

Answer Key

Unit 1

Opener (page 9)

1 Sample answer:

They look happy / they look as if they are having fun.

Perhaps dancing makes them happy.

2 1 Mary and Gerald – good friends

2 every week

3 It's both physical exercise and mental exercise, because you have to learn new movements.

1a (pages 10 and 11)

3 1, 2, 3 and 5 are all true

5 1 b 2 a

6 2 spend

3 don't (do not) know

4 do humans have

5 don't (do not) get

6 work

7 go

8 do we sleep

9 depends

10 need

11 don't (do not) sleep

12 take

7 2 /z/ 4 /s/ 6 /jz/ 8 /s/

3 /jz/ 5 /z/ 7 /z/

9 1 often 2 sometimes 3 never

10 1 An adverb of frequency goes *after* the verb *to be* but it normally goes *before* the main verb.

2 An expression of frequency usually goes *at the beginning* or at the end of a sentence.

1b (pages 12 and 13)

2 1 Because of the high number of people who live to be over 100 years old.

2 They eat healthy food (fish, homegrown vegetables, no convenience food), take regular exercise (gardening, cycling, walking, swimming), and spend time with friends.

4 do: exercise / gardening

go: cycling / swimming

play: games

5 do: homework / nothing / yoga / karate

go: hiking / running / shopping /

surfing

play: cards / tennis / the piano / football

6 1 Why people in some places are still healthy at 100.

2 He wants to know why in Sardinia men live as long as women, when in most countries men normally die younger.

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

(See also the following phrases from the audioscript.)

David McLain. He's currently travelling to places and regions with large numbers of people he's speaking to us right now on the phone men live the same amount of time as women Every Sunday the whole family meets and they eat a huge meal together So, perhaps the older men have less stress the younger generation are eating more food like chips and burgers. Also young people are moving to the city, so they are doing less exercise because of their lifestyle

8 3 because it is talking about things which are always true
4 because it is talking about a routine (*Every Sunday*)

9 We form the present continuous tense with the present simple of the verb *to be* + present participle of the main verb (e.g. *reading, saying*).

1 b 2 a 5 c

10 2 spend

3 'm checking

4 do ... go

5 'm reading

6 isn't eating

7 don't do

8 are ... playing

1c (pages 14 and 15)

2 3

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

4 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 d

5 1 a 2 c 3 b

1d (page 16)

1 1 b 3 g 5 h 7 d

2 c 4 a 6 f 8 e

3 Sample answers:

1 f

2 a / c / e / g / h

3 b / d

4 Conversation 1:

sore throat / runny nose

take this medicine twice a day /

drink hot water with honey and

lemon / buy a box of tissues

Conversation 2:

earache / temperature

take one pill twice a day / drink

lots of water

5 1 I've got a sore throat. (medical problem)

2 You should take this medicine. (medical advice)

3 It's good for a sore throat. (medical advice)

4 You need a box of tissues. (medical advice)

5 If you still feel ill in a few days, see a doctor. (medical advice)

6 Let me have a look. (medical problem)

7 Do you feel sick? (medical problem)

8 Let me check your temperature. (medical problem)

1e (page 17)

2 1 Petra feels sick, Seth can't sleep, Sabine doesn't exercise

2 Students' own answers

3 Students' own answers

3a 2 but 4 because

3 so 5 or

3b 1 and 4 because

2 but 5 so

3 or

1f (pages 18 and 19)

3 We see countryside, farmers and people making food, relaxed people enjoying food.

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

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

00.00–00.14 Chianti is a region in Italy.

It's between the famous cities of Florence and Siena. It's famous for its beautiful countryside and its vineyards.

00.21–00.38 In Chianti, there is a town called Greve. It has a population of 4,000 people, and it's the centre of traditional products from the region.

...

00.50–01.06 The mayor of Greve and mayors from three other Italian cities started the Slow Cities League. The purpose of the Slow Cities League is to stop their home towns from becoming fast cities. That's why the Slow Food movement began.

...

01.54–01.59 Five years ago he moved to Greve, and he opened a new restaurant.

...

02.25–02.30 They make it with the milk of black sheep twice a day.

02.32–02.44 This traditional food was dying out. But the Slow Food movement helped the farmers. Now the cheese is popular again.

...

03.14–03.23/end The city of Greve does not want to leave the modern world, but it wants to enjoy itself ... slowly.

5 1 It is a centre for traditional products from the region.

- 2 four
- 3 to stop the towns from becoming fast cities
- 4 more than 66,000
- 5 because of the slow food movement
- 6 the same pizza and hamburgers

6 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 d

Unit 1 Review (page 20)

- 2 1 drives
- 2 he's taking
- 3 they're swimming
- 4 like
- 5 doesn't seem

- 4 1 ~~ache~~ 3 ~~swimming~~
- 2 ~~relaxing~~ 4 ~~marathon~~

- 6 1 How do 4 Have you got
- 2 well 5 Try
- 3 sore 6 you should

Life

Unit 2

Opener (page 21)

1 The picture shows swimmers at the Ironman championships.

2 1 swimming, cycling, running

2 in Hawaii

3 because they want to see someone win the ultimate test of fitness

2a (pages 22 and 23)

1 1 They all say that to be a champion, wanting to win is the most important thing.

2 Students' own answers

2 1 **Winning** isn't everything but **wanting** it is.

Swimming isn't everything, **winning** is.

2 I just love **winning**. I hate **losing**.

3 I never thought of **losing**.

A champion is afraid of **losing**.

Everyone else is afraid of **winning**.

3 A: The *Tour de France* is on TV tonight! I love **watching** it.

B: Oh no! Cycling is so boring.

A: I really enjoy **seeing** the cyclists on the mountains.

B: But it lasts for days! I hate **waiting** for the end.

A: Today is the final day. It's exciting.

B: **Sitting** in front of the TV is not exciting. I prefer **doing** something. Hey! Are you good at **playing** tennis? We could play this afternoon.

A: But I want to watch this.

B: I see. Are you afraid of **losing** against me or something?

4a -ing

5 Students' own answers

6 2 You do boxing in a boxing ring. You need boxing gloves.

3 You do motor racing on a track. You need gloves, goggles and a racing car.

4 You go swimming in a pool. You need goggles.

5 You play tennis on a tennis court. You need a net, a racquet and balls.

6 You play cricket on a cricket pitch. You need a ball, a bat and gloves.

8

Meg	swimming	like	because she has back problems
Paul	running	dislike	because he has to / the teacher tells him to
Kirsty	tennis	like	because she likes it and she wants to become a professional player

9 a like playing

b 'd like

1 b 2 a

10 1 He loves driving formula one cars.

2 He'd love to drive formula one cars.

1 She'd like to play golf.

2 She likes playing golf.

1 He doesn't like losing.

2 He wouldn't like to lose.

2b (pages 24 and 25)

2 A race B match C fight

3 1 A 3 C 5 C 7 A, B

2 C 4 A, C 6 B 8 B

5 1

6 can decorate 2

can't change 4

have to start and finish 1

don't have to run 3

can choose 2

must arrive 1

mustn't finish 4

7 1 have to 5 can

2 mustn't 6 doesn't have to

3 can't 7 has to

4 must 8 don't have to

8 2 the rules of the competition

9 1 every year

2 You can be any age.

3 No, you can buy one at the competition.

4 no

5 \$1,000

10 1 beat, win

2 win, score

3 fans, spectators

4 referee, judge

5 trophy, prize

2c (pages 26 and 27)

1 1 T 2 F 3 F

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

3 1 audience, spectators, crowd

2 shout, scream

3 applaud

4 fans

5 escape

6 jump, spin, throw

7 baddie

8 goodie

4 1 b 2 a 3 c

5 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 d

2d (page 28)

2 1 A, B, C all meet regularly (A once a week; B doesn't say; C twice a week)

2 B has a membership fee (15 euros)

3 A get fit; B speakers, competitions, prizes; C enjoyment

4 A is non-competitive, B has competitions

3 1 B 2 C 3 A

4 1 good at

2 what about

3 interested in

4 hate

5 not very

6 on, enjoy

7 prefer to

8 looks, Why don't

5 Asking about interests: 2 / 3

Talking about interests

(likes/dislikes): 1 / 4 / 5 / 7

Recommending and encouraging:

6 / 8

6 2 should 5 something

3 friends 6 what

4 evenings

2e (page 29)

1 1 A is the closest: it has a good headline with a question, it explains the benefits and includes all the necessary information. It doesn't offer a prize although it does offer other benefits (make friends). It doesn't have a picture but it does have an attractive design.

2 B could have information about the benefits and about when and where meetings are.

C could have a better headline, and more information about the benefits,

and about when and where meetings are.

4a 1 c (question mark, not full stop)

2 a (*exciting* not *exciteing*)

3 e (*playing* not *play*)

4 d (*on* not *at*)

5 b (*a fun way*)

6 f (*new club* not *club new*)

7 h (*do yoga* not *play yoga*)

8 g (*Peter* not *peter*)

2f (pages 30 and 31)

3 1 traditions 6 bottom

2 race 7 prize

3 competitors 8 spectators

4 top 9 injured

5 steep 10 crash barriers

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

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

Unit 2 Review (page 32)

1 1 Winning is more fun than losing.

2 I'm good at learning new games.

3 Do you like learning languages?

4 Would you like to learn a musical instrument?

5 Who do you look like in your family?

2 1 mustn't 3 don't have to

2 have to 4 can

4 1 scored 5 racquet

2 judges 6 ring

3 prize 7 goggles

4 win 8 track

6 1 in 2 at 3 to 4 on 5 Do

Life

Unit 3

Opener (page 33)

- 1 Students' own answers
- 2 The woman is sitting between the carriages because there is no room anywhere else.
- 3 Sample answers:
 - 1 by train, on foot, by bus, in my car
 - 2 by lorry
 - 3 by taxi / in my car / by bus / by train
 - 4 in my car / by bus / on a motorbike / by bicycle
 - 5 on a ferry
 - 6 by bus / in my car / on a motorbike / by bicycle / in a taxi / on foot
 - 7 by bus / in my car / on foot / in a taxi
 - 8 by bus / in my car / on foot / by bicycle
 - 9 on a ship / on a ferry / on a plane
 - 10 in my car / on foot / by bus / by train

3a (pages 34 and 35)

- 2 1 electric cars
 - 2 People can recharge their cars easily at the office, in town and on the highway. The roads are quieter and there is less pollution.

- 3 1 Bob 5 Bob
 - 2 Sonia 6 Justin
 - 3 their neighbours 7 Justin
 - 4 none of them 8 Bob

- 4 1 vehicles 5 road works
 - 2 commuters 6 petrol station
 - 3 rush hour 7 speed limit
 - 4 traffic jam 8 pedestrians

- 6 For: electric cars are cleaner and have more efficient types of engine.

Against: they are much more expensive.

- 7 1 cleaner 4 worst
 - 2 most efficient 5 better
 - 3 more expensive

- 8 1 You add *-er* and *-est*. You put *more* and *most* in front of longer adjectives.
 - 2 best, better (good), worst, worse (bad)
 - 3 comparative + *than*, *the* + superlative
 - 4 much

- 10 1 most popular
 - 2 The largest
 - 3 the fastest
 - 4 biggest
 - 5 better
 - 6 more popular
 - 7 most expensive
 - 8 later

3b (pages 36 and 37)

1 1 a person 2 logs

2 They compare an elephant to a car and a horse to a lorry.

3

Documentary 1

1 a wedding

2 They transported soldiers and worked in the forests.

3 They transport tourists and people on special occasions.

Documentary 2

4 They cut down trees.

5 They don't damage the forest and they don't make as much noise.

4 1 Yes, they are. 2 No, they don't.

5 1 comfortable as cars.

2 as important

3 good as

4 aren't ... strong

5 aren't as noisy

7 Sample answers:

1 A lion is stronger than a mouse. A mouse isn't as strong as a lion or a horse. A lion is the strongest animal.

2 A cheetah is faster than a snail. An elephant isn't as fast as a cheetah. A cheetah is the fastest animal. It's faster than a snail and an elephant.

3 A camel isn't as comfortable as a car.

A plane is more comfortable than a car.

4 A hippopotamus isn't as heavy as a blue whale. A blue whale is heavier than an elephant. A blue whale is the heaviest animal.

5 A shark isn't as dangerous as an alligator. An alligator is more dangerous than a snake.

9 1 the 5 than

2 as 6 longest

3 best 7 more

4 fast 8 much

10 1 They're slower than snowmobiles; they're more environmentally friendly; they're quieter; they make the journey more enjoyable.

2 Possible answers: because the race is 1600km long and it's very cold, and because the dogs are made to pull heavy weights.

3 Students' own answers

3c (pages 38 and 39)

1 Sample answers:

Because it is cheap; you can get a rickshaw anywhere in the city; it's quicker to go a short distance in a city; you can get out when you want to; if you are a tourist you might do it because it is traditional and fun.

2 busy, highly populated, noisy, polluted

3 1, 4, 6

4 1

5 take the underground; pick up two children; miss your bus; drop you off outside your home; get on / off rickshaws; go by rickshaw

6 2 get off 5 take
3 catch 6 drop off
4 miss

7 2, 4

3d (page 40)

1 1 stop b rank a
2 fare a price b
3 change a receipt b
4 gate b platform a
5 book a check-in b

2 1 the train station
2 £6.30; no, he doesn't
3 the airport, north terminal; a single ticket
4 £14.50; platform 6
5 on-line; no, she doesn't

3 I'd like to go to the station, please.

You can drop me off here.

How much is that?

Do you have change?

Do you want a receipt?

Do you stop at the airport?

A single or return ticket?

That's two pounds.

A return ticket to the airport, please.

First or second class?

Which platform is it?

Can I see your passport?

How many bags are you checking in?

I only have this carry on.

Window or aisle?

Can I have a seat next to my friend?

4 2 Window or aisle ?
3 Credit card or cash?
4 Bus or train?
5 North or south?
6 First or second?

3e (page 41)

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

2a articles:

1 *the* airport 4 *the* train

2 *the* bus 5 *the* tickets

pronouns:

1 meet *me*

2 *I* am sorry, *I* will be

auxiliary verbs:

1 *is* that OK? 2 bus *is* late

polite forms:

1 *Can* we meet 3 *Can* you call

2b Sample answers:

2 Thanks for booking train tickets. Pay you at station.

3 Take underground to Oxford St – Moon café end platform 1.

4 Peter wants to come in taxi. Call and tell him where to meet.

5 Flight 1 hr late. Meet at arrivals at 5.

3 Sample answers:

- 1 Working late. Arrive bus station 1 hr later.
- 2 Take taxi outside station into city centre.
- 3 Can't travel on underground. Will go by bus. Meet check-in.

3f (pages 42 and 43)

- 3 1 two million
 2 one billion
 3 nineteenth
 4 38,000
 5 1929
 6 four billion
 7 one and a half million
- 1 1853
 2 yes
 3 to make sure the track is in good condition
 4 people selling food, performance artists
 5 talk, play games and tell stories

- 5 1 rush hour 3 employer
 2 impressive 4 workforce

Unit 3 Review (page 44)

- 1 1 the largest 5 better
 2 the worst 6 best
 3 polluted 7 popular
 4 faster 8 cleaner
- 3 1 commute 4 limit
 2 rush 5 pedestrian
 3 jam 6 ferry

- 4 1 up 4 on
 2 off 5 in, on
 3 off

- 5 1 Hi. I'd like a ticket to Moscow, please.
 6 At ten thirty. Here's your ticket.
 2 Single or return?
 4 OK. A single ticket is 61 euros. Is that OK?
 7 Thanks. Which platform does it go from?
 5 Yes, that's fine. What time is the next one?
 8 Platform eight.
 3 Single, please.

Life

Unit 4

Opener (page 45)

2 1 Because he goes caving; it's a dangerous activity where you have to take risks.

2 Because you have to climb up and down and crawl on your hands and knees.

3 It's an incredible place, a gigantic room, like a different world.

3 1 a 2 c 3 b

4 Students' own answers

4a (pages 46 and 47)

1 Edurne Passaban: 3, 4, 6

Both of them: 2, 5

Steven Shoppman: 1

2 1 climbing the world's 14 tallest mountains

2 because of her climbing achievements

3 to go on a road trip round the world

4 going across a minefield

3 Verbs: lived / climbed / studied / didn't want / finished /

didn't climb

1 *-ed* 2 *did*

4 4 /id/ 7 /id/

5 /id/ 8 /d/

6 /t/

5 2 drove

7 had

3 found

8 knew

4 got

9 took

5 went

10 thought

6 grew up

6 2 studied

6 didn't want

3 didn't become

7 went

4 loved

8 took

5 got

7 1 in 1952

2 at the university in Tehran

3 photography

4 He got a job with a local newspaper.

5 No, he didn't.

6 in 1978

4b (pages 48 and 49)

1 Sample answers:

1 Very dangerous, especially if you are not fit or well prepared.

2 People who enjoy adventure and who are very determined and competitive.

2 1 experienced

5 patient

2 determined

6 reliable

3 ambitious

7 intelligent

4 careful

8 decisive

3 Sample answers:

A close friend is reliable, you know you will always have their help and support.

A language learner should be patient and determined, it takes time to learn a language well.

A news photographer is decisive, they need to move quickly to get important photos.

A President is ambitious and determined to get to such an important position.

A sports competitor needs to be determined to do well.

A TV presenter is decisive, you need to be able to make quick decisions.

4 1 b 2 c 3 a

5 1 c 2 c 3 a 4 a

7 1 Yes, they do.

2 saw, climbed out

3 was sitting, were running

4 *was / were + -ing*; the auxiliary is the past simple of the verb *to be*; the main verb is in the *-ing* form (the present participle).

8 1 was shining

2 was surfing

3 swam

4 were sailing

5 didn't have

6 saw

7 weren't working

8 were running

4c (pages 50 and 51)

2 1 Yates decided to cut the rope, letting Simpson fall, in order to save himself.

2 Simpson decided to abseil to the bottom of the crevasse and try and find a way out.

3 1 F (they were climbing down the mountain)

2 F (they did reach the summit, or top, but they didn't stay long)

3 T

4 F (he looked and called for him)

5 T

4 1 cave 6 cliff

2 ridge 7 lake

3 summit 8 glacier

4 mountain 9 crevasse

5 north face

5 1 wrong decision

2 right decision

3 we don't know, the text doesn't say

7 1 in 2 on 3 at 4 in, on, at

8 in May 1985 / on Day 1 – started climbing Siula Grande

three days later – stood at the top of the mountain

at the last second – cut the rope

at four o'clock in the afternoon –
crawled near to base camp

in the middle of the night – heard his
name

in 1988 – wrote a book

4d (page 52)

1 1 bad

2 early on Saturday morning

3 near a garage; a mechanic at the
garage

4 because it was getting dark

5 It started raining.

6 to a hotel

2 1 First

5 finally

2 Fortunately

6 Unfortunately

3 when

7 in the end

4 After

8 Sounds great

3 Sequencing the story: first ..., when ...,
after ..., finally, in the end ...

Introducing good / bad news:

Fortunately ..., Unfortunately ...,

Responding to good / bad news:

Sounds great!

4e (page 53)

2 The story includes information about
the location, the people (but
minimally – three teenage boys), how
the situation ended, a happy ending.

3 immediately, sadly, eventually, safely,
badly, surprisingly, happily

4 Type 1: immediately, sadly, eventually

Type 2: suddenly, safely, happily

Type 3: badly, surprisingly

5 Sample answers:

2 The sun was shining brightly.

3 The man (quickly) jumped (quickly)
into the car (quickly). (3 correct
options)

4 They were nearly at the top of the
mountain but one of them (suddenly)
slipped (suddenly). (2 correct options)

5 Fortunately, Gill had an umbrella.

6 The Amazon River was amazingly
long and they were lost for days.

7 They (slowly) walked (slowly) back
(slowly) and looked into each other's
eyes. (3 correct options)

8 They were lost in the forest for hours
but (eventually) they (eventually)
found the road again (eventually). (3
correct options)

4f (pages 54 and 55)

2 1 c 2 a 3 b

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

5 Sample answers:

weather: rain and fog, cloudy with
some sun when they reach the glacier

the glacier: Matanuska, 27 miles long
and 2 miles wide

the guides: Colby Coombs and
Caitlin Palmer, good climbers

the equipment: crampons, ropes, ice
picks

the dangers: can fall into a crevasse or
get lost and die from the cold

7 They are confident and experienced.

1 They climbed up the mountain, but it
was very cloudy.

2 The clouds got lower and it started to
rain.

3 They sheltered in a cave and lit a fire.

4 Next morning the sun shone and a
helicopter arrived.

5 The helicopter rescued them.

Unit 4 Review (page 56)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 2 1 met | 7 wasn't |
| 2 took | 8 became |
| 3 didn't fly | 9 travelled |
| 4 went | 10 wanted |
| 5 visited | 11 bought |
| 6 got | |

3 Sample answers:

When did they meet? In 1986.

Where did they get married? On the
volcano.

What did they want to do? Spend
more time by the Kilauea volcano.

Where did Steve take Donna? To
Hawaii.

What did they become?
Volcanologists.

What did they buy? A house near the
volcano.

4 1 a 2 a 3 c 4 b

5 Sample answers:

Life

Unit 5

Opener (page 57)

1 metal, wood, plastic

2 1 computers, mobile phones, washing machines, cookers

2 He uses them in new ways.

3 the environment and recycling

3 Sample answers:

A mobile phone is made of plastic and metal. You use it for sending text messages.

Scissors are made of metal. You use them for cutting paper.

A pen is made of plastic and metal. You use it for writing.

A tin can is made of metal. You use it to protect food.

5a (pages 58 and 59)

2 Compost: vegetable peel, coffee, eggshell

Glass: jar, bottle

Paper and cardboard: carton, cereal box, envelope, newspaper

Metal: aluminium foil, tin can

Plastic: yoghurt pot, plastic bag

3 Countable: carton, cereal box, eggshell, yoghurt pot, jar, envelope, newspaper, plastic bag, tin can

Uncountable: aluminium foil, coffee, vegetable peel

4 1 Sandra 2 Reg

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

6 a little, not much, some

8 1 not many

2 yes

3 not many

4 a little metal

5 Because it produces a lot of toxic chemicals.

6 None. Because it's bad for the environment and people's health.

5b (pages 60 and 61)

1 Sample answers:

Other ways to be green:

Turn off the tap, e.g. while brushing your teeth, to save water.

Turn off lights and electronic equipment when you leave a room to save electricity.

Insulate the roof of your house to prevent heat loss and reduce fuel use.

Buy locally grown food to save air miles and transport.

Avoid buying supermarket food with too much packing (e.g. buy loose tomatoes, not in plastic boxes).

2 1 to find out how people spend their money

2 students' own answers

3 housing: rent, electricity, gas, water

food: food for people and animals

transport: travel by public transport,

flights for holidays or business,

running a car (buying fuel, paying for repairs and service costs)

other goods: clothing, leisure,

electronic items

3 1 Canada 4 Germany

2 Russia 5 Argentina

3 United States

4 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 c 5 a

7 1 Ø 2 the 3 Ø 4 the 5 the 6 Ø

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

9 2 Countries such as ~~the~~ Brazil are using ~~the~~ electric cars more and more.

3 Many people around the world are trying to use less energy at ~~the~~ home.

4 ~~The~~ fish and seafood is the most common dish in ~~the~~ Japan.

5 The people in the United Kingdom are sharing ~~the~~ cars more and more to save costs.

10b /ð :/ 1, 2, 3, 6, 8

/ði:/ 4, 5, 7

5c (pages 62 and 63)

2 1 6 5 12,000 kg

2 12,500 6 5 knots

3 18 m 7 15,372 nautical km

4 6 m 8 129

3 1 B (*there's a big difference ... It's made of bottles.*)

2 B (*humans throw away four out of every five plastic bottles*)

3 B (*The boat uses renewable energy sources*)

4 C (*they ate vegetables but we don't know if this is all they ate*)

5 A (*the worst problem is the plastic. It kills birds and sea life.*)

6 C (*we don't know if it is growing or not*)

7 C (*not mentioned in the text*)

8 A (*he is planning to sail it again one day.*)

5 1 took the special boat

2 take a break, take a shower

3 took one hundred days

4 take care

6 2 took many days

3 take regular breaks

4 take time

5 take care

5d (page 64)

2 1 She ordered a hard drive clock.

2 It is not currently available.

3 1 the order number
3 It's for her husband's birthday the next day.
4 \$35
5 She decides to cancel her order.
6 confirmation of the refund

4 Good morning. Can I help you?
I'm calling about an order for a clock
Can I put you on hold for a moment?
Is there anything else I can help you with?
Do you have the order number?
Would you like to order a different product?
Would you like to cancel the order?
Would you like confirmation by email?
Is that A as in Alpha?
Let me check.
That's right.

5a 1 F 2 U 3 F 4 U 5 F 6 U

5e (page 65)

1 1 B 2 E 3 D 4 A 5 C

2 Please refund my money back to the credit card.
Could you please send the order number?
Please reply to confirm you still require this item.
... please cancel the order ... and send me my refund.

3a 2 be pleased 6 provide ... assistance
3 requested 7 apologise
4 provide 8 inform
5 refund 9 require

3b Sample answers:

1 I request a refund.
2 I am writing to inform you that the product was not delivered.
3 Do you require any assistance?
5 Please could you inform us of your credit card details.
6 I apologise, but I am unable to give you a refund.

4 Sample answer:

Dear Sir or Madam
I recently ordered a printer from you, and the product was delivered yesterday. However, it does not work. I have followed all the instructions but it will not print. Please refund my money back to the credit card.
Yours sincerely ...

5 Sample answer:

Dear ...
Thank you for your email. I apologise for the difficulties with your printer. In order to provide you with the necessary assistance, could you please send the order number and the product number for your printer. Our technical help department will contact you to

advise you on the correct installation of your printer.

Yours sincerely

...

5f (pages 66 and 67)

2 1 on a beach by a big river

2 cleaning up all the rubbish from the beach

3 how disgusting all the rubbish is

3 1 b 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 e

4 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 F

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

00.12–00.24 Every year at this time, nearly half a million people around the world volunteer and help to clean up the world's coasts.

...

00.50–01.00 From California to New Jersey ... and here along the banks of the Potomac River just outside Washington DC ... people search the coast for rubbish.

...

01.10–01.19 The Ocean Conservancy started the clean-up in 1986. The organisation writes down everything it finds. From cigarette ends to tin cans.

01.20–01.32 It's coming from land areas. People who were at the

beaches, people who were inland, and things are washing downstream.

...

Yeah it is pretty amazing, actually. We can pick a lot of it up one day and the next day we come back and there's twice as much as there was the day before. So it seems like there is no end to the trash.

...

The river is going to require continued maintained efforts for many generations to come, but we are getting there.

- 5** 1 people who volunteer to clean up the coast
2 rubbish collected by volunteers in the last couple of years
3 glass bottles
4 the Ocean Conservancy started the clean-up
5 the rubbish the volunteers at the river collected in an hour and a half

- 6** 1 disgusting 4 amazing
2 shocked 5 twice
3 litter 6 trash

- 7** to make the coastlines beautiful again, and so that people will think about what they do with their rubbish

Unit 5 Review (page 68)

- 1** 1 The 5 much
2 a few 6 a lot of
3 Ø 7 a little
4 the 8 any

- 2** 1 Switzerland
2 Senegal
3 Students' own answer

- 3** 1 much 2 many 3 any

- 5** 1 55% 4 40%
2 80% 5 48%
3 24%

Life

Unit 6

Opener (page 69)

2 A human being: crawling on all fours as a baby, walking on two legs as an adult, and walking on two legs with a stick as an old man.

6a (pages 70 and 71)

1 infant, child, adolescent, teenager, young adult, middle aged, pensioner

2 Sample answers:

infant: 0–5

child: 5–11

adolescent: 11–13

teenager: 13–18

young adult: 18–30

middle aged: 40–65

pensioner: 65 onwards

3 1 probably middle aged – professional people with successful careers

2 Because they wanted to travel – they realised there was more to life than working.

4 1 something fun and exciting
2 stop working and go travelling
3 to travel from the bottom of South America to Brazil
4 Africa

5 They found it difficult to understand their decision.

6 to go on this kind of a journey

7 They started to live their dream.

6 1 a 2 c 3 b

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

Speaker 1: young adult / older teenager

Speaker 2: middle aged / nearly retired

Speaker 3: young adult

10 Sample answers:

Marie / Javier

I'd like to go skiing more often. I intend to look for a new job in a town that is closer to the mountains, so I can spend my weekends skiing. I want to buy a flat in the mountains so that I can spend weekends skiing there in the winter.

Ahmed

I want to take a year off and get some acting work. It's really difficult to get an acting part in a film, but I'd like to try.

Lucy

I've always wanted to travel and now that I'm retired, I plan to go to all the places I wanted to go to, but never had time. I'd like to travel to India and China.

6b (pages 72 and 73)

2 Because different places around the world have a party at the same time of year.

3 1 Rio de Janeiro 4 Port-of-Spain
2 Venice 5 Rio de Janeiro
3 New Orleans 6 Venice

4 1 mask 5 fireworks
2 float 6 steel drum
3 candles 7 costume
4 band

6 New Orleans Mardi Gras

7 1 Yes (thousands of visitors)
2 No ('I'm meeting everyone at the float ...')
3 No ('And do you have a mask?'
'Sure. Here it is. I'll put it on.')

4 Don't know

8 1 a 2 c 3 b

9 1 I'll check
2 You're going
3 I'll try
4 I won't see
5 I'm going to visit
6 are we meeting
7 Are we going to give
8 are you leaving

6c (pages 74 and 75)

2 b

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

5 Location: Kenya-Tanzania border

Purpose: rite of passage when boys become men

Special clothing or appearance: paint their bodies, cut off their hair

Special places: the Osingira – a shelter where the elders meet; the place on the border where the Eunoto ceremony takes place

Responsibilities of older men and women: the elders give advice, the women build the Osingira and cut off their sons' hair

6 to get to a special place = arrive
they get this advice = receive
they will get married = become

7 2 prepare
3 wakes up and gets out of bed
4 meet and socialise
5 receive
6 catch
7 return

6d (page 76)

1 Sample answers:

From least formal to most formal:

a barbecue with family and friends, an end-of-course party, a leaving party for a work colleague, your grandfather's birthday party, an engagement party, going out for dinner with a work client

- 2** 1 a barbecue at his house
 2 Because he has things to do, and he thinks it is a family affair.
 3 He tells him he is inviting others from their class.
 4 No, he doesn't.
 5 on Saturday
 6 to dinner at her favourite restaurant
 7 Yes, she does.
 8 less formal, because the speakers know each other better

- 3** Do you want to ...?
 Would you like to come to ...?
 I'd like to take you to ...
 Why don't you ...?
 I'd like that very much.
 Thanks, that would be great.
 That would be wonderful.
 Yes, OK.
 I'd love to.
 Thanks, but ...

- 4a** 1 I'd love to.
 2 That would be wonderful.
 3 It's very nice of you to ask.
 4 I'd like to but I'm afraid I'm busy.

6e (page 77)

- 1** food and meals, clothes, people, festivals and ceremonies

- 2a** 1 massive
 2 miserable
 3 colourful, smart, delicious
 4 dull

2b Sample answers:

- 2 In the USA, you can buy enormous / huge / giant / gigantic / colossal burgers.
 3 The parade was a bit dull / tedious after a while.
 4 The crowd was delighted because the exciting / colourful fireworks started.
 5 All the costumes were beautiful / gorgeous / lovely.
 6 I was miserable / upset to leave Paris.
 7 I tried sushi for the first time and it was delicious / really tasty.
 8 The view of the mountains was beautiful / stunning / wonderful.

2c Sample answers:

- food and meals: lovely, delicious, tasty
 clothes: pretty, smart, attractive, (un)fashionable, expensive
 festivals and ceremonies: interesting, exciting, amusing, enjoyable
 nature and geographic features: beautiful, attractive, dramatic, interesting
 people: happy, sad, (un)friendly, kind, annoying,
 towns, cities, buildings: large, busy, attractive, ancient, historic
 transport: efficient, cheap, expensive, clean, dirty, fast, slow, old, modern

6f (pages 78 and 79)

- 2** 1 the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago)
2 steel drums
3 It is part of local culture and history.

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

- 4** 1 relaxing beaches and lively music
2 no, just Trinidad and Tobago
3 in the 20th century
4 It is an oil-producing nation.
5 Yes, the rhythms came from the early Africans centuries ago.
6 No, most musicians play by ear.
7 the tuner
8 musicians who play steelband

5 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d

- 6** 1 escape 4 pans
2 native 5 ear
3 oil drums 6 panyards

Unit 6 Review (page 80)

- 1** 2 It's difficult to learn ...
3 Save your money to have ...
4 We're going to meet ...
5 Do you want to join ...
6 (correct)
7 Would you like to come ...

2 1 a 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 c

- 4** 2 decorations 4 floats
3 costumes 5 drums

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

- 6** 1 Would you like
2 I'd like you to
3 I'd like to
4 That sounds

Unit 7

Opener (page 81)

- 1 1 They are policemen.
2 Because they all look the same; they must be triplets.
- 2 1 14 years ago
2 New Jersey State Police
3 everything from serious crime to traffic accidents
- 3 computer programmer, electrical engineer, fashion designer, security guard, shop assistant

7a (pages 82 and 83)

- 1 The photo is of an office block, we can see five floors.
It is different from normal photos because everything is seen as in an x-ray – people are skeletons, other things are see-through, and we can see inside other things.
- 2 1 ordinary people, places and things, e.g. an aeroplane, a bus, and an office building
2 Sometimes he takes photos in his studio, but for larger things he has to go out to where they are.
3 in galleries around the world, and on advertisements

3 1 a 2 c 3 b 4 b 5 c

5 bookshelf: ground floor both rooms

coffee area: top floor, right-hand room

desktop lamp: 1st floor, 2nd floor rooms and 3rd floor right-hand room

filing cabinet: 1st floor room

newspaper: top floor right-hand room

notice board: top floor right-hand room

photocopier: ground floor, right-hand room; 3rd floor left-hand room

swivel chair: 1st floor, 2nd floor, 3rd floor right-hand room

water cooler: 2nd floor

- 6 The photocopier is on the extreme bottom right (ground floor), opposite the door.

The filing cabinet is immediately above the copier on the next floor (first floor), on the right-hand side.
- 7 1 *comes into* describes the direction of movement
2 *on the left* describes the location
- 8 Place: on the left, opposite, in, behind
Movement: comes into, go through ... and into, go up
- 9 1 in 3 on 5 through 7 into
2 at 4 next 6 up 8 down

7b (pages 84 and 85)

2 1 in 2004

2 There are new jobs, but the environment has changed.

3 Because he gets a regular monthly income.

4 Because it has polluted their water and air.

3 1 a 2 c 3 b

4 Form: present simple of the verb *to have* + past participle

Examples: *has changed, have found, has lived, hasn't earned, have found, haven't sold*

5 2 was 6 weren't
3 started 7 have employed
4 have increased 8 hasn't found
5 lost

8 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 F

9 1 How long have you worked for your company?

2 When did you study engineering?

3 Have you always lived in Pennsylvania?

4 When did you move here?

5 How many different places have you lived in?

6 Have you ever lived abroad?

7 Has it been easy living here?

8 Have the local people been friendly?

10 1 *since* 2 *for*

11 1 *since* 5 *since*

2 *for* 6 *since*

3 *for* 7 *for*

4 *since* 8 *since*

7c (pages 86 and 87)

2 Sample answer:

independence, job satisfaction, quality of life, working in the open air

3 1

4 1 c 2 b 3 c 4 c

5 1 being a cowboy

2 the cowboy's life

3 the cattle

4 his colleagues in the city

5 his moustache

6 1 do 4 make

2 make 5 make

3 do

7 1 do 5 do

2 make 6 make

3 make 7 make

4 do 8 do

9 Sample answer:

The article suggests that cowboys are hardworking, but they enjoy their job and have a good quality of life.

From the article: *Like the cowboys of the past, twenty-first century cowboys still get up early on freezing cold mornings and make breakfast over an*

open fire. There is no Monday to Friday, weekends off or paid holidays.

(They are not sad, their job is not unskilled, but it might be thought romantic).

7d (page 88)

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| 2 | 1 applicants | 5 position |
| | 2 application | 6 CV |
| | 3 salary | 7 job description |
| | 4 recruiting | 8 contact details |

- 3 1 T
2 F (she is still there: *your current job is ...*)
3 F (she likes the job but she thinks E.I. Books will have more opportunities for her)
4 T
5 F (she asks about the job opportunities and the flexible hours)
6 T

4 Sample answer:

Yes, she is probably the right person for the job: she has enjoyed her job working in a book shop; she knows quite a lot about the new company; she is enthusiastic and she wants to work for them because there will be opportunities for promotion.

There are some reasons why she might not be the right person: she likes finding rare books, but she is

unlikely to have to do this in a large chain bookshop.

- 5 1 How ... worked
2 Why ... applied
3 Would ... describe
4 What
5 Do ... have
6 Can ... tell

Question 1: Your current situation and job

Question 2: Reasons for applying

Questions 3 and 4: Strengths, weaknesses and personal qualities

Questions 5 and 6: Questions for the interviewer

7e (page 89)

- | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 Date of birth | 5 Work experience |
| | 2 Address | 6 Skills |
| | 3 Home telephone | 7 Interests |
| | 4 Education | 8 References |

3 managed, supervised, assisted, received, collaborated, translated, co-ordinated, planned

4 2 Advised students on future career paths.

3 Designed a new website for the company.

4 Planned and organised travel arrangements.

5 Represented the company at trade fair events.

6 Supervised a team of four.

7f (pages 90 and 91)

3 glasses, a newspaper, shoes, a London taxi, suits

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

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

00.16–00.39 ... Just 70 years ago, there were tens of thousands of butlers in England. Now there are only a few.

...

00.51–00.57 It's the first day of class and the students are learning how to introduce themselves to their 'gentleman' or 'lady'.

...

01.19–01.29 Seventy years ago, there were an estimated 30,000 butlers.

Today there are fewer than 200. But if Ivor Spencer has anything to say about it, that's going to change.

...

Good morning, everybody. Welcome to the Ivor Spencer School. We know you've come from all over the world, and we appreciate you being here.

01.52–02.20 ... Over the next five weeks, thirteen international students

will have 86 lessons in the art of being a butler. If they succeed, they may work for a businessman, an important leader or even a king. But first they have to graduate. Mr

Spencer says that some people can't even last longer than the first few days.

02.21–02.25 On every course there are about two people that don't make it past the first two days.

5 1 learn 4 girlfriend
2 bottle carrier 5 newspaper
3 improvement 6 unwanted

6 1 tobacco pipes, shoes, champagne
2 They drove buses, worked with computers, or worked in restaurants or shops.

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

Unit 7 Review (page 92)

1 1 across 4 through
2 on 5 at
3 in 6 opposite

3 1 have ... worked
2 joined
3 have ... wanted
4 was
5 did ... study
6 Have ... lived
7 spent
8 Did ... travel

6 1 does 3 make
2 makes 4 does

7 1 b 2 e 3 a 4 c 5 d

Unit 8

Opener (page 93)

2 1 It solves maths problems (pocket calculator), it sends messages (email / mobile phone) and it cooks dinner (microwave).

2 when the instructions given by humans are incorrect

3 It works on the International Space Station. It does simple repetitive jobs.

3 Sample answers:

Human: has new ideas, makes decisions, invents things

Robot: never gets tired or hungry, doesn't get bored, always follows instructions

Both: finds solutions and solves problems, can make a mistake

4 Sample answers:

Technology is often faster than humans.

Technology can break down.

Humans require payment for work.

Humans disagree and argue.

Humans are more mobile than technology.

Humans can be creative and innovative.

8a (pages 94 and 95)

1 Braille

A way for blind people to read by touching a series of dots on paper (invented in 1825 by Louis Braille).

Electric light bulb

Invented by Thomas Edison in the nineteenth century to provide brighter light for long periods of time using electricity

Microwave oven

An oven which cooks food much faster than traditional ovens by using microwave radiation

Post-it note

A piece of paper which can be stuck anywhere and reused. It solved the problem of losing your notes!

Telescope

It solved the problem of looking at objects a long distance away, for example, at objects in space.

3 1 There are no opticians where they live so they can't get glasses if they need them.

2 They don't need an optician because the person wearing them can change the shape of the lens until they can see properly.

3 Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe

- 4** 1 The wearer turns the wheels on each side.
 2 The pump pushes the silicone oil through the pipe.
 3 The silicone oil moves into the lens.
 4 The lens changes shape.

- 5** 1 T
 2 T
 3 F (*The glasses are cheap to produce*)
 4 F (*Joshua hopes a billion people across the whole world will have them by 2020*)

- 7** 1 a) who b) where c) which
 2 b) who has found a solution to the problem
 c) which don't need an optician

- 8** 1 who 4 where
 2 where 5 which
 3 which 6 who

Defining relative clauses:

- 1 who changed the way we think.
 2 where no one has ever been.
 3 which flew at supersonic speed.
 4 where many successful technology companies like Apple and Microsoft are based.
 5 which was the first battery.
 6 who was famous as an actress in the 1940s.

- 9** 1, 3, 5, 6

- 10** 2 where there is no safe
 3 who specialise in solving problems like this
 4 which cleans the water
 5 which can break
 6 where there is a lake, river

8b (pages 96 and 97)

- 1** 2 download 6 subscribe
 3 write 7 upload
 4 do 8 log on
 5 search

- 3** 1 He posts messages on social networking sites.
 2 You can find the answer to problems quickly and easily, which can help you to make decisions and can save lives.

- 4** what he's doing at the moment; his plans for later; his recent news

- 5** 1 b, c 2 a

- 6** 1 we'll need
 2 won't be
 3 I always get
 4 will probably get
 5 bring
 6 go
 7 I'll pack
 8 happens
 9 won't happen

8c (pages 98 and 99)

- 1** The robot is shaped like the gecko, and it looks as if it can walk up a vertical

wall like a gecko. It uses some sort of special material on its feet.

- 2 1 Because they can move quickly up and down walls and across ceilings.
2 the gecko's feet, and how the gecko can run up smooth vertical surfaces
3 The robot cannot walk upside down.
4 in order to copy their designs

3 1 D 2 A 3 B 4 C

4 1, 2, 5

5 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b

6 You can't use *have got* with *a chat, a rest, fun, a good time*.

7 Sample answers:

Spiders: could help us to develop new, stronger fibres, e.g. for cables and wires to use in construction of bridges and buildings, or for textiles to use in clothing.

Abalone shell: could help us to develop stronger building materials, e.g. concrete for building.

Glow worms: could help us to develop new forms of lighting, e.g. street lighting, torches and household lamps, light bulbs etc.

8d (page 100)

1 Sample answer:

It is a headlamp that fits on your head, and it can be used when you work in a dark place (e.g. a cellar, a loft, or outside at night) and you need to have your hands free in order to carry things, climb, or do anything else.

- 2 2 Switch on 5 Plug
3 Press 6 recharge
4 send

4 2, 3/4, 5/6

5 Where do I switch it on?

How did you do that?

What is this for?

Why do you need to do that?

8e (page 101)

1 2 (it does not give any instructions so it is not option 1; it gives a lot of statistics and talks mainly about energy use, so it is likely to be a report about energy; it uses formal language so it is not option 3)

2 2 For example

3 Furthermore

4 In other words

5 On the other hand; However

6 As a result

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

4 Sample answer:

GPS is a good idea for anyone who travels a lot. Firstly GPS maps are always up-to-date and accurate.

Furthermore, they are safer to use when driving. On the other hand, one disadvantage is that GPS is more expensive than a normal map. However, it saves time. For example, you will drive directly to your destination without spending time getting lost and trying to find your way. As a result, you will also spend less money on petrol.

8f (pages 102 and 103)

- 2** 1 in a playground
 2 a wind turbine; to get energy from the wind
 3 They will get free energy for their school.
- 3** 1 \$140,000 a year
 2 on teachers
 3 Because they need to be able to withstand tornados.
 4 It sends the power to the local electricity grid.
 5 Because they have turbines on their land and they can make money from the wind.
 6 keep records of how much fossil fuel they are not using
- 4** 1 2 5 6,000
 2 81,530 6 257
 3 180 7 71,000
 4 130

Unit 8 Review (page 104)

- 1** 2 Camping is an activity which (that) my friends and I enjoy doing.
 3 GPS is a gadget which (that) tells you where you are.
 4 My parents are the people who (that) are always happy to see me!
 5 The thing which (that) I hate about TV is the adverts.
 6 The Space Shuttle was the first spacecraft which (that) travelled from and to Earth.
- 3** 1 press 4 doesn't call
 2 will work 5 won't go
 3 love
- 4** 1 b / e 2 d 3 a 4 b / e 5 c
- 5** 1 idea 3 make
 2 make 4 problem, find
- 6** 1 log on 4 turn ... round / up
 2 set up 5 push ... forward
 3 plug ... into 6 click on
- 7** 1 Where do I switch it on?
 2 How did you do that?
 3 What happens if I press this button?
 4 How long does the battery last?
 5 Why do you need to do that?
 6 How do you make it record?
- 8** a 5 b 4 c 1 d 2 / 6 e 3

Life

Unit 9

Opener (page 105)

- 1 1 Japan
2 How to write Japanese characters

- 2 1 true
2 false (there are several thousand)
3 true

9a (pages 106 and 107)

- 1 1 a lesson, b subject
2 a rules, b discipline
3 a enrol, b apply
4 a timetable, b schedule
5 a instruct, b teach
6 a skill, b qualification

- 2 nouns: lesson, subject
verbs: enrol, instruct, apply

The nouns have the stress on the first syllable, the verbs have the stress on the second syllable.

- 4 1 b 2 c 3 a

- 5 1 from watching films and TV
2 fifth century
3 has different businesses
4 students
5 Not all the students
6 discipline

- 7 1 The object is Kung Fu and teachers do the action.

2 Kung fu is the subject, we don't know who does the action. (See script for underlined passive verbs)

1 Every day, the ancient Shaolin temple is visited by hundreds of tourists.

2 Nowadays, the name of Shaolin is known across the Kung Fu world. It is a brand and a multi-million dollar business. Shaolin products are sold from the website. There are film and TV projects and Kung Fu

demonstrations are given by groups of Shaolin performers. As a result, the Shaolin Temple has started a new interest in Kung Fu and it is taught in hundreds of new schools in China. In the city of Dengfend, for example, ten kilometres from the Shaolin Temple, more than 50,000 students are enrolled at one of the sixty martial arts schools.

3 ... Some students are sent by their parents because the schools are well-known for their hard work and discipline. ...

They hit trees to make their hands stronger and the movements are repeated again and again for hours on end.

- 8 1 are enrolled 5 are not taken
2 are sent 6 are sent
3 are needed 7 is emailed
4 is not seen 8 are taught

- 9 2 (correct) 5 (correct)
 3 ~~by students~~ 6 (correct)
 4 (correct)

9b (pages 108 and 109)

- 2 1 cuneiform, hieroglyphs, logograms
 2 clay, papyrus, stone, bone
 3 to represent dates and time, symbols of a tribe, to represent objects and ideas

- 3 1 both use the passive
 2 a past, b present
 3 use the past simple of to be (= *was / were*) and the past participle of the main verb

- 4 1 was made 5 weren't used
 2 were used 6 were published
 3 was done 7 was invented
 4 wasn't created 8 weren't sold

- 5 1 F (*it was made from a plant*)
 2 F (*for people's identity or symbols of a tribe*)
 3 T
 4 F (*one of the first alphabets was created by the Phoenicians*)
 5 F (*pictures were used by the Maya to represent dates and times*)
 6 T
 7 F (it was invented in 1874)
 8 F (2010 was the year that Amazon sold more eBooks than paperback books)

- 6 2 How was papyrus used by the Egyptians and the Romans?
 3 In the Indus Valley, why were stone objects possibly used?
 4 Where was the earliest Chinese writing done?
 5 How were dates and time represented by the Maya?
 6 By the end of fifteenth century, what were books published with?
 7 When were more eBooks sold by Amazon than paperback books?

9c (pages 110 and 111)

- 2 1 Native American culture
 2 Many of them have died out, because of the influence of English.
 3 to record and preserve languages round the world that are dying out, and teach them to the young

- 3 1 America 5 English
 2 American Indians 6 cities
 3 / 4 cultures / languages 7 schools

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

- 5 The particle is stressed.

- 6 1 pick up 4 write it down
 2 get together 5 pass on
 3 die out

- 8 2 And so a terrible part of history began.

3 But the good news is that some of these people are keeping their culture and language alive.

5 The Salish tribe is an excellent example of how schools can help.

9 a terrible part of history; the good news is; an excellent example

The words which express opinion are all adjectives.

10 1 He supports them completely.

2 His opinion is tempered by fact, but it is quite strong.

3 Students' own answers

9d (page 112)

1 Sample answers:

- 1
Calligraphy: artistic people
Powerpoint®: business people
Spanish: holiday makers or business people

2 Calligraphy and Spanish are for beginners

3 Students' own answers

2 1 F (*there is one place*)

2 T

3 F (there isn't an interview)

4 F (you have to pay no later than six weeks before the course starts)

5 T

6 F (*all the materials are provided by the trainer*)

(See also the phrases from the audioscript below.)

there is one place but I suggest you enrol soon.

There isn't an interview, is there?

No, no. Nothing like that.

Payment is accepted either when you enrol or no later than six weeks before the course starts.

But you must pay a deposit so a place is reserved for you.

But actually ... for your course ... I don't think ... no, all the materials are provided by the trainer.

3 The first thing you're asked to do is ...

When you've completed the online enrolment form ...

After we've received payment ...

Once you've enrolled ...

9e (page 113)

2 1 a medical form, e.g. for a new doctor

2 a form for entry to a country

3a 2 current medications

3 No. of dependents

4 Place of issue

5 Country of origin

6 Have you ever been refused entry or a visa on a previous occasion? (if yes, give details)

7 Contact details of person in case of emergency

8 Middle initial

3b 1

DOB (Date of Birth), No. (Number), etc. (etcetera), e.g. (for example)

2

Mr = Mister

Mrs = Missis (i.e. a married woman)

Ms = title used for a woman (married or unmarried)

Dr = Doctor

Prof = Professor

BA = Bachelor of Arts

BSc = Bachelor of Science

MBA = Master of Business Administration

PhD = Doctor

3 Form 2 (*For office use only*).

4 Form 2 (*PLEASE USE CAPITAL LETTERS*)

9f (pages 114 and 115)

3 We see all of these things.

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

5 1 Apatani

2 to find out if they can speak

Apatani

3 a laptop computer, video cameras, and basic recording equipment

4 so the community can record the last speakers of old languages

5 record an important part of the local culture

6 1 language 4 younger

2 awareness 5 speakers

3 loss 6 interesting

Unit 9 Review (page 116)

1 1 is spoken

2 was discovered

3 began

4 was used

5 started

6 isn't written down

7 were recorded

8 is saved

2 1 How many people is Koro spoken by?

2 Who was Koro discovered by?

4 Is Koro written down or spoken?

5 Is Koro known by many people under 20?

4 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 c

5 1 up 3 out 5 on

2 up 4 away 6 down

6 1 The first thing you do is

2 Having

3 After that

4 When

Life

Unit 10

Opener (page 117)

1 Students own answers.

2 1 T

2 F (he doesn't often take holidays because his work is also his hobby).

3 T

4 T

5 F (he rarely books a hotel in advance)

6 T

3 Type of holiday: camping, cruise, package tour, sightseeing

Accommodation: five-star hotel, self-catering, tent

Travel items: camera, sleeping bag, sun tan lotion, tent

Holiday activities: sightseeing, sunbathing, water sports

10a (pages 118 and 119)

2 1 'a week of sightseeing in one of Europe's most beautiful cities while staying at one of its most luxurious hotels.'

2 There was no water in the bathroom.

3 She tipped the manager and got moved to a bigger, better room.

3 1 e 4 f 7 d

2 b 5 g 8 a

3 I 6 c 9 h

4 1 She learnt that she could get problems solved by giving people tips.

2 and 3 Students' own answers

5 1 She found the holiday.

2 was (*I was so excited*)

3 the past simple of the verb *to have* + past participle

6 1 had left 4 hadn't eaten

2 hadn't arrived 5 'd lost

3 went 6 'd had

8 1

Story 1: the boat's engine stopped working.

Story 2: the person's bag was stolen; there was no electricity in the hotel.

2 Yes

3

Story 1: they spent an extra day on the boat.

Story 2: the receptionist got the bag back; they were given candles and sang songs in the bar.

9 1 a 2 b 3 the object question

10 Subject questions: What happened next? Who took it?

Object questions: Where did you go exactly? How long did it take? Where did you stay? When did it happen? What did you all do?

11 2 Who did you call?

3 Who looked at the shower?

4 What did the hotel engineer do?

5 What happened next?

6 What did she give the man at the front desk?

7 Where did she move to?

10b (pages 120 and 121)

1 Sample answers:

The person would have to be fit, not be easily scared, be prepared to travel and sleep in difficult conditions (and have experience of doing that), be ready to face outdoor problems, have the right equipment, be ready to try new things.

2 1 unforgettable

2 ancient

3 fascinating

4 stunning, spectacular

5 legendary

6 unique

4 1 as a tour guide with *National Geographic Adventures*

2 taking people to exciting places, giving talks about photography

5 1 F (it's fascinating, they are holidays for people who love adventure)

2 F (it's not at all like a traditional package tour)

3 T

4 T

5 F (the itinerary is flexible and you can do activities on your own)

6 T

(See also underlined phrases in the audioscript.)

Actually it's fascinating because it isn't anything like what you've just described. These are *National*

Geographic Adventure holidays so

they're special types of holidays for

people who love adventure and, on my tours, they are especially interested in photography.

So, this isn't your traditional package tour holiday by the beach with a bit of sightseeing.

No, not at all. It's for people who are bored with that kind of experience.

This is something quite different. For example, my next job is in the famous Galápagos Archipelago.

Wow!

Exactly. This tour is very exciting because I've never been there before

and it's such a legendary part of the world.

...

Well, of course, everyone has the same interests so quite a few people come on their own and then make friends with everyone in the group. But if someone wants to go and walk up the side of a volcano on their own or spend the day in a canoe out on the sea, that's fine. The itinerary is very flexible.

...

How physically fit do you need to be?

You don't have to be an athlete or anything but you should be an active person and we tell people that before they come.

7 1 *excited* 2 *exciting*

8 1 amazing 5 frightening
2 bored 6 worried
3 fascinating 7 annoyed
4 interesting 8 tired

9 1 2 syllables, 3 syllables

2 1 syllable, 2 syllables

3 4 syllables, 4 syllables

4 3 syllables, 3 syllables

5 2 syllables, 2 syllables

6 2 syllables, 3 syllables

7 2 syllables, 3 syllables

8 1 syllable, 2 syllables

10c (pages 122 and 123)

1 Sample answers:

the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre (Mona Lisa, Venus de Milo), the Musée

D'Orsay (impressionists, Van Gogh), the Seine, Montmartre, the Champs Elysées, the Arc de Triomphe, Notre Dame, the Pompidou Centre, Bois de Boulogne

3 1 hundreds of kilometres of tunnels; there are sewers and old subways, canals and catacombs, wine cellars; there is an underground pond here with fish; you can see bones and skeletons
2 It's a place for parties, theatre performances, art galleries ...; Many people come down here to party, some people to paint ...

4 1 a (the real Paris), b (silence), c (fresh bread)

2 a 3 b 4 b 5 b 6 b

5 1 T (*As with most other cities, you see the real Paris when the city wakes up.*)

2 T (*Everywhere you go under Paris, there is history and legend.*)

3 F (*Many people come down here to party.*)

4 T (*it's illegal to enter other parts of the tunnels ... I have found two 'unofficial' tour guides – Dominique and Yopie*)

5 F (see 4)

6 Above ground: avenue, district, cemetery
Underground: canal, catacombs, cellar, tunnel

- 7 1 tunnel 5 catacombs
- 2 district 6 cemetery
- 3 avenue 7 cellar
- 4 canal

10d (page 124)

- 1 1 Students' own answers
- 2 dates, times, duration
- 3 When do the catacombs close? How long does the tour take? How many steps down are there?
- 2 1 Monday 3 45 minutes 5 130
- 2 5 4 2 km
- 3 1 Can you tell me if it is open today?
- 2 What time does it open?
- 3 I'd like to know how long it lasts.
- 4 Is there much walking?
- 5 Do you have any idea how many steps there are?
- 4 1 Indirect questions
- 2 Indirect questions
- 3 With *yes/no* questions
- 6 1 Can you tell me which bus I take?
- 2 Do you know if there is a post office near here?
- 3 I'd like to know what time the gallery opens.
- 4 I was wondering if there are any good restaurants nearby.
- 5 Do you have any idea how much it costs?

10e (page 125)

- 2 1 to clarify the information given on the website and ask for more detail
- 2 levels of fitness required, possible dates for the trip, details about sharing accommodation
- 3 1 Dear Sir or Madam,
- 2 I am writing with regard to ...
- 3 I would like to request further details of ...
- 4 I was wondering what level of fitness is required ...
- 5 I'd be grateful if you could define 'average' for me.
- 6 I'd like to know when the tour dates will be available.
- 7 Can you tell me if this is also the case for staying in hostels ...
- 8 Thank you in advance for providing any further details ...
- 9 I look forward to hearing from you.
- 10 Best regards

10f (pages 126 and 127)

- 2 1 Early morning 4 is
- 2 clean 5 difficult
- 3 older 6 as expensive as
- 3 1 b 2 g 3 f 4 a 5 d 6 e 7 c
- 4 Advantages: it's beautiful, clean, easy to live in, with a high quality of life
- Disadvantages: expensive, lots of tourists, not many jobs outside tourism

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

Unit 10 Review (page 128)

1 1 happened 7 did ... do
2 hadn't received 8 had happened
3 didn't have 9 paid
4 Had ... booked 10 had seen
5 phoned 11 was
6 had 12 had booked

2 1 bored 4 annoying
2 interesting 5 exciting
3 amazing 6 frightened

4 2 sun tan lotion (the others are types of holiday)
3 huge (it is the only one that describes size)
4 water sports (the others are things you take on holiday)
5 sunbathing (the others are types of accommodation)
6 bridges (the others are all underground)

7 Sample answers:

1 Can you tell me where the bank is?

2 I'd like to know when the museum opens.

3 Do you know if there is a good restaurant here?

4 I was wondering if there are any good museums here.

Life

Unit 11

Opener (page 129)

1 The hut is in Antarctica. Captain Scott was a British explorer who led expeditions, including one to the South Pole.

2 1 food, personal possessions, equipment

2 Because there is nothing like it anywhere in the world.

3 A capsule is a sort of small, round, enclosed container, e.g. one containing medicine, like a tablet. The hut is like a capsule, and inside it nothing has changed, it is as if time has stood still.

11a (pages 130 and 131)

3 1 excavate

2 discovery

3 archaeologists

4 make a sacrifice

5 ancient civilisation

6 statues

4 1 a box full of objects (pots, plates, small pieces of gold and jade, small statues, knives, the skeleton of a dog with a beautiful collar)

2 because it tells them a lot about the Aztecs

5 1 b 2 a 3 e 4 c 5 d

6 1 a

2 b

3 the infinitive without *to*

4 the negative and question forms are like those of a regular verb in the past simple: use the auxiliary *did* or *didn't* + *use* (with no 'd' on the end) – *I didn't use to ... did you use to ...?*

7 3 didn't use to know

4 lived

5 didn't use to work

6 used to produce

7 used to make

8 used to grow

8a *Used to* is pronounced with an /s/

Used (meaning to employ or utilise) is pronounced with a /z/

11b (pages x and x)

4 1 C 2 A 3 E 4 B 5 D

5 1 October 4, 1957

2 twelve years later (1957 to 1969)

3 in the early 1970s

4 about 20 years later

5 by the turn of the century

6 at the beginning of the 21st century

7 the next half a century

7 The verbs change from present in direct speech to past in reported speech (*shows* – *showed*, *can* – *could*).

8 1 *Dennis Tito ... told the world he loved space*

Present simple changes to past simple, *I* changes to *he*.

2 leaders from both countries said they had agreed on plans for a new international space station

Past simple changes to past perfect, *we* changes to *they*

3 a Russian Space Chief said Russia was planning a nuclear spaceship for Mars

Present continuous changes to past continuous.

4 Barack Obama told an audience that by the mid-2030s the US would send humans to Mars
Will changes to *would*.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 9 1 he wanted | 5 was landing |
| 2 I have plans | 6 are discussing |
| 3 had found | 7 would visit |
| 4 has discovered | 8 can't afford |

10 *one astronaut said that the mission showed ...*

a Russian Space Chief said Russia was planning ...

leaders ... said they had agreed on plans ...

Dennis Tito told the world he loved space ...

Barack Obama told an audience that ...

1 Tell 2 say

11 1 tell 3 say 5 said
2 said 4 tell 6 told

11c (pages 134 and 135)

2 1 paras 1–3 3 para 5
2 para 4 4 para 6

- 3** 1 her mother
2 straight away
3 She had no scientific qualifications.
4 Chimpanzees ate meat, they used tools to get food and they made tools.
5 After she published articles about her findings in journals such as *National Geographic* magazine.
6 Because it was on the border of four different countries and there was fighting there.
7 No, many foreigners left, but Jane stayed.
8 Because the human population in the region was increasing, which caused deforestation.
9 No, she hasn't.
10 She spends part of every year watching the chimpanzees.

4 a para 2 c para 1
b para 3 d para 5

5 *Straight away, Jane set off into the forest ...*

*She had set out to study the animals
and find out how they really lived ...*

*... she set about helping the local
community to grow more trees in the
region.*

*She also set up sanctuaries for chimps
...*

1 set off 3 set about
2 set up 4 set out

6 1 set off 3 set out
2 set about 4 set up

11d (page 136)

1 at work: to sell an idea or a project, to
plan a project, to present a new idea,
to present plans for the future

at school / university: to present
research findings, to present
arguments for a debate

at a meeting: to persuade people to do
something, to plan and organise an
event

at a special occasion: to entertain, e.g.
to tell funny stories about the person
who is celebrating, to reminisce, to
celebrate and commemorate important
things the person has achieved

2 2, 3, 5

3 1 thank you all 6 next
2 talk 7 show

3 begin 8 end
4 say 9 questions
5 move

4a Good morning / and thank you all for
coming. / Today / I'd like to talk about
/ my holiday in Peru / and in particular,
/ about my journey / to Machu Picchu.
It's also called / 'The Lost City of the
Incas'. / Let me begin / by telling you
about / the history / of Machu Picchu.

11e (page 137)

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

3a 1 he still says 'it's the most beautiful
place in the world'

2 'Reinhold had so many new ideas,'
says Kammerlander.

3 'He found new ways, new
techniques.'

3b 1 at the start and end of the words the
person says

2 only if it ends the sentence

3 between 'says' and the words the
person says; it separates what the
person says from the speaker

3c 1 My grandfather always told me, 'you
should follow your dreams.'

2 'Yes, we can,' said Barack Obama
when he campaigned to become the US
President.

3 Film critics say, 'she's the greatest
actress of her generation.'

4 'Education is the most powerful weapon,' said Nelson Mandela.

11f (pages 138 and 139)

3 We see buses, cameras, children, mountains, a river, ruins and umbrellas

4 1 8,000 3 500 5 1911
2 Andes 4 Incas 6 Bingham

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

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

00.40–01.43 Machu Picchu is more than 500 years old. Today, it's a favourite place for visitors from all over the world. Even in the rain and fog, it's wonderful to walk through the ruins.

...
At first, very few people visited Machu Picchu. But now, hundreds of tourists come here every day. They walk up the steps of the ancient city and climb over the ruins. Machu Picchu is no longer quiet. It's full of the sounds of tourists. Some people in Peru hope that more tourists will come here. They think it will mean more business and money for the country. However, some conservationists worry that more visitors won't be good for Machu

Picchu. They say that tourism may not be good for the environment.

...

01.55–02.38 The truth is that parts of Peru are very poor, and tourists bring money to these communities. ... The people here live completely on money from tourism. The town is just a group of stalls where local people sell art and things they have made to visitors.

6 1 a, d 2 b, c 3 e, f

Unit 11 Review (page 140)

1 1 used to 4 used to
2 used to 5 didn't use to
3 didn't use to

3 1 He said he wanted to fly in space.
2 She said she was driving home.
3 They said they had visited the pyramid in Giza.
4 You said he had gone to the museum.
5 Matt said one day he would go on holiday to Rome.

4 1 Tell 2 say 3 tell 4 say

7 1 civilisation 4 statue
2 pyramids 5 excavations
3 archaeologists 6 sacrifices

8 2 Today I'd like to talk about my visit to Italy.

1 Good morning everyone and thank you for coming.

4 So that's everything about Pisa and its leaning tower.

7 But before I finish, are there any questions?

3 Let me begin by telling you a bit about the city of Pisa.

6 That's the end of my talk.

5 Now let's move onto my next stop which was the city of Florence.

Life

Unit 12

Opener (page 141)

2 1 toads, butterflies, snakes
2 toads – in the leaves; butterflies – on the side of a tree; snakes – in the grass

3 1 tree 5 snake
2 butterfly 6 eagle
3 toad 7 shark
4 horse

12a (pages 142 and 143)

2 1 C 2 B 3 A 4 D

3 To record everything that is alive inside the frame, and to show the variety of life in a small area.

4 1 F (some people don't notice anything)
2 T
3 T
4 F (he spent three weeks in each place)
5 F (he photographed everything, including some very small things)
6 T

6 1 person 3 place, thing
2 person 4 place

7 1 Every 3 Any

2 No 4 Some

8 1 Anyone
2 somewhere
3 Nowhere
4 something
5 anywhere
6 Everywhere
7 Everybody / Anybody

9 They are all advertising some countryside area.

12b (pages 144 and 145)

1 A lightning D flood
B thunderstorm E hurricane
C tornado F snow storm

2 Sample answers:

1
floods: Bangladesh, Pakistan (can be anywhere in the world)
snow storm: Scandinavia, Arctic, Antarctic, Canada, northern USA, Russia
tornado: USA
hurricane: Caribbean, eastern USA
lightning / thunderstorm: anywhere

2 Students' own answers

3
floods: can be any time of year
hurricanes: between June and November in the Atlantic
lightning / thunderstorms: often more common in summer and in warm weather

snow storms: winter
tornados: spring and early
summer

3 tornadoes

4 Rex Geyer: 2 and 5

Tim Samaras: 3 and 4

Both: 1

5 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 c

6 Sample answers:

1 I feel sorry for Rex because the tornado destroyed his home. He lost everything.

2 I think people like Tim and Pat have to be a bit crazy because tornadoes are very dangerous and they could have been killed.

3 Rex and his family were unlucky but they were also lucky because they got away from the tornado in time, and they weren't injured or killed.

7 1 a 2 b

8 1 a 2 b

9 1 were (*was*)

2 would change

3 would become

4 wouldn't last

5 wouldn't produce

6 would go up

7 returned

8 would have

10b 8 in total (would 2, wouldn't 2, 'd 4)

12c (pages 146 and 147)

4 Sample answers:

Recent changes:

1 the weather

2 The climate is getting warmer and ice is melting.

3 Oil is more easily available because the sea around the west coast has no ice for 6 months of the year.

4 Summers are longer and drier.

Problems and dilemmas:

1 The country has had economic and social difficulties since the 1960s: it imports much more than it exports.

2 Sea levels may rise.

3 Greenlanders will be most affected by climate change, but they need the strong economy that oil could bring.

4 The farmers don't produce as much.

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

6 1 economic difficulties

2 social problems

3 traditional industry

4 modern development

5 strong economy

6 natural resources

7 growing season

8 1 *will*: more certain

2 *might*: less certain

12d (page 148)

- 2 1 No, it isn't. It might close if the council can't solve the problems.
2 low visitor numbers and lack of money
3 They would have to be sent to new homes.

- 3 1 T
2 F (not many people visit: *it isn't attracting enough tourists; low visitor numbers*)

- 3 T
4 F (they don't have enough money to advertise)
5 T

- 4 1 What about 5 we can't
2 I'm sorry, but 6 why don't you
3 But if we don't 7 that isn't
4 What if you 8 You might

- 5 Stating and explaining a problem: 3 and 5
Making suggestions: 1, 4 and 6
Responding positively: 7 and 8
Responding negatively: 2

12e (page 149)

- 1 1 Because it is a rare kind of tiger.
2 They will use the money to advertise nationally, get more rare animals and stay open longer in summer.

3 live music every Thursday and animal adventure days for children

- 2 1 to inform the general public about changes that might interest them, e.g. new events

2 It could include both. The example includes the general news about the sponsorship deal, and three pieces of news about special events: the arrival of the tiger, the live music and the animal adventure days.

- 3 ... the zoo is proud to offer ...
... its excellent animal conservation programme ...
This wonderful news ...
... the zoo is pleased to inform you ...
... the zoo is also excited about ...
We look forward to seeing everyone ...

- 4a the main information you want the reader to know about.
short, simple phrases or sentences.

4b Sample answer:

The council is delighted to announce a new sponsorship deal with a sports manufacturer. The sponsorship agreement means the council can:

- build a stadium for use by the football club and local schools.
- hold a series of free outdoor summer concerts and other cultural events.

The stadium will have restaurant facilities for use at:

- sporting and cultural events.
- private and corporate events.

5 Sample answer:

The zoo is delighted to announce that they have raised \$5,000 from visitors and local companies. This wonderful news means that the zoo can:

- open a new area for two baby elephants.
- open a new café.

The zoo is also excited about its plans to sell zoo souvenirs in the café shop, including:

- T-shirts.
- hats.
- toys.
- postcards.

A special ‘animal quiz’ day will be held to celebrate the opening of the new café and shop.

12f (pages 150 and 151)

- 2** 1 a tiger and an elephant
2 They have both been rescued.
3 It looks after them until they are healthy again, and well enough to be returned to the wild.

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

- 4** 1 Wilderness Protection Mobile Unit
2 It rescues animals from poachers.

3 Yes, it does.

4 It sponsors the MU and the rescue centre.

5 in a birdcage at a petrol station

6 Free the bears

7 They realised quickly that she was too hard to handle.

- 5** 1 Poachers 4 medicine
2 illegally 5 improve
3 powder

Unit 12 Review (page 152)

- 1** 1 nowhere, everywhere
2 someone, somewhere
3 anyone, anywhere
4 everyone, anything
5 nobody, everybody
6 something, nothing

- 2** 1 would go 4 wouldn't need
2 rained 5 didn't like
3 lived

- 4** 1 plants 4 reptiles
2 mammals 5 in the sky
3 types of storms

5 The photo shows trees and the sky. It looks as if the photographer took a photo of a reflection on a wet surface, e.g. a reflection on a car windscreen in the rain.

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