying

4 1 b 2 c 3 a

5 1 lack of oxygen

2 native Tibetans

3

a make fire

b use it to keep warm

c take it with them

4 It may prove that people are genetically adapted to high altitudes.

6 1 breath 4 survival, intense

2 strategy 5 tools, needles

3 prospect

Unit 10 Review (page 128)

4 an adrenalin junkie = somebody who loves doing exciting things (e.g. base jumping, bungee jumping)

bravery = when you dare to do something dangerous or difficult (e.g. a soldier who risks his life to save someone)

a dangerous place = a place where you could be injured or die (e.g. a remote jungle, the Arctic)

extreme sports = sports that involve danger (e.g. ski jumping, sky diving, cliff diving)

a life threatening situation = a situation in which somebody might die (many examples)

- 5 1 plane (others are places you stay)
- 2 heal (others are treatments / tests)
- 3 mirror (the others are types or parts of plants)
- 4 pain (the others are medical jobs)

7 Sample answers:

- 1 *get* (broken bone)
- 2 *phone* (serious allergy)
- 3 *going* (sprain)
- 4 *taking* (bee sting)
- 5 *put* (cut, bite, sting)

Unit 11

Opener (page 129)

1 It could appear on the front page or in the world news section.

It is more likely to appear in a colour supplement or in a features section.

2 Sample answers:

1 I always know what's happening in the world / I don't buy a newspaper.

2 depressing / boring.

3 it probably isn't all true.

4 I don't like sport.

3 1 I can keep up with business news.

2 depressing.

3 celebrities often say they are misquoted by journalists.

4 I'm not that interested in sport.

11a (pages 130 and 131)

1 1 The photo shows members of an 'uncontacted' tribe deep in the Amazon basin.

2 Parts of the Amazon basin, remote islands in the Indian Ocean, New Guinea in the Pacific.

3 Threats include the destruction of the local environment for logging or mineral exploitation, contact with diseases they have no immunity to,

young people leaving to live and work in cities.

2 1 Funai released photos of an 'uncontacted' Amazonian tribe and said that the tribe was under threat because of logging.

2 Survival International said that the photos were genuine and that the tribe now lived without contact with the outside world.

3 The Peruvian government suggested that the story was no more than a strategy by groups opposed to development of the area's resources. It later agreed to work with the Brazilian authorities to stop illegal logging in the area.

4 The BBC showed unseen footage of the tribe in a documentary.

3 1 Some people asked if the tribe was truly 'uncontacted'; the NGO Survival International said that they were confident that the photos were genuine; the Peruvian government suggested that the story was no more than a strategy ...

2 The images went viral. Survival International's website had over a million hits in three days. The images provoked a worldwide reaction on Facebook, YouTube and Vimeo. Three days later, the Peruvian government announced that they would work with the Brazilian

authorities to stop illegal logging in the area.

4 b, c and d

5 1 *is* 2 *Is* 3 *We*

6 The Survival International spokesman ... explained that his organisation wasn't suggesting that the tribe had never had any contact with the outside world but that they now lived without it.

The Peruvian government suggested that the story was no more than a strategy by groups opposed to development of the area's resources.

Survival International said the images had spread across the world within minutes.

A typical post asked why nobody had done anything to save these tribes.

The Peruvian government announced that they would work with the Brazilian authorities to stop illegal logging in the area.

As a Funai spokesperson said later, one image had had more impact than one thousand reports.

7 'My organisation isn't suggesting that the tribe has never had any contact with the outside world but that they now live without it.'

'The story is no more than a strategy by groups opposed to development of the area's resources.'

'The images spread across the world within minutes.'

'Why has nobody done anything to save these tribes?'

'We will work with the Brazilian authorities to stop illegal logging in the area.'

'One image has had more impact than one thousand reports.'

- 8 1 c A Funai spokesperson said / announced that they had taken the photos to show that these people existed.
2 b / c / d A spokesperson asked how many tribes like this (those) there were.
3 a A language expert said / argued that the term 'uncontacted' was more of a media word than a scientific term.
4 b An anonymous poster asked if / whether unseen tribes existed.
5 d A Peruvian government official said / agreed that everyone had heard of them, but (said that) there was no evidence.
6 c A Funai spokesperson said that if we didn't save these (those) tribes, this would happen to all of us.

- 9 1 had made 7 needed
2 had helped 8 didn't have

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 3 had followed | 9 wasn't marked |
| 4 had | 10 would take |
| 5 didn't kill | 11 was |
| 6 had died | 12 could stop |

11b (pages x and x)

- 1 1 Twitter 4 broadband
 2 texting 5 Skype™
 3 Flickr 6 blog
- 4 1 headline 5 3 headline 1
 2 headline 3 4 headline 2
- 5 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 b
- 7 1 The journalist asks her Twitter followers to suggest things to do.
 2 The blog reminds readers not to use telescopes.
 3 The company told people not to turn up for work.
 4 The politician invited aliens to meet him.

8 and 9

- b The verb form is *to* + infinitive.

10 Sample answers:

- 1 Could you suggest things to do?
 2 Remember not to use telescopes.
 3 Don't turn up for work.
 4 Would you like to meet me?

- 11 1 Dinah reminded Amy to turn off her mobile.
 2 Jared asked Dinah to set up her email account.

- 3 Amy invited Jared to come and watch the film on their new flat screen TV.
 4 Dinah told Amy to plug in the battery charger first.
 5 Jared offered to put the photos on the computer for Dinah.
 6 Amy promised to switch it off when she was finished.

- 12 I didn't realise Twitter could be useful for anything!
 I thought it was today.
 I wondered if you had.
 I didn't think that you could do that.
 I know who you mean.

11c (pages 134 and 135)

- 2 the printing press = a machine invented 500 years ago for printing books
 connecting tools = types of digital technology that allow us to communicate with others
 digital communication = communicating through technology
 social networking = communicating with friends, family and others by means of websites
 digital media / new media = means of digital communication

- 3 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a

- 4 1 can change
 2 might not have
 3 have not started

- 5** 1 ... communication is fundamental to our relationships and so it follows that a change in the way we communicate will change those relationships.
- 2 ... it's a relationship without any real responsibility which you can turn off at any moment. So does it make sense to talk about a YouTube 'community'?
- 3 It's pretty amazing that I have this little box sitting on my desk through which I can talk to any one of a billion people. And yet do any of us really use it for all the potential that's there?

- 7** The last time communication technology had such a wide-ranging impact was ... (a)
- It has been viewed millions of times (a)
- It's the tragedy of our times ... (b)

8 1 e 2 d 3 a 4 c 5 b

11d (page 136)

1 For: Tony Price

From: Roger

Message: He's calling about the apartment for rent in the town centre.

For: Jess Parker

From: Roger Lee

Message: He's returning her call.

2 This is a message for Tony Price.

Could I speak to Jess Parker, please?

Can I take a message?

It's about the apartment.

I'm returning her call.

I'm on 96235601.

Who's calling?

I'll try and call you later.

I'll let her know that you rang.

She'll get back to you.

3 Tony:

1

- 3 2 The woman says that Roger didn't leave his number – but he did.

Jess:

1

- 2 2 The caller's name was Roger – not Simon.

5b 1 Could you give me your name / number / address, please?

2 Can I leave my name / number / address ?

3 Could you ask him/her to call me back / get in touch / give me a ring?

4 Can I make an appointment?

5 Can I call round?

11e (page 137)

1 1 Ms Macy mentioned that a woman had seen her cat through her window on Street View.

Mr Ross was worried that house numbers or people's faces would be visible.

2 Ms Falco made the point that the same satellite information is already available elsewhere on the Internet. Mr and Mrs Lund thought that the information wouldn't make burglary more likely.

3 Ms Falco was to investigate the situation (contact Google, other residents' associations, etc.) and get back to the other residents.

2a 1 It refers to part 1.1.

2 The notes use key words and symbols. In the report the writer uses full sentences and reported speech.

2b Sample answers:

1 The next meeting will be on the 2nd November.

2 Mr and Mrs Watts will be absent.

3 They will phone on Thursday or Friday.

4 The second item on the agenda was street lights.

5 What is the address?

6 Ask at the library, town hall, and so on.

7 This is not a big problem. In addition, it's easy to solve.

3 Sample answers:

Ms Falco said that satellite image websites provide more detail and that

this information is already widely available. Mr and Mrs Lund said that burglars don't need Street View to carry out burglaries. There was general agreement with this view. Some questions were asked about the idea. Somebody asked if a street could opt out of Street View. Another resident asked if we were covered by any privacy laws. Someone asked what the legal situation was.

Ms Falco agreed to investigate by contacting Google, other residents' associations, and so on. She said that she would get back to us.

11f (pages 138 and 139)

3 1

1 to ski across Antarctica.

2 to find out more about themselves

3 extreme cold and wind, pulling heavy loads

2 The women wrote an online journal on an Internet site.

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

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

(see also the underlined phrases in the video script.)

00.01–00.30 They were two women with one goal. Liv Arnesen and Ann Bancroft dreamed of becoming the

first women in history to ski across Antarctica.

...

a book, No Horizon is So Far, in which they shared their reasons for exploring the planet.

...

00.44–01.23 ... Sometimes they had to use their food to warm their fingers, to get the blood moving again. During their adventure, Liv and Ann shared their story with people from a hundred and fifty countries through an online journal.

01.24–01.41 Ann I think the thing that's fabulous about opening the story up to others, is it comes back. And it's not just remarking on what we're doing. What we ended up getting were other people's dreams.

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

Unit 11 Review (page 140)

2 The news item supports statement 2, but it contradicts statements 1 and 3.

1 'there is still no definitive evidence of this'.

2 'governments ... reminded parents not to allow their children to use mobiles'.

3 'the danger to young people had become a mental, not a physical,

health issue' (i.e. there is still cause for concern)

3 *asked, suggested, told, reminded, said, said*

'Are there any health risks?'

'Overuse of mobiles is dangerous.'

'Limit the time and frequency of your mobile calls.'

'Don't allow your children to use mobiles.'

'The danger to young people has become a mental ... health issue.'

'Vulnerable young people are becoming addicted to the online world ...'

5 1 features

2 politics and society

3 business

4 sports pages

5 national news

6 comment and analysis

7 entertainment

8 world news

7 1 e No, I'm sorry, he isn't.

2 c Yes, sure.

3 b OK, do you want him to call you?

4 d Right, I'll tell him.

5 a Bye

Unit 12

Opener (page 141)

1 The fisherman ties a snare or puts a ring around the cormorant's throat. This means that it can swallow small fish but not big fish. As a result, the fisherman is able to force the cormorant to cough up any big fish it has caught when it returns to the boat.

- 3** 1 No, but it's easier at night.
 2 They are very fast. They can catch fish more quickly than me.
 3 I put a ring around their neck to stop them swallowing the bigger fish.
 4 No – they know that if they stay with me, they have an easy life.
 5 All my life.

12a (pages 142 and 143)

3 1 Emma is a wildlife researcher, and Beth is a biologist.
 2 Emma goes to places with 'tough conditions' such as the African forest. Beth often goes to Siberia.
 3 Suggested ideas: Africa – heat, insects, wild animals; Siberia – cold, wild animals

5 Emma's story: eye-opener, trumpeting, steps, flattened

Beth's story: bones, tusks, mammoth, mummies, remote, deserted, eaten alive, bite, go mad

- 6** 1 She was with local trackers and guides.
 2 a lot of screaming and shouting
 3 They had placed their camp on an elephant path.
 4 It was flattened.
 5 mammoth bones, tusks and mummies
 6 It was remote and deserted.
 7 There were millions of mosquitoes.
 8 They put mosquito nets over their heads.

- 7** 1 Emma 4 Emma
 2 Beth 5 Beth
 3 Beth 6 Emma

9 1 c 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 a 6 b

- 10** 1 shouldn't have eaten
 2 couldn't have felt
 3 should have had
 4 should have taken
 5 could have died

12b (pages 144 and 145)

- 1** Sample answers:
 1 It is cold, hostile, remote, inhospitable, and in winter it is dark. In summer, the days are very long but it is still very cold and covered in snow.
 2 Challenges include travelling long distances across snow, keeping warm,

finding their route without roads,
 carrying food, polar bears.
 3 Traditionally, they lived in igloos,
 hunted seals and fish with harpoons,
 wore sealskins and snow shoes, and
 travelled long distances seeking food.
 Today, few follow this traditional
 lifestyle.

2 1 to find the Northwest Passage from
 the Atlantic to Asia

2 Most journeys ended in failure and
 tragedy.

3 brave and foolish

3 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 T

5 1 *If + had + past participle (past
 perfect form), would + have + past
 participle*
 2 *would(n't) + have + past participle,*
*if + had(n't) + past participle (past
 perfect form)*

6 1 a No b No
 2 a Yes b Yes

7 *British explorers could have avoided
 starvation, frostbite and even death if
 they had copied the survival
 techniques of the local Inuit people.*

*If the explorers had worn sealskin
 and furs like the Inuit, they wouldn't
 have suffered from ... frostbite ...*

Could is used in the first example to
 express possibility.

8 2 The men wouldn't have been
 exhausted if dogs had pulled their
 sledges.

3 The sledges wouldn't have been
 heavy if the men had only taken
 essential items.

4 The men wouldn't have got scurvy
 if they had eaten Inuit food.

5 They wouldn't have become ill if
 they had known their canned food
 was poisonous.

6 They wouldn't have got stuck in the
 ice if they had asked local people.

7 The expeditions would have been
 successful if they had followed local
 customs.

9 1 b If we had planned everything
 better, the holiday wouldn't have
 been a disaster.

2 c We wouldn't have got lost if
 we had known how to read the road
 signs.

3 e We would have been able to
 ask for help if we had taken a phrase
 book.

4 d If the local people hadn't given
 us directions, we wouldn't have found
 our way back to the main road.

5 a If we had remembered to check
 the museum opening times, we
 wouldn't have got there too late.

6 f We could have got into the
 museum if we had dressed in
 appropriate clothes.

12c (pages 146 and 147)

2 Sample answers:

Combat is a type of fighting; soldiers fight their enemies; opponents are enemies; a sword is a weapon; generals lead armies

3 1 They were the elite warrior class.

2 Japan

3 from the tenth century to the nineteenth century

4 They were employed by wealthy landowners to fight, and went into battle on horseback. They also challenged opponents to ritualised combat, trained for hand-to-hand combat, socialised with artists, and practised calligraphy, flower arranging and the tea ceremony.

4 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T

- 5 1 appeal 5 savage
2 overcoming 6 unarmed
3 fierce 7 threat
4 battle-weary 8 lone

6 1 Insert after: *Our message here is that if you try hard, at kendo or anything else, you will enjoy life.*

2 Insert after: ... *the wealthy landowners might not have decided to employ private soldiers and the samurai might never have existed.*

3 Insert after: ... *went to the theatre.*

4 Insert after: *The samurai have inspired hundreds of films, video games, comic books, and TV dramas.*

7 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 b

8 1 didn't work as expected

2 continue

3 rising / increasing

4 became silent

5 carry out

6 make an attempt / try

12d (page 148)

4 1

1 One of the speakers doesn't eat meat.

2 One of the speakers broke a tray of good glasses.

3 One of the speakers is late because the bus was late.

2

1 b 2 a 3 c

3

1 The guest eats the vegetables and leaves the meat.

2 The person who didn't break the glasses apologises.

3 The person who is late apologises.

5 The expressions in 1 are quite formal and less likely to be used with friends or family.

The expressions in 2 are very informal and could sound rude.

The expressions in 3 are quite neutral.

12e (page 149)

2 and 3

Take a small gift for your hosts.

Show an interest in British and Irish culture.

Take some photos from home so you can talk about the photos to your hosts.

Don't behave like a tourist – normal life is what you are there to experience!

Be punctual, polite and sociable.

5a All these things are fine, so they have been checked.

5b *them* = families in Britain and Ireland

5c these things = they

in their home = there

a gift from a guest = the same

Your stay = It

British and Irish = their

the photos = them

Taking the photos = This

a tourist = one

Normal life is = That's

12f (pages 150 and 151)

3 The octopus kills the sharks.

4 A

1 fish (sometimes octopus)

2 from two sharp spines on its fins

3 a fierce predator, travels in packs

B

4 camouflage, releasing ink, fast movement

5 fish, prawns, crabs

5 1 in a giant aquarium tank

2 why sharks were dying

3 The octopus was killing them.

4 because they usually only eat small creatures

5 arms and beak

6 1 fierce

2 predator

3 tank

4 bodies

5 welfare

6 creature

7 kill

8 responsible

Unit 12 Review (page 152)

2 It won the prize because of the patience and dedication of the photographer and the appearance of the snow leopard.

1 had been

2 wouldn't have got

3 could have frozen

4 wouldn't have been able

5 would have turned out

6 hadn't gone

3 1 If his father hadn't given him a camera, he might not have become a photographer.

2 He might not have found the snow leopard (because it's very hard to find)

3 He should have moved up the mountain earlier.

4 If *National Geographic* hadn't commissioned the assignment, Steve wouldn't / mightn't have got this photo / won the prize.

4 1 igloo, tent

2 backpack, suitcase

3 hammock, sleeping bag

4 guide, healer

5 canned food, dried food

6 1 Don't worry about it –

2 Well, don't blame me –

3 No, it's my fault.

4 It's not your fault.